

About the application:

The information portal www.safebook.cz is primarily meant for foreigners coming or intending to visit the Czech Republic. It includes a very wide range of basic rules and legal conditions for staying in the country in a brief and understandable form.

The possibility of translations in Czech, English, German, French, Russian, or Arabic ensures a variety of applicable use.

A Czech saying goes: "Ignorance of the law is no excuse", which can be usefully complemented by the Arabic proverb "Ignorance is not shame, but shame is if you reject the knowledge." Safebook.cz is the exact tool which helps you get at least the basic knowledge that is needed for a safe stay in the Czech Republic, without breaking the laws of the country and local customs.



www.safebook.cz

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HELP IN NEED

Medical care

Every citizen staying in the Czech Republic has a legal obligation to pay health insurance. People living in the Czech Republic permanently or as asylum seekers have to take out public health insurance, people staying permanently have to pay for commercial health or travel insurance.

Injury

In case of serious injury or danger to life first aid will be provided by the emergency services, which you can contact on the telephone number 112. It is also possible to find the nearest medical facility or doctor (which must be covered by the health insurance).

Urgent help

The emergency telephone number 112 helps people who end up in an emergency situation and need urgent help from the emergency services (fire brigade, police and ambulance service). On the telephone number 112, operators can speak foreign languages such as English and German. Misuse of this telephone number may result in punishment.

Police

Police ensure the safety of citizens, property and assets, borders, and also roads. A police officer has the right to demand proof of identity and arrest and hold a suspect for up to 24 hours and even impose a fine according to the valid laws. Anyone can call the police in case of an emergency on the phone number 112 as well.

TRANSPORT AND PEDESTRIANS

Public transport

It is required to pay for public transport. Right of way is given to those who are getting off public transport over those who are getting on. Other groups of people who have priority are: handicapped people, elderly people, pregnant women, and women with children.

Road rules

Drive on the right. The speed of the road is restricted: in built-up areas to 50 km/hour, outside built-up areas to 90 km/hour, and on motorways to 130 km/hour. It is mandatory to have lights turned on during the day and to use winter tires from 1st November to 31st March. The driver is not allowed to take any addictive substances or drink alcohol.

Pedestrian safety

Pedestrians have to use pavements or paths. Alternatively, they have to walk close to the left side of the road and they have to be clearly visible. Pedestrians take precedence on zebra crossings (this does not apply for trams), but they cannot compromise the safety of the road.

Bike safety

Cyclists have to obey the same traffic signs as car drivers. Cyclists cannot ride on the pavement, but they have to keep on the right side of the road and they cannot take any addictive substances. Cyclists have to be clearly visible, and it is compulsory for children under 18 years to wear a bike helmet.

STAYING IN THE CZE

EU+ states

Includes all the EU states as well as: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland. Everyone from these countries are EU+ citizens.

Citizens of EU+ entering the CZE

Citizens from EU+ states entering the CZE have to report to the police, or through their lodging provider if they are staying for more than 30 days. Citizens have to have a valid identity card. A special working permit is not required.

Citizens of non-EU+ entering the CZE

For citizens of non-EU+ countries, entering the CZE is legal only with a valid identity card and visa, if required. It is the duty of these citizens to report to the police within three working days, or through their lodging provider.

Citizens of non-EU+ staying over 90 days

A long-term visa is always required and is given out, for example, for study purposes, running a business, unification of a family, or while waiting for the waiting time to pass when applying for long-term or permanent residence. You can get the long-term visa for only 6 months maximum.

Citizens of non-EU+ staying over 6 months.

The long-term residence is given to citizens who intend to stay in the CZE for a period of time longer than 6 months and the purpose of stay is the same as when it was given for the over 90 days visa. The validity of the visa depends on the individual.

Permanent residence for citizens of non-EU+

Permanent residence for non-EU+ citizens is usually given after 5 years of continuous residency in the country. Permission without the rule of continuous residency can be given, for example, for humanitarian reasons.

Working stay for citizens of non-EU+

Employee cards replace long-term visas and long-term residency during employment. However, this lasts for a maximum of two years with the opportunity for renewal. Parallel to this is a blue card for highly qualified employees.

Unauthorised employment of foreigners

Employers that employ or arrange work for foreigners without valid working permission can be punished by imprisonment for up to six months.

Illegal border crossing

Crossing the state border with the use of force or under the threat of using force, is punishable by imprisonment for up to five years. People smugglers, who help another person to cross the state border illegally, are punished by imprisonment for up to five years.

Asylum and refugees

The whole process of accepting a refugee begins with the obligation to stay for a fixed time in a reception facility for asylum, which helps to carry out a series of measures (identity management, medical examination, etc.). Breaking this duty is judged as an offence.

GENERAL COHABITATION

Men and women

Men and women have absolute equal rights. Men respect women, and in society women are given priority. Any type of violence between a man and a woman is not allowed and can be counted as a crime. Bigamy is illegal.

Children

Once a child turns 18 years old they are of legal age. The basic rights and duties of children are based on family law. The decisive role in the upbringing of children goes to their parents. If a child asks for refugee status, they have to be offered humanitarian help.

Greeting

If someone enters a small room or is with a group of acquaintances, they are expected to greet them (for example, by saying: "Good day"). Places where we do not greet are, for example, on public transport or on a noisy street. In society, the person who is less socially important is the first to greet.

Clothing

The style of clothing is a significant characterisation not only of fashion taste, but also of status and social level. It is not appropriate to wear sports clothing or casual clothing when going to a social event or to the theatre.

Smoking

According to the law, smoking in public and littering cigarette stubs is banned in certain public places, on public transport, in schools, theatres, cinemas, medical facilities, and many other places including some restaurants.

Alcohol and drugs

It is forbidden to sell or give alcohol: to children who are less than 18 years old, to people who are under the influence of alcohol, at schools, and other places. Manufacturing, importing, exporting, selling, or any other acquisition or keeping any type of narcotic or psychotropic substance (drugs) is a criminal act.

Noise restrictions

According to the law, a restriction is set from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. as a period of time when it is necessary to limit noise levels at events, work, etc. Built-up areas can either specify the times set or permanently alter them with a public notice. Breaking the curfew is an offence.

Public areas

All squares, roads, markets, pavements, public vegetation, parks and other areas are accessible to everybody without limits. They are all accessible to the general public regardless of ownership of the property in this area. However, accessibility can be slightly restricted by the owner.

Asset protection

Every citizen has the right to protect their own assets and in the case of encroachment onto their property (theft, access to land, etc.) they have the right to appropriately defend it against the specific disruption.

THE LEGAL BASICS

The rule of law in the CZE

All of the law regulations have a written form and are binding for all the persons that are in the area of the Czech Republic. Breaking them is punishable by law. It can be for an offence or - for more severe form - a crime. The basic law is in the Constitution of the Czech Republic.

The right of assembly

It is necessary to announce an assembly or public gathering (except in private and church) at least five days before it is held to the local municipal office. The municipal office can forbid the assembly in the case that its purpose is inconsistent according to the Constitution or laws of the Czech Republic.

Firearms

Those who can own or carry firearms must have a gun permit or gun license for the corresponding gun category. Anyone carrying a firearm illegally can be imprisoned for two years, in more serious cases up to 8 years.

Threats

Anyone who threatens someone with murder, grievous bodily harm, or similar, can be punished by imprisonment for up to three years. In serious cases of intentionally spreading a false alarm, the person can be imprisoned for up to 8 years.

Murder

Those, who kill someone intentionally, can be imprisoned for up to eighteen years. It is possible, in particularly brutal cases, to impose a penalty of life imprisonment. The act of premeditation in such a case is punishable as well. The death penalty is not practised in the CZE.

Fighting

Those who intentionally endanger the life or health of someone by getting into a fight can be imprisoned for up to one year (and in the case of injuring someone for up to 5 years). If they cause somebody's death as a result of the fight, they can be imprisoned for up to eight years.

Abuse

Anyone who abuses a person they live together with will be punished with jail for up to four years. In the case of causing a permanent injury or even death, the person will be punished with jail for up to twelve years.

Terrorist attacks

Those who perform a life-threatening or health-threatening attack, seize hostages, kidnap, or threatens inhabitants in some other serious way, can be imprisoned for life. Even the basic preparation of such an action is a crime.

Theft

Those who steal somebody else's possessions can be punished by imprisonment for up to two years with forfeiture of the stolen items. In particularly serious cases connected with theft, a person can be imprisoned for up to ten years.

NATURE CONSERVATION

Animal protection

Animal abuse is punished by imprisonment for up to two years. Animal neglect and causing the animal a permanent injury or death, can be punished by imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Wild animals and livestock

Hunting or fishing without permission is forbidden. Breaking this law can be punished by imprisonment for up to two years. Killing and consumption of livestock (cows, pigs, chickens, sheep, etc.) is followed by strict rules.

Domestic animals

Domestic animals (dogs, cats, etc.) are part of the household, they have their own names and are protected by law. For example, it is mandatory to register dogs, which can be done with a chip. Special arrangements are required for importing selected exotic animals.

Staying in nature

Camping is generally forbidden except in places for where it is intended. It is not permitted to start a fire in forests or in places that are within 50 meters of a forest. In the cities there are, as same as when camping, places intended for them. All wood in forests is private property.

Environment

Those who intentionally damage land, water, forests, the atmosphere, or somehow violate the environment to such an extent that it causes death or damage to health, or causes significant damage financially, can be imprisoned for up to three years.

Informační portál www.safebook.cz je určen především cizincům přicházejícím, nebo chystajícím se na cestu do České republiky. Zahrnuje velmi širokou škálu základních pravidel a zákonných podmínek pro pobyt v zemi ve stručné a srozumitelné podobě.

Das Informationsportal www.safebook.cz ist vor allem für Ausländer bestimmt, die in der Tschechischen Republik ankommen oder kommen wollen. Es umfasst eine sehr breite Palette von Grundregeln und gesetzlichen Voraussetzungen für den Aufenthalt im Lande, in einer strukturierten und verständlichen Form.

Le portail d'information www.safebook.cz est principalement destiné aux étrangers qui arrivent ou préparent un voyage en République tchèque. Il couvre un très large éventail de règles de base et de conditions juridiques pour séjourner au pays sous une forme concise et compréhensible.

Информационный портал www.safebook.cz предназначен, прежде всего, для иностранцев, которые приезжают или собираются приехать в Чешскую Республику. Он включает очень широкую шкалу основных правил и законных условий для пребывания в стране в краткой и понятной форме.

بِوَايَةِ المعلومات الإلكترونية www.safebook.cz مصممة خصيصاً للأجانب القادمين، أو الذين على أهبة السفر إلى الجمهورية التشيكية. تحتوي هذه البوابة على تشكيلة واسعة جداً من القواعد الأساسية والشروط القانونية للإقامة في البلد بصيغة موجزة ومفهومة.