

Hem>Företags-, fastighets- och konkursregister>Företagsregister i EU-länderna

Business registers in EU countries

Tjeckien

This section presents an overview of the way in which the public registry is set up in the Czech Republic. The public registry includes the Register of Associations, the Business Register, the Register of Foundations, the Register of Institutions, the Register of Homeowners' Associations and the Register of Charities.

History of the Czech Republic's business register

When was it set up?

The business register derives its current form from the recasting of civil law that took effect on 1 January 2014 with the adoption of the new Civil Code (Act No 89/2012) and related legislation, in particular Act No 90/2012 on business corporations and Act No 304/2013 on public registers of legal and natural persons and on the registration of trust funds ('the Registers Act'). Nowadays the business register constitutes one of what are known as the public registers and is subject to general regulation under the Registers Act. In addition to the business register, the following constitute public registers:

the Register of Associations, which records details of associations, trade unions, international trade unions, employers' organisations, international employers' organisations and subsidiary associations;

the Register of Foundations, which records details of foundations and endowments;

the Register of Institutes, which records details of institutes;

Register of Homeowners' Associations, which records details of owners' associations;

the Register of Charities, which records details of charities.

In this text the term 'public register' also denotes the business register.

Since 1 January 2018 the Registers Act has also regulated the registration of trust funds (an activity which, unlike public registers themselves, is public only in part).

In addition to the Registers Act, there is also special separate legislation regulating public registers for specific types of legal forms, namely a register of hunting associations (kept by state authorities with responsibility for hunting, i.e. the relevant municipalities with extended competence), a register of political parties and movements (kept by the Ministry of the Interior), registers of registered churches, faith-based organisations and other legal entities (kept by the Ministry of Culture) and a register of educational legal entities (kept by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports). These public registers are regulated and operated in essentially the same way as public registers covered by the Registers Act.

From an historical perspective, the emergence of a business register on Czech soil is linked to the 1863 codification of commercial law in Cisleithania. The business register was established by means of Act No 1/1863 (the General Code of Commerce), which was applicable in other countries as well. The Act made it mandatory for entities to be entered in the business register. As a result of a change in the legal system, the business register was converted in 1950 into a company register. Subsequent social and political developments led to the re-establishment of the business register in 1992 on the basis of the concept underlying both the original business register and the company register. The concept of the 1992 business register has basically persisted to the present day and has survived even the aforementioned recasting of private law in 2014.

When was it digitised?

Even though there was no legal requirement until 1 July 2005 for the business register to be kept in electronic form, it has been kept in such form since 1 January 1997. The business register is a public-administration information system. It is linked to other basic registers (e.g. the Register of Persons). The basic register contains reference data, reference links and identifiers of natural persons – and, where appropriate, authentication data, operational data and other statutory data. The reference data are linked to data contained in other registers, which ensures that the latter are interoperable. This means that if data are changed in one register, the change will automatically take effect in the other basic registers containing the same data. A common example is a change of name, which will take effect in the other basic registers as well.

In certain cases, data concerning persons registered before 1 January 1997 are made available only on paper, since the documents or registered data have not been digitised and are not accessible via the public-registers application.

What legislation currently applies?

Since the recasting of private law in 2014, the content of public registers (including the business register) has been regulated by the Registers Act. Certain other technical aspects are covered by implementing regulations, i.e. Decree No 323/2013 on the specifications of forms used for requesting inclusion in a public register or amending or withdrawing such requests, and on the repeal of certain decrees, and Government Regulation No 351/2013 determining the default-interest rate, the costs associated with claiming receivables and the fees of liquidators, liquidation trustees and court-appointed members of a legal entity's bodies, and regulating certain matters concerning the Business Gazette [*Obchodní věstník*], public registers of legal and natural persons and the registering of trust funds and of beneficial owners.

Incidentally, the register of beneficial owners of legal entities has been regulated since 1 June 2021 by a separate Act (No 37/2021 on the register of beneficial owners). From 1 January 2018 until that date, the registration of beneficial owners was covered by the Registers Act.

What data does the register provide?

Who has the right to view the register?

Everyone has the right to view the business register and any other public register, and to make copies of the data contained therein.

In addition to direct perusal of the business register, the relevant file may be viewed at a court. In such a case, however, a legal interest must be demonstrated in order for the competent court to grant access to the file. Persons proving their legal interest may then view the file (including the annexes thereto and a list of all parts thereof) without restriction.

Given the high level of transparency and virtually full disclosure of information and documents, it is more practical to view the business register directly, since anyone can do so and no legal interest needs to be demonstrated.

What data does the register contain?

What types of data are stored in it? (what types of entity are recorded in a public register; what about insolvency information, financial reports etc.?)

All companies (general partnerships, limited partnerships, private limited-liability companies, public limited-liability companies) and their branch offices and cooperatives – and also the businesses and branch offices of foreign legal entities operating in the Czech Republic – are recorded in the business register. Natural persons operating a business in the Czech Republic who apply for registration are also recorded in the business register. Businesses or branch offices are recorded in the business register only if they are established. The businesses or branch offices of foreign legal entities whose registered office is located outside the European Union and the European Economic Area must be recorded in the business register. If a foreign legal entity falling within that category has not relocated its business or part thereof to the Czech Republic, the entity itself is recorded in the register. Businesses or branch offices of foreign legal entities whose registered office is located within the EU or the EEA are recorded in the register only if they so request. The business register contains highly detailed information concerning the persons registered. This high level of transparency allows for a high degree of public scrutiny, the need for which is catered for both by the register itself and by the *sbirka listin* [collection of documents], which is a repository of important documents relating to registered persons.

The following data in particular are recorded in public registers:

name (or company name) and registered office, and the address at which the registered person is staying or resident

field of activity or business (alternatively, a description of the purpose pursued by the entity)

the legal form in which a legal person exists

the date on which a legal person is incorporated (and dissolved)

a natural person's birth number or a legal person's identification number

the management board's name and composition, and the procedure for acting on a legal person's behalf

the supervisory body's name and composition

details concerning the authorised agent and the manner in which he or she acts on behalf of the legal person

The above list is not exhaustive. The range of information recorded in the register varies according to the form assumed by the legal person.

In the case of the business register, the data recorded also include the following:

the amount of a limited-liability company's share capital

the amount of a shareholder's contribution, and the amount actually paid in

information concerning liens and other rights in rem relating to a share in a business corporation that is not represented by securities or book-entry securities

information concerning branch offices.

Further information concerning the dissolution and erasure of a registered person is also recorded in the business register:

the dates on which a legal person is annulled and dissolved (with the legal reason for such action being stated in each case)

information concerning the commencement and completion of liquidation proceedings (including detailed information concerning the liquidator)

information concerning insolvency proceedings and the initiation thereof, information concerning the insolvency practitioner, restrictions applying to a debtor's right to dispose of the insolvency estate on the basis of an insolvency-court decision, declaration and annulment of bankruptcy, authorisation for reorganisation, approval of a reorganisation plan and execution of that plan or key parts thereof, court writs of execution affecting a company shareholder's share or an enforcement order affecting a company shareholder's share, and also court decisions concerning the cessation of enforcement procedures or notices that enforcement procedures have been terminated by means other than cessation (the reason for the decision to be stated); court writs of execution regarding the sale of a business or part thereof, or enforcement orders regarding the sale of a business or part thereof, and also court decisions concerning the cessation of enforcement procedures or notices that enforcement procedures have been terminated by means other than cessation (the reason for the decision to be stated), and court decisions concerning interim measures restricting or prohibiting the disposal of a shareholder's share in a company, of a business or of a substantial part of a company's assets, and also the revocation or termination of such measures (the reason for the decision to be stated), and

the legal reason for erasing a legal person from the register.

If a trustee is appointed for a registered legal person, the court adds information concerning the trustee to the business register.

If for whatever reason a natural person is entered in the business register, the following data are also recorded therein: date of birth, birth number (if assigned) and address of stay or residence (if the latter is different from the address of stay). Birth numbers are not made public, however.

In the case of businesses or branch offices of a foreign legal entity, the jurisdiction under which that entity was established must also be recorded in the business register.

In the case of natural persons who are members of management boards and supervisory bodies, authorised agents, members of partnerships and shareholders of private limited-liability companies, data concerning their residence or permanent place of stay and their date of birth must be entered in the business register.

What kinds of document are stored/retained (files, collection of documents, statutes, minutes of general meetings, etc.)?

Public registers include a collection of documents. The law specifies which documents must be deposited in the collection of documents. The main documents are:

the instrument of constitution (memorandum of association, articles of association, certificate concerning the constituent meeting of a cooperative, or other instrument of constitution depending on the form assumed by the legal person) and the statutes of foundations, endowments or institutes

decisions concerning the appointment, election, removal or other termination of office of persons who are members of a management board or, where appropriate, other persons who are authorised to enter into commitments on behalf of a legal person (e.g. head of a branch office)

annual reports

ordinary, extraordinary and consolidated financial statements

decisions relating to the dissolution of a legal person, final reports on the liquidation procedure and court decisions concerning the appointment of the legal person's trustee

decisions concerning the conversion of a legal person and the conversion project, notices concerning the rejection or non-approval of the conversion project, court decisions concerning the invalidity of the conversion project or the invalidity of the resolution adopted at the general meeting or members' meeting at which the conversion project was approved;

expert opinions on the valuation of a contribution in kind when a foundation, endowment, institute, private limited-liability company or public limited-liability company is established or when their share capital or endowment capital is increased, expert opinions on the valuation of a contribution in kind to a cooperative, expert opinions on the valuation of assets when companies and cooperatives are converted, and expert opinions on the valuation of assets when the assets of a public limited-liability company are acquired from the founders for a consideration pursuant to Act No 90/2012 on business corporations

any court decisions adopted in insolvency proceedings

court decisions concerning the invalidity of a decision taken by one of a legal person's constituent bodies

documents proving the purchase of a business pursuant to the Civil Code provisions concerning such purchases

decisions taken by a general meeting concerning employees' exemption from paying the full issue price of subscribed shares or their entitlement to acquire such shares on other preferential terms.

The documents that *must* be deposited in the collection of documents are specified in law. Generally speaking, such documents are ones that have a fundamental influence on the incorporation, dissolution and operation of a legal person; they indicate who may represent the legal person and who is authorised to enter into commitments on its behalf.

How can the register be searched (and what search criteria are available)?

In person

Public registers are accessible only via a web-based public-registers application. Data concerning persons registered before 1 January 1997 are made available on paper if they have not been digitised and may not be accessible via a web-based public-registers application.

On the register's website

Searches can be undertaken free of charge via the web-based public-registers application. Entries can be searched by name or company name of the registered entity, by the person's identification number or by the file number under which the person is registered with the competent registry court. Searches can be refined by means of additional data concerning the registered address, the street name, the court at which the entity is registered, the latter's legal form, and so on. It is also possible to search by type of involvement in a registered person: a search can be carried out for registered natural and legal persons who are involved in any way whatsoever in a registered legal person.

In addition, open data are available at <https://dataor.justice.cz/>. The current year's dataset for the local open-data catalogue relating to the public-registers application is updated daily. If the dataset is linked to an earlier year, it is updated annually (always in January of the current year). A description of the dataset can be found in the dataset detail. The content of the dataset and a description of the local open-data catalogue relating to the public-registers application can be found in the user guide available via the [following link](#).

What are the available search criteria?

It is possible to search by the name, company name or identification number of the registered person, or by the details of the legal or natural person involved.

How can I obtain documents?

Is it free of charge?

A partial or full extract from the public register or the collection of documents can be obtained. A partial extract contains only the latest valid data entered in the Commercial Code. A full extract contains all the data entered for the person concerned.

Is there a charge?

A charge is made for this service only if the applicant requests a paper copy. However, there is also a charge for sending extracts in electronic form to a data box or via e-mail. There is no charge if the applicant provides a data medium. If, however, the court sends an electronic extract on a data medium not provided by the applicant (i.e. including in cases where the court sends the electronic extract by data box or email), a fee is charged on the grounds that issuing a certified extract is not merely a transfer of data.

How can I obtain an extract from the register, a certified copy or a transcript of documents?

A certified copy may be obtained free of charge from the website of the public-registers application. Both full and partial copies may be obtained in this way. A fee is charged only if the applicant requests a paper copy. Paper copies are subject to a fee of CZK 70 for each page (or part-page) of the copy and may be requested at the registry court where the person concerned is registered.

Proceedings in matters relating to the business register

How can I initiate proceedings in matters relating to the business register (how can I submit an application to the register, how are documents to be certified, what type of documents need to be attached)?

Applications for initial registration, amendments and erasure must be submitted using the prescribed form available on the website of the public-registers application. The form can only be filled in electronically. Once completed, the form containing the application for registration must be generated and submitted in paper form or electronically.

Registration is carried out either by the registry court or by a notary. As a general rule, proceedings are initiated on the basis of an application. In some cases, proceedings may be initiated by a court on its own initiative; these are mainly situations where the court learns of a discrepancy between the registered and actual state of affairs, or where an entry is non-compliant with mandatory legal provisions. After an application is submitted, the court ascertains whether it has jurisdiction over the case, whether the applicant has legal capacity to submit the application, whether the application contains all the requisite details, and whether the relevant documents are attached. If the application has a shortcoming that can be remedied, the court calls upon the applicant to remedy it (e.g. to submit missing documents or to remove the shortcomings in the application). The court then checks whether the data to be registered on the basis of the application are supported by the attached documents and whether the name (company name) to be registered could be confused with another name or is misleading. The court then decides on the registration and processes it.

A registration may be processed by a notary only if the legal requirements are met (which is not always the case). The main advantage of registrations carried out by a notary is that they are processed quickly, since the notary may perform a registration on the very day on which the supporting notarial deed is drawn up. A further advantage is that the applicant is not required to generate an application using the prescribed form.

A notary may carry out a registration if:

- the facts to be registered are supported by a notarial deed;
- the notarial deed contains a statement to the effect that the content of the supporting notarial deed is legal; and
- the applicant has satisfied further formalities by submitting the relevant documents.

A supporting notarial deed is a notarial deed (typically an instrument of constitution) that serves as a basis for registration in a public register, or a record of a decision taken by a body forming part of a legal person (e.g. a general-meeting decision dismissing a management board). Not all legal instruments are required to be in the form of a public document (a notarial deed). However, this does not exclude the possibility of issuing a notarial deed as a legal instrument, even where this is not required by law. A notarial deed may also take the form of a supporting notarial deed and be used for direct registration by a notary.

In each case the following must be attached to the application:

- documents evidencing the facts to be registered, and
- the documents required by law to be deposited in the collection of documents.

The law does not list all the documents required. The documents to be submitted vary according to the form of the legal person. In general, documentary evidence is required for any fact to be registered that cannot be ascertained from a public-administration information system or part thereof that constitutes a public record, register or list.

Amongst other records, trade or other business licences must be produced in respect of fields of business or activities that are to be registered in the business register.

For example, consent to registration on the part of the members of a limited-liability company need not be documented, since such consent is demonstrated through the conclusion of a memorandum of association in the form of a notarial deed. Where such consent is not granted on the basis of a declaration certified by a public deed, the members' signature on the document of consent must be authenticated.

The legal reason for the use of the premises where a corporation has its registered office must also be documented. This means that if a corporation has its registered office on premises that are covered by a lease agreement, either the lease agreement or a declaration by the owner granting consent to the use of the premises as a registered office must be provided as the legal reason for the use of the premises.

Certain facts to be registered can be documented only by affidavit. These may include, for example, the eligibility conditions relating to a legal person's constituent bodies.

In general, documents that are used to substantiate registered data must be submitted in their original form or as an officially authenticated copy thereof.

Documents that are required by law to be deposited in the collection of documents do not need to be authenticated. Such documents are merely submitted in electronic form in Portable Document Format (pdf.) with a text layer, or in Extensible Hypertext Markup Language (XHTML).

The following court fees are charged for each entry in the register:

CZK 12,000 for the initial registration of a public limited-liability company in a public register

CZK 6,000 for the initial registration of a person in a public register, with the exception of a public limited-liability company

CZK 2,000 for changes or additions to a registration.

Fees for registration by a notary:

CZK 8,000 for the initial registration of a public limited-liability company in a public register

CZK 2,700 for the initial registration of a person in a public register, with the exception of a public limited-liability company

CZK 1,000 for changes or additions.

Court fees of up to CZK 5,000 may be paid by duty stamp or by transfer to the relevant court's bank account. Court fees exceeding CZK 5,000 must be paid exclusively by transfer to the relevant court's bank account. Fees for registration by a notary may be paid directly to the notary.

Proceedings in matters relating to a public register are exempt from fees if:

the registration concerns a natural or legal entity which is subject to an insolvency proceeding, whereby its insolvency or impending insolvency is being dealt with and a decision declaring insolvency has already been issued, or

the registration concerns an association, subsidiary association, trade union, international trade union, employers' organisation or international employers' organisation, foundation, endowment, institute or charitable organisation entered in a public register, or changes to that register.

Proceedings in which the applicant is a trade union, international trade union, employers' organisation or international employers' organisation (or a branch thereof) are exempt from fees when such bodies are recorded in the public register as having been incorporated, modified in some way or liquidated.

The same conditions for exemption from fees apply in the case of registration by a notary. Registration by a notary on the basis of a notarial deed concerning the constitution of a private limited-liability company which contains only the requisite details prescribed by the Civil Code and the Corporations Act and which states that the obligation to provide a contribution is to be fulfilled by payment in money is also exempt from fees.

In person

Applications for registration in a public register may be submitted in person to the competent registry court's submissions department or to a notary.

On line

Applications for registration may be submitted electronically. Electronic applications may be submitted primarily by data box, to the email address of the court's submissions department or via the ePodatelna internet application. The web-based public-registers application may be used for submitting documents to be deposited in the collection of documents. Documents may also be submitted on portable CDs and DVDs. Applications for registration in electronic form must be signed by a recognised electronic signature unless sent via the applicant's data box.

How are submitted applications reviewed?

The registry court first examines whether the person submitting the application is entitled to do so; whether it was submitted in the prescribed manner, whether it contains all the requisite details, whether it is comprehensible and specific, whether it is accompanied by documents supporting the facts to be registered, and whether the aim pursued by the legal person is lawful.

The court then examines whether the data to be registered on the basis of the application are actually supported by the appended documents. It is important to point out that all the facts to be registered must be supported by the documents appended to the application.

The court also checks that the legal person's name (company name) to be registered will not be confused with another name (company name) of a person already registered and that the name (company name) to be registered is not misleading.

Legal effects of the registration

Effect of registration on third parties pursuant to Article 17 of Directive (EU) 2017/1132

The state of being registered in a public register is a legally valid state for all persons who are unaware that the state of registration of a given registered entity does not correspond to the actual legal state of affairs. This means that registered persons will be bound by legal acts implemented on the basis of facts registered in a public register, even if they do not correspond to the actual state of affairs. For example, a company's management board may require the company to implement legal acts even after it has ceased to be the management board, if this fact has not been entered in the public register and a third party was not aware of it. This is to protect third parties' good faith.

If a fact has not been entered in a public register (even though it should have been), the registered person cannot cite the actual state of affairs as an objection against a third party who acted in good faith with regard to the registered state of affairs. However, this does not apply if the registered person proves that the third party was aware of the actual state of affairs.

Discrepancies between a register entry and its published form

The state of affairs recorded in a public register is effective vis-à-vis third parties from the date on which it is made public. However, a registered person may object that a third party was already aware of the facts registered. The data and content of documents deposited in the collection of documents may not be cited by the registered person as grounds for an objection against third parties until the 16th day after they were made public, but only if the third party proves that it could not have learned of the registered facts within that period of time. This means that the burden of proof that the third party could not have learned of the facts registered lies with the third party.

Who is responsible for the accuracy of entries?

Registered persons are required to ensure that the data entered in the business register are up-to-date. Furthermore, registered persons have an incentive to ensure that the data in the business register are up-to-date and correct, since the state of being registered in a public register is a legally valid state for all persons who are unaware that the state of registration of a given registered entity does not correspond to the actual legal state of affairs. This means that

registered persons will be bound by legal acts implemented on the basis of facts registered in a public register, even if they do not correspond to the actual state of affairs. For example, a company's management board may require the company to implement legal acts even after it has ceased to be the management board, if this fact has not been entered in the public register and a third party was not aware of it. This is to protect third parties' good faith. An administrative fine may also be imposed on a registered person if the latter fails to respond to a call from a registry court to disclose facts or submit documents needed for a decision in proceedings initiated at the court's own initiative or to submit documents which, under this or any other law, are to be deposited in the collection of documents; administrative fines may amount to CZK 100,000. If the registered person repeatedly fails to comply with such requirements or if non-compliance may have serious consequences for third parties and if a corresponding legal interest exists, the registry court may (including at its own initiative) initiate proceedings with a view to liquidating a legal person. The registry court advises the registered person of this fact and provides it with a reasonable period of time within which to remedy the shortcomings.

Registry courts also actively combat the existence of inactive companies, i.e. corporations that do not generate any economic activity and exist only formally. The main reason for penalising and eliminating inactive corporations is the risk that they may serve as money mules for financial (especially tax) fraud; it is easier to use existing corporations for illegal activities. A court may dissolve a corporation that (1) has failed to deposit its financial statements in the collection of documents for at least two fiscal years, despite being required to do so by law; (2) could not be contacted. A corporation is considered non-contactable if it cannot be served with a call to submit missing financial statements to the collection of documents. If a corporation has merely failed to deposit its financial statements (despite being required to do so by law) but a call can be served on it, the court imposes an administrative fine as an incentive to the registered person to submit the requisite documents.

If a fact has not been entered in a public register (even though it should have been), the registered person cannot cite the actual state of affairs as an objection against a third party who acted in good faith with regard to the registered state of affairs. However, this does not apply if the person to be registered proves that the third party was aware of the actual state of affairs.

Furthermore, a penalty may be imposed for an administrative offence under § Section 37a(1)(h) of Act No 563/1991 on accounting, in the form of a fine of up to 3% of the value of assets; the competent tax authority is responsible for dealing with administrative offences. Failure to comply with the requirements relating to a public register may also be penalised as an administrative offence under § Section 9(2) of Act No 251/2016 on certain administrative offences; the competent authority for such cases is a municipality with extended competence. Under certain circumstances, such offences may constitute a criminal offence (§Section 254 of Act No 40/2009 – the Criminal Code).

Data-protection procedures

Procedures relating to data subjects' rights regarding the publication and storage of their personal data

From the point of view of data-protection legislation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC [the General Data Protection Regulation – GDPR]), the legal basis for such processing is Section 6(1)(c) of the GDPR (i.e. processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject) and (e) of the GDPR (processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller) in conjunction with Article 6(3) of the GDPR, i.e. it is a manner of processing which is directly laid down by law.

The reasons for which the personal data of natural persons – including data concerning residence (place of stay) – are published in public registers stem from the principle of disclosure both formal (§Sections 3 to 6 of the Public Registers Act) and material (§Sections 8 and 9 of the Public Registers Act), which means that the state allows all persons to have general access to individual entities' data entered in the register and, at the same time, upholds the principle of good faith (public trust) in the registered facts, so that personal data from the business register can, for example, be used to check the correctness of identification data in the context of business relations, to deliver official documents to members of management boards, etc.).

Moreover, disclosing the identity of members of management boards has long been required under European law (see in particular Article 14(d) and Article 30(1)(e) of Directive (EU) 2017/1132 relating to certain aspects of company law, which also contains an amendment to the former First Council Directive 68/151/EEC); in the context of Czech law, the requirements laid down in the Directive also apply to entities registered in public registers.

As regards data recorded in public registers, personal-data subjects enjoy all the rights stemming from Articles 12 to 22 of the GDPR, with the exceptions listed therein. For example, pursuant to Article 17(3)(b) of the GDPR, a request for erasure cannot be granted because *'the processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation which requires processing by Union or Member State law to which the controller is subject or for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller'*; this legal obligation stems directly from Act No 304/2013 on public registers of legal and natural persons and on the registration of trust funds.

Affected data subjects may exercise their rights directly with the competent registry courts or with the Data Protection Officer.

Contact information

Contact details for the registry courts

Prague City Court	Slezská 2000/9, 120 00 Praha	podatelna@msoud.pha.justice.cz Tel: 224 172 111 Data box: snkabbm
České Budějovice Regional Court	Zátkovo nábf. 10/2, 370 84 České Budějovice	podatelna@ksoud.cbu.justice.cz Tel: 389 018 111 Data box: 832abay
Plzeň Regional Court	Veslavínova 21/40, 306 17 Plzeň	podatelna@ksoud.plz.justice.cz sbirkalistin@ksoud.plz.justice.cz Tel: 377 869 611 Data box: yaraba4
Ústí nad Labem Regional Court	Národního odboje 1274/26, 400 92 Ústí nad Labem	podatelna@ksoud.unl.justice.cz Tel: 475 247 111 – switchboard Data box: phgaba8
Hradec Králové Regional Court	Československé armády 218/57, 502 08 Hradec Králové	podatelna@ksoud.hrk.justice.cz Tel: 498 016 111 Data box: ep7abae
Brno Regional Court	Husova 353/15, 601 95 Brno	podatelna@ksoud.brn.justice.cz Tel: 546 511 111 - switchboard Data box: 5wwaa9j

Ostrava Regional Court

Havlíčkovo nábreží 1835/34, 728 81 Ostrava

podatelna@ksoud.ova.justice.cz

Tel: 596 153 111

Data box: jhyaeqv

Useful references

Web-based public-register application: <https://or.justice.cz/ias/ui/rejstrik>

Submissions to public registers: <https://or.justice.cz/ias/ui/podani>

Information concerning submissions to public registers on the Public Administration Portal:

<https://portal.gov.cz/sluzby-verejne-spravy/rejstriky-katastry-evidence-vypisy-overeni-a-statistika-KAT-419/rejstriky-pravnickych-a-fyzickych-osob-KAT-642>

Information concerning registration in public registers on the website of the Czech Chamber of Notaries:

https://www.nkcr.cz/casopis-ad-notam/detail/39_254-zapis-do-verejneho-rejstriku-notarem

Information concerning public registers on the Businessinfo.cz portal: <https://www.businessinfo.cz/navody/verejne-rejstriky-ppbi/2/>

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