The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice

Evaluation of the judicial systems (2018 - 2020)



Generated on: 24/09/2020 14:39

Czech Republic

Reference data 2018 (01/01/2018 - 31/12/2018)

Start/end date of the data collection campaign: 01/03/2019 - 01/10/2019

Objective:

The CEPEJ decided, at its 31th plenary meeting, to launch the eigth evaluation cycle 2018 – 2020, focused on 2018 data. The CEPEJ wishes to use the methodology developed in the previous cycles to get, with the support of its national correspondents' network, a general evaluation of the judicial systems in the 47 member states of the Council of Europe as well as three observer states (Israel, Morocco and Kazakhstan). This will enable policy makers and judicial practitioners to take account of such unique information when carrying out their activities.

The present questionnaire was adapted by the Working group on evaluation of judicial systems (CEPEJ-GT-EVAL) in view of the previous evaluation cycles and considering the comments submitted by CEPEJ members, observers, experts and national correspondents. The aim of this exercise is to increase awareness of judicial systems in the participating states, to compare the functioning of judicial systems in their various aspects, as well as to have a better knowledge of the trends of the judicial organisation in order to help improve the efficiency of justice. The evaluation questionnaire and the analysis of the results becomes a genuine tool in favour of public policies on justice, for the sake of the European citizens.

Instruction:

The ways to use the application and to answer the questions are guided by two main documents:

- -User manual
- -Explanatory note

While the explanatory note gives definitions and explanations on the CEPEJ evaluation questionnaire and the methodology needed for replying, the User manual is a tool to help you navigate through this application. You can download the Explanatory note as a whole on the CEPEJ website. The specific explanations are also accessible for each question within this application under the tab "Explanatory note". This will serve as immediate consultation tool when answering questions. The user manual is accessible in the "Documentation" tab of the application.

In case you have any questions related to these documents or on the use of the application, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat.

1.General and financial information

- 1.1.Demographic and economic data
- 1.1.1.Inhabitants and economic general information



001. Number of inhabitants (if possible on 1 January of the reference year +1)

[10 649 800]

Comments

002. Total of annual public expenditure at state level and where appropriate, public expenditure at regional or federal entity level (in €)

	Amount
State or federal level	84 080 645 000 [] NA [] NAP
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	20 397 571 000 []NA

Comments

003. Per capita GDP (in €) in current prices for the reference year

[19 489]

Comments

004. Average gross annual salary (in €) for the reference year

[14 365]

[]NA

+1

005. Exchange rate of national currency (non-Euro zone) in € on 1 January of the reference year

[25.73]
Allow decimals : 5

Comments

A1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 1 to 5

Sources: Czech Statistical Office

Czech National Bank

1.1.2.Budgetary data concerning judicial system



006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in € (without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid). If you cannot separate the budget allocated to the courts from the budgets of public prosecution services and/or legal aid, please go to question 7. If you are able to answer this question 6, please answer NA to the question 7.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning	·	491 049 368
of all courts $(1+2+3+4+5+6+7)$	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	402 952 834	397 477 383
	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation	4 530 156	7 392 401
	[]NA []NAP	[]NA
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses		18 041 042
(expertise, interpretation, etc.)	[X]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings	4 820 801	3 895 788
(maintenance, operating costs)	[]NA	[]NA
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new	4 678 944	3 449 000
(court) buildings	[]NA []NAP	[]NA
6. Annual public budget allocated to training	120 898	111 303
	[]NA []NAP	[]NA
7. Other (please specify)	62 183 934	60 682 451
outer (browne phoens)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: There can be movement between the different categories of the budget during the year according to the current needs. Moreover, there is also influence of exchange rate.

007. If you cannot answer question 6 because you cannot isolate the public budget allocated to courts from the budget allocated to public prosecution services and/or legal aid, please fill only the appropriate line in the table according to your system:

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and the	[] NA	[] NA
public prosecution services together	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal		
aid together	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public		
prosecution services and legal aid together	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

008. Are litigants in general required to pay a court fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction:

	Litigants required to pay a court fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction?
for criminal cases	() Yes
	(X) No
for other than criminal cases	(X) Yes
	() No

If there are exceptions to the rule to pay these court fees, could you please provide comments on those exceptions?

008-1. Please briefly present the methodology of calculation of these court fees:

- The court fee is CZK 1000 if the monetary performance is lower than CZK 20 000 and it represents 5% of the respective amount of money if the monetary performance is higher than CZK 20000. In non-monetary performance the court fee is CZK 2000.

008-2. The amount of court fees requested to commence an action for 3000€ debt recovery:

[150]

[]NA

[] NAP

Comments

009. Annual income of court fees received by the State (in €):

[44 810 915]

[] NA

[]NAP

Comments

012. Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees			
and/or legal representation)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
and/or regar representation)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal			
advises ADD and other legal commises)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
advice, ADR and other legal services)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal
		cases

TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)	21 045 390	15 616 515	5 428 875
	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)	21 045 390	15 616 515	5 428 875
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X]NA	[X]NA	[X] NA
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP

If the public budget actually implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

013. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in €.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in € (including 13.1)	115 530 744 []NA	116 129 722 [] NA [] NAP
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	33 852 []NA []NAP	14 864 []NA []NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

014. Authorities formally responsible for the budgets allocated to the courts (multiple options possible):

	Preparation of the total court budget	Adoption/approval of the total court budget	Management and allocation of the budget among the courts	Evaluation of the use of the budget at a national level
Ministry of Justice	(X) Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
•	() No	(X) No	() No [] NAP	() No
Other ministry	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
Parliament	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No	(X) No
Supreme Court	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
High Judicial Council	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
-	() No	() No	() No [X]NAP	() No [X]NAP
Courts	() Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	() No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Inspection body	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Other	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP

014-1. (Former question 61) Who is entrusted with responsibilities related to the budget within the court?

	Preparation of the budget	Arbitration and allocation of the budget	management of the	Evaluation and control of the use of the budget
Management Board	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
Court President	(X) No () Yes (X) No	(X) No (X) Yes () No	(X) No (X) Yes () No	(X) No (X) Yes () No
Court administrative director	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
Head of the court clerk office	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Other	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

Comments - If "other", please specify:

A2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 6 to 14:

Sources: Ministry of Justice			

1.1.3. Budgetary data concerning the whole justice system

015-1. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the whole justice system, in € (this global budget includes the judicial system budget - see 15-2 and other elements of the justice system - see 15-3)

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice	664 008 255	676 223 556
system in €	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided above and specify if a large portion of the budget allocated to the whole justice system comes from an international organisation. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

015-2. Elements of the judicial system budget (Q6, Q7, Q12 and Q13)

	Included	Not included	Does not exist (NAP)
Courts (see question 6 or 7)	(X)	()	()
Legal aid (see question 12 or 7)	(X)	()	()
Public prosecution services (see question 13 or 7)	(X)	()	()

015-3. Other budgetary elements

	Included	Not included	Does not exist (NAP)
Prison system	()	(X)	()
Probation services	(X)	()	()
High Judicial Council	()	()	(X)
Constitutional court	()	(X)	()
Judicial management body	(X)	()	()
State advocacy	()	(X)	()
Enforcement services	(X)	()	()
Notariat	()	(X)	()
Forensic services	()	(X)	()
Judicial protection of juveniles	()	(X)	()
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	(X)	()	()
Refugees and asylum seekers services	()	(X)	()
Immigration Service	()	(X)	()
Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	()	(X)	()
Other	()	(X)	()

If "other", please specify:

A3. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 15-1, 15-2 and 15-3:

Sources: Ministry of Justice

2.1.Legal Aid		
2.1.1.Scope of legal aid		•
016. Does legal aid apply to:		
	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
Legal advice, ADR and other legal services	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
	[] NAP	[]NAP
017. Does legal aid include the coverage of (X) Yes	of or the exemption from	court fees?
() No		
[] NAP		
If yes, please specify:		
018. Can legal aid be granted for the fees	that are related to the enf	forcement of judicial decisions
(e.g. fees of an enforcement agent)?		
(X) Yes		
() No		
[] NAP		
If yes, please specify:		
019. Can legal aid be granted for other cos	sts (different from those	mentioned in questions 16 to 1
e.g. fees of technical advisors or experts, or	costs of other legal profe	ssionals (notaries), travel costs
etc.)?		
	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases

Legal aid granted for other costs	(X) Yes	(X)Yes
	() No	() No
	[] N.		[] NA
	[] N.	AP	[] NAP
.1.2.Information on legal aid			
		egal aid has been g	ranted:
	of cases for which le		
1.2.Information on legal aid 20. Please indicate the number			ranted: Cases not brought to court

[X] NA

] NAP

[X] NA

] NAP

[X] NA

1 NAP

[X] NA

] NAP

[X] NA

[] NAP

[X]NA

1 NAP

Assisted by a free of charge lawyer

(X) Yes

() No

(X) Yes () No

(X) Yes () No

(X) Yes () No

free selection of lawyer

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[X] NA

[]NAP

[X] NA

] NAP

[X] NA

] NAP

021. In criminal cases, can individuals who do not have sufficient financial means be assisted by a

022. In criminal cases are these individuals free to choose their lawyer within the framework of the

023-0. Does your country have an income and assets evaluation for granting full or partial legal

In criminal cases

In other than criminal cases

Accused individuals

legal aid system?

Accused individuals

Victims

Comments

() Yes

aid?

Comments - If yes, please specify:

Victims

Comments - Please specify when appropriate:

free of charge (or financed by a public budget) lawyer?

1	V	1	No

Comments - Please indicate if any other criteria are taken into account for the granting of legal aid and any comment that could explain the data provided above:

023. If yes, please specify in the table:

	Annual income value (for one person), (in €)	Assets value (for one person), (in €)
Full legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal		
cases	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

024. Is it possible to refu	se legal aid for lack	c of merit of the case	(for example for	frivolous action
or no chance of success)	?			

()	()	Yes
() [No

Comments - If yes, please explain the exact criteria for denying legal aid:

025. Is the decision to grant or refuse legal aid taken by:

() the court
() an authority external to the court
()	X) a mixed authority (court and external bodies)

Comments

026. Is there a private system of legal expense insurance enabling individuals (this does not concern companies or other legal persons) to finance court proceedings?

(2	()	Yes
()]	No

Comments - If appropriate, please inform about the current development of such insurances in your country; is it a growing phenomenon?

027. Can judicial decisions direct how legal costs, paid by the parties during the procedure, will be shared:

	Judicial decisions direct how legal costs will be shared
in criminal cases	(X) Yes () No

other than criminal cases		(X) Yes () No	
Comments			
B1. Please indicate the sources for answering	questions 20 and	23:	
Sources: Ministry of Justice			_
.2.Court users and victims			
2.2.1.Rights of the users and victims		•	
028. Are there official internet sites/portals (e	e o Ministry of Iu	stice etc.) where general public	
may have free of charge access to the followi	· ·	succe, etc., whose general public	
	Yes	Internet adresse(es)	
legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)	()	(X) www.mvcr.cz	
case-law of the higher court/s	()	(X) www.nsoud.cz	
other documents (e.g. downloadable forms, online registration)	()	(X) www.justice.cz	
Please specify what documents and information are included in insolvency proceedings, practical guide for solving life situation summons, ", "I want to make a complaint for the court proceedings."	n, including topic like "I	need to file a motion", "I received the judicial	
029. Is there an obligation to provide informa	ation to the parties	concerning the foreseeable	
timeframes of proceedings?	1	C	
() Yes, always			
(X) No			
() Yes, only in some specific situations			
Comments - If yes, only in some specific situations, please spec	eify:		
030. Is there a public and free-of-charge spec	ific information s	ystem to inform and to help victim	S
of offences?			
(X) Yes			
() No			
Comments - If yes, please specify: There is a specific section at	t the Ministry of Justice v	vebsite - www.justice.cz.	
031. Are there special favourable arrangemen	nts to be applied, d	uring judicial proceedings, to the	
following categories of vulnerable persons:			

	Information mechanism	Special arrangements in hearings	Other specific arrangements
Victims of sexual violence/rape	(X)Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
TV: -4: C 4	() No	() No	() No
Victims of terrorism	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Minors (witnesses or victims)	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
(() No	() No	() No
Victims of domestic violence	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No	() No
Ethnic minorities	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X)No
Disabled persons	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Juvenile offenders	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
Juvenine orienders	() No	() No	() No
Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
marriage, sexual mutilation)	() No	() No	() No
Comments - If yes, please specify which procedures cannot at which conditions (can minor benefit from legal at			nal or accelerated procedure
32. Does your country allocate compe	•		
(X) Yes, please specify for which kind of offences:			es where damage to health ha
en the cause of the action.			
() No			
omments	1 .0	1 01	1 0
032-1. Is a court decision necessary	in the framew	ork of the compensation	n procedure?
() Yes			
(X) No			
omments			
033. If yes, does this compensation	come from:		
[X] a public fund			
[] damages and interests to be paid by the per	rson responsible		
[] a private fund			

034. Are there studies that evaluate the recovery rate of the damages awarded by courts to victims?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments - If yes, please illustrate with available data concerning the recovery rate, the title of the studies, the frequency of the studies and the coordinating body:
035. Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to victims (protection and assistance)?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
036. Do victims of offences have the right to dispute a public prosecutor's decision to discontinue a case? Please verify the consistency of your answer with that of the question 105 regarding the
possibility for a public prosecutor "to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge".
(The answer NAP means that the public prosecutor cannot decide to discontinue a case on his/her
own. A decision by a judge is needed.)
(X) Yes
() No
[] NAP

Comments - If necessary, please specify:

037. Is there a system for compensating users in the following circumstances:

	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Total amount (in €)
Total			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Excessive length of proceedings			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Non-execution of court decisions			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Wrongful arrest			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Wrongful conviction			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Other			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Where appropriate, please give details on the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the amount of the compensation (e.g. the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions):

2.2.2 Confidence and satisfaction of citizens with their justice system

	Notional level	Covert lovel		
how frequently and up to what level?				
their trust in justice and their satisfaction with	the services delivered by t	the judicial system? If year	s,	
038. Does your country implement surveys aimed at legal professionals and court users to measure				

	National level	Court level
1. Surveys aimed at judges	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc
2. Surveys aimed at court staff	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc
3. Surveys aimed at public prosecutors	[] Annual[] Other regular[] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc
4. Surveys aimed at lawyers	[] Annual[] Other regular[] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc
5. Surveys aimed at the parties	[] Annual[] Other regular[] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc
6. Surveys aimed at other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses, experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental agencies, NGOs)	[] Annual[] Other regular[] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc
7. Surveys aimed at victims	[] Annual[] Other regular[] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc
8. Other not mentioned	[] Annual[] Other regular[] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc

Comments - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above: no surveys

040. Is there a national or local procedure for filing complaints about the functioning of the judicial system? (for example, handling of the case by a judge or the duration of a proceeding)

(X)	Yes

() No

Comments

041. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:

	Authority responsible for dealing with the complain	Existence of a time limit to deal with the complaint for this authority
Court concerned	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	() No	() No
Higher court	(X)Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No

Ministry of Justice	(X)Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
High Judicial Council	() Yes	() Yes
	(X)No	(X)No
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	(X) Yes	(X)Yes
	() No	() No

Comments

041-1. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:

	Number of complaints	Compensation amount granted
Court concerned		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Higher court		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Ministry of Justice		
•	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
High Judicial Council		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)		
, J	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If possible, please give information concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure and any useful comment:

3.Organisation of the court system

3.1.Courts

3.1.1.Number of courts

042. Number of courts considered as legal entities (administrative structures) and geographic locations.

	Number of courts
42.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities)	86 []NA
42.2 First instance specialised courts (legal entities)	[]NAP []NA [X]NAP
42.3 All the courts (geographic locations) (this includes 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction, first instance specialised courts, all second instance courts and courts of appeal and all Supreme Courts)	98 []NA []NAP

Comments

043. Number (legal entities) of first instance specialised courts (or specific judicial order)

	Number of courts	
Γotal (must be the same as the data given under question 42.2)		
Sirver and saline as and saline saline question (2.2)	[] NA	
	[X]NAP	
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)		
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
Insolvency courts		
mborveney cours	[] NA	
	[X]NAP	
Labour courts		
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
Family courts		
Tallity Coals	[]NA	
	[X]NAP	
Rent and tenancies courts		
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
Factor		
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	F 7.87A	
	[]NA	
	[X] NAP	
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption		
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
Internet related disputes		
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
Administrative courts		
	[] NA	
	[X]NAP	
Insurance and / or social welfare courts		
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
Military courts		
THE TOUTH	[] NA	
	[X]NAP	
	[A J A VA	
Other specialised 1st instance courts		
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	

Comments - If "other specialised 1st instance courts", please specify:

044. Is there a foreseen change in the structure of courts [for example a reduction of the number of courts (geographic locations) or a change in the powers of courts]?

() Yes	
(X) No	
Comments -	Please specify:

045. Number of first instance courts (geographic locations) competent for a case concerning:

	Number of courts
a debt collection for small claims	[] NA
	[X]NAP
an employment dismissal	
	[]NA
	[X]NAP
a robbery	[] NA
	[X] NAP
an insolvency case	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP

Comments

045-1. Is your definition for small claims the same as the one in the Explanatory note?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If not, please give your definition for small claims: There is no definition of small claim but the appeal is not admitted when the litigious value is less than 10 000 CZK (about 389 EUR in 2018).

045-2. Please indicate the value in € of a small claim:

[389]

Comments see the explanation above

C. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 42, 43 and 45:

Sources: Ministry of Justice

3.2. Court staff

3.2.1.Judges and non-judge staff



046. Number of professional judges sitting in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year). (Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts)

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of professional judges $(1 + 2 + 3)$		1 195	1 834
	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP

1. Number of first instance professional judges	1 849	611 []NA	1 238
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges	[] NAP 1 078 [] NA [] NAP	505 []NA	573 []NA
3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges	102 []NA []NAP	79 []NA []NAP	23 []NA []NAP

Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

047. Number of court presidents (professional judges).

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of court presidents $(1+2+3)$	94	54	40
Total number of court presidents (1 + 2 + 3)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance court presidents	82	43	39
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)	10	9 []NA	1 []NA
court presidents	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court presidents	2	2	0
	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP

Comments

048. Number of professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis and who are paid as such (if possible on 31 December of the reference year):

	Figure
Gross figure	[] NA [X] NAP
	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If necessary, please provide comments to explain the answer provided:

048-1. Do these professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis deal with a significant part of cases?

() Yes	If yes, please give specifications on the types of cases and an estimate in percentage.	
() No		
[X]NAP		

Comments

049. Number of non-professional judges who are not remunerated but who can possibly receive a

		Figure		
Gross figure		5 391		
		[] NAP		
In full time equivalent		5 391 []NA []NAP	[] NA	
Comments				
049-1. If such non-professional judges	exist at first	instance in your cou	ıntry, please specify f	
which types of cases:				
	Yes	No	Echevinage	
criminal cases (severe)	()	()	(X)	
criminal cases (misdemeanour and/or minor)	()	()	(X)	
family law cases	()	(X)	()	
labour law cases	()	()	(X)	
social law cases	()	(X)	()	
commercial law cases	()	(X)	()	
insolvency cases	()	(X)	()	
other civil cases	()	(X)	()	
[] NAP				
Comments - If "other", please specify:				
050. Does your judicial system include	trial by jury	with the participati	on of citizens?	
() Yes				
(X) No				
Comments				
050-1. If yes, for which type of cas	e(s)?			
[] Criminal cases	\-/ -			
[] Other than criminal cases				

051. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference:

Comments

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Comments

052. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled)

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	9 857	1 206	8 651
	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal	2 443 []NA []NAP	398 [] NA [] NAP	2 045 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, court recording, helping to draft the decisions)	4 616	196	4 420
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management,	2 060	316	1 744
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
4. Technical staff	656 []NA	272 []NA []NAP	384 []NA []NAP
5. Other non-judge staff	82	24	58
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP

Comments - If "other non-judge staff", please specify:

052-1. Number of non-judge staff by instance (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled)

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1+2+3)	9 857 [] NA [] NAP	1 206 []NA	8 651 []NA
Total non-judge staff working in courts at first instance level	6 539 []NA	614 []NA	5 925 []NA

	2 900 [] NA [] NAP	453 []NA []NAP	2 447 [] NA [] NAP
3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level	418 []NA []NAP	139 []NA []NAP	279 []NA []NAP
Comments			
53. If there are Rechtspfleger (or sim	ilar bodies) in	your judicial syste	em, please specify in wh
ields do they have a role:			
[] legal aid			
[X] family cases			
[X] payment orders			
[X] registry cases (land and/or business registry c	ases)		
[X] enforcement of civil cases			
[] enforcement of criminal cases			
[] other cases not mentioned (please describe in	comment)		
[X] non-litigious cases			
care of court for minors, grant of permission to accept or hold a person in the le/she can also carry out the following acts of a cour writing an applications to court, elimination of defects in the filings, leciding on court fees, leciding on the appointment of a representative of the leciding on the appointment of an expert or interpreta-	t: ne participant in proc	eeding,	
	in compions and	er their responsib	lities to external provid
54. Have the courts outsourced certain	m services und	er men responsio.	indes to external provid
54. Have the courts outsourced certain (X) Yes	m services und	er then responsio.	muos to oxiomar provid
	m services und	er then responsio.	muos to oxiomar provid
(X)Yes	m services und	er then responsio.	muos to oxiomar provid
(X) Yes () No		-	muos to oxiomar provid
(X) Yes () No comments		-	nuos to oxiomar provid
(X) Yes () No comments 054-1. If yes, please specify which		-	nuos to oxiomar provid
(X) Yes () No comments 054-1. If yes, please specify which [] IT services		-	nuos to externar provid
(X) Yes () No comments 054-1. If yes, please specify which [] IT services [] Training of staff		-	nuos to externar provid
(X) Yes () No comments 054-1. If yes, please specify which [] IT services [] Training of staff [] Security		-	nuos to externar provid

C1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 46, 47, 48, 49 and 52

Sources: Ministry of Justice			
individual courts			

3.3. Public prosecution

3.3.1. Public prosecutors and staff

055. Number of public prosecutors (on 31 December of the reference year). Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts.

	Total	Males	Females	
Total number of programme (1 + 2 + 2)	1 238	567	671	
Total number of prosecutors $(1+2+3)$	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	827 [] NA	337 []NA	490 []NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance	354	191	163	
(court of appeal) level	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	
3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court	57	39	18	
level	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	

Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1		55	38
+2+3)	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA
	[]NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level	82	47	35
	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA
	[]NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at second instance (court of appeal) level	10 []NA []NAP	7 []NA []NAP	3 []NA []NAP
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at Supreme Court level	1	1	0
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

() Yes				
(X)No				
Comments - If yes, please specify their title and fur	ictions:			
057-1. Please specify their numb	er (in full-time	equivalent):		
[] NA				
059. If yes, is their number including indicated under question 55?	led in the num	ber of public prosec	cutors that you have	
() Yes				
() No				
Comments				
violence? () Yes (X) No Comments 060. Number of staff (non-public pro December of the reference year) (with time equivalent and for permanent	thout the numb	er of non-judge staf	•	
ame equivalent and for permanent po	Total	Males	Females	7
Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution service	1 465	251 []NA	1 214 [] NA	
Comments				
C2. Please indicate the sources for an	nswering quest	ions 55, 56 and 60		
Sources: Ministry of Justice individual prosect	ution offices			
3.4. Gender equality				_
3.4.1 Specific provisions for facility	tating gender	equality)

061-2. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the

057. Do other persons have similar duties to those of public prosecutors?

	1	•	• , •	
1	rocediires	tor	recruiting	•
ŀ	nocoduros	101	roorumg	•

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	()	(X)
prosecutors	()	(X)
non-judge staff	()	(X)
lawyers	()	(X)
notaries	()	(X)
enforcement agents	()	(X)

[] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify:

061-3. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for promoting :

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	()	(X)
prosecutors	()	(X)
non-judge staff	()	(X)
lawyers	()	(X)
notaries	()	(X)
enforcement agents	()	(X)

[] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify:

3.4.2 At national level

061-4. Do you have, at national level, one or more recent surveys or reports related to - wholly or partly - the distribution males/females within the judicial system concerning:

	Yes	No
judges	()	(X)

prosecutors	()	(X)
non-judge staff	()	(X)
lawyers	()	(X)
notaries	()	(X)
enforcement agents	()	(X)
Comments - If the situation changed since the reference yank of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us?	year, please specify in the comments. (Could you specify the reference or int
061-5. Is there a national programme or	an orientation document to	promote males/females
equality within the judicial system?		
() Yes		
(X) No		
Comments - if the situation changed since the reference y	year, please specify in the comments. C	Could you specify the reference or int
ink of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us?		
ink of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
ink of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us? 1061-6. At national level, is there any specific		
ink of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us?		
ink of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us? 1061-6. At national level, is there any specific		
ink of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us? 1061-6. At national level, is there any specific	ender issues in the justice s	ystem concerning:
ink of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us? O61-6. At national level, is there any spectommissioner)/institution dealing with g	ender issues in the justice synthesis Yes, please specify	ystem concerning:
ink of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us? O61-6. At national level, is there any spectommissioner)/institution dealing with general the recruitment of judges	Yes, please specify ()	ystem concerning: No (X)
ink of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us? O61-6. At national level, is there any spectommissioner)/institution dealing with general the recruitment of judges the promotion of judges	Yes, please specify ()	ystem concerning: No (X) (X)
ink of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us? O61-6. At national level, is there any spectrum is signer. It is there any spectrum is signer. It is there any spectrum is signer. It is the recruitment of judges the promotion of judges the recruitment of prosecutors.	Yes, please specify () ()	ystem concerning: No (X) (X) (X)
the recruitment of judges the promotion of prosecutors the promotion of prosecutors	Yes, please specify () () ()	ystem concerning: No (X) (X) (X) (X)
the recruitment of judges the promotion of prosecutors the recruitment of non-judge staff	Yes, please specify () () () () ()	No
the recruitment of judges the promotion of prosecutors the promotion of prosecutors the promotion of non-judge staff Comments - if other than recruitment and/or promotion, prom	Yes, please specify () () () () () please specify. If the situation changed	ystem concerning: No

[X] NAP

061-6-2. Please specify the status of this person/institution:

(e.g. independent, attached to the Ministry of Justice, to the High Judicial Council or equivalent or to an inter-ministerial institution
specifically dedicated to gender equality)
[X] NAP
061-6-3. Please specify if this person/institution has an information and consultative function or if

its opinions/decisions have legal consequences:

(e.g. block a decision or allow an appeal)		

[X]NAP

3.4.3 At court/public prosecution services level

061-7. At the court or public prosecution services level, is there a person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution specifically dedicated to ensure the respect of gender equality in the organisation of judicial work:

	Yes	No
in courts (judges)	()	(X)
in public prosecution services (prosecutors)	()	(X)
for courts' non-judge staff	()	(X)

Comments - If yes, please specify their titles and tasks. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments.

061-8. Does the feminisation of certain functions, if it exists in your country, within courts or public prosecution services, lead to concrete changes in the organisation of the work in the following areas:

	Yes	No
Assignment in different positions	()	(X)
Workload distribution	()	(X)
Working hours	()	(X)
Modalities of teleworking and presence in the work space	()	(X)

Replacement of absent persons	()	(X)
Organisation of the hearings	()	(X)
Other	()	(X)
Comments - If other, please specify. Could you also i situation changed since the reference year, please spe		the various possibilities mentioned? If the
061-9. In order to improve gender bala	ance in access to different j	udicial professions and equali
n promotion and in access to function which:	s of responsibility, what ar	e the measures, in your countr
have been already implemented (please specify)	:	
are planned (please specify):		
Comments - If the situation changed since refere	nce year, please specify in the comm	ents.
[X]NAP		
061-10. In your judicial system, and exwhat are the main causes of inequalitic	•	on, studies or official reports,
recruitment procedures (please specify):		
recramment procedures (prease speerly).		
promotion procedures and access to the function	s of responsibility (please specify):	
Comments - If the situation changed since refere	ence year, please specify in the comm	ents.

061-11. In your courts, is there particular attention given to gender issues regarding the public and users of justice, in particular:

	Yes, please specify	No
judges and court staff are more chosen among males or females according to the type of cases	()	(X)
the composition of hearings with several judges is always mixed	()	(X)
statistics exist concerning males and females who initiate a case/victims, accused persons, etc.	()	(X)

Comments - if you have additional comments please specify. If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments.

3.5 Use of information technologies in courts

3.5.1 General policies in Information Technology in judicial systems

062-1. Basic principles and models used in Information technology policies and strategies definition

	Organisation
IT policies and strategies	() defined and coordinated at national
	level by one institution
	(X) defined and coordinated at national
	level by several institutions
	() defined and coordinated at
	unit/stakeholder level
	() other
IT Governance	(X) governed on national level by one
	institution
	() governed on national level by several
	institutions
	() organised at unit/stakeholder level
	() other

Comments

065-1. In case there is a national structure in charge of the strategic policy making and governance of the judicial system modernisation (including also IT) what is the composition of this structure?

) administrative,	technical	and	scientific	staff	only

(X) mixed teams of judicial staff (judges/prosecutors/etc.) and administrative/technical/scientific staff

() other (please specify in a comment)

Comments - (please specify if there are other modernisation approaches that have been implemented):

065-2. Which is the organisational model primarily chosen for conducting structural IT projects in courts and the management of applications (maintenance, evolution)?

	Implementing new projects	Management of applications
Mainly by an IT department with the help of professionals	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff,	() No	() Non
etc.)		
Mainly by professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors,	() Yes	() Yes
non-judge judicial staff, etc.) with the help of an internal IT	(X) No	(X) Non
department and/or an external service provider		
Other alternatives (external service provider only – specify	() Yes	() Yes
in a comment)	(X) No	(X) Non

Comments - please also describe in case of "other alternatives"

065-3.	Is there	a device of	detection a	nd promotion	of innovations	regarding IT	coming from
person	al and/or	local/cour	t level initia	tives?			

()	X)	Yes
()]	Nο

Comments (please specify projects that have experienced national developments)

065-4. Have you measured the impact resulting from the implementation of one or several components of your new information system?

(X)	Ye
()	No

065-4-1. If yes, have you measured the impact on (multiple answers possible):

[] Business processes
[]	X] Workload
[] Human resources
[] Costs
[] Other, please specify

Comments (please specify examples of the impact) optimizing administrative processes

3.5.2 Security of courts information system and personal data protection

065-5. Are there independent audits or other mechanisms to contribute to the global security policy regarding the information system of the judiciary?

(2	X)	Yes
()]	No

Comments (please specify in particular if national frameworks of information security exist):

	5.3 Centralised datab	oases for de	ecision su	pport				•
06	2-4. Is there a central	ised nationa	al database	of court de	ecisions (c	ase-law, et	c.)?	
(X) Yes							
() Non							
Co	mments							
	062-4-1. If yes, plea	se specify t	he followi	ng informa	tion:			
		For 1st instance decisions	For 2nd instance decisions	For 3rd instance decisions	Link with ECHR case law	Data anonymised	Case-law database available free online	Case-law database available i open data
	Civil and/or commercial	() Yes all	() Yes all	(X) Yes all	() Yes	(X) Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
		judgements	judgements	judgements	(X) No	() No	() No	(X) No
		(X) Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes				
		some	some	some				
		judgements () No	judgements	judgements () No				
	G : 1		() No		() V	(Y) Y	(V) V	() V
	Criminal	() Yes all judgements	() Yes all judgements	(X) Yes all judgements	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
		(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes	(A)NO	() 110	()10	(A)NO
		some	some	some				
		judgements	judgements	judgements				
		() No	() No	() No				
	Administrative	(X) Yes all	() Yes all	(X) Yes all	() Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
		judgements	judgements	judgements	(X)No	() No	() No	(X) No
		() Yes	() Yes	() Yes				
		some	some	some				
		judgements	judgements	judgements				
		() No	(X)No	() No				
Co	mments - if it exists in other m	atters please sp	ecify					
•					44 .			
06	2-6. Is there a comput	terised nation	onal record	l centralisi	ng all crim	inal convic	tions?	
(X) Yes							
() No							

065-6. Is the protection of personal data managed by courts ensured at legislative level?

	1	
other than criminal (civil and ac		
ering the access register of crir	ninal records	
ols for which the conte	ent is coordinated a	at national level?
ady pre-written, etc.)		
following information	:	
	Availability r	ate
	() 100%	
	(X) 50-99%	
	() 10-49%	
	` ′	P)
	[] NA	
	() 100%	
	, , ,	
	() 1-9%	
	` ′ ′	?)
	() 50-99%	
	() 10-49%	
	, ,	D)
	[] NA	
?		
Availability of simple dictation tools	Availability of multiple speakers	Voice recognition feature
	Availability of simple	following information: Availability r:

[X] Linkage with other European records of the same nature

Civil and/or commercial	(X) in all courts	() in all courts	() Yes
	() in most of the	() in most of the	(X) Pilot testing
	courts	courts	() No
	() in some courts /	(X) in some courts /	[] NA
	some pilot phases	some pilot phases	
	() not available for this matter	() not available for this matter	
	[] NA	[] NA	
Criminal	(X) in all courts () in most of the	(X) in all courts () in most of the	() Yes (X) Pilot testing
	courts	courts	() No
	() in some courts /	() in some courts /	[]NA
	some pilot phases () not available for	some pilot phases () not available for	
	this matter	this matter	
	[] NA	[] NA	
Administrative	(X) in all courts () in most of the	() in all courts () in most of the	() Yes (X) Pilot testing
	courts	courts	() No
	() in some courts /	(X) in some courts /	[] NA
	some pilot phases	some pilot phases	
	() not available for	() not available for	
	this matter	this matter	
062-9. Is there an intranet site with	in the judicial system for	r distribution of new	vs/novelties?
Availability rate:			
() 100% - accessible to everyone in judic	ary		
(X) 50-99% - accessible for most judges/p	rosecutors in all instances		
() 10-49% - in some courts only			
() 1-9% - in one court only			
() 0% (NAP) - No access			
[] NA			
Comments			
3.5.5 Technologies used for adm	inistration of the courts	and case manager	ment
063-1. Is there a case management	system (CMS) ? (Softwa	are used for register	ing judicial
proceedings and their management)		
(X) Yes			
() No			
Comments - if it exists in other matters please sp	ecify		
062 1 1 161	1		

063-1-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	CMS deployment rate	Status of case online	Centralised or interoperable database	Early warning signals (for active case management)	Status of integration/conn ection of a CMS with a statistical tool
Civil and/or commercial	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	() accessible to parties () publication of decision online () both (X) not accessible at all [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	() Fully integrated including BI (X) Integrated () Not integrated but connected () Not connected at all
Criminal	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	() accessible to parties () publication of decision online () both (X) not accessible at all [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	() Fully integrated including BI (X) Integrated () Not integrated but connected () Not connected at all
Administrative	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	() accessible to parties () publication of decision online () both (X) not accessible at all [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	() Fully integrated including BI (X) Integrated () Not integrated but connected () Not connected at all

063-2. Computerised registries managed by courts

			Service available online	Statistical module integrated or connected
Land registry	() 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% (X) 0% (NAP)	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

Business registry () 50-99% () 10-49%) 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	X) Yes (X) Yes) No (No	(X) Yes () No
omment – if it exists in other matters please spe		ns of courts	
	Tool deployme	nt rate Data consolidated national level	System communicating with other ministries (financial among others)
			0 122020/
Budgetary and financial management of co	() 100% (X) 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No

Comments

Other (please specify in comments)

063-7. Measurement tools to assess the workload of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff (tool quantifying the activity of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff – for example the number of cases resolved)

) 50-99%

() 10-49% () 1-9% (X) 0% (NAP)

() 100%

() 50-99%

() 10-49% () 1-9% (X) 0% (NAP)

1 NA

(X) No

() Yes

(X) No

(X) No

() Yes

(X) No

(X) Yes
() No

Comments

063-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

monitoring at	monitoring at court	Tool integrated in the CMS
national level	local level	

For judges	() 100% () 50-99% (X) 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	() Yes (X) No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP
For prosecutors	() 100% () 50-99% (X) 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	() Yes (X) No []NA	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NA [] NAP
For non-judge/non-prosecutor staff	() 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% (X) 0% (NAP)	() Yes (X) No [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NA [] NAP

3.5.6 Technologies used for communication between courts, professionals and/or court users

064-2. Is there a possibility to submit a case to courts by electronic means?(possibility to introduce a case by electronic means, for example an e-mail or a form on a website)

(X) Yes () No

Comments

064-2-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Availability rate	Simultaneous submission of cases in paper form remains mandatory	Specific legislative framework authorising the submission of a case	An integrated/connect ed tool with the CMS
Civil and/or commercial	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Yes () No []NA []NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP
Criminal	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Yes () No []NA []NAP	(X) Yes () No []NA []NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP

Administrative	(X) 100% () 50-99%	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
	() 10-49%	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
	() 0% (NAP)			
Comments - if it exist in other matters pl	ease specify not connected w	rith CMS but with r	national eDelivery	
064-3. Is it possible to reques	st legal aid by electro	nic means?		
(X) Yes				
() No				
Comments				
064-3-1. If yes, please spo	ecify the following ir	nformation:		
			Requesting leg	al aid electronically
Availability rate			() 100%	
			() 50-99% (X) 10-49%	
			() 1-9%	
			() 0% (NAP)	
Formalisation of the request in p	Formalisation of the request in paper form remains mandatory			
			(X) No	
			[]NAP	
Specific legislative framework r	egarding requests for legal	aid by electronic		
means			(X) No	
			[]NAP	
Granting legal aid is also electro	onic		() Yes (X) No	
			[] NA [] NAP	
Information available in CMS			() Yes	
			(X) No	
			[]NAP	
064-4. Is it possible to transn	nit summons to a judi	icial meeting	or a hearing by e	electronic means?
(a judicial meeting relates to				
conciliation)	amges prior to a cour			
(X) Yes				
() No				
Comments				
064-4-1. If yes, please spe	ecify the following is	oformation.		
oot-t-1. If yes, piease sp	cerry the following in	noimanon.		
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	Summons produced by CMS	Simultaneous summon in paper form remains mandatory	Consent of the user to be notified by electronic means	Modalities (if other please specify in comments)	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	[X]	[]	[]	[] SMS [] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]
Criminal	[X]	[]	[]	[] SMS [] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]
Administrative	[X]	[]	[]	[] SMS [] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]

064-6. Are there possibilities of electronic communication between courts and lawyers and/or parties? (sending of electronic files and data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

Communication b	etween court	and lawyers	representing parties
-----------------	--------------	-------------	----------------------

(X) Yes () No

Communication between court and parties not represented by lawyer

(X) Yes
() No

Comments

064-6-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Tool deployment	Trial phases	Modalities (if there	Specific legal
rate	concerned	are different	framework
		according to the	
		trial phases or if	
		other, please	
		specify in a	
		comment)	

Civil and/or commercial	[X] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP) - for this matter	[X] Submission of a case to a court [X] Phases preparatory to a hearing [X] Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management [X] Transmission of court decisions	[X] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]Yes
Criminal	[X] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP) - for this matter	[X] Submission of a case to a court [X] Phases preparatory to a hearing [X] Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management [X] Transmission of court decisions	[X] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[X] Yes
Administrative	[X] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP) - for this matter	[X] Submission of a case to a court [X] Phases preparatory to a hearing [X] Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management [X] Transmission of court decisions	[X] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]Yes

064-7. Terms and conditions of electronic communication used by professionals other than lawyers (sending of electronic data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

	Tool deployment rate	Modalities (if there are different according to the deeds or if other, please specify in a comment)	Specific legal framework
Enforcement agents (as defined in Q169 and following)	[X] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP)	[X] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[X] Yes

Notaries (as defined in Q192 and following)	[X] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP)	[X] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]Yes
Experts (as defined in Q202 and following)	[] NA [X] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP)	[X] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]Yes
Judicial police services	[X] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP)	[X] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]Yes

064-9. Are there online processing devices of specialised litigation? (low value litigation, undisputed claims, preparatory phases to the resolution of family conflicts, etc. - please, specify in "comments" section)

(X) Yes () No

Comments – Please describe the system that exists. electronic payment order for claims up to 1000000 CZK.

064-10. Videoconferencing between courts, professionals and/or users (this concerns the use of audio-visual devices in the framework of judicial proceedings such as the hearing of parties, etc.)

(X) Yes () No

Comments

064-10-1. If yes, please specify the following information and describe in comments of this section the cases of actual use of videoconferencing and the expected benefits (for example, the use of this device to reduce the number of detainees' transfers to the court):

	Deployment rate (chose one only)		Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	[] 100% [] 50-99%	[] Prior to the	[X]Yes
	[] 10-49%	[X] During the	[] NO
	[X] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP)	hearing [] After the hearing	
	[] NA		

Criminal	[] 100%	[] Prior to the	[X] Yes
	[X] 50-99%	hearing	[] No
	[] 10-49%	[X] During the	
	[] 1-9%	hearing	
	[] 0% (NAP)	[] After the hearing	
	[] NA		
Administrative	[] 100%	[] Prior to the	[] Yes
	[] 50-99%	hearing	[X] No
	[] 10-49%	[] During the	
	[] 1-9%	hearing	
	[] 1-9% [X] 0% (NAP)	hearing [] After the hearing	

064-11. Recording of hearings or debates (sound or audio-visual recording during the investigation and/or trial phase(s))

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

064-11-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Tool deployment rate	Type of recording	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	() 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% (X) 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Sound () Video () Both [] NA	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP
Criminal	() 100% (X) 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Sound () Video () Both []NA	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP
Administrative	() 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% (X) 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Sound () Video () Both [] NA	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP

064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

Admissibility of electronic evidence	Legislative framework
--------------------------------------	-----------------------

Civil and/or commercial	(X)Yes	(X) General law only
	() No	() General and specialised law
		() Specialised law only
Criminal	(X) Yes	(X) General law only
	() No	() General and specialised
		law () Specialised law only
Administrative	(X)Yes	(X) General law only
	() No	() General and specialised
		law () Specialised law only
Comments		
.6.Performance and evaluation		
3.6.1.National policies applied in cou	irts and public prosecut	ion services
066. Are quality standards determined	for the judicial exetem at	national layel (are there quality
- •	· ·	national level (are there quanty
systems for the judiciary and/or judicia	i quanty poncies)?	
() Yes		
(X) No		
Comments - If yes, please specify:		
067. Do you have specialised personne quality standards?	l entrusted with impleme	ntation of these national level
		Yes / No
within the courts		() Yes
141 4 111		(X) No
within the public prosecution services		() Yes (X) No
Comments		
	:4 	
3.6.2.Performance and quality object	ives at court level/publi	c prosecution services
077. Concerning court activities, have	you defined performance	and quality indicators?
(X)Yes		
() No		
Comments		
078. If yes, please select the main p		rdiantary that have been define
·	erformance and quality in	ndicators mat have been defined
for courts:	erformance and quality in	ndicators that have been defined
for courts: [X] number of incoming cases	erformance and quality in	ndicators that have been defined
	erformance and quality in	ndicators that have been defined
[X] number of incoming cases	erformance and quality in	ndicators that have been defined

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[X] number of resolved cases
[X] number of pending cases
[X] backlogs
[] productivity of judges and court staff
[] satisfaction of court staff
[] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
[] costs of the judicial procedures
[X] number of appeals
[X] appeal ratio
[] clearance rate
[] disposition time
[] other (please specify):
Comments
077-1. Concerning public prosecution activities, have you defined performance and quality
indicators?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
079 1. If was places salest the main members and avality indicators for the myblic
078-1. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators for the public
prosecution services that have been defined:
[X] number of incoming cases
[X] length of proceedings (timeframes)
[X] number of resolved cases
[X] number of pending cases
[X] backlogs
[] productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff
[] satisfaction of prosecution staff
[] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecutors)
[] costs of the judicial procedures
[] clearance rate
[] disposition time
[] percentage of convictions and acquittals
[] other (please specify):
Comments
073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based primarily on the defined

indicators?

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(X) Yes
() No
Comments
073-0. If yes, please specify the frequency:
(X) Annual
() Less frequent
() More frequent
Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify:
073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of resources within this
court?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
073-2. If yes, which courses of action are taken?
[X] Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance
[X] Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment)
[] Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)
[] Other (please specify):
Comments
073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution
services based primarily on the defined indicators?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
073-4. If yes, please specify the frequency:
(X) Annual
() Less frequent
() More frequent
Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify:
073-5. Is this evaluation of the activity of public prosecution services used for the later allocation
of resources within this public prosecution service?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments

0/3-6. If yes, which courses of action are taken?
[X] Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance
[X] Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment))
[] Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)
[] Other (please specify):
Comments
079. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (multiple options possible):
[] High Judicial Council
[X] Ministry of Justice
[] Inspection authority
[] Supreme Court
[] External audit body
[] Other (please specify):
Comments
079-1. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the public prosecution services
(multiple options possible):
[] Public prosecutorial Council
[] Ministry of Justice
[X] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
[X] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
[] External audit body
[] Other (please specify):
Comments
3.6.3. Measuring courts' / public prosecution services activity
070. Do you regularly monitor court activities (performance and quality) concerning:
[X] number of incoming cases
[X] length of proceedings (timeframes)
[X] number of resolved cases
[X] number of pending cases
[X] backlogs
[] productivity of judges and court staff
[] satisfaction of court staff
[] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
[] costs of the judicial procedures
[X] number of appeals

[X] appeal ratio		
[] clearance rate		
[] disposition time		
[] other (please specify):		
Comments		
070-1. Do you regularly monitor public prosecut	ion activities (performa	nce and quality)
concerning:	(
[X] number of incoming cases		
[X] length of proceedings (timeframes)		
[X] number of resolved cases		
[X] number of pending cases		
[X] backlogs		
[] productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff		
[] satisfaction of prosecution staff		
[] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the	by the public prosecution)	
[] costs of the judicial procedures		
[] clearance rate		
[] disposition time		
[] percentage of convictions and acquittals		
[] other (please specify):		
Comments		
071. Do you monitor the number of pending case	es and cases that are not	processed within a
reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:	os ana casos anat are not	processed within a
[X] civil law cases		
[X] criminal law cases		
[X] administrative law cases		
Comments		
	1 1 0	
072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicia	l proceedings?	1
	Yes (If yes, please specify)	No
within the courts	()	(X)
within the public prosecution services	()	(X)
	•	•

3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity

080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the
functioning of the courts?
(X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):Ministry of Justice
() No
Comments
080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:
(X) Yes, on internet
() No, only internally (in an intranet website)
() No
Comments
080-2. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding
the functioning of the public prosecution services?
(X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):Prosecutor General's Office
() No
Comments
080-3. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each public prosecution
service?
(X) Yes, on internet
() No, only internally (in an intranet website)
() No
Comments
081. Are individual courts required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data
on the number of resolved cases or pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff,
targets and assessment of the activity)?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended):
081-1. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:
[] Internet
[] Intranet (internal) website
[] Paper distribution
Comments
081-2. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:
() Annual

() Less frequent
() More frequent
Comments
081-3. Are public prosecution services required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of incoming cases, the number of decisions, the number of public
prosecutors and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended):
081-4. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:
[] Internet
[] Intranet (internal) website
[] Paper distribution
Comments
081-5. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:
() Annual
() Less frequent
() More frequent
Comments
3.6.5 Courts administration
082. Is there a process or structure of dialogue between the public prosecution services and courts regarding the way cases are presented before courts (for example the organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases, selection of simplified procedures of prosecution)?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
082-1. Is there in general a process or structure of dialogue between lawyers and courts regarding the way cases are presented before courts in other than criminal matters (e.g. organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases)?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
3.6.6 Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

083. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each judge (e.g. the number of
resolved cases in a month or year)?
(X)Yes
() No
Comments Quantitative performance targets exist but they are not strictly binding.
083-1. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each judge?
[X] Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
[] Legislative power
[] Judicial power (for example the High Judicial Council, Supreme Court)
[] President of the court
[] Other (please specify):
Comments
114. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the judges' work?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
114-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:
() Annual
() Less frequent
() More frequent
083-2. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each public prosecutor (e.g. the
number of decisions in a month or year)?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
083-3. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each public prosecutor
[] Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
[] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
[] Public prosecutorial Council
[] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
[] Other (please specify):
Comments
120. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work?
(X)Yes

() No
Comments
120-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:
() Annual
(X) Less frequent
() More frequent
Comments The individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work take place at least once every two years.
C4. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:
Sources: Ministry of Justice Prosecutor General's Office
Fair trial
.1.Principles
4.1.1.Principles of fair trial
084. Percentage of first instance criminal in absentia judgments (cases in which the suspect is not attending the hearing in person nor is represented by a lawyer)?
[] NAP
Comments - Please add methodology for calculation used.
085. Is there a procedure to effectively challenge a judge, if a party considers that the judge is not impartial? (X) Yes () No
Comments - Please could you briefly specify:
085-1. Ratio between the total number of initiated procedures of challenges and total number of finalised challenges (in the reference year):
[X]NA
Comments
086. Is there in your country a monitoring system for the violations related to Article 6 of the

European Convention on Human Rights?
[X] For civil procedures (non-enforcement)
[X] For civil procedures (timeframe)
[X] For criminal procedures (timeframe)
Comments - Please specify what are the terms and conditions of this monitoring system (information related to acknowledged violations by ECHR at the State/courts level; implementation of internal systems to prevent other violations (that are similar) and if possible to measure an evolution of the established violations): A newsletter published periodically by the Office of the governmental agent before ECHR, database of the case law of the selected cases of the ECHR in Czech (http://eslp.justice.cz/), training of judges
086-1. Is there in your country a possibility to review a case after a decision on violation of human
rights by the European Court of Human Rights?
() Yes
(X) No
[] NAP
Comments Not directly, there should be also a decision of Supreme or Constitutional Court.
D1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions in this chapter.
1.2.Timeframe of proceedings 4.2.1. General information
087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding:
[X] civil cases
[X] criminal cases
[] administrative cases
[] There is no specific procedure for urgent matters
Comments - If yes, please specify:
088. Are there simplified procedures for:
[X] civil cases (small disputes)
[X] criminal cases (misdemeanour cases)
[] administrative cases
[] There is no simplified procedure
Comments - If yes, please specify:
088-1. For these simplified procedures, may judges deliver an oral judgement with a written order

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[X] criminal cases					
[] administrative cases					
Comments - If yes, please specify:					
000 D 4 11	1 41	11 111 4	1 1		4 C
089. Do courts and lawyers	-	•	•	•	
processing cases (presentation	on of files, de	ecisions on tim	neframes for la	awyers to sub	mit their
conclusions and on dates of	hearings)?				
() Yes					
(X) No					
Comments - If yes, please specify:					
4.2.2. Case flow managem	ant first ir	estonoo			
+.2.2. Case now managem					
091. First instance courts: n	umber of oth	er than crimina	al law cases.		
	Pending cases	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases	Pending cases
	on 1 Jan. ref. year			on 31 Dec. ref.	older than 2 years from the
	year			year	date the case
					came to the first instance court
Total of other than criminal law	446 370	936 757	958 742	424 385	
cases (1+2+3+4)	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[X]NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)	148 655	346 240	351 743	143 152	[X] NA
litigious cases (including litigious	[]NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
enforcement cases and if possible					
without administrative law cases, see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases	162 410	553 409	562 658	153 161	
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.1. General civil (and	153 009	440 015	446 312	146 712	
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
e.g. uncontested payment orders,					
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases	7 459	111 788	114 206	5 041	
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[X]NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

and without the full reasoning of the judgement?

[X] civil cases

2.2.1. Non litigious land registry	7					
cases	[] NA					
Cases	[X] NAP					
2.2.2 Non-litigious business	7 459	111 788	114 206	5 041		
registry cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	
legistry cases	[] NAP					
2.2.3. Other registry cases						
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	
	[X] NAP	[] NAP				
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	1 942	1 606	2 140	1 408		
8	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP					
3. Administrative law cases	10 377	11 865	10 445	11 797		
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP					
4. Other cases	124 928	25 243	33 896	116 275		
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP					

Comments Methodology has been changed in 2.1 and 2. (civil and commercial non-litigious cases) in year 2015 – more case types have been included, which led to the big increment in the number of cases.

092. If courts deal with "civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases", please indicate the case categories included:

. Civil and commercial non-litigious cases include: 2.1 - uncontested payment orders, cases of the upbringing and maintenance of a minor, declaration of admissibility of taking or keeping of a person in a medical (health care) institution, declaration of the death of a person, inheritance proceedings, judicial deposit cases.

093. Please indicate the case categories included in the category "other cases":

. Category '	'other cases"	includes:	insolvency	v cases and	incidence	disputes.
. Cutcgory	Other Cubes	merado.	III DOI VOIIC	y cubeb und	includince	arbpates.

094. First instance courts: number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of criminal law cases	13 951	74 115	74 683	13 383	1 115
(1+2+3)	[]NA	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

					1
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
Cilimiai cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Other cases					
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases" please specify: We are not able distinguish between serious offences and minor offences. Thus only total number of cases is reported. There are no cases that could be reported in "Other cases"

4.2.3. Case flow management – second instance



097. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of "other than criminal law" cases.

	~ (·II · · · / · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court	
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	14 187 []NA []NAP	63 819 []NA []NAP	64 792 [] NA [] NAP	13 214 []NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	13 254 []NA []NAP	59 029 [] NA [] NAP	60 003 []NA []NAP	12 280 [] NA [] NAP	[X]NA []NAP	
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	

2.2.3. Other registry cases					
2.2.3. Suioi legistry cuses	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
3. Administrative law cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
4. Other cases	933	4 790	4 789	934	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP				

Comments - If "Other cases" please specify In "Other cases" category, insolvency cases are reported.

In general, number of incoming cases is decreasing and it follows that the numbers of pending cases and resolved are decreasing as well (the situation is getting better). This may result in some big yearly changes and discrepancies.

098. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of criminal law cases	1 895	24 492	24 612	1 775	27
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
(1+2+3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
Cililina cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Other cases					
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify.

4.2.4. Case flow management - Supreme Court



099. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of "other than criminal law" cases:

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases		Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of other than criminal law	5 142	9 418	9 286	5 274	
cases (1+2+3+4)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

			1		
1. Civil (and commercial)	2 884	4 784	5 264	2 404	
litigious cases (including litigious	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[X] NA [] NAP
enforcement cases and if possible	INAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
, ,	37	182	184	35	
2. Non litigious cases	[] NA	102 NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.1. General civil (and	37	182	184	35	
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
e.g. uncontested payment orders,	[] NAP				
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP				
0.0.1 No. 144-1111	[14]1114	[12] I WAL			
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry	[] NA				
cases	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
registry cases	[] NA				
logistry ouses	[X] NAP				
2.2.3. Other registry cases					
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	[X]NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[] NA				
	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP
3. Administrative law cases	1 883	4 109	3 489	2 503	
J. Administrative law cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP				
4. Other cases	338	343	349	332	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If "Other cases", please specify The category "other" includes appeals in last (third) instance of insolvency cases and incidence disputes.

099-1. At the level of the Highest court (Supreme Court), is there a procedure of manifest inadmissibility?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

099-1-1. If yes, please indicate the number of:

cases closed by this procedure? [0]

Comments The number of cases closed by the procedure od manifest inadmissibility is not monitored but is is about 60-70%.

100. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of criminal law cases	174	1 630	1 608	196	
(1+2+3)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases		[]14711		[]1771	
	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Other cases					
	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify We are not able distinguish between serious offences and minor offences. Thus only total number of cases is reported. There are no cases that could be reported in "Other cases"

4.2.5. Case flow management and timeframes – specific cases



101. Number of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases, insolvency, robbery cases, intentional homicide cases, cases relating to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens received and processed by first instance courts.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year		
Litigious divorce cases	9 419	26 894	27 337	8 976		
2	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA		
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP		
Employment dismissal cases						
•	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA		
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP		
Insolvency	117 766	21 211	28 436	110 541		
•	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA		
	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP		
Robbery case						
•	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA		
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP		
Intentional homicide						
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA		
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP		

Cases relating to asylum seekers				
(refugee status under the 1951 Geneva	[X]NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	. ,	[X] NA [] NAP
Convention)	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
Cases relating to the right of entry and				
stay for aliens	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
stay for anons	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

101-1. Could you briefly describe the system in your country dealing with judicial remedies relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention) and the right of entry and stay for aliens:

. Administrative proceedings for granting international protection are held by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. The commencement of these proceedings is bound to the alien's declaration, from which the alien's intention to apply for the granting of international protection is obvious. Other than in exceptional situations, the alien is obligated to appear at a reception centre within twenty-four hours of making the declaration, where he/she will file an application for international protection and the alien police will perform identification processes. The alien is obligated to surrender his/her travel document, undergo fingerprinting and be photographed. The alien is also required to undergo a medical examination at the reception centre. The application for international protection is used to determine the reasons that led the alien to depart from the country where he/she was staying. Once all required tasks are completed, the applicant for international protection is transferred to an accommodation centre, where he/she awaits the first instance decision. Over the course of this period, an interview is conducted with the applicant, which is intended to more specifically define the reasons that were stated in the application for international protection. The ministry will issue a decision in the matter within a period of ninety days of the date on which proceedings are commenced. If a decision cannot be made within this timeframe due to the specific nature of the matter, the Ministry can extend it appropriately. The decision becomes legally effective as of the date it is delivered to the applicant. The Alien Police will issue a departure order to the alien on that date.

Proceedings for granting international protection can be terminated on the basis of a decision to reject the application as manifestly unfounded, or by discontinuing the proceedings.

It is possible to file an action against the ministry's decision with the applicable regional court.

102. Average length of proceedings, in days (from the date the application for judicial review is lodged). The average length of proceedings has to be calculated from the date the application for judicial review is lodged to the date the judgment is made, without taking into account the enforcement procedure.

	% of decisions subject to appeal	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average total length of the total procedure (in days)	% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances
Civil and commercial	8	218	147		269	
litigious cases	[]NA	[]NA	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Litigious divorce case	<u> </u>					
	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Employment dismissal case	34	631	116		770	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Insolvency		75				
	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Robbery case	43	208	52		103	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Intentional homicide	83	95	85		185	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments For insolvency cases, there was a small change in methodology for calculation of the average length. In previous years, the whole length of the insolvency was reported, and now, only the length of the procedure until the decision of the court is being reported. It reflects the court performance much better since the court has very little influence on the insolvency case after the decision.

103. Where appropriate, please indicate the specific procedure regarding divorce cases (litigious and non-litigious):

. If a marriage has existed for at least 1 year, spouses have not lived together for more than 6 months and the petition for divorce by one spouse is joined by the other, the court does not establish the grounds for the breakdown of the marriage and issues the judgment of divorce if the parties submit: a written agreement with officially verified signatures of parties which regulates the settlement of property after divorce, the rights and duties of the parties with respect to their common housing and duty to financially maintain the other spouse, if relevant, and a final and conclusive decision of court approving the spouses' agreement with respect to their minor children after divorce. If there is a minor child (minor children) the court decides, before issuing the judgment of divorce, on the rights and duties of parents with respect to the child or children, in particular, which of them will be entrusted with custody of a child or children and what their duties to (financially) support and maintain children are. The marriage remains valid until the decision on the position of children after divorce becomes final and conclusive. The decision on parental responsibility may be replaced by an agreement of parents which must be approved by court to be valid.

104. How is the length of proceedings calculated for the six case categories of question 102? Please give a description of the calculation method.

- . The data on length of proceedings are available for all cases, where the decision is legally effective. The database contains several important case-related dates (date the application for judicial review is lodged, date the court makes a decision, date the decision becomes legally effective etc.). Thus with this data we can calculate length of proceedings for each case, where the decision is legally effective. Afterwards, the mean is calculated.
- 1.Employment dismissal cases average length in 1st and 2nd instances are in days, from the date the application for judicial review is lodged at court of 1st (2nd) instance to the date the court makes a decision. Average total length of the total procedure is in days from the date the application for judicial review is lodged at court of 1st instance to date the decision becomes legally effective.
- 2.Insolvency average length in 1st is in days from the date the application for judicial review is lodged at court of 1st instance to date the court makes a decision about the method of the resolution of the insolvency. In the previous cycles the duration of the whole insolvency proceedings was reported until the very end of the insolvency. The methodology has been changed since the number of days to the date the court makes a decision about the method of the resolution is much better indicator of court performance.
- 3.Robbery cases and Intentional homicide methodology for average length is the same as for employment dismissal cases. We are not able to exclude attempts. Robbery cases include Robbery (Section 173 of Czech Penal code). Intentional homicide cases include

Murder, Manslaughter and Murder of a New-born Child by its Mother (Sections 140,141 and 142 of Czech Penal code).

4.Civil and commercial litigious cases – the methodology is the same as for Employment dismissal cases, but applied to all cases in the civil and commercial cases data.

4.2.6. Case flow management – public prosecution



105. Role and powers of the public prosecutor in the criminal procedure (multiple options possible):

- [X] to conduct or supervise police investigation
- [X] to conduct investigations
- [X] when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge
- [X] to charge
- [X] to present the case in court
- [X] to propose a sentence to the judge
- [X] to appeal
- [X] to supervise the enforcement procedure
- [X] to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge (ensure consistency with question 36!)
- [] to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision
- [] other significant powers (please specify):

Comments

106. Does the public prosecutor also have a role in:

- [X] civil cases
- [X] administrative cases
- [X] insolvency cases

Comments - If yes, please specify:

107. Cases processed by the public prosecutor - Total number of first instance criminal cases:

	Received during the reference year	during the reference year (see Q108 below)	penalty or a	Cases brought to court
Total number of first instance cases	212 836	110 987	3 056	63 149
processed by the public prosecutor	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP

Comments This year, we have changed the methodology of reporting for CEPEJ, thus some number strongly deiffers from previous data. Also, there are many other ways how the prosecutor can deal with the case. Thus sum of discontinued during the reference year + Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor + cases brought to court is smaller than number of cases received during the year.

107-1. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were	brought to court by the prosecutor
through this procedure?	

Number of guilty plea procedures
119
[] NA [] NAP
[X] NA
[] NAP
[X] NA [] NAP

108. Total number of cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor.

	Number of cases	
Total number of cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor	110 987	
(1+2+3+4)	[]NA	
1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be	[]141M	
identified	[X]NA	
2. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established	() =	
offence or a specific legal situation	[X]NA	
3. Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity		
5. Discontinuod by the public prosecutor for reasons or opportunity	[X]NA	
4 Other	[] NAP	
4. Other	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	

Comments

109. Do	the	figures	include	traffic	offence	cases?
---------	-----	---------	---------	---------	---------	--------

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

D2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 91, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107, 107-1 and 108.

Sources: Ministry of Justice

5.Career of judges and public prosecutors
5.1.Recruitment and promotion
5.1.1.Recruitment and promotion of judges
110. How are judges recruited?
[X] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
[] mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
[] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
[] other (please specify):
Comments
111. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment. Are judges initially/at the beginning of their career
recruited and nominated by:
[] an authority made up of judges only
[X] an authority made up of non-judges only
[] an authority made up of judges and non-judges
Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of judges. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles:
112. Is the same authority (Q111) competent for the promotion of judges?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
113. What is the procedure for the promotion of judges? (multiple answers possible)
[] Competitive test / Exam
[] Other procedure (interview or other)
[X] No special procedure
Comments - Please specify how the promotion of judges is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination):
113-1. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a judge? (multiple answers possible)
[X] Years of experience
[X] Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
[] Performance (quantitative)
[] Assessment results
[] Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
[] Other

[] No criteria

Comments - Please specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"):

5.1.2. Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors

115. What is the status of public prosecution services?
[X] statutory independent
[] under the authority of the Minister of Justice or another central authority
[] other (please specify):
Comments - When appropriate, please specify the objective guarantees of this independence (transfer, appointment).
115-1. Does the law or another regulation prevent specific instructions to prosecute or not,
addressed to a public prosecutor?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
116. How are public prosecutors recruited?
[X] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
[] mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
[] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
[] other (please specify):
Comments
117. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment. Are public prosecutors initially/at the beginning of
their career recruited by:
[] an authority composed of public prosecutors only
[X] an authority composed of non-public prosecutors only
[] an authority composed of public prosecutors and non-public prosecutors
Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles:
118. Is the same authority (Q.117) formally responsible for the promotion of public prosecutors?
(X) Yes
() No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutors
Comments
119. What is the procedure for the promotion of prosecutors? (multiple answers possible)
[] Competitive test / exam
[] Other procedure (interview or other)
[X] No special procedure
Comments - Please, specify the procedure (especially if it is a procedure different from a competitive test or an exam):

119-2. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a prosecutor:
[X] Years of experience
[X] Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
[] Performance (quantitative)
[] Assessment results
[] Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
[] Other
[] No criteria
Comments - Please, specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other It should be noted that there is no special procedure for promotion and the criteria are not formalised.
5.1.3.Mandate and retirement of judges and prosecutors
121. Are judges appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)? (X) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:70 () No
Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:
121-1. Can a judge be transferred to another court without his/her consent:
[] For disciplinary reasons
[X] For organisational reasons
[] For other reasons (please specify modalities and safeguards):
[] No
Comments
122. Is there a probation period for judges (e.g. before being appointed "for life")? If yes, how long is this period? () Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):
Comments
123. Are public prosecutors appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = unti
the official age of retirement)?
(X) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:70
() No
Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:
124. Is there a probation period for public prosecutors? If yes, how long is this period?
() Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):

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125. If the mandate for judges is not for	or an undetermined	period (see question	n 121), what is the
length of the mandate (in years)?			
[] NA [X] NAP			
Comments			
125-1. Is it renewable?			
() Yes			
() No			
[X]NAP			
Comments			
126. If the mandate for public prosecut		determined period ((see question 123),
what is the length of the mandate (in ye	ears)?		
[] NA [X] NAP			
Comments			
126-1. Is it renewable?			
() Yes			
() No			
[X] NAP			
Comments			
E1. Please indicate the sources for answ	wering the question	ns in this chapter:	
Sources: Ministry of Justice			
5 O Turisia.			
5.2.Training			
5.2.1.Training of judges			J
127. Types of different trainings offere	ed to judges:		
	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Tutatul Australia Z	(V) Vec	() Vec	() Voc
Initial training (e.g. attend a judicial school, traineeship in the court)	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

General in-service training	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X)No
In-service training for specialised judicial	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes	() Yes (X) No
functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	(11)110	()110	(12)110
In-service training for management functions	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
of the court (e.g. court president)	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training for the use of computer	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
facilities in courts	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training on ethics	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No

128. Frequency of the in-service training of judges:

	Frequency of the judges training
General in-service training	[X] Regularly (for example every year)
	[] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or	[] Regularly (for example every year)
administrative issues)	[X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	[X] Regularly (for example every year)
	[] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	[X] Regularly (for example every year)
	[] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	[X] Regularly (for example every year)
	[] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the continuous training of judges: The training is organized regularly by the Judicial Academy (every year), but the participation of judges is optional.

5.2.2.Training of prosecutors

129. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No

General in-service training	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training for specialised functions	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
(e.g. public prosecutors specialised on	(X) No	() No	(X) No
organised crime)			
In-service training for management functions	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
(e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training for the use of computer	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
facilities in office	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training on ethics	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No

130. Frequency of the in-service training of public prosecutors:

	Frequency of the in-service training
General in-service training	[X] Regularly (for example every year)
	[] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised on organised crime)	[] Regularly (for example every year)
	[X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors: The training is organized regularly by the Judicial Academy (every year), but the participation of judges is optional.

131. Do you have public training institutions for judges and / or prosecutors?

	Initial training only	Continuous training only	Initial and continuous training
One institution for judges	[]	[]	[]
One institution for prosecutors	[]	[]	[]

prosecutors		
omments		
31-0. If yes, what is the budget of such	institution(s)?	
-	Bu	dget of the institution for the erence year, in €
One institution for judges		NA
] NAP
One institution for prosecutors	[]	NA NAP
One single institution for both judges and prosecu	itors 2	557 234 NA NAP
omments		
. compulsory initial training		
31-2. Number of in-service training co		y the judicial training instit
31-2. Number of in-service training co	Number of training coin days organised, with	urses Online training courses
31-2. Number of in-service training co or judges, prosecutors, non-judge and r	Number of training con in days organised, with learning 1 761	ourses out e- available during the
31-2. Number of in-service training coor judges, prosecutors, non-judge and r	Number of training coin days organised, with learning 1 761 []NA []NAP 1 224 []NA	Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning) 376 NAP 202 NA
31-2. Number of in-service training coor judges, prosecutors, non-judge and reformation of the service training coordinates.	Number of training count in days organised, with learning 1 761 []NA []NAP 1 224 []NA []NAP 1 224 []NAP	Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning) 376 []NA []NAP 202 []NA []NAP 202 []NA []NAP
31-2. Number of in-service training coor judges, prosecutors, non-judge and reformation of the service training coor judges. Cotal Conly for judges Conly for prosecutors	Number of training count days organised, with learning 1 761 []NA []NAP 1 224 []NAP 1 224 []NAP 1 224 []NAP 537 []NAP	Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning) 376 []NA []NAP 202 []NA []NAP 202 []NA []NAP 94 []NAP
31-2. Number of in-service training coor judges, prosecutors, non-judge and resolved for judges 2. Only for judges 3. Only for other non-judge staff	Number of training count days organised, with learning 1 761 []NA []NAP 1 224 []NA []NAP 1 224 []NAP 1 224 []NAP 537	Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning) 376 []NA []NAP 202 []NA []NAP 202 []NA []NAP 94
. compulsory initial training 31-2. Number of in-service training coor judges, prosecutors, non-judge and r Total 1. Only for judges 2. Only for prosecutors 3. Only for other non-judge staff 4. Only for other non-prosecutor staff 5. Other common training	Number of training con in days organised, with learning 1 761 []NA []NAP 1 224 []NAP 1 224 []NAP 1 224 []NAP 537 []NAP 537 []NAP 537	Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning) 376 []NA []NAP 202 []NA []NAP 202 []NA []NAP 402 []NA []NAP 94 []NAP 94 []NAP 982

[]

One single institution for both judges and

[]

[X]

Comments: Training events are opened for registration both for judges and prosecutors.

Training events are opened for registration both for non-judge staff and non-prosecutor staff.

E-learning modules are available to judges and prosecutors in on-line e-learning platform. Judges and prosecutors can use these e-learning modules for self-study. The calculation of training days is done by on-line registration system of the Judicial Academy. The Czech Judicial Academy provides training events in several places and often runs several courses in a day, therefore the number of training days is high. Also number of e-learning modules that are now available to justice practitioners in the Judicial Academy on-line educational platform is relatively high, all e-learning modules are self-study courses.

E2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:

Sources: Ministry of J	ustice			
Judicial Academy				

5.3. Practice of the profession

5.3.1. Salaries and benefits of judges and prosecutors

132. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors on 31 December of the reference year:

			1	
	Gross annual salary, in €	Net annual salary, in €	Gross annual salary, in local currency	Net annual salary, in local currency
First instance professional judge at the	34 578		889 512	
	[] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
beginning of his/her career	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Judge of the Supreme Court or the	78 296		2 014 176	
Highest Appellate Court (please	[] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
indicate the average salary of a judge at				
this level, and not the salary of the				
Court President)				
Public prosecutor at the beginning of	31 121		800 556	
his/her career	[] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
Institut career	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Public prosecutor of the Supreme	67 176		1 728 096	
Court or the Highest Appellate	[] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
Instance (please indicate the average	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
salary of a public prosecutor at this				
level, and not the salary of the Attorney				
General).				

Comments

133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

	Judges	Public prosecutors
Reduced taxation	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

Special pension	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Housing	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Other financial benefit	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No

Comments Judges and prosecutors are entitled to obtain housing only if they are temporarily transferred to another court/prosecution office.

134. If "other financial benefit", please specify:

. Other benefits for judges are expenses for representation and expenses for specialist law books in the amount of 5,5% of the salary.

[] NAP

135. Can judges combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Research and publication	(X) Yes	() Yes
•	() No	(X)No
Arbitrator	() Yes	() Yes
	(X)No	(X)No
Consultant	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No
Cultural function	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No
Political function	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
Mediator	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
Other function	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X)No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If "other function", please specify. Consultant only in advisory bodies of the ministry, government and Parliament.

137. Can public prosecutors combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No

Research and publication	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	
Arbitrator	() Yes	() Yes	
	(X) No	(X) No	_
Consultant	(X) Yes	() Yes	
Cultural function	() No (X) Yes	(X) No	
	() No	(X)No	
Political function	() Yes	() Yes	
	(X) No	(X) No	\dashv
Mediator	(X) No	(X) No	
Other function	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	
Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorspecify: Consultant only in advisory bodies of the management 139. Productivity bonuses: do judges	ninistry, government and Parliament.		•
objectives in relation to the number o		-	iven
objectives in relation to the named of	r reserved eases (e.g. name	or or cubes resorved ever a g	. 7 011
period of time)?			
period of time)?			
·			
() Yes	d possibly the amounts:		
() Yes (X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and	d possibly the amounts:		•
() Yes (X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics		s on ethical questions of the	•
() Yes (X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics 138. Is there in your country an institution of ethics	ution / body giving opinions	•	•
() Yes (X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics 138. Is there in your country an institution of judges (e.g. involvement in the conduct of jud	ution / body giving opinions	•	•
() Yes (X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics 138. Is there in your country an institution of ethics	ution / body giving opinions	•	
() Yes (X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics 138. Is there in your country an institution of judges (e.g. involvement in (X) Yes	ution / body giving opinions	•	
() Yes (X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics 138. Is there in your country an institution of judges (e.g. involvement in (X) Yes () No	ution / body giving opinions in political life, use of social	•	
() Yes (X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics 138. Is there in your country an institution of judges (e.g. involvement in (X) Yes () No Comments	ution / body giving opinions in political life, use of social	•	
() Yes (X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics 138. Is there in your country an institution of judges (e.g. involvement in (X) Yes () No Comments 138-1. If yes, how is this institution of the conditions and the conditions are conditions and the conditions are conditions and the conditions are conditionally are conditions are conditions are conditions are conditionally are conditions are conditions are conditionally are	ution / body giving opinions in political life, use of social	•	
(X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics 138. Is there in your country an institution of judges (e.g. involvement in (X) Yes () No Comments 138-1. If yes, how is this institution (X) only by judges	ution / body giving opinions in political life, use of social on / body formed	•	
() Yes (X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics 138. Is there in your country an institution of judges (e.g. involvement in (X) Yes () No Comments 138-1. If yes, how is this institution (X) only by judges () by judges and other legal professionals	ution / body giving opinions in political life, use of social on / body formed	media by judges, etc.)	resents
() Yes (X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics 138. Is there in your country an institution of judges (e.g. involvement in (X) Yes () No Comments 138-1. If yes, how is this institution (X) only by judges () by judges and other legal professionals () other, please specify:	ution / body giving opinions in political life, use of social on / body formed cil, there is "Judicial Union", non-polit	media by judges, etc.)	resents
() Yes (X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics 138. Is there in your country an institution of judges (e.g. involvement in (X) Yes () No Comments 138-1. If yes, how is this institution (X) only by judges () by judges and other legal professionals () other, please specify:	ution / body giving opinions in political life, use of social on / body formed cil, there is "Judicial Union", non-polit	media by judges, etc.)	resents
() Yes (X) No Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics 138. Is there in your country an institute conduct of judges (e.g. involvement in (X) Yes () No Comments 138-1. If yes, how is this institution (X) only by judges () by judges and other legal professionals () other, please specify:	ution / body giving opinions in political life, use of social on / body formed cil, there is "Judicial Union", non-polit	media by judges, etc.)	resents

[] NAP
138-3. Is there in your country an institution / body giving opinions on ethical questions of the
conduct of prosecutors (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by prosecutors, etc.)
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
138-4. If yes, how is this institution / body formed
(X) only by prosecutors
() by prosecutors and other legal professionals
() other, please specify:
Comments
138-5. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?
(X) Yes
() No
[] NAP
$Comments - Please \ describe \ the \ work \ of \ this \ institution \ / \ body, \ the \ frequency \ of \ opinions, \ etc. \ website \ www.uniesz.cz$
5.4.Disciplinary procedures
5.4.1. Authorities responsible for disciplinary procedures and sanctions
140. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges (multiple options
possible)?
[] Court users
[X] Relevant Court or hierarchical superior
[X] High Court / Supreme Court
[] High Judicial Council
[] Disciplinary court or body
[X] Ombudsman
[] Parliament
[X] Executive power (please specify):minister of justice
[X] Other (please specify):President of the Republic
[] This is not possible
Comments
141. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors (multiple

options possible):

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc. on website www.soudci.cz

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[] Citizens
[X] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
[X] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
[] Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
[] Disciplinary court or body
[] Ombudsman
[] Professional body
[X] Executive power (please specify):minister of justice
[] Other (please specify):
[] This is not possible
Comments
142. Which authority has disciplinary power over judges? (multiple options possible)
[] Court
[] Higher Court / Supreme Court
[] High Judicial Council
[X] Disciplinary court or body
[] Ombudsman
[] Parliament
[] Executive power (please specify):
[] Other (please specify):
Comments
143. Which authority has disciplinary power over public prosecutors? (multiple options possible)
[] Supreme Court
[] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior
[] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
[] Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
[X] Disciplinary court or body
[] Ombudsman
[] Professional body
[] Executive power (please specify):
[] Other (please specify):
Comments There is a special disciplinary panel within the Supreme Administrative Court composed of 6 members. In disciplinary proceedings against judges there are 3 judges (the judge from the Supreme Administrative Court is the presiding judge), 1 public

Comments There is a special disciplinary panel within the Supreme Administrative Court composed of 6 members. In disciplinary proceedings against judges there are 3 judges (the judge from the Supreme Administrative Court is the presiding judge), 1 public prosecutor, 1 lawyer-member of the Bar, and 1 lawyer practising a different legal profession. In disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors there are 2 judges (the judge from the Supreme Administrative Court is the presiding judge and the judge from the Supreme Court), 2 public prosecutors and 2 lawyers practising a different legal profession.

5.4.2. Number of disciplinary procedures and sanctions

144. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Judges	Prosecutors	
Total number (1+2+3+4)	18	11	
,	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Breach of professional ethics	5	3	
1	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Professional inadequacy	13	8	
	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[]NAP	
3. Criminal offence	0	0	
	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	
4. Other	0	0	
	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	

Comments - If "other", please specify:

145. Number of sanctions pronounced during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors:

	Judges	Prosecutors
T-4-1	15	10
Total number (total 1 to 10)	[] NA	[] NA
	[]NAP	NAP
1. Reprimand	1	1
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Suspension		
2. Suspension	[] NA	[]NA
	[X]NAP	[X]NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
4. Fine	0	0
T. 1 IIIC	[] NA	[] NA
	[]NAP	NAP
5. Temporary reduction of salary	9	7
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
6. Position downgrade	0	0
o. I oblight to might to	[]NA	[]NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

3. Resignation	0	0	
-	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	
. Other	4	2	
	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	
0. Dismissal	1	0	
	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	

r of sanctions, please indicate the reasons. Other:

Judges:

- 1 acquittal of disciplinary charges
- 2 discontinuance of disciplinary proceeding
- 1 dismissal of a motion for a new trial
- 2 proceedings are not finished.

Prosecutors: 1 acquittal of disciplinary charges 1 discontinuance of disciplinary proceeding

E3. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 144 and 145:

Sources: Ministry of Justice

6.Lawyers

6.1. Profession of lawyer

6.1.1.Status of the profession of lawyers

146. Total number of lawyers practising in your country:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of lawyers	11 180	7 176	4 704

Comments Data to: 31.12. 2018

147. Does this figure include "legal advisors" who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?

Yes ()
No (X)

Comments

148. Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:

[]

Comments

149. Do lawyers have a monopoly on legal representation in (multiple options are possible):

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil cases	[]	[]	[X]
Dismissal cases	[]	[]	[]
Criminal cases – Defendant	[X]	[X]	[X]
Criminal cases – Victim	[]	[]	[X]
Administrative cases	[]	[]	[X]

[] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of lawyers' monopoly:

149-0. If there is no monopoly, please specify the organisations or persons that may represent a client in court:

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil society organisation	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No	(X) No
Family member	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No	(X) No
Self-representation	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No	(X) No
Trade union	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No	(X) No
Other	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No

Comments - If "other", please specify. In addition, please specify for the categories mentioned the types of cases concerned by this/these representation(s):

149-1. In addition to the functions of legal representation and legal advice, can a lawyer exercise other activities?

[] Notarial activity
	X] Arbitration / mediation
[] Proxy / representation
[]	X] Property manager
ſ	Real estate agent

Comments
149-2. What are the statuses for exercising the profession of lawyer?
[X] Self-employed lawyer
[X] Staff lawyer
[X] In-house lawyer
Comments
150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:
[X] a national bar association
[] a regional bar association
[] a local bar association
Comments
151. Is there a specific initial training and/or exam to enter the profession of lawyer?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments - If not, please indicate if there are other specific requirements as regards diplomas or university degrees:
152. Is there a mandatory general in-service professional training system for lawyers?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
153. Is the specialisation in some legal fields linked to specific training, levels of qualification, specific diploma or specific authorisations?
() Yes
(X)No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
F1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 146 and 148:
Sources: Czech Bar Association
6.1.2.Practicing the profession
154. Can court users establish easily what the lawyers' fees will be (i.e. a prior information on the
foreseeable amount of fees)?
(X)Yes

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[X] Other law activities (please specify):Insolvency administrator

() No
Comments
155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
156. Do laws or bar association standards provide any rules on lawyers' fees (including those
freely negotiated)?
[X] Yes, laws provide rules
[] Yes, standards of the bar association provide rules
[] No, neither laws nor bar association standards provide rules
Comments
6.1.3.Quality standards and disciplinary procedures
157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used? Professional regulations adopted by the Assembly and the Board of Directors of the Czech Bar Association regulate quality standards in general, quality criteria are not specially expressed.
158. If yes, who is responsible for formulating these quality standards:
[X] the bar association
[] the Parliament
[] other (please specify):
Comments
159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:
[X] the performance of lawyers
[X] the amount of fees
Comments - Please specify:
160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?
[] a judge
[] Ministry of Justice
[X] a professional authority
[] other (please specify):
Comments
161. Disciplinary proceedings initiated against lawyers. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken

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because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Number of disciplinary proceedings
Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)$	157
	[] NA
	[] NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	
•	[X] NA
	[] NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
3. Criminal offence	
5. Offinial offord	[X] NA
	[] NAP
4. Other	
4. Ouici	[X] NA
	[]NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)$	72
	[] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	15
_	[] NA [] NAP
2. Suspension	3
2. Suspension	[] NA
	[] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	[] NA
	[X]NAP
4. Fine	37
	[] NA [] NAP
5. Other	2
	[] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons. Disbarment - 2

Thee Lawyer was found guilty in the disciplinary proceeding but no sanction was pronounced against him/her - 15 Suspension - 3 (temporarym suspension)

7. Court related mediation and other alternative Dispute Resolution

7.1 Court related mediation

7.1.1 Details on court related mediation

163. Does the judicial system	n provide for court-	-related mediation	on procedures	s?
(X) Yes				
() No				
Comments				
163-1. In some fields, does t	he judicial system	provide for man	datory media	tion with a mediator?
[] Before/instead of going to court				
[X] Ordered by the court, the judge,	the public prosecutor or a	public authority in the	course of a judicia	al proceeding
[] No mandatory mediation				
Comments - If there is mandatory media	ation, please specify which	fields are concerned:		
163-2. In some fields, does t	he legal system pro	ovide for manda	tory informati	ive sessions with a
mediator?				
(X) Yes				
() No				
Comments - If there are mandatory info	rmative sessions, please sp	pecify which fields are	concerned:	
164. Please specify, by type	of cases, who prov	ides court-relate	ed mediation s	services:
	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Civil and commercial cases	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(\mathbf{X}) No	(X) No	(X) No

	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Civil and commercial cases	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Family cases	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X)No	(X)No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Administrative cases	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X)No	(X)No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Labour cases including employment	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
dismissals	() No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP
Criminal cases	(X)Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No	(X)No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Consumer cases	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X)No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP

Comments For criminal cases, the Probation and Mediation Service is the public authority other than the court.

165. Is there a possibility to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services free of charge?

()	X) Yes
() No
Γ] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify (only one or both options)::

166. Number of accredited or registered mediators for court-related mediation:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of mediators	657		
	[]NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments From the above mentioned number of mediators there are 429 probate and mediation officials and 228 mediators in non criminal cases. The number of mediators is increasing since the Ministry of Justice supports broader use of other criminal sanctions which are alternatives to imprisonment such as house arrest.

167. Number of court-related mediations:

	Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Number of finished court-related mediations	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement
Total $(1+2+3+4+5+6)$			
[10tat(1+2+3+4+3+0)]	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X]NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP
Civil and commercial cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Family cases	[X]NA	[X]NA	[X]NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Administrative cases	[X]NA	[X]NA	[X]NA
4. Labour cases including employment			
dismissal cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
uisinissai cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Criminal cases	681	681	602
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
6. Consumer cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source: There could be three types of outcomes: 1. settlement agreement - 602

- 2. partly settlement agreement (e.g. with one victim and not with the other one) 48
- 3. non-agreement 31

Source:Probation and Mediation Service

168. Do the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods exist in your country?

- [X] Mediation other than court-related mediation
- [X] Arbitration

[] Other ADR (please specify):			
Comments			
G1. Please indicate the source for ar	nswering question	166:	
Source: Probation and Mediation Service			
8.Enforcement of court decisions			
8.1.Execution of decisions in civil ma	atters		
	utters		
8.1.1.Functioning			
169. Do you have enforcement agen	nts in your judicial	l system?	
(X) Yes			
() No			
Comments			
170. Number of enforcement age	ents		
3	Total	Male	Female
Number of enforcement agents	276	[X]NA	[X] NA
Comments 156 private executors and 120 employs	1.0	[[A]IM	
Comments 156 private executors and 120 employe	ees of the courts		
171. Are enforcement agents (m	ultiple options are	e possible):	
[] judges			
[X] bailiffs practising as private profession	onals under the authority	(control) of public authorit	ies
[X] bailiffs working in a public institution	1		
[] other			
Comments - Please specify their status and powers	s:		
171-1. Do enforcement agents ha	ave the monopoly	in exercising their	profession?
() Yes			
(X) No			
Comments - Please indicate any useful clarification regarding the competition they have to deal with:	ns regarding the content	of the enforcement agents'	monopoly or on the opposite

171-2. Can the enforcement agent carry out the following civil enforcement proceedings:

[] Conciliation (if different from mediation)

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	Option
Seizure of movable tangible properties	() Yes with monopoly (X) Yes without monopoly () No
Seizure of immovable properties	() Yes with monopoly (X) Yes without monopoly () No
Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money	() Yes with monopoly (X) Yes without monopoly () No
Seizure of remunerations	() Yes with monopoly (X) Yes without monopoly () No
Seizure of motorised vehicles	() Yes with monopoly (X) Yes without monopoly () No
Eviction measures	() Yes with monopoly (X) Yes without monopoly () No
Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties	() Yes with monopoly (X) Yes without monopoly () No
Other	() Yes with monopoly (X) Yes without monopoly () No
aments	

Com

171-3. Apart of the enforcement of court decisions, what are the other activities that can be carried out by enforcement agents?

arried out by omoreoment agents.
[X] Service of judicial and extrajudicial documents
[X] Debt recovery
[X] Voluntary sale of moveable or immoveable property at public auction
[X] Seizure of goods
[X] Recording and reporting of evidence
[] Court hearings service
[X] Provision of legal advice
[] Bankruntey procedures

[X] Performing tasks assigned by judges
[X] Representing parties in courts
[X] Drawing up private deeds and documents
[] Building manager
[X] Other
Comments
172. Is there a specific initial training or exam to become an enforcement agent?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
172-1. Is there a system of mandatory general continuous training for enforcement agents?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
173. Is the profession of enforcement agents organised by (the answer NAP means that the profession is not organised): [X] a national body
[] a regional body
[] NAP
Comments
174. Are enforcement fees easily established and transparent for court users?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
175. Are enforcement fees freely negotiated?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
176. Do laws provide any rules on enforcement fees (including those freely negotiated)?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
H0. Please indicate the sources for answering question 170

Source: Chamber of Executors
8.1.2.Efficiency of enforcement services
177. Is there a body entrusted with supervising and monitoring the enforcement agents' activity?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
178. Which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring enforcement agents?
[X] professional body
[X] judge
[X] Ministry of Justice
[] public prosecutor
[] other (please specify):
Comments State supervision over private executors is carried out by the Ministry of Justice. The Chamber of Executors supervises activities of private executors and their management of private's offices. A bailiff (an employee of the court) is governed by the judge in his activities.
179. Have quality standards been determined for enforcement agents?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used?
180. If yes, who is responsible for establishing these quality standards?
[] professional body
[] judge
[] Ministry of Justice
[] other (please specify):
Comments
181. Is there a specific mechanism for executing court decisions rendered against public
authorities, including supervising such execution?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
182. Is there a system for monitoring how the enforcement procedure is conducted by the
enforcement agent?

(X) Yes	
() No	
Comments - If yes, please specify: State supervision, supervision of	the Chamber.
183. What are the main complaints made by use	ers concerning the enforcement procedure? Please
indicate a maximum of 3.	
[] no execution at all	
[] non execution of court decisions against public authorities	
[X] lack of information	
[] excessive length	
[X] unlawful practices	
[] insufficient supervision	
[X] excessive cost	
[] other (please specify):	
Comments	
184. Has your country prepared or established co	oncrete measures to change the situation
concerning the enforcement of court decisions –	•
authorities?	
() Yes	
(X) No	
Comments - If yes, please specify:	
185. Is there a system measuring the length of en	nforcement procedures
103. Is there a system measuring the length of ea	Existence of the system
	Existence of the system
for civil cases	(X) Yes
	() No
for administrative cases	() Yes (X) No
Comments	
	ease estimate the average timeframe to notify the
decision to the parties who live in the city where	the court sits (one option only):
() between 1 and 5 days	
() between 6 and 10 days	
(X) between 11 and 30 days	
() more (please specify):	
[]NA	
Comments	

187. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against enforcement agents. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated
Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	10
	[] NA
	[] NAP
1. For breach of professional ethics	0
•	[] NA
	[] NAP
2. For professional inadequacy	8
	[] NA
	[] NAP
3. For criminal offence	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
4. Other	2
	[] NA
	[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: other: motion for re-opening of the discipinary proceedings.

188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:

	Number of sanctions pronounced
Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	8
, , ,	[]NA
1. Reprimand	1
	[] NA [] NAP
2. Suspension	
	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	
	[]NA [X]NAP
4. Fine	2
	[] NA [] NAP
5. Other	5
J. Guidi	[] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons: other: 4 aquittal of disciplinary charges,

1 dismissal of a motion for a new trial; 2 proceedings are not finished.

H1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 186, 187 and 188:

Source: Ministry of Justice			

Chamber of Executors
8.2.Execution of decisions in criminal matters
8.2.1.Functioning of execution in criminal matters
189. Which authority is in charge of the enforcement of judgments in criminal matters? (multiple
options possible)
[X] Judge
[] Public prosecutor
[X] Prison and Probation Services
[] Other authority (please specify):
Comments - Please specify his/her functions and duties (e.g. initiative or monitoring functions).
190. Are the effective recovery rates of fines decided by a criminal court evaluated by studies?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
191. If yes, what is the recovery rate?
() 80-100%
() 50-79%
() less than 50%
Comments - Please indicate the source for answering this question:
9.Notaries
9.1.Profession of notary
9.1.1.Number and status of notaries
100 Number and type of notarios in vous country. If you do not have notarios alvie to sure the
192. Number and type of notaries in your country. If you do not have notaries skip to question
197.

	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	447		
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Private professionals (without control from			
public authorities)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

2. Professionals appointed by the State	447 []NA	[X] NA	[X] NA			
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP			
3. Public officials	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA			
	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP			
4. Other	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA			
Comments - If "other", please specify the status:	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP			
192-1. What are the access condition	ns to the profess	ion of notary (mult	iple options possible):			
[X] diploma						
[X] professional experience/professional training	ng					
[X] exam						
[X] appointment procedure by the State						
[] other (please specify):						
Comments						
192-2. Are notaries appointed to offi	ce for an undete	ermined period (i.e	. "for life" = until the			
official age of retirement)?						
[X] yes, please indicate the age of retirement:ur	ntil 70 years					
[] no, please specify the duration of the appointment:						
Comments - are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:						
194. What kind of activities do nota	ries perform (m	ultiple options pos	sible):			
[X] Within some civil procedures (for example	inheritance or inherita	ance distribution; divorce	by mutual consent)			
[X] Authentication						
[X] Certification of signatures						
[X] Legality control of documents submitted by the parties						
[X] Mediation						
[X] Taking of oaths						
[X] Other, for example collect taxes, keep registers etc. (please specify):						
Comments						
194-1. Do notaries have the exclusiv	e rights when e	xercising their prof	Session:			
[] Within some civil procedures (for example	inheritance or inherita	nce distribution; divorce b	y mutual consent)			
[] Authentication						
[] Certification of signatures						
[] Legality control of documents submitted by the parties						
[] Mediation						
[] Taking of oaths						

[X] Other, for example collect taxes, keep registers etc. (please specify):
Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the notaries' exclusive rights or on the opposite regarding the competition they have to deal with:
194-2. In which areas of law do notaries perform their activities (multiple options possible)?
[X] Real estate transaction
[X] Family law
[X] Succession law
[X] Company law
[X] Legality control of gambling activities
[] Other
Comments
194-3. Do notaries use specialised digital systems in their activity?
[] In establishing authentic instruments
[] In recording authentic instruments (archives)
[] Other activity (please cpecify):
Comments no
195. Is there an authority entrusted with supervising and monitoring the notaries' work?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
196. If yes, which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring notaries (multiple
options possible)?
[X] professional body
[X] court
[X] Ministry of Justice
[] public prosecutor
[] other (please specify):
Comments
196-1. Is there a system of general continuous training for all notaries?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
I1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 192:
Sources: Notary Chamber

10.Court interpreters
10.1.Details on profession of court interpreter
10.1.1.Status of court interpreters
197. Is the title of court interpreters protected?
(X)Yes
() No
Comments
198. Is the function of court interpreters regulated by legal norms?
(X)Yes
() No
Comments
199. Number of accredited or registered court interpreters:
[3 227]
[] NA [] NAP
Comments
200. Are there binding provisions regarding the quality of court interpretation within judicial
proceedings?
(X) Yes
() No Comments - If yes, please specify (e.g. having passed a specific exam):
201. Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?
[] Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office
[X] Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings
[] No, please specify which authority selects court interpreters
Comments
J1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 199
Sources: Ministry of Justice
11.Judicial experts

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11.1.Profession of judicial expert

11.1.1.Status of judicial experts

202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can be requested to participate in judicial
procedures (multiple choices possible):
[] experts who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation,
[X] experts appointed by a court to put their scientific and technical knowledge on issues of fact at the court's disposal,
[] "legal experts" who might be consulted by the judge on specific legal issues or requested to support the judge in preparing the udicial work (but do not take part in the decision).
[] Other (please specify):
Comments
202-1. Are there lists or databases of registered judicial experts?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments - Please indicate any useful comment regarding these lists or databases of experts, if they do exist (e.g.: Does the expert take an oath? How is his/her skill evaluated? By whom?): Ministry of Justice and presidents of regional courts decide of the registration, the registration is unlimited in time, the experts take the oath.
202-2. Who is responsible for registering judicial experts?
[X] Ministry of justice
[X] Courts
[] Independent body (association of judicial experts)
[] Other
Comments
202-3. Is the registration of judicial experts limited in time?

() Yes,	for how lor	ıgı	 	
•			Ü		
()	X) No				

Comments

203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?

(X) Yes () No

Comments - If appropriate, please explain the meaning of this protection:

203-1. Does the judicial expert have an obligation of training?

	Obligation of training
Initial training	(X) Yes () No

Continuous training		() Y (X) N	
Comments			
203-2. If yes, does this train	ning concern:		
[X] judicial proceedings			
[X] the profession of expert			
[] other			
Comments			
204. Is the function of judic	cial experts regulated by	legal norms?	
(X) Yes			
() No			
Comments			
204-1. On the occasion of a	a task entrusted to him/ho	er, does the judicial	l expert have to report any
potential conflicts of intere		, 3	1 1
(X) Yes			
() No			
Comments			
205. Number of accredited	or registered judicial evi	norts:	
203. Number of accredited		Male	Female
	Total	Iviale	Female
Number of experts	8 381		
	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Comments			
205 1 Who gots the armout	mamaramamati an 9		
205-1. Who sets the expert	remuneration?		
- the court			
206. Are there binding prov	visions regarding the exe	ercise of the function	n of judicial expert within
judicial proceedings?			
(X) Yes			
() No			
Comments - If yes, please specify, in	particular the given time to provide	e a technical report to the j	udge:
206-1. Number of cases wh	nere expert opinion was	ordered by a judge	or requested by the partie

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	Number of cases
Total (1+2+3+4)	
10tal (1+2+3+4)	[X] NA
	[]NAP
1.Civil and commercial litigious cases	
1.01 in this commission magnets can be	[X]NA
	[] NAP
2.Administrative cases	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
3.Criminal cases	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
4.Other cases	
110 MARA GONDI	[X]NA
	[]NAP

Comments

207. A	re the	courts	responsible	for	selecting	iudicial	experts?
			p		~	J	·

[] Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office

[X] Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings

[] No, please specify which authority selects judicial experts

Comments

207-1. Does the judge control the progress of the expertise?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

K1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 205

Sources: Ministry of Justice	
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12.Reforms in judiciary

12.1.Foreseen reforms

12.1.1.Reforms

208. Can you provide information on the current debate in your country regarding the functioning of justice? Are there foreseen reforms? Please inform whether these reforms are under preparation or have only been envisaged at this stage. Have innovative projects been implemented? If

possible, please observe the following categories:

1. (Comprehensive) reform plans 1) Committee on recodification of the criminal procedure law consisting of reputable judges, public prosecutors, attorneys and ministry officials is convened regularly in order to prepare a comprehensive reform of the Czech criminal procedure law. The new Criminal Procedure Code should replace the current Criminal Procedure Code enacted in 1961, which underwent very many amendments adjusting it not only to the change of political regime but also to the development of technologies etc. and has thereby become relatively complicated. Main aim of the efforts is simplifying and streamlining of the criminal proceedings as well as decreasing of the administrative burden while preserving all rights of the person against whom the proceeding is conducted. Although the works on recodification are intensive, the finalization and subsequent adoption of the new Criminal Procedure Code still requires due time and may not be expected within the next couple of years. 2) A. The new Civil Procedure Code

As a result of an ongoing debate among legal experts who call for comprehensive legal reform of civil procedure, the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic has established a Committee of Experts to work on the new Civil Procedure Code. The Committee has prepared a Draft Civil Procedure Code which was presented to the Ministry at the end of July 2017. Year 2018 was devoted to the public discussion:

- the Draft Paper was published on the website "crs.justice.cz" where anyone can add their comments and suggestions; there were three big conferences held last year (in May, June and September 2018). Their main goal was to introduce the new bill to the general public and allow legal experts to express their opinion on the suggested concept;
- it was also possible to send written statements to the Ministry commenting on the Draft Civil Procedure Code comprehensively. In October of last year, the first wide public discussion came to an end. The Committee subsequently went through all the comments, considered them one by one and reflected all the relevant ones in their Draft.

The Draft Code is based on the Austrian Zivilprozessordnung which was in effect in the Czech lands before 1950 - it thereby inclines to the social conception of civil procedure (as opposed to liberal conception). The leading principles of the new civil procedure are the principle of effectiveness, procedural economy and the principle of material truth. A significant emphasis is put on the swiftness of the procedure while safeguarding everyone's right to a fair trial. This is, among others, achieved by the wide usage of modern technologies.

In 2019, the relevant comments are being processed and reflected in the first version of the Draft.

B. Rules on Court Jurisdiction

Parallel to preparations of Draft Civil Procedure Code, the Committee also prepares the new rules on court jurisdiction that will be included as part of new Civil Procedure Code. The works on the new rules began in spring 2018. It is thus too early to give any details regarding possible changes.

C. The Collective Actions Act

Another relevant ongoing project in the Czech Republic is the introduction of the new Collective Actions Act. Currently, there is no complex regulation of the collective proceedings in the Czech legal system. It is thus not possible to file a collective action in any civil lawsuit (with the exception of injunction order in consumer and unfair competition matters). This causes deficiencies in mass harm situations enforcement.

The Ministry finished drafting the Collective Action Act which should allow the representative procedure in any civil case where a group of people was affected by the same illegal practise and the claims which arose from such a practise are of the same or similar nature.

The White Paper on Collective Actions was approved by the Government in April 2018. The draft Act was submitted to the Government in July 2019 and is now under discussion in the expert committees of the Government. Subject to the Parliament's approval it is expected to come into force in 2022.

As follows from the White Paper, the collective actions could take a form of group or representative actions. Both opt-out and opt-in regimes are put forward (opt-out for small claims up to 5.000 CZK - ca. 200 EUR, opt-in for larger claims). It will be possible to sue for injunction and redress measure including damages. The possibility to initiate the opt-out proceedings shall be given only to qualified entities (special persons accredited for this purpose by the Ministry of Justice) and in limited cases to NGOs. On the other hand, the opt-in proceedings can be initiated by one or more members of the group themselves, by NGO or by the qualified entity.

D. The Act on the Service of Documents

The Ministry is currently drafting the White paper of the Act on the Service of Documents. The Act aims to unify the legal regulation
of delivery services, which is currently fragmented. The Ministry is currently gathering relevant materials for the White paper, in
particular relevant experience of courts and related statistic data.

2. Budget no

3. Courts and public prosecution services (e.g. powers and organisation, structural changes - e.g. reduction of the number of courts -, management and working methods, information technologies, backlogs and efficiency, court fees, renovations and construction of new buildings) 1) The new complex legislation concerning the Public Prosecutor's office which has been submitted to the Parliament of the Czech Republic in the previous election period of the Chamber of Deputies has not been submitted repeatedly in its current election period. Nevertheless, the influence in the Public Prosecutor's office particularly from the part of the executive and its minimisation remained extremely topical also in 2018. Amendment of the Act No. 283/1993 Coll., on Public Prosecutor's Office, as amended, which would particularly regulate the appointment of the chief public prosecutors, restrict the possibility of their removal only to the disciplinary proceedings and establish fixed term of their office shall be prepared by the Ministry of Justice in 2019. 2) The Ministry of Justice has drawn up a bill amending the Act No. 283/1993 Coll., on Public Prosecutor's Office, as amended, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and other acts in order to adapt the Czech legal order to the Council regulation (EU) 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017 implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office. This bill has been approved by the Government in November 2018 and submitted to the Parliament of the Czech Republic. 3) Apart from the above mentioned preparations of the Draft Act on Court Jurisdiction which is being written together with the new Civil Procedure Code and which should modify some of the rules on powers and organisation of the courts, two other project can be mentioned here:

A. Automatic generator

"Automatic generator" is a computer algorithm which should be used as a new method of assignment of cases to the court chambers. The computer algorithm should assign cases on the basis of chance and thus, it should be unpredictable to whom the case will be assigned next. This measure was adopted to prevent potential misuse of the assignment of cases. Rules governing the automatic generator were introduced into the Amendment to the Act on Courts and Judges adopted in September 2017 and shall come into force on 1 November 2019. For the time being the automatic generator was introduced for insolvency cases. B. Electronic Court file (the so-called "e-File")

Most of the court files before the Czech courts are kept in paper form (electronic payment order being the only exception). This should start to change as the Ministry is now getting prepared for the introduction of the electronic file into the court proceedings. The technical concept of the electronic file (i.e. its functions and technical requirements) has already been taken up in July 2018. In 2018, the public tender "Development and implementation of eISIR" (eISIR is part of the eJustice project – information system for Insolvency registry) was cancelled due to the over limit quantity of questions put by the potential providers. e-File was part of this public tender. The public tender should be announced again in 2020.

The introduction of the e-File is supposed to be gradual - firstly, into the insolvency cases, subsequently, the e-File should be spread also to the civil proceedings, later to administrative court proceedings and finally to criminal proceedings. The Ministry submitted the draft act regulating these matters to the Government in July 2019. It aims to strengthen the use of modern technologies at courts. For example, new definition of e-File or the possibility of remote access to court documents is included.

3.1. Access to justice and legal aid 1) Act No. 178/2018 Coll. amended the Act No. 59/2017 Coll., on Use of Pecuniary Means from Property Criminal Sanctions imposed in the Criminal Proceedings and on amendment to certain Acts, with effect from 1 October 2018. It broadened the scope of the mentioned Act in such way that the mechanism of this Act is hereafter applicable also as regards property criminal sanctions imposed by a criminal order (hence not only in a trial or a public session). This enables more injured persons to request compensation by means of this Act. 2) The Collective Actions Act

The Collective Actions Act should improve the access to justice. Since it is not yet possible to file a collective action in a civil lawsuit in the Czech Republic, some claims are not enforced before a court at all (or rarely) for it is not economically rational. Most of those "unenforceable" rights stem from the law on consumer protection. It is expected that the introduction of the collective actions into the Czech legal system will have a significant positive impact on the access to justice of consumers and other groups of people who were victims of mass harms situations and suffered only a small loss.

3) An amendment to the Act No 182/2006 Coll. on bankruptcy and methods of its settlement An amendment to the Act No 182/2006 Coll. on bankruptcy and methods of its settlement (effective from 1 June 2019) has lowered the barriers for over indebted persons to discharge from their debts. Debtors are now allowed to enter discharge proceedings even though they are not able to repay mandatory minimum to their unsecured creditors (formerly 30 % in 5 years). Furthermore, accelerated discharge options were introduced to categories of vulnerable debtors (retired or disabled persons etc.). Also an initiative to expand these categories by juvenile debtors is currently under discussion in the Parliament.

5. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training, etc. A new act on judicial experts and interpreters is still under discussion in the Parliament. The new act should replace the Act n. 36/1967 Sb., on the experts and interpreters. The aim of the new act is to increase the quality of these services. In general, the criteria to become an expert or an interpreter will be clearly specified. There will be a legal claim to become a judicial expert and a court interpreter when fulfilling all the prescribed criteria. The Act no. 6/2002 Coll., on courts and judges is being amended primarily in order to establish a transparent and uniform system of new judges' recruitment and selection of court presidents. The amendment further contains some other minor changes, such as specification of certain rules concerning automatic generator of assignment of cases, exercise of secondary activities by judges and revision of lay judges. The amendment introduces a new institute "judicial candidacy" – a training position for aspiring future judges which they will take on after successfully passing professional exams. Judges shall be selected in a special selection process. The selection process shall be conducted for every vacant judge position in territory of regional courts. Applicants shall be consisted of judicial candidates and other law professionals with more than 10 years of a professional law experience. The amendment is awaiting Parliament approval and is planned to come into force on 1 January 2021. The Act no. 7/2002 Coll., on proceedings concerning judges, public prosecutors and bailiffs is being amended as well. The main goal of the amendment is to introduce a new system of appeal and allow for the possibility to challenge decisions of the disciplinary court (chamber) before a second instance. The amendment also aims to improve effectivity of disciplinary proceedings with various changes - a new option of plea-bargain, a conditional discontinuation of proceedings, strengthening disciplinary chamber's powers regarding acquisition of evidence. Disciplinary chambers shall be consisted mainly of judges. The amendment is awaiting Parliament approval and is planned to come into force on 1 January 2021.

Amendments to the Act no. 99/1963 Coll., civil procedure code and to the Act no. 120/2001 Coll., executory code aims to solve problems arising out of multiple executions. The amendment regulates also the situation of bailiff's bankruptcy and the process of transfer or handover of his office. In case of bailiff's bankruptcy his executory powers are suspended. A corresponding new administrative offence for failure to comply with the legal requirements during transfer or handover of bailiff's office is introduced. The amendment is currently in the first reading in the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament.

he Act no. 358/1992 Coll., notary code was amended by the Act no. 7/2019 which entered into force on 4 April 2019. European ourt of Justice ruled that previous condition of Czech citizenship to become a notary was discriminatory. The amendment reflects the sling and now citizens from EU, EEA and Switzerland can apply to become a notary.			
6. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities 1) As for international conventions in the field of criminal law, the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (CETS No. 196) and its Additional Protocol (CETS No. 217) entered into force for the Czech Republic on 1 January 2018, Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs (CETS No. 216) on 1 March 2018 and Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS No. 173) on 1 January 2019. 2) As regards international judicial cooperation in criminal matters, the			
Act No. 178/2018 Coll. amended the Act No. 104/2013 Coll., on international judicial cooperation in criminal matters, as amended, with effect from 16 August 2018 in order to fully transpose the Directive 2014/41/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters.			
7. Enforcement of court decisions no			
8. Mediation and other ADR no			
9. Fight against crime 1) An amendment of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code was adopted as Act No. 287/2018 Coll. in November 2018 with effect from 1 February 2019. This amendment aims particularly at aligning the Czech legislation with international requirements regarding countering money laundering by unification of criminal offences pertaining to this notion under single criminal offence laundering of proceeds from crime, ensuring availability of data important for the criminal proceedings which are stored in a computer system as well as further refining of provisions on corruption and terrorist offences. 2) Draft Act on registration of beneficial owners			
The Ministry of Justice in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance has prepared a Draft Act on registration of beneficial owners. The primary objective of this measure is to implement requirements arising from the new Directive (EU) 2018/843 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2015/849 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering or terrorist financing, and amending Directives 2009/138/EC and 2013/36/EU ("5th Anti-Money Laundering Directive") into Czech law. The 5th Anti-Money Laundering Directive requires inter alia public accessibility of some data on beneficial owners, introduction of mechanisms for verification of data kept in in the register and the establishment of effective sanctions. Given the number of new rules and the specificity of the institute of registration of beneficial owners, a new specific act is proposed.			
The new act will regulate in particular (1) a detailed definition of the beneficial owner, (2) the method of accessing the data in the register, (3) procedure of registration of data on beneficial owners, (4) automatic transmission of certain data from the public register, (5) matter of incorrect or missing data in the register and (6) sanctions for breaches of obligations related to the registration of beneficial owners.			

9.2 Child friendly justice 1) An amendment of the Act No. 218/2003 Coll., Concerning Youth Responsibility for Unlawful Acts and Judiciary in Suits of Youth and Amendments to Some Acts, as amended and other related acts, aiming at full transposition of the Directive (EU) 2016/800 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on procedural safeguards for children who are suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings was approved by the Government in September 2018 and submitted to the Parliament of the Czech Republic. This amendment shall inter alia broaden the scope of information provided to a juvenile suspect or accused person and extend mandatory defence until such person turns 21 provided that the criminal proceedings was initiated before the person turned 18. 2) Better enforcement of maintenance obligations The Ministry of Justice has prepared a draft amendment of the Civil Code (and of some other acts) in order to enhance the enforceability of maintenance obligations and to support consensual forms of dealing with minors. In particular, the following specific measures are proposed: •introduction of the possibility of an agreement on maintenance and on the child's situation, for the period after divorce, concluded in the form of a notarial deed with an enforceability clause; •promoting parent education in order to support the resolution of their child's situation after the divorce or separation; •adapting court fees in order to support amicable and rapid ways of resolving child affairs;
 •introduction of a security deposit to ensure compensation for harm as a means of preventing repeated frivolous or vexatious applications for interim relief, in particular in matters relating to the care of minors; •allowing part of the maintenance to be kept in (judicial) custody for the purpose of preventing insolvency of a parent who, without his/her fault, has lost part of his/her income and seeks reduction of maintenance obligation; •introduction of the possibility of assigning the maintenance claim in some situations. 3) Preventing children's debts The Ministry of Justice has prepared a draft amendment of the Civil Code and of the Code of Civil Procedure in order to prevent so called children's debts. As a result, people should not enter adulthood with debts.
9.3. Violence against partners no
10. New information and communication technologies no
11. Other The Ministry of Justice supports broader use of pecuniary penalties as well as other criminal sanctions which are alternatives to imprisonment and analyses possible steps leading to improving effectiveness of their enforcement. More frequent imposition of pecuniary penalties and better functioning of alternative sanctions in general should relieve the unfavourable situation related to insufficient capacity of prison facilities. Respective legislative proposals shall be introduced in 2019.

9.1. Prison system no