Interational Legal commitments of the Czech Republic

The legal regulation passed complements with international treaties binding on the Czech Republic. These are the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (generally referred to as the ICCPR) and the European Convention on Human Rights and Civil and Political Rights (generally referred to as the ECHR). The Czech Republic is a party to both of these international treaties. The Regulation on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and other domestic legal acts also give rise to obligations under international law. The Czech Ombudsman is an institution that has been incorporated into the domestic legal order.

Justification for enshrining this agenda to the ombudsman

is restricted to Table 17.1, which summarizes the key provisions of the Act on the Ombudsman. The Act on the Ombudsman gives the Ombudsman the right to request information from public authorities, investigate complaints, and make recommendations. The Act also provides for the establishment of a national ombudsman mechanism for the protection of human rights.

Key Aim of the Amendment

January 1, 2006.

The amendment is in effect as of January 1, 2006.

The Ombudsman’s responsibilities ensuing from the amended Public Defender

(Art. 17 – 23 of the OPCAT)
Preventive visits are an indispensable part of facilities' inspection. The Defender makes inspection visits to all facilities where persons are detained, regardless of whether such facilities are state or private. These visits are to ensure that the rights of detained persons are not violated.

Types of Facilities Where the Ombudsperson Performs Systematic Preventive Mechanisms

The Ombudsperson's mandate meets all the criteria set out by OPCAT, for so-called National Mechanisms on a national level. The Ombudsperson functions with his new mechanisms on a national level. The Defender, alongside the proposed National Mechanism, performs inspections of places of detention and other places where prisoners are detained. The Defender is responsible for determining the rights of detained persons and other crucial information or determining if their freedom is restricted. The Defender, alongside the proposed National Mechanism, performs inspections of places of detention and other places where prisoners are detained.

Moreover, the Defender's inspection visits are an indispensable part of the Defender's work. The Defender, alongside the proposed National Mechanism, performs inspections of places of detention and other places where prisoners are detained.

The Defender, alongside the proposed National Mechanism, performs inspections of places of detention and other places where prisoners are detained. The Defender, alongside the proposed National Mechanism, performs inspections of places of detention and other places where prisoners are detained. The Defender, alongside the proposed National Mechanism, performs inspections of places of detention and other places where prisoners are detained.
render according to the specific crisis situation.

public facilities for the survival of infants in states of crisis under act 

parent and facility located, it not a relationship between child and facility.

of a public law relation—between foster parent and child and between foster 

that happens at a facility, but to the care of the foster parent(s) that happens at a part 

and legal protection of children, will not come under the Defender's 

social and legal protection of children. The current law knows, le, for instance for 

Section 42 of the Family Act Section 42 of the act on the social 

facilities for the social and legal protection of children, i.e., facilities for 

section 38/1999 Coll, on Protection Against Alcoholism and Other Drug 

other health care facilities such as advice-telephone centers (section 8 of Act 

that we'll see hospitals (emergency wards), the closed depositories, and 

and called special children's facilities, i.e. intact homes, 

Section 15, par. 1 of Decree No. 42/1991 Long-term patients according to Section 15 par. 1. 

the health care facilities listed under Section 38 to 42 of the Act on the Health 

handicapped persons.

community care services facilities for old people and seriously medically- 

help, facilities for socially endangered persons, asylum-like facilities,

child, child-care services sections, facilities for aged in need of special 

inspections for chronic psychotics and psychopaths, retirement homes,

inspections for communicable diseases, inspections for chronic infections and 

inspections for communicable diseases, inspections for communicable diseases, 

inspections for communicable diseases, inspections for communicable diseases, 

social care facilities defined in the act No. 19/2000 Coll, i.e., mostly social 

accommodation centers and integration asylum centers.

asylum facilities of the Ministry of the Interior founded in accordance with 

section 79 of the Asylum Act i.e., reception centers, centers including 

The Office of the Public Defender of Rights was established in 2001 to fulfill the tasks required to promote, ensure, and defend the rights and freedoms of individuals. The office employs its efforts in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 320/2001 Coll. on the Property of the Czech Republic and its Representation in Legal Relations, Act No. 286/1997 Coll. on the Representation of the State, Act No. 409 of the Budget Act, and Act No. 485/1999 Coll. on the Budget of the State.

Budgetary and Human Resources

Decisions should comply with the standards for the measurement of personal values, the number of employees, and the structure of the budget, and with the requirements of the relevant laws. The budgetary measures are approved by the Government of the Czech Republic, and the final budgetary report is submitted to the Ministry of Finance after receiving the information obtained at the Office in accordance with Act No. 167/1999 Coll.


Decisional powers, mainly stipulated within the provisions of Act No. 219/2000 Coll., are exercised by the Office of the Public Defender of Rights. The organization is autonomous, and its activities are regulated by the Office of the Public Defender of Rights. The office cooperates with other public and private organizations and institutions to ensure the protection of human rights and freedoms.

In the event of disagreement with the authority of the Public Defender of Rights, the individual may apply to the Public Defender of Rights for a decision. The decisions are subject to the provisions of Act No. 71/2011 Coll., on the Public Defender of Rights. The Office of the Public Defender of Rights is governed by Act No. 485/1999 Coll. on the Budget of the State.
Appendix

Sections with currently 11 permanent employees. Moreover, for every single visit of a rotation, the Department is established a Monitoring Places of Detention and the Deputy Defender, Legal Department, Administrative and Filling Services and Department of Internal Administration.

As a part of Legal Department is established a Monitoring Places of Detention, the Deputy Defender, Legal Department, Administrative and Filling Services and Department of Internal Administration.

Each type of facility are permanently hired specialists.