



**International  
Lawyers  
Project**

# CZECH REPUBLIC

## **VICTIMS OF CORRUPTION: NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORKS**

**DATABASE  
2022**

**SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS  
PROJECT**

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VICTIMS OF CORRUPTION WORKING GROUP

**UNCA** CIVIL  
Coalition  
SOCIETY

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# CZECH REPUBLIC<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Note, we are only qualified to advise on US and UK law, and as such are not qualified in this jurisdiction.

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# 1. Legal Standing

## 1.1 Legal standing for civil society organisations and/or citizens in corruption-related cases

It is unlikely for civil society organisations and individual citizens to have legal standing in corruption-related cases.

## 1.2 Type of Cases

- Civil

## 1.3 Legal basis under which citizens have legal standing

Generally speaking, in order to bring a civil claim under Act No. 89/2012 Coll. (Civil Code) seeking compensation under §2894–2990, the claimant must allege it has personally suffered damage, and the damage to the claimant must have resulted from an illegal or immoral act by the defendant. For the purposes of claiming seeking restitution for unjust enrichment under §2991–3005, the claimant must allege that the defendant enriched itself without a just reason (regardless of whether this was done in good faith), and that the enrichment by the defendant was at the expense of the claimant.

## 1.4 Citizens and/or civil society's intervention in corruption cases in other capacities (e.g. third party contributors, expert input, etc)

Citizens and civil society organisations may anonymously submit criminal complaints as “notifiers,” even when they are not victims of a crime. Sections 367-368 of Act No. 40/2009 Coll. (Criminal Code) even create an obligation to submit a criminal complaint in certain cases, including certain corruption-related offences. The specific criteria for criminal complaints are set out in § 59 Act No. 141/1961 Coll. Conversely, the definition of expert trial witness is limited, and citizens and civil society organisations would likely generally not qualify.

## **1.5 State's entitlement to represent the citizens collectively in corruption cases and whether its intervention excludes direct intervention by citizens**

The State has no entitlement to represent the citizens collectively in corruption cases and whether its intervention excludes direct intervention by citizens. However, ombudsmen are tasked with protecting basic human rights and freedoms of individuals and legal persons where public action (or conversely inaction) breaks the law. The ombudsman accepts complaints from both citizens and civil society organisations. While it cannot interfere in court proceedings and investigation by state prosecutors or the police, the ombudsman can investigate certain public bodies, and can request the relevant body to rectify an incorrect decision, process, action, or inaction. However, it does not have the ability to punish the wrongdoers or bring legal action against them; where the relevant body refuses to rectify its wrongdoing/shortcoming, the ombudsman can inform the body's parent agency.

## **1.6 Legal standing of any foreign government or foreign-based non-governmental institution to bring corruption cases on behalf of this country's citizens**

Foreign governments or foreign-based non-governmental institutions have no legal standing to bring corruption cases on behalf of this country's citizens

# **2. Cases**

## **2.1 Existence of corruption-related cases brought to Court by civil society organisations, journalists, or citizens.**

No examples have been widely reported.

# **3. Collective Damage**

## **3.1 Legal instruments that enable claiming reparation, compensation, or restoration of collective damages in any field (**

**environmental damages, human rights, corruption, among others)**

There are no legal instruments to enable claiming reparation, compensation, or restoration of collective damages in any field

### **3.2 Procedures for advancing class-actions**

There are no procedures for advancing class-actions. Historical attempts to introduce class actions (including one as recently as January 2022) have not been successful.

## **4. The Role of the victims of corruption**

### **4.1 Definition of victims of corruption or common definition used by the courts in this country**

There is no definition of victims of corruption.

### **4.2 Cases that recognize the role of victims**

There are no cases that recognize the role of victims.

### **4.3 Corruption-related court cases (criminal, civil, administrative) that awarded compensation to individuals or to identifiable or non-identifiable groups of victims to repair the damage caused by the corruption offense**

There are no corruption-related court cases that awarded compensation.

### **4.4 Innovative or effective mechanisms that can be considered good practice regarding the recognition and compensation of victims in corruption-related cases**

There are no Innovative or effective mechanisms that can be considered good practice regarding the recognition and compensation of victims in corruption-related cases

## **5. Available Information**

### **5.1 Information published by enforcement authorities (including control agencies) about corruption enforcement actions**

Yes. Since 2008, the general public can access information about the status of enforcement actions at <http://portal.justice.cz/ejustice/info-soud.html>. However, it is not easy to search in the database without knowing the reference code of the individual cases.

Type of Information:

- The initiation of investigations
- The conclusion of investigations whether the investigated person has been acquitted or not
- The enactment of sanctions
- Initiation of settlement negotiations
- Settlements
- The grounds for sanctioning or acquitting (the case)

### **5.2 Feasible access to information on ongoing or concluded cases**

All aspects should be available unless the information is restricted under Act No. 106/1999 Coll. (Free Access to Information Act).

### **5.3 Ways for citizens or civil society organisations to gather information on whether corruption cases are being investigated or trialed.**

Citizens and society organisations can request information under Act No. 106/1999 Coll. (Free Access to Information Act). These can be requested from state authorities, local government bodies, public institutions and subjects to which the state entrusted decision-making powers.



## **6. Supplementary information**

### **6.1 Main identified barriers that prevent CSOs, citizens, and journalists from standing as victims of corruption cases.**

Under current standing rules, it is very difficult for a citizen or a civil society organisation to demonstrate that it has personally suffered damage such that it has legal standing to bring a corruption-related claim.

### **6.2 Other aspects, issues, provisions, or practices linked to the role, recognition, and compensation of victims of corruption.**

N/A