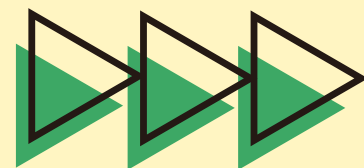




Czechia non-discrimination country report

Key highlights

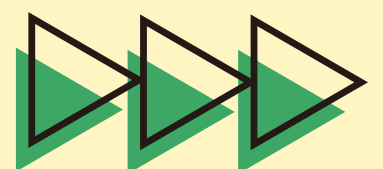


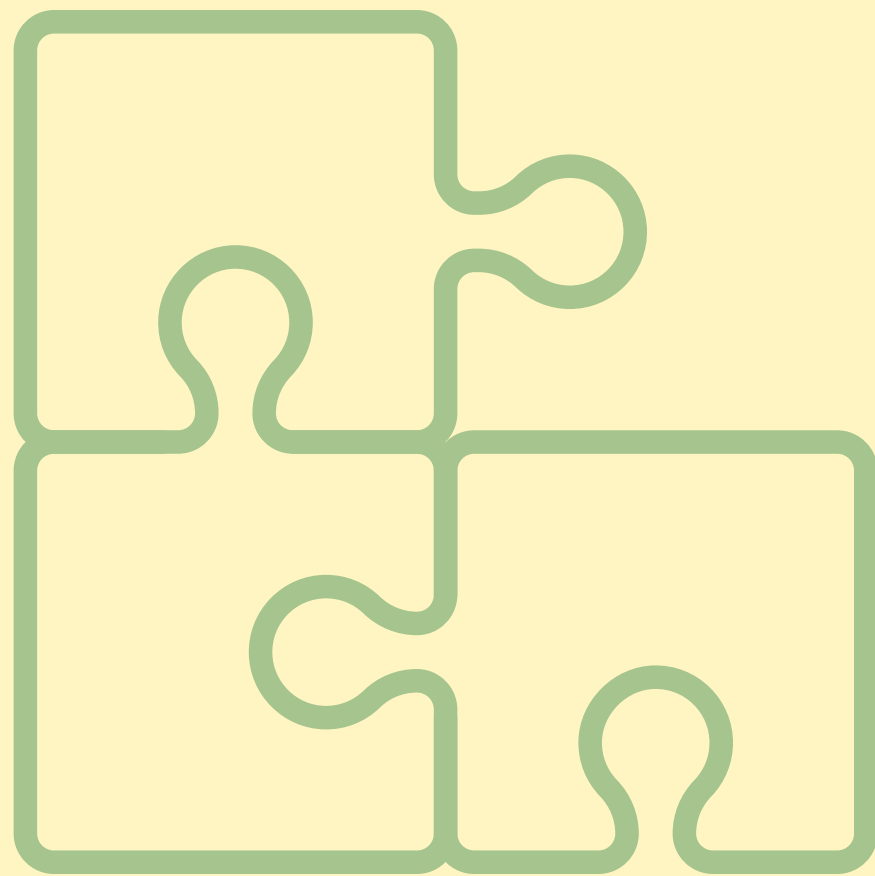
European network of legal experts
in gender equality and non-discrimination



Comprehensive Legal Framework

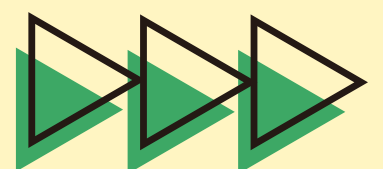
Czechia has ratified major international anti-discrimination instruments, while the 2009 Anti-Discrimination Act covers employment, education, healthcare, housing, social protection, and access to goods and services.





Incomplete Legal Definitions

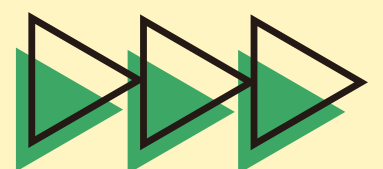
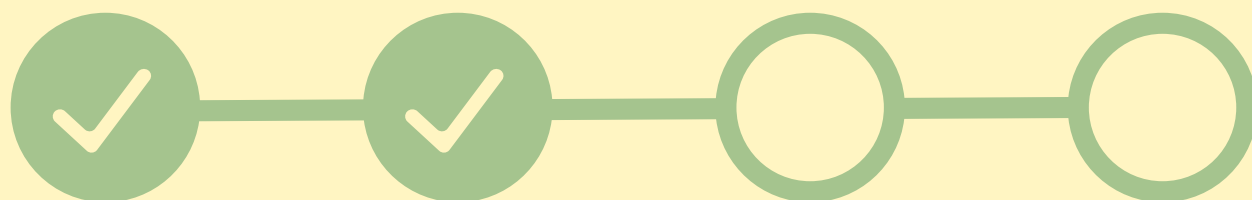
The law defines direct and indirect discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and discrimination by assumption, but does not address discrimination by association, multiple discrimination, or intersectional discrimination.





Partial Protections

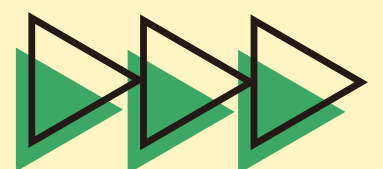
Multiple, intersectional and associated discrimination are not expressly prohibited, leaving important aspects of protection dependent on judicial interpretation.





Persistent Roma Segregation

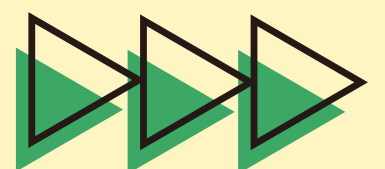
Government cooperation and action plans aim to improve equal access to education, but Roma pupils remain disproportionately concentrated in segregated schools and special education. The 2024–2025 education reforms is a major advance, bringing new desegregation tools, but their effective implementation remains uncertain following the change of government.

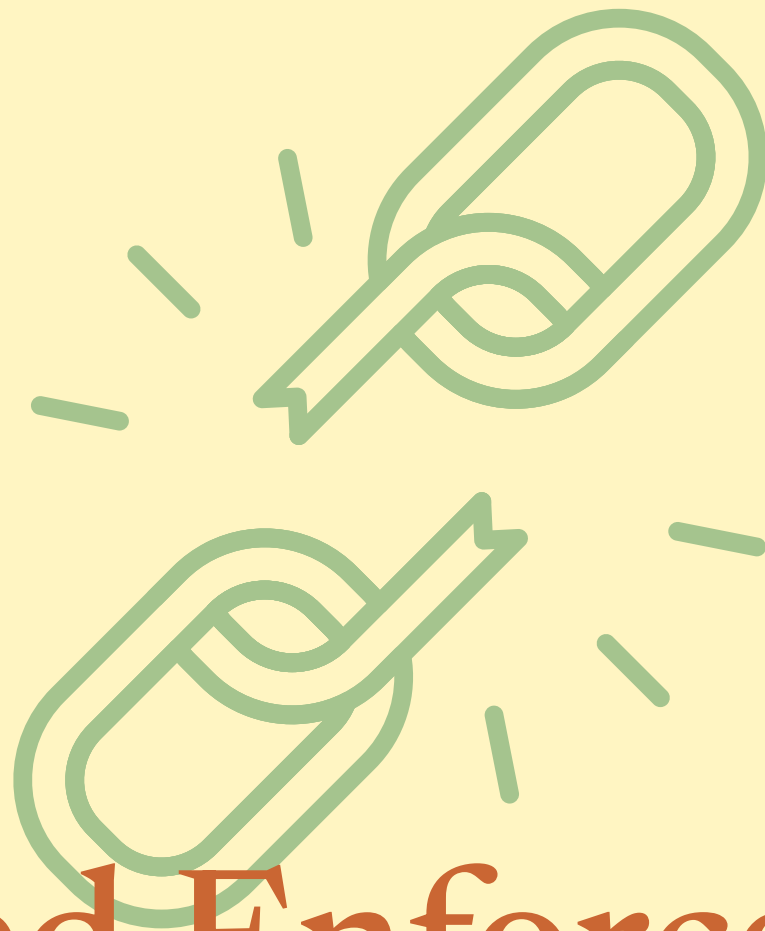




Active Equality Body

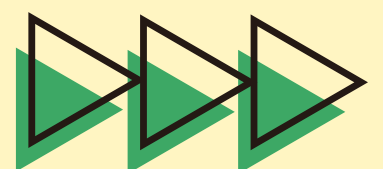
The Ombudsman maintains regular cooperation with civil society organisations, independently assists victims, provides free support, research and public guidance, resolving 508 discrimination-related complaints in 2025. Its capacity and representation powers, however, remain limited.





Limited Enforcement

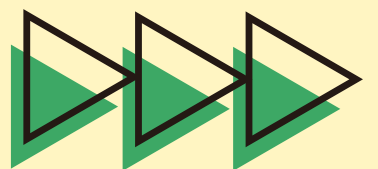
Discrimination lawsuits are increasing, but their overall number remains low. Few discrimination cases reach the courts, partly because of low public confidence, practical barriers and a preference for resolving disputes through other means.





Limited Access to Justice and Weak Remedies

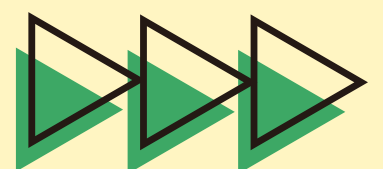
Proceedings are often slow, legal assistance is limited, and unsuccessful claimants may face substantial costs. Compensation awards vary widely and are often relatively low, raising doubts about whether sanctions are sufficiently effective, proportionate, and dissuasive.





Weak Strategic Framework

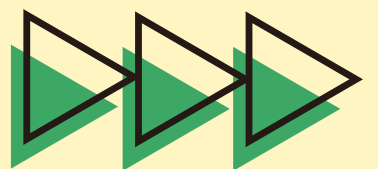
Czechia has several targeted equality strategies but no comprehensive national anti-discrimination or anti-racism action plan, and monitoring remains fragmented.





Age Awareness

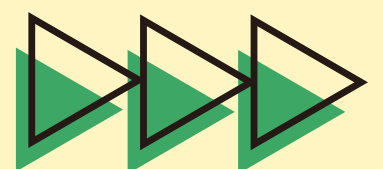
A sustained 2025 campaign combined expert dialogue, institutional cooperation and public communication to raise awareness of discrimination against older people.

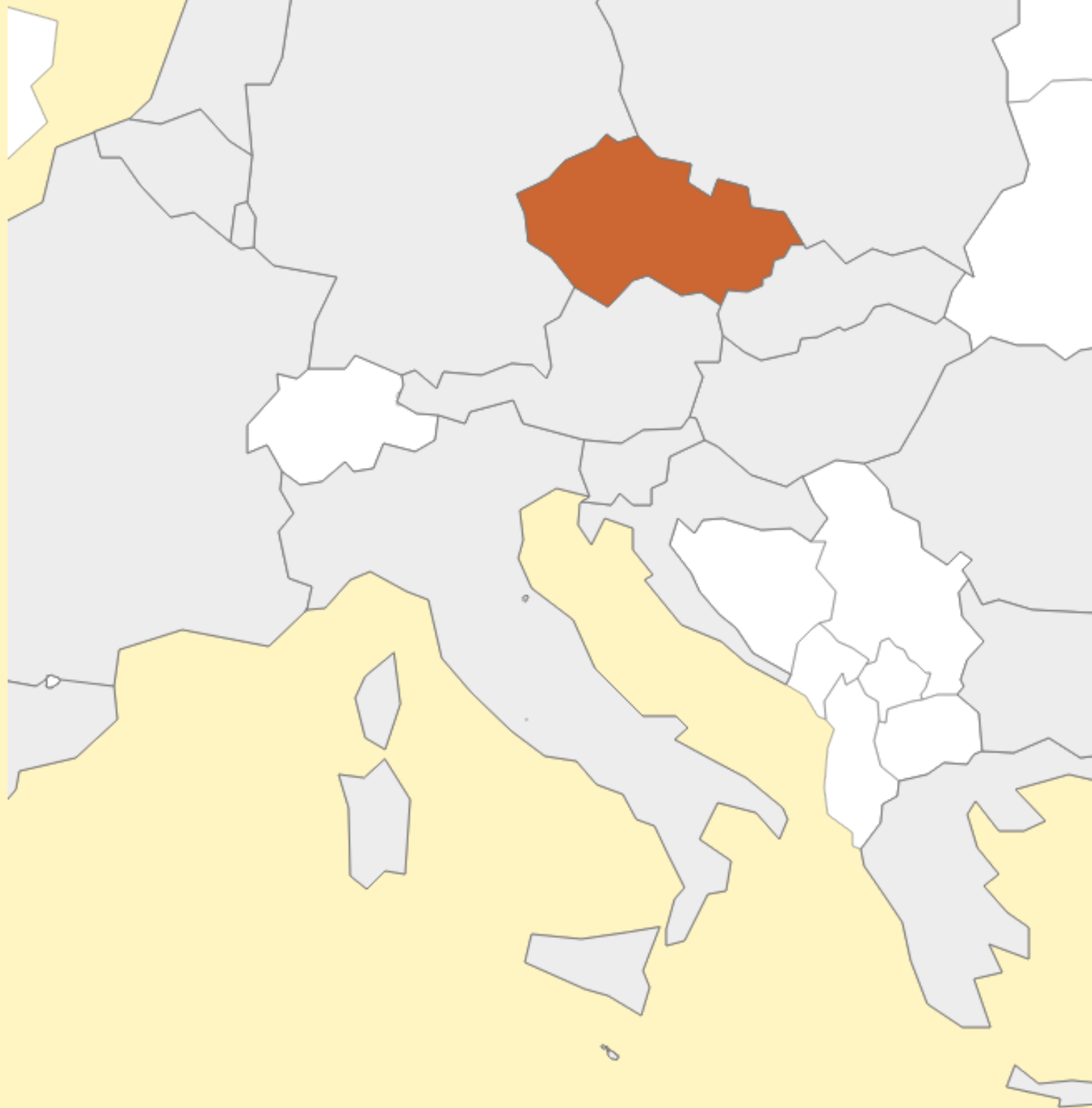




Disability Rights

New measures strengthen school-based psychological, pedagogical and teaching-assistant support, but funding changes may put existing support for pupils with disabilities at risk.





See the full report on
non-discrimination
in *Czechia* on our website.



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