CZ – Country information

Indicators on political participation

of persons with disabilities

2014

DISCLAIMER: The background country information reports contain background material for the comparative report on *The right to political participation for persons with disabilities: human rights indicators* by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA). The bulk of the information in the background country information reports comes from ad hoc information reports prepared under contract by the FRA’s research network FRANET. The views expressed in the background country information reports do not necessarily reflect the views or the official position of the FRA. These reports are made publicly available for information purposes only and do not constitute legal advice or legal opinion.

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1. **STRUCTURE INDICATORS**

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| **Structure indicators** | **Source and supporting information** |
| Has [country] ratified the CRPD without a reservation to Article 29? Please give details of any reservation. | 28 Sep 2009[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| Has [country] ratified the CRPD without a reservation to Article 12? Please give details of any reservation. | 28 Sep 2009[[2]](#footnote-2) |
| Has [country] ratified the CRPD without a reservation to Article 9? Please give details of any reservation. | 28 Sep 2009[[3]](#footnote-3) |
| Please indicate the legislation which applies to European Parliament and municipal elections in your country. Please highlight possible amendments in view of the 2014 European Parliament elections.Does the same law apply for national, federal, local and regional elections, and referendums? | -The Constitution of the Czech Republic defines sources of power (namely through articles 2 and 6)[[4]](#footnote-4). It refers to the rights of minorities and characterizes general criteria of election rights for the Parliament. Article 18, paragraph 3, states that “*every citizen of the Czech Republic over the age of 18 years has the right to vote*”. Article 20 states that “*conditions for exercising voting rights, organization of elections and the extent of court review are determined by law*”. The constitution also states that any infringement on rights laid out in the constitution are dealt with by the Constitutional Court [*Ústavní soud*] on a basis of complaint (Article 87).-The right to vote is further laid out in acts 491/2001[[5]](#footnote-5) (local elections), 62/2003[[6]](#footnote-6) (European Parliament elections) and 247/1995[[7]](#footnote-7)(elections of the national Parliament).  |
| Is there a requirement under law to register to vote? If so, please specify the relevant legislation. | Registration for passive voting rights in the Czech Republic is not required. There is only a “permanent registry”, a „special registry” and a “voter ID”. The special registry allows for a change of the voting district. It is used in the case of elections in long-term care facilities, in prison and abroad. In these cases, it is necessary to apply for the registration as well as for removal if the voter wishes to vote somewhere else than the assigned district.[[8]](#footnote-8) A failure to register would not deprive a person of their voting rights, but s/he would not be allowed to vote outside of their registered poll.The voter ID is used in case of short time stays outside of the assigned district based on the permanent residence and enables persons to vote only one time in another place. In case of health care facilities, the judiciary of the Supreme Administrative Court [*Nejvyšší správní soud*] 6/2009 – 22[[9]](#footnote-9) ordained that these facilities should not expect their patients or clients to actively apply for their voting rights, but that they have the obligation to ask if their clients or patients wish to be registered into the special voter registry in a given area, or if they have a voter ID and wish to vote (see below).  |
| Is there any limitation foreseen by law which could affect the right of persons with disabilities to vote in European Parliament and municipal elections? Please give details of any restrictions on the right to vote of persons with disabilities, including any link between a particular type of impairment (e.g. psychosocial/intellectual disability) or substituted decision making (e.g. loss of legal capacity, placement under guardianship)and the right to vote in elections.Does the same law regarding voting rights apply for national, local/regional elections and referendums? | The right to political participation relates to the legal capacity of a person. A person´s legal capacity may be limited or even negated by a court decision based on the fact that he/she suffers from a mental disorder which is not temporary and if the person is not able to perform legal acts (Art. 10 Civil Code).[[10]](#footnote-10) The court decision may be revoked. The right to vote is vested in the Election Act 247/1995 (*Volební zákon)[[11]](#footnote-11)* and limited by its article 2, which states that “*limits to exercise a right to vote are a) statutory restriction on sb.´s freedoms in order to protect people´s health or b) legal capacity restriction”[[12]](#footnote-12)* However, mental health problems and/or intellectual disability do not automatically lead to legal capacity restriction, they must be assessed individually. A similar barrier is formulated in Act 62/2003 on elections to the European Parliament and in section no. 4, paragraph 2b of Act 491/2001 regulating the right to vote in local elections and stating that aside from age and residency requirements, a barrier for exercising voting rights is the “*deprival of the capacity to carry out legal acts*”.Act 40/1964 (Civil Code),[[13]](#footnote-13) establishes and describes the process of deprivation of legal capacity. Its articles 10 and 855 refer to the exclusion and limited political participation. The new civil code that entered into force on the 1st of January 2014 redefines the term *legal capacity* andrevokes the deprivation of legal capacity (paragraphs 55-65)*.* People, who will have been stripped of their full legal capacity before 2014 will be granted another status within a period of 3 years[[14]](#footnote-14), and the court will be able to limit legal capacity only for particular acts.In the Shadow Report to the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, a group of major NGOs condemned the practice of scrutinizing people’s mental abilities and called for a more generous approach to allow citizens with intellectual disabilities to exercise their rights to vote.  |
| Is there legislation in place regulating how people living in long-term institutions may vote? | Apart from the permanent voter registry, a special list of voters exists for those who are at the given time in hospitals, maternity wards, sanatoriums, social care centers or in similar institutions and facilities, or those who are in police cells, in a place of detention or confinement, or those who are voting in a given area with voter IDs.[[15]](#footnote-15) In the event of long-term hospitalization in a hospital or similar facility where the patient is expected to be during elections, the personnel must inform the voter on the possibility to register in the special voter registry that allows him to vote outside of his election district.[[16]](#footnote-16) If a physical disability does not allow an individual to place their ballots in a ballot box, the voter may use an assistant.[[17]](#footnote-17) In the event that the voter cannot come to the election center due to illness, he or she may require the election commission to come directly to their homes with a mobile ballot box.[[18]](#footnote-18) The voter can present his/her request directly to election commission on the day of the elections or to the municipal authority before the elections (no provision defines the period).  |
| Is there a duty under law to provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in voting procedures? For example, is there a duty to provide assistance at the polling station (e.g. braille or large print ballot papers, independent support person to assist with voting chosen by the person with a disability) or to allow for alternative means of voting (e.g. postal ballots, voting in advance, home-based voting, voting at institutions, mobile voting)? | The Czech legislation does not directly require that the voting premises room is accessible to people with physical impairments. However, the law[[19]](#footnote-19) stipulates that at least one ballot box must be 'mobile' and easy to transport. Every voter with a disability has the right to request that the election committee brings the ballot box to her/his place of residence and enables her/him to vote.For people with sensory impairments, no easy-to-read ballot papers or ballot papers in Braille are available. However, people with sensory or physical impairments are allowed to have an assistant who helps them with their voting. To ensure the autonomy of the election process, the assistant must not be a member of the electoral committee. This means that the sensory impaired voter has to ask another voter in the election room to help her/him casting her/his vote or she/he needs to bring an assistant. |
| Is there a duty under law for public and private providers of internet and web-based information to ensure that public information is subject to accessibility requirements (e.g. equivalent to [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0](http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/) AA standard) | In publishing information for remote access (on websites), offices must proceed according to the regulation of the Ministry of Interior 64/2008 that meets the CAG standards.[[20]](#footnote-20) Information connected with activities of public administration, according to this regulation, must be published in a form that can be accessed by individuals with disabilities.  |
| Is there a duty under law for public and private providers of media (including newspapers, TV, radio and internet) to ensure that their information and communications are subject to accessibility requirements? | Czech Television (public provider) has a legal obligation to show at least 70% of all its broadcast with subtitles and at least 2% with interpretation to sign language.[[21]](#footnote-21) No such provision exists for other public or private media providers. |
| Is there legislation requiring that polling stations and voting processes be accessible to persons with disabilities (e.g. a certain percentage of polling stations must be accessible; one polling station per electoral district must be accessible etc)?Please indicate whether the legislation requires that polling stations and voting processes are accessible for all persons with disabilities or for particular impairment groups (e.g. persons with visual, hearing, physical impairments etc.) | The relevant acts in are Act No. 62/2003, Sec. 33, Sec.36 and Act No. 247/1995 Sec. 17, Sec. 19. Identical or similar provisions are included in all the laws concerning elections in the Czech republic. These specify the criteria election rooms must meet, including the requirement to have mobile ballot boxes and the details on the voting process carried out with the help of assistants for voters with physical or sensory disabilities.  |
| Does the law foresee training for election authorities and election officials on non-discrimination on the grounds of disability, accessibility and reasonable accommodation? | As the CRPD has been ratified and became part of the legal system of the Czech Republic, it takes precedence over the law. Although not required by specific law, the Czech Statistical Office regularly (before every elections) provides training for members of election commissions on non-discrimination on the grounds of disability, accessibility and reasonable accommodation. The National Plan for the Creation of Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities 2010–2014 requires of all state and local authorities that an education be provided to their officers on non-discrimination of persons with disabilities. |
| Does the national strategy/action plan on disability cover the right to political participation of persons with disabilities? | The *Czech National Plan for Creating Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities 2010 – 2014*,[[22]](#footnote-22) does not explicitly cover the right to civil and political participation of persons with disabilities. However the Plan calls for adequate implementation of Article 12CRPD, which addresses legal capacity. The Plan envisagesnew legislation, in the form of a new Civil Code, which will address inter alia full and partial deprivation of legal capacity ofindividuals. |
| Are all persons with disabilities, including those who have been deprived of their legal capacity, able to access redress and complaint mechanisms in cases where they have not been able to exercise the right to vote? | Persons deprived of their legal capacity, should firstly seek revocation of the decision upon which their capacity has been deprived and then seek remedies from the state. Disabled persons with legal capacity have same legal access to complaint mechanisms as other citizens. |

1. **PROCESS INDICATORS**

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| **Process indicators** | **Source and supporting information** |
| Are there mechanisms in place to ensure that disabled people’s organisations (DPOs) are consulted and involved in the development of laws and policies in electoral matters? Please give details of the mechanisms through which DPOs are involved. | DPOs are a part of the Government Board for People with Disabilities [*Vládní výbor pro zdravotně postižené občany*], which is a permanent coordinating, initiating and consulting authority of the Government of the Czech Republic on the issue of the support for disabled citizens. This commission was established by a decision no. 151 of the government of the Czech Republic on May 5th, 1991. The activities of the commission do not specifically aim issues involving political participation and elections, but more generally the “creation of equal opportunities for disabled citizens in all areas of life and society”.[[23]](#footnote-23)  |
| Is information about how and where to complain in the case of problems with exercising the right to political participation accessible to all persons with disabilities? | In the event of a problem in exercising voting rights, persons with disabilities have the possibility to use the same legal methods as the majority (degree of jurisdiction). The complaint can also be sent to the Office of the Ombudsman. No particular source of information for persons with disabilities was found. General information about complaints on elections is available on the website run by Ministry of Interior ([http://www.mvcr.cz/volby.aspx). This](http://www.mvcr.cz/volby.aspx%29.%20This) website fulfills AA Consortium W3C standard.  |
| Have national judicial redress mechanisms considered any cases related to the right to political participation of persons with disabilities?Please give details of relevant case law and any available data on the number of such cases. | -Decision of the Constitutional Court (*Ústavní soud)* N223/39 SbNU 353[[24]](#footnote-24) on limiting an individual’s legal capacity. The Constitutional Court reacted to the complaint of J.S., who in the year 2006 was deprived of legal capacity by a district court. The Constitutional Court held that the common practise of district and regional courts to deprive a person from his/her ability to vote when deprived of the legal capacity may be unconstitutional and ruled that: “*In the interest of removing this unconstitutional matter in decisions on depriving or limiting legal capacity of a physical entity, courts shall consider whether the specific individual is capable of understanding the sense, purpose and consequences of elections; courts must thus properly justify their decisions in these matters*.”*[[25]](#footnote-25)*-The Supreme Administrative Court *(Nejvyšší správní soud)*, decision no. 6/2009- 22[[26]](#footnote-26) on the obligation to ask patients to register in the special voter registry. As mentioned above, the Supreme Administrative Court ordained that health care facilities should not expect their patients to actively apply for their voting rights, but that they have the obligation to ask if their clients or patients wish to be registered into the special voter registry in a given area, or if they have a voter ID and wish to vote. |
| Have national non-judicial redress mechanisms (e.g. National Human Rights Institutions, Equality Bodies, Ombuds institutions) considered any cases related to the right to political participation of persons with disabilities?Please give details of relevant case law and any available data on the number of such cases. | The Public Defender of Rights for access of guide and assistant dogs into public spaces made a recommendation[[27]](#footnote-27) stating that any ban on the entrance of guide or assistant dogs into public buildings, including polling stations, is discriminatory.  |

1. **OUTCOME INDICATORS**

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| **Outcome indicators** | **Source and supporting information** |
| How many members of the current national parliament identify as having a disability? | No data is available. The office of the upper and lower chamber of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, The Czech Statistical Office and the Government Board for People with Disabilities were consulted. |
| What was the voter turnout rate for persons with disabilities in the most recent municipal elections and in the 2009 European Parliament elections? How does this compare with the voter turnout rate among the general population?What was the voter turnout rate for persons with disabilities in the most recent national elections? How does this compare with the voter turnout rate among the general population? | No data or research is available. Voter turnout of individuals with disabilities is not recorded by any institution in the Czech Republic (not even the Czech Statistical Office).  |
| How many members of current municipal governments identify as having a disability? | No data is available.[[28]](#footnote-28) |
| What proportion of polling stations is accessible for persons with disabilities? Please indicate whether polling stations are accessible for all persons with disabilities or for particular impairment groups e.g. persons with visual, hearing, physical impairments etc.) | It is not possible to answer this question. Polling stations in individual election districts in the Czech Republic are chosen by the local government based on the decision of the mayor before elections take place. Acts (491/2011, paragraph 31; 62/2003, paragraph 33)[[29]](#footnote-29) only establish what the necessary equipment for polling stations should be. Following the election monitoring report of the OSCE/ODIHR EAM, the polling stations visited the during the presidential elections of the 15th of September 2011, were generally only accessible by steep stairs with no ramps or elevators, making access difficult for disabled or elderly voters. The law, however, provides for homebound voting, with a phone call or a request on election day by a relative or a neighbour being sufficient for a team of two PSC members to be sent to the address of the voter in need of assistance.[[30]](#footnote-30) |
| Does the website to provide instructions for voting and information on candidates run by the ministry responsible for organizing elections meet accessibility standards (e.g. equivalent to [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0](http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/) AA standard)? | Summaries of candidates for all elections in the Czech Republic and their results are published on the [www.volby.cz](http://www.volby.cz) website, which is run by the Czech Statistical Office. These pages are created according to regulation no. 64/2008 Sb[[31]](#footnote-31) and fulfill AA Consortium W3C standards.[[32]](#footnote-32) However the website does not provide instructions for voting. General instructions for voting are available on website of Ministry of Interior (<http://www.mvcr.cz/volby.aspx>). This website fulfills the regulation as well. Information about particular election districts (address, contacts on election commission) and instruction for voting (e.g. how and where to ask for mobile ballot box) are usually available on websites that are run by particular municipalities. These websites are not bound by the regulation.  |
| What proportion of main public and/or television broadcasts providing instructions for voting and information on candidates has national language subtitles? | Czech Television (public television) does not have any statistics that specifically concern shows in which election information is given. General statistics show that roughly 70% of all broadcasts (73% of the Czech television news channel ČT24) are shown with subtitles.[[33]](#footnote-33) The main, regular public television news broadcasts in which information on elections *can be* regularly announced are all broadcast with subtitles. Also, according to the law on election to the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Republic and the law on the election of President of the Czech Republic, Czech Television (a public institution) is obligated to allot a broadcast time for election advertisements of parties involved in candidacy and individuals running for president. The given political entity, not public television, carries the responsibility for these advertisements. Public television is not allowed to interfere with them in any way.  |
| What proportion of main public and/or television broadcasts providing instructions for voting and information on candidates has audio description? | Audio description has been in a pilot test version in Czech Television since February 1st, 2013.[[34]](#footnote-34) |
| What proportion of main public and/or television broadcasts providing instructions for voting and information on candidates has sign language interpretation? | Czech Television does not keep any statistics that deal specifically with shows in which information strictly on elections is broadcast. General statistics show that roughly 3% of all broadcasts are interpreted into sign language.[[35]](#footnote-35) Also, according to the law on election to the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Republic and the law on the election of President of the Czech Republic, Czech Television (a public institution) is obligated to allot a broadcast time for election advertisements of parties involved in candidacy and individuals running for president. The given political entity, not public television, carries the responsibility for these advertisements. Public television is not allowed to interfere with them in any way. |
| How many political parties, out of the total who participated in the most recent European Parliament and municipal elections, made their manifesto/campaign material accessible to persons with disabilities (e.g. large print, braille, easy-to-read, audio versions etc)? | No information available. |
| What proportion of public authority national and municipal buildings is accessible to persons with disabilities? | No data of this type is available at a state-wide level[[36]](#footnote-36). Some regional authorities (e.g. The Regional Authority of Moravskoslezký Region)[[37]](#footnote-37) have particular data on accessibility of public buildings in their regions.  |
| How many complaints related to infringements of the right to political participation of persons with disabilities were recorded in 2012? What proportion of these complaints was successful? | According to reports from the Czech National Disability Council, no complaints were recorded in the year 2012.[[38]](#footnote-38) No answer to formal request for information from the Public Defender of Rights was received before the deadline.  |

1. UN (2013), Treaty Collection, available at: <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4&lang=en>. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. UN (2013), Treaty Collection, available at: <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4&lang=en>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. UN (2013), Treaty Collection, available at: <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4&lang=en>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Czech Republic, 1/1993, Constitutionof theCzechRepublic (*Ústava České republiky)*, 1 January 1993. Available at [www.psp.cz/cgi-bin/eng/docs/laws/1993/1.html](http://www.psp.cz/cgi-bin/eng/docs/laws/1993/1.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Czech Republic, 491/2001, Act on Elections to Representative Bodies of Municipalities and on Amendments to Certain Other Laws (*Zákon o volbách do zastupitelstev obcí a o změně některých zákonů*), 31 December 1993. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-491](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-491) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Czech Republic, 62/2003, Act on Elections to the European Parliament and on Change of Selected Acts of Law (*Zákon o volbách do Evropského parlamentu a o změně některých zákonů)*, 4 March 2003. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2003-62](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2003-62) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Czech Republic, 247/1995, Act on Elections to the Parliament of the Czech Republic and on Change and Amendment of Other Selected Laws ( *Zákon o volbách do Parlamentu České republiky a o změně a doplnění některých dalších zákonů*), 1 January 1996. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-247#p90](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-247#p90) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Czech Republic, 204/2000, on Change of Act 247/1995 *(Zákon, kterým se mění zákon č. 247/1995 Sb)*, 1 August 2000. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2000-204](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2000-204) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Czech Republic, The Supreme Administrative Court, 6/2009-22, 1 July 2009, available at [www.nssoud.cz/files/SOUDNI\_VYKON/2009/0006\_0Vol\_0900022A\_prevedeno.pdf](http://www.nssoud.cz/files/SOUDNI_VYKON/2009/0006_0Vol_0900022A_prevedeno.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Czech Republic, The civil code (*Občanský zákoník)*, 13 March 2004, available at: <http://portal.mpsv.cz/sz/obecne/prav_predpisy/akt_zneni/ZOZ_-_1._LISTOPADU_2013.PDF> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Czech Republic, The election act (*Zákon o volbách do Parlamentu České republiky),* 27 September 1995, available at: [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-247](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-247) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. ‘*Překážkami ve výkonu volebního práva jsou a) zákonem stanovené omezení osobní svobody z důvodu ochrany zdraví lidu, b) zbavení způsobilosti k právním úkonům’.* [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Czech Republic, 40/1964, Civil Code (*Občanský zákoník*), 1 April 1964. Available at <http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1964-40> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Czech Republic, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (2011), *Introductory Report of the Czech Republic on Measures Adopted in Order to Fulfill the Commitments Arising From the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,* Prague [86-87], available at: [www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/12571/CRPD\_text.pdf](http://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/12571/CRPD_text.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Czech Republic, 204/2000, on Change of Act 247/1995 *(Zákon, kterým se mění zákon č. 247/1995 Sb)*, 1 August 2000. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2000-204](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2000-204) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Czech Republic, 491/2001, Act on Elections to Representative Bodies of Municipalities and on Amendments to Certain Other Laws (*Zákon o volbách do zastupitelstev obcí a o změně některých zákonů*), 31 December 1993. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-491](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-491); Czech Republic, 62/2003, Act on Elections to the European Parliament and on Change of Selected Acts of Law (*Zákon o volbách do Evropského parlamentu a o změně některých zákonů)*, 4 March 2003. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2003-62](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2003-62); Czech Republic, 247/1995, Act on Elections to the Parliament of the Czech Republic and on Change and Amendment of Other Selected Laws ( *Zákon o volbách do Parlamentu České republiky a o změně a doplnění některých dalších zákonů*), 1 January 1996. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-247#p90](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-247#p90) [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Czech Republic, 204/2000, on Change of Act 247/1995 *(Zákon, kterým se mění zákon č. 247/1995 Sb)*, 1 August 2000. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2000-204](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2000-204) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Czech Republic, 491/2001, Act on Elections to Representative Bodies of Municipalities and on Amendments to Certain Other Laws (*Zákon o volbách do zastupitelstev obcí a o změně některých zákonů*), 31 December 1993. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-491](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-491); Czech Republic, 62/2003, Act on Elections to the European Parliament and on Change of Selected Acts of Law (*Zákon o volbách do Evropského parlamentu a o změně některých zákonů)*, 4 March 2003. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2003-62](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2003-62); Czech Republic, 247/1995, Act on Elections to the Parliament of the Czech Republic and on Change and Amendment of Other Selected Laws ( *Zákon o volbách do Parlamentu České republiky a o změně a doplnění některých dalších zákonů*), 1 January 1996. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-247#p90](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-247#p90) [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Czech Republic, Act No. 62/2003, Sec. 33, Sec.36, Act No. 247/1995 Sec. 19, identical or very similar provision is included in all the laws concerning elections in the Czech republic [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Czech Republic, Ministry of Interior, regulation 64/2008, on the Form of Publishing Information Related to Public Administration on Web Pages for Disabled People (o formě uveřejňování informací souvisejících s výkonem veřejné správy prostřednictvím webových stránek pro osoby se zdravotním postižením), available at <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/vyhlaska-c-64-2008-sb-o-forme-uverejnovani-informaci-souvisejicich-s-vykonem-verejne-spravy-prostrednictvim-webovych-stranek-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-vyhlaska-o-pristupnosti-10.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Czech Republic, 483/1991, Act on Czech Television *(o České televizi*), 1 January 1992. Available at http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1991-483 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Government Resolution No. 253. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Czech Republic, The Government of the Czech Republic, Status of the Government Board for People with Disabilities (*Statut Vládního výboru pro zdravotně postižené občany*), 7 December 2011. Available at [www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/vvzpo/Statut-VVZPO-prosinec-2011.doc](http://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/vvzpo/Statut-VVZPO-prosinec-2011.doc) [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Czech Republic, The Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic (Ústavní soud České republiky), N 223/39 SbNU 353, 21 December 2010, available at <http://nalus.usoud.cz/Search/ResultDetail.aspx?id=48373&pos=1&cnt=4&typ=result> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Czech Republic, Constitutional Court (*Ústavní soud),* Brno/IV. ÚS 3102/08, 10 July 2010, available at: <http://kraken.slv.cz/IV.%C3%9AS3102/08> : ‘*jsou obecné soudy při rozhodování o zbavení či omezení způsobilosti fyzické osoby k právním úkonům povinny zvlášť posuzovat i to, zda je konkrétní osoba schopna porozumět smyslu, účelu a důsledkům voleb’.* [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Czech Republic, The Supreme Administrative Court, 6/2009-22, 1 July 2009, available at [www.nssoud.cz/files/SOUDNI\_VYKON/2009/0006\_0Vol\_0900022A\_prevedeno.pdf](http://www.nssoud.cz/files/SOUDNI_VYKON/2009/0006_0Vol_0900022A_prevedeno.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Czech Republic, Public Defender of Rights (2010), Recommendations of the Public Defender of Rights Concerning the Access of Guide and Assistant Dogs to Public Buildings (*Doporučení veřejného ochránce práv pro přístup vodicích a asistenčních psů do veřejných* proctor), available at <http://www.ochrance.cz/fileadmin/user_upload/DISKRIMINACE/Doporuceni/31-10-DIS-JKV_doporuceni-psi.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. The Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic was consulted. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Czech Republic, 491/2001, Act on Elections to Representative Bodies of Municipalities and on Amendments to Certain Other Laws (*Zákon o volbách do zastupitelstev obcí a o změně některých zákonů*), 31 December 1993. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-491](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-491); Czech Republic, 62/2003, Act on Elections to the European Parliament and on Change of Selected Acts of Law (*Zákon o volbách do Evropského parlamentu a o změně některých zákonů)*, 4 March 2003. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2003-62](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2003-62) [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. OSCE/ODIHR election monitoring reports, P. 17. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Czech Republic, Ministry of Interior, 64/2008, available at <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/vyhlaska-c-64-2008-sb-o-forme-uverejnovani-informaci-souvisejicich-s-vykonem-verejne-spravy-prostrednictvim-webovych-stranek-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-vyhlaska-o-pristupnosti-10.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. The Czech Statistical Office, Statement on Accessibility, available at <http://www.volby.cz/cz/prohlaseni_o_pristupnosti.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Sources: Czech Television, personal email communication, statistics for the first month of 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. See <http://www.ceskatelevize.cz/ct24/media-it/213031-ct-spousti-pilotni-vysilani-zvukovych-popisu-poradu-pro-nevidome/> [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Sources: Czech Television, personal email communication, statistics for the first month of 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Sources: Government Board for People with Disabilities and the Czech National Disability Council, personal communication. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Data from 2004 and 2005 are available at http://verejna-sprava.kr-moravskoslezsky.cz/cz/pruzkum-bezbarierove-pristupnosti-staveb-obcanske-vybavenosti-10234/ [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. The Czech National Disability Council, personal communication. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)