

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS
AND DEFENCE RIGHTS
IN THE **CZECH REPUBLIC**

This leaflet covers:

- Information about Fair Trials
- Definitions of key legal terms
- Criminal proceedings and defence rights in the Czech Republic
- Useful links

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About Fair Trials International

Since 1992 Fair Trial International has worked for the better protection of fair trial rights and defended the rights of people facing criminal charges in a country other than their own. Our vision is a world where every person's right to a fair trial is respected, whatever their nationality, wherever they are accused.

Fair Trials International was established to help people arrested outside their own country to defend their right to a fair trial. Every year we help hundreds of people and their families to navigate a foreign legal system by offering practical advice, including contacts of local lawyers, guidance on key issues encountered by people arrested abroad, and basic information on different legal systems and local sources of support. As a charity, we do not charge for any of the assistance that we provide. We believe that respect for fundamental rights and the rule of law are the hallmarks of a just society, and that the right to a fair trial is at the heart of this. Sadly too many shocking cases of injustice demonstrate how, time and again, this most basic human right is being abused. We fight against injustice by lobbying for the legal reforms needed to ensure that the right to a fair trial is respected in practice. Working with our clients and international networks, we also campaign for changes to criminal justice laws which are being abused and overused.

To find out more about how FTI can assist you, please contact our legal team (contact details on the back cover).

Fair Trials International is a registered charity (No 1134586) and is registered with limited liability in England and Wales (No 7135273). We are a non-governmental organisation; as such, we are a wholly separate and independent organisation from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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back cover.**

DEFINITIONS OF KEY LEGAL TERMS

Appeal (*odvolání*): An opportunity to dispute a decision made at trial by asking a higher court to review it. This can result in the decision being overturned or changed.

Arrest Warrant (*příkaz k zatčení*): A document authorising the police to make an arrest, search premises, or carry out some other action relating to the administration of justice.

Bail: The temporary release from police custody or prison of a person accused of a crime and awaiting trial is referred to in Czech as '*nahrazení vazby*'. 'Bail' in the form of depositing an amount of money in order to secure release from custody is '*peněžitá záruk*' in Czech.

Bar Association (*advokátní komora*): An organisation whose role is to represent lawyers and help people in their dealings with lawyers.

Charge/Indictment (*obžaloba*): An official statement accusing a person of committing an offence.

Consulate (*konzulát*): The section of the embassy whose task is to assist its citizens.

Court of Appeal (*odvolací soud*): The court that is competent to hear appeals (i.e. challenges) made to decisions of the lower courts

Court of First Instance (*soud prvního stupně*): A lower court where a trial is initially heard.

Embassy (*velvyslanectví*): The office of a government official who resides in a foreign country and represents his/her government's interests.

European Court of Human Rights (*Evropský soud pro lidská práva*): The Court is based in Strasbourg, France, and hears human rights cases against the 47 countries which make up the Council of Europe (which is different from the European Union).

Inquisitorial System (*inkviziční systém*): A system in which the judge plays an active role in conducting the investigations and seeking the truth. This system is followed in the Czech Republic and many other European countries. Unlike in adversarial systems such as the UK and the USA, the role of the defence lawyer is to ensure that his/her client's rights are respected, but it is not to investigate the case. An important part of the trial can be based on written submissions.

Judge (*soudce*): A person with authority to hear and decide on cases in a court of law.

Judgment (*rozsudek*): A decision on a case provided by a judge in a court of law.

Lawyer (*právník*): A person whose profession is to give legal advice and assistance to clients and represent them in court or in other legal matters.

Legal Aid (*právní pomoc*): Financial assistance provided to a person who needs a lawyer and who cannot afford to pay for one.

Plea Bargain (*dohoda o vině a trestu*): A procedure which allows the defendant to plead guilty in exchange for a less severe sentence.

Police Custody (*policejní vazba*): Detention of a suspect by the police after arrest.

Pre-trial Detention (*vyšetřovací vazba*): Detention in prison during the investigations until the trial.

Public Prosecutor (*státní zastupitelství*): A person who conducts a case against a person who is accused of a crime.

Remand (*vazba*): The act of sending a person, accused of a crime, into prison before the verdict is delivered on his/her case.

Sentence (*rozsudek*): The punishment assigned to a person convicted of a crime as fixed by a court of law.

Victim is known as “*oběť*” in Czech.

Warrant (*příkaz*): A document issued by a legal or government official authorizing the police to make an arrest, search premises, or carry out some other action relating to the administration of justice.

Witness is known as “*svědek*” in Czech.

INFORMATION ON CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND DEFENCE RIGHTS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

We have prepared these notes with the assistance of local criminal lawyers, who tried to describe how things happen in practice, i.e. in the real world. Even within one country, however, practice can vary greatly from one place to another and it is therefore possible that your experience will sometimes differ from the descriptions below. This document does not constitute legal advice and only provides general information. If you need advice in relation to your specific case, or if you are concerned about a possible violation of your rights, you should discuss this with your local lawyer.

1. LEGAL SYSTEM

Q1. Where do the laws of Czech Republic apply?

The Czech Criminal Code applies within the territory of the Czech Republic. There are some cases in which the Czech Criminal Code could apply also to crimes committed abroad.

2. ARREST AND INVESTIGATION

I. What are my rights upon arrest?

If you are arrested and detained, you should be produced before a judge within 48 hours of your arrest.

The judge then has 24 hours to decide whether to extend your detention or to set you free.

(a) Right to information:

Q2. Will the police inform me of my rights? Will this be done orally or in writing?

You should be informed of your rights following your arrest, and if you are detained, you should be given a written statement of your rights.

Q3. Do I have a right to be informed of the allegations/charges against me?

You have the right to be informed of the allegations/charges you are facing by the police as soon as you are arrested.

(b) Right to inform people:

Q4. Do I have a right to have the consulate informed of my arrest?

If you are not a Czech citizen, you have the right to ask the police or the prison staff to contact your embassy or consular representative and inform them of your arrest.

Q5. Do I have a right to inform my family of the arrest?

You can ask the police or your lawyer to inform one of your relatives or friends that you have been arrested. However, you do not have the right to call them directly to let them know of your arrest.

Q6. Do I have a right to a lawyer?

You have the right to access a lawyer at all stages of your criminal proceedings after your arrest.

In certain cases, you are required by law to be assisted by a lawyer. These include cases in which you face more than 5 years' imprisonment.

Q7. Do I have a right to a translator/interpreter?

If you do not understand Czech, you should be provided with an interpreter at all stages of your criminal proceedings in which your presence and participation are required and these services are provided for free.

Q8. Do I have to talk to the police or can I remain silent during police interrogation? Will it work against me if I am silent?

You have the right to remain silent, but you should ask your lawyer to help you decide whether to remain silent, or to answer questions during questioning. If you decide to remain silent, the fact that you remained silent cannot, as a matter of law, be used against you during trial.

Q9. When will I know about the case against me?

You will be informed immediately about the charges that led to your arrest and detention. You and your lawyer will be given full access to copies of all the evidence in

your case at the end of the pre-trial police investigation at the latest.

Q10. How long can I be kept in prison before my trial starts?

The time limit on your pre-trial detention depends on the reasons why you are being held in detention. If your detention has been ordered solely on the basis that you might interfere with investigations, the maximum period of detention is three months.

If your detention is justified for other reasons, you can be detained for up to one year, if you are facing a prison sentence of up to five years, or two years if you are facing more serious accusations. In exceptional cases, you could be detained for up to four years.

3. LEGAL REPRESENTATION

For general information on why and how to appoint a local lawyer, please refer to our “Arrested in Another Country?” note of advice.

Q11. How do I find a lawyer?

The Czech Bar Association may be able to help you identify a suitable lawyer.

In certain cases, it is mandatory for you to be assisted by a lawyer, and you will be appointed a lawyer, if you have not chosen one yourself. Circumstances in which having legal assistance is mandatory include the following:

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- If you are under the age of 18;
- If you have been detained;
- If you are physically or mentally disabled;
- If your capacity to perform legal acts is restricted;
- If you could face 5 years or more in prison if convicted;
- In cases with an 'international' element; or
- If you are considered to be a fugitive.

If you are not a Czech citizen, your embassy or consular representative may be able to help you find a local lawyer that speaks your language.

Q12. What is the role of my lawyer? Will s/he investigate the case?

Your lawyer should provide you with legal advice and represent you in court. You should be aware that your lawyer will have a limited role in investigating your case, but s/he can file motions and petitions that could influence the course of investigations.

Q13. I cannot afford to pay for a private lawyer, what should I do? (Is there legal aid? How should I apply? What are the criteria to be eligible? What is covered by legal aid?)

If legal assistance is mandatory in your case and you are appointed a lawyer, the costs of your lawyer are covered by the state. However, you will need to reimburse the costs of your lawyer if you are eventually convicted.

You can apply for legal aid if you cannot pay for a lawyer privately. You will have to provide evidence of your income and savings, and submit your application to the prosecutor, or during your court proceedings.

It is up to the judge or the Chairman of the court to grant legal aid. Depending on your financial circumstances, you could be granted full or partial legal aid. In some cases, you may be granted access to a legal aid lawyer automatically without the need to make a formal application, if it is obvious to the court that you are eligible for legal aid.

If you are granted legal aid, legal aid will cover most of the costs of your court appointed lawyer, but costs for certain services, such as private consultations between you and your lawyer, are not.

If legal assistance is not mandatory in your case, you can ask the court or the bar association to appoint you a lawyer. Your legal proceedings can continue even before the appointment is made.

Q14. I am unhappy with my lawyer: How can I change lawyer? How can I complain about my lawyer?

It is always good to speak to your lawyer first, inform him/her and try to resolve this situation with him/her.

If you have a court appointed lawyer, you can ask the court to change your lawyer because you are not happy with him/her (you should present some relevant reasons). If you are paying for your lawyer, you may change him/her by simply informing him/her and the

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court that you no longer wish to be represented by him/her.

You can also complain about your lawyer to the Czech Bar Association.

4. PRE-TRIAL MATTERS

4.1 Pre-trial matters: detention

The information given below is specific to the Czech Republic. For general information and tips about how to obtain your release prior to your trial, please refer to the note of advice on “Release Pending Trial”.

Q15. Will I have to stay in prison until my trial starts?

You may have to stay in prison until your trial starts. There is a presumption that people should be released pending trial, but in many cases suspects, particularly when they are foreign nationals, are kept in detention.

The court may decide to order your detention if you are being accused of an offence that carries a maximum penalty of 2 years or more, and it believes that:

- you might not attend future court hearings or your trial if you are released;
- you might interfere with any ongoing criminal investigations; and/or
- you might commit another criminal offence.

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Q16. Are there alternatives to detention pending trial?

Yes, there are several alternatives to detention pending trial.

- You could be released if a citizens' interest association or an individual provides assurance that you will attend future court hearings and not avoid your criminal proceedings.
- You may be able to secure release by providing a written promise that you will comply with the conditions of your release, and that you will attend future court hearings.
- You could be released under supervision of a probation officer, who will continue to monitor your activities and your compliance with the conditions of your release.
- You may be able to secure release by depositing bail money with the court. This is not an option if you have been accused of a violent offence, or other serious offences, like rape.

Q17. How and when can I apply for release while waiting for trial?

The court must review the reasons for your detention every three months, and on each occasion decide whether or not to release you. If the court decides to

keep you in detention, you can apply for release 30 days after the decision is made.

Q18. Can I go back to my home country while on bail?

You may go back to your home country, unless the conditions of your release prevent you from doing so. It is important that you fully understand your bail conditions before you decide whether or not to return home.

Q19. What will happen if I breach the conditions of my release?

If you violate the conditions of your release, your bail may be revoked, and you may be taken back into custody.

Q20. Do I need a lawyer to apply for release?

You do not need a lawyer to apply for release, but in most cases, you have better chances of success if you are assisted by your lawyer.

4.2. Pre-trial matters: timing

Q21. How long before my case goes to trial?

The period between your arrest and your trial can be difficult to predict. The time limit for investigations is two, three, or six months, depending on the seriousness of the accusations against you. After this, you need to be formally charged. However, this time limit can be extended at the request of the public prosecutor. There are no legal time limits for the period between charges being brought against you, and your case being brought to trial.

Q22. There are always delays with my case; does that mean my lawyer is doing a bad job?

Delays are sadly very common in the Czech criminal justice system, and they can take place for a number of different reasons beyond your lawyer's control. You cannot assume that your lawyer is at fault simply because there are delays in your case.

4.3. Pre-trials matters: pleading guilty

Q23. Can I plead guilty? What are the consequences of pleading guilty?

You can plead guilty, but it is very important to discuss this serious decision with your lawyer given the serious consequences, and the difficulties of withdrawing a guilty plea at later stages.

Pleading guilty does not automatically mean that the court will convict you, and you may still end up having a

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full trial. However, if you do plead guilty, you are likely to receive a more lenient sentence.

If you make a guilty plea, you may also make a deal with the prosecutor (usually with a shorter sentence than what you may get if you are convicted following a trial). If the deal is accepted by the court, the trial will probably consist of just one hearing.

5. THE TRIAL

The trial commences if/when there is sufficient evidence to take your case to trial. The prosecutor must then produce an indictment setting out your personal details and, the details of the crime of which you are accused. The trial date will be set after the judge receives the indictment.

Q24. What happens at the trial?

The trial starts with the prosecutor reading out the accusation against you. You will then be given the opportunity to express your opinion on the allegations, present a statement, and answer any questions that the court or other parties may have. You can choose to remain silent.

The evidence is presented (witnesses are examined firstly by the court, the prosecutor, the victim, then finally by you/your lawyer). After all the evidence has been presented the court closes the trial and lets the parties present their final arguments.

Finally, the court decides whether you are guilty or not guilty of the charges you are facing.

Q25. Do I have to be present?

As a general rule, you need to be present at your trial, but if you fail to turn up despite having been summoned, your trial could take place in your absence.

If you are in custody and in cases you could face a sentence of more than 5 years' imprisonment, your trial cannot take place in your absence, unless you explicitly agree to be tried in your absence.

Q26. Can I ask for the trial to take place in my home country?

No.

Q27. Is there a jury?

There is no trial by jury in the Czech Republic, but in certain cases you may be tried by a panel of professional and non-professional ('lay') judges.

Q28. Can my lawyer call and cross-examine witnesses?

Your lawyer can request certain witnesses to be questioned during the course of your trial.

Q29. I don't speak the language of the court; do I have a right to an interpreter? Is it free?

If you do not speak the language of the proceedings you will be assigned an interpreter free of charge.

Q30. Will the written evidence be translated for me?

Generally, you have the right to services of an interpreter at the trial free of charge. There is no right to have all the evidence translated into your language for free, but you may be entitled to translation of some important written documents (for example, decisions ordering custody, and the verdict in your case).

Q31. Will the interpreter also help me if I need to talk to my lawyer?

Interpretation for confidential communication between you and your lawyer are not paid for by the state. However, if you are eventually not found guilty, you can claim the costs of interpretation back from the state.

Q32. Why is the victim taking part in the trial?

The victim is entitled to be present at the trial and can be assisted by his/her own lawyer. S/he also has the right to examine files and to make petitions for further investigations. The victim may participate as a witness in the trial, and also express an opinion about the case.

The victim is entitled to claim compensation for damages as part of the criminal proceedings.

Q33. Will I be informed of the decision of the court on the day of the trial?

The verdict is usually made after your final hearing, on the same day. In some cases, the court could set another date for a court hearing to deliver its decision.

Q34. Can I receive a copy of the judgment in my mother tongue?

You are entitled to translation of the judgment in a language you understand, for free.

Q35. I was tried in my absence and was not informed of this, what can I do?

If the verdict is final, you may request the Court of First Instance to renew the criminal proceedings within 8 days from the delivery of the judgment against you, and your case may restart from the very beginning (the investigation stages).

If there is only the verdict of the Court of First Instance, your case will continue at appeal stage, but you can request all the evidence to be presented again.

6. APPEALS

Q36. I am not happy with the decision, can I appeal against it?

Yes, you can appeal against the verdict and/or the sentence in your case. If the court ordered you to pay compensation to the victim, you can also appeal against that decision. You can base your appeal on new facts and evidence not considered at your first trial.

Q37. How can I appeal?

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Your appeal must be lodged in writing, with the court that issued the verdict, within eight days of the date the copy of the court decision was delivered to you or your lawyer, whichever date is later.

Q38. Do I need to pay my lawyer more money if there is an appeal?

If you are paying for your lawyer, you should be aware that the fees you agreed previously might not cover the appeal proceedings. If you have a court-appointed lawyer and you are found guilty, you have to pay for the services of court-appointed lawyer, for the appeal and his/her presence during hearing at the appeal court.

Q39. What is the time frame for the appeal to take place?

This will depend strongly on the court that is hearing the appeal and its workload. In practice, you are very unlikely to hear anything for several months.

Q40. Could things get worse during the appeal?

No, unless the prosecutor has also appealed.

Q41. If I am acquitted, can the prosecution appeal?

Yes, the prosecutor can appeal against your acquittal.

7. PRISON CONDITIONS

Q42. Do I have rights as a prisoner? Where can I find out about my rights?

Your rights as a prisoner include your right to food, water, basic sanitation, personal safety, and to be protected from bullying and discrimination. You should be given written information about your rights and obligations as a prisoner when you are taken into custody. Your lawyer should also be able to provide some advice about your rights.

Q43. What can I do if my rights are violated? Where can I get assistance regarding my welfare issues? Regarding abuse and mistreatment?

If your rights are violated, you can inform your social workers in prison and/or your lawyer about the violations, in case they can do anything to help. If you are not a Czech citizen, you can also speak to a consular representative about the difficulties you have been facing.

You can also ask the social workers to help you file a complaint to the prison authorities. Complaints about prison authorities can be made to the Public Defender of Rights, who acts as the Ombudsman of the Czech Republic, and monitors conditions in detention facilities.

8. POST-TRIAL MATTERS

Q44. Can I get my sentence reduced?

You can appeal against your sentence, but it may also be possible to get early release after serving a portion of your sentence.

Q45. What would help me get an early release?

Your eligibility for early release (i.e. parole) depends on a number of different factors, but as a general rule, you may be able to get early release after serving one half of your sentence, or two-thirds, if you were convicted of a more serious crime. Individuals sentenced to life imprisonment are eligible for early release after serving 20 years of their sentence in prison.

It is up to the court to decide whether or not you should be released on parole, and it will do so only if it is satisfied that you have been rehabilitated. If the court grants you early release, you may be subject to probation for a period of one to seven years, during which time you are required to comply with certain conditions. The court could, for example, order you to attend drug rehabilitation or educational programmes.

Q46. I have been sentenced to pay a fine, what will happen if I don't pay it?

Public authorities can take enforcement actions to recover the fine from your property or income. The court may also impose a prison sentence to be served instead of the fine, if it is not paid within a specified period of time.

Q47. Can I ask for a transfer to my home country?

You can ask to be transferred to your home country to serve the rest of your sentence, so long as there is a treaty facilitating such transfers between your home country and the Czech Republic. As a general rule, you need at least 4 months remaining to serve, if you wish to be transferred from the Czech Republic.

Please refer to our 'Prisoner Transfers' note of advice for further information.

Q48. I have exhausted all legal remedies, is it still possible to get my case reviewed?

If you do not succeed with your appeal, you can make a special application to the Supreme Court of the Czech Republic (*dovolání*) to have your trial reopened (especially if new important evidence has been discovered), or ask the Minister of Justice to make a complaint to the Supreme Court on the basis that there has been violations of the law in your case.

You can also lodge a constitutional complaint to the Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic, if there was a breach of human right(s) in your case.

Q49. I have exhausted all legal remedies; can I apply for a pardon?

The President of the Czech Republic has the power to grant pardons, and s/he may consult the Minister of Justice on individual applications. Presidential pardons are granted only very rarely.

Q50. Can I be expelled instead of serving my sentence?

In certain circumstances, the court may order your deportation as the only form of punishment for your offence.

Q51. Is there a risk that I will be deported after serving my sentence?

Yes. You may be subject to deportation after you have served your prison sentence. If you have been deported, you may be barred from re-entering the Czech Republic for an indefinite period of time.

USEFUL LINKS

ORGANISATION	MANDATE	CONTACT DETAILS
LAW GOVERNING BODIES		
Czech Bar Association Česká advokátní komora	<p>The Czech Bar Association is the governing body for lawyers in the Czech Republic. The Czech Bar Association's website has an online searchable directory of local lawyers (http://vyhledavac.cak.cz/Units/Search/search.aspx).</p> <p><u>Languages:</u> Website available in Czech, English, German, French, and Russian</p>	<p>Website: http://www.cak.cz/en/</p> <p>E: sekr@cak.cz</p> <p>T: +420 (0)221 729 011 F: +420 (0)224 932 989</p> <p>Kaňkův palác (hlavní budova) Národní 16 110 00 Praha</p>
OMBUDSMEN and COMPLAINTS COMMITTEES		
Public Defender of Rights Veřejný ochránce práv	<p>The Public Defender of Rights is the Ombudsman of the Czech Republic, whose role is to ensure that the conduct of public authorities comply with local laws, and with principles of democracy and good administration.</p> <p>In particular, the Public Defender monitors the treatment of individuals in detention, and promotes freedom from discrimination.</p> <p>Individuals can make complaints to the Public Defender directly regarding actions of public authorities (including public authorities). The Public Defender can carry out investigations further to your complaints and make</p>	<p>Website: www.ochrance.cz</p> <p>E: podatelna@ochrance.cz</p> <p>T: +450 (0)542 542 888</p> <p>Údolní 39, 602 00 Brno</p>

	<p>recommendations to the authorities concerned, which could result in a favourable conclusion of the complaint, but it cannot make or overrule decisions.</p> <p><u>Languages:</u> Website available in Czech and English</p>	
INTERPRETERS		
<p>Chamber of Court Appointed Interpreters and Translators</p> <p><i>Komora soudních tlumočnicků České republiky ('KST ČR')</i></p>	<p>KST CR is the representative body of professional court interpreters and translators in the Czech Republic. Their website contains a searchable database of registered interpreters.</p> <p><u>Languages:</u> Website available in Czech and English</p>	<p>Website: www.kstcr.cz</p> <p>E: kstcr@kstcr.cz</p> <p>T: +420 (0)222 220 846</p> <p>Hybernská 1006/18, 110 00 Praha 1</p>
NGOs		
HUMAN RIGHTS		
<p>Czech Helsinki Committee</p> <p><i>Český helsinský výbor ('ČHV')</i></p>	<p>CHV works to promote the respect for human rights in the Czech Republic, including in areas of criminal justice.</p> <p>CHV can provide free advice to individuals who wish to complain that their rights have been violated.</p> <p><u>Languages:</u> Website only available in Czech</p>	<p>Website: www.helcom.cz</p> <p>E: info@helcom.cz</p> <p>T: +420 (0)777 220 503</p> <p>Štefánikova 21 150 00 Praha 5</p>
<p>The League of Human Rights</p> <p><i>Liga lidských práv</i></p>	<p>LLP is a non-profit organisation that aims to defend human rights in the Czech Republic, and in particular, it works to monitor and prevent police</p>	<p>Website: www.llp.cz</p> <p>E: brno@llp.cz</p>

<p>(‘LLP’)</p>	<p>misconduct and highlight delays in legal proceedings. In a limited number of cases LLP can provide legal advice and representation.</p> <p><u>Languages:</u> Website available in Czech and English</p>	<p>T: +420 (0)545 210 446 F: +420 (0)545 240 012</p> <p>Burešova 6 602 00 Brno</p> <p>Londýnská 31 120 00 Praha 2 Vinohrady Praha</p>
<p>ASSISTANCE FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS</p>		
<p>Counselling Centre for Integration</p> <p><i>Poradna pro integraci ('PPI')</i></p>	<p>PPI is an organisation that advises foreigners in the Czech Republic and helps their integration into Czech society, particularly if they are from outside the European Union.</p> <p>PPI can provide some advice about the Czech legal system and on a number of legal issues, including immigration and citizenship.</p> <p><u>Languages:</u> Website available in Czech and English</p>	<p>Website: www.p-p-i.cz</p> <p>E: paha@p-p-i.cz</p> <p>T: +420 (0)603 807 567</p> <p>Opletalova 6, vstup pasáží Opletalka 110 00 Praha 1</p>
<p>Counselling Centre for Citizenship, Civil and Human Rights</p> <p><i>Poradna pro občanství, občanská a lidská práva</i></p>	<p>The Counselling Centre for Citizenship, Civil and Human Rights is an organisation set up by social workers and lawyers that aims to promote the rights of migrants and other minority groups. They can provide advice on a number of different issues including housing, human rights, discrimination, and benefits.</p> <p><u>Languages:</u> Website available in Czech and English</p>	<p>Website: www.poradna-prava.cz</p> <p>E: dotazy@poradna-prava.cz</p> <p>T: +420 (0) 270 003 280</p> <p>Ječná 7 120 00 Praha 2</p>

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If you think that an important question is not covered in this fact sheet, please let us know.

FAIR TRIALS

Vision: A world where every person's right to a fair trial is respected.

THANK YOU

Fair Trials would like to thank the law firms and individual practitioners, including **Ondřej Múka (MK Advokátní kancelář Mgr. Krutiny, Prague)** who have generously given their time and expertise to help produce these legal guidance notes.

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For a full list of our funders see
www.fairtrials.org/get-involved/supporters/

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