

**Article 25 1 (a) Competent courts**

For determining which courts are competent in the Czech Republic to conduct the European Small Claims Procedure, the general legal provisions governing competence in civil matters contained in [Act No 99/1963, the Code of Civil Procedure \(\*občanský soudní řád\*\)](#), as last amended, shall apply. Material competence is governed by Sections 9 to 12 and territorial competence by Sections 84 to 89a.

Taking into account the type of cases envisaged, district courts (*okresní soudy*) will usually have material competence and the criterion for determining territorial competence will usually be the place of residence/registered office of the defendant.

**Article 25 1 (b) Means of communication**

The Czech Republic hereby gives notice that the following means are accepted as other means of communication:

- (a) applications lodged in electronic form signed using means deemed by specific legislation to have the same effects as a handwritten signature, under [Act No 297/2016 on trust services for electronic transactions](#);
- (b) electronic mail;
- (c) fax.

In the case of (b) and (c), the original form must also be submitted no later than three days after submitting the application, otherwise the court will disregard it.

**Article 25 1 (d) Means of electronic service and communication and methods for expressing consent for thereof**

The 'data box' (*datová schránka*) is the means of electronic service in the Czech Republic. The data box is an electronic repository designated by public authorities for serving documents (data messages). The particulars are governed by

[Act No 300/2008 on electronic transactions, personal identification numbers and authorised document conversion](#).

**Article 25 1(e) Persons or professions, obliged to accept service of documents or other written communications by electronic means**

Data boxes are set up free of charge, and without being requested, for legal persons registered in the commercial register, legal persons established by law, spin-off companies of foreign legal persons registered in the commercial register, lawyers, tax advisors and bankruptcy administrators. There is an obligation to set up a data box for those entities. For other types of legal and natural persons, data boxes are set up upon request. The particulars are governed by [Act No 300/2008 on electronic transactions, personal identification numbers and authorised document conversion](#).

**Article 25 1 (g) Appeal procedure and courts competent for an appeal**

Recourse is available under Czech law. It takes the form of an appeal governed in

[Sections 201 to 226 of Act No 99/1963, the Code of Civil Procedure \(\*občanský soudní řád\*\)](#). Appeals should be lodged with the court whose decision is being contested no more than 15 days after the written decision is served. The court then refers the appeal to a superior court which will conduct the appeal procedure.

No appeal is permitted against a decision ordering the payment of sums not exceeding CZK 10 000, under Section 202(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure (*občanský soudní řád*); account is not taken of ancillary claims. This does not apply to judgments for recognition and judgments by default.

**Article 25 1 (h) Review of the judgment procedure and courts competent to conduct such a review**

Competence to hear review proceedings lies with the district court (*okresní soud*) that handed down the judgment at first instance. An appeal is possible against decisions rejecting an application for a review. This is governed in

[Sections 201 to 226 of Act No 99/1963, the Code of Civil Procedure \(\*občanský soudní řád\*\)](#).

**Article 25 1 (i) Accepted languages**

The only language accepted by the Czech Republic is Czech.

**Article 25 1 (j) Authorities competent for enforcement**

1. In the Czech Republic, the authorities that have competence with respect to enforcement are district courts (*okresní soudy*) and court bailiffs (*soudní exekutoři*). An authorised person may:

- (a) lodge an application for judicial enforcement of a decision with the district court that has territorial jurisdiction;
- (b) lodge an application for an enforcement order with any court bailiff.

When determining which district court has territorial jurisdiction, the provisions of Sections 84 to 86 of the [Code of Civil Procedure](#) shall be used in the case of paragraph (a), whereas in the case of paragraph (b) the provisions of Section 45 of [Act No 120/2001 on court bailiffs and enforcement activities](#), as last amended, (the Enforcement Code (*exekuční řád*)) shall be used. In the enforcement of a decision the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply; in the case of court bailiffs the Enforcement Code shall also apply.

2. The Czech Republic has appointed the district courts (*okresní soudy*) as the authorities with competence for the purposes of applying Article 23. Their territorial jurisdiction is governed by Sections 84 to 86 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the case of judicial enforcement (see paragraph (a) above) and by Section 45 of the Enforcement Code in the case of enforcement of a decision by a court bailiff (see paragraph (b) above).

Last update: 07/05/2022

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.