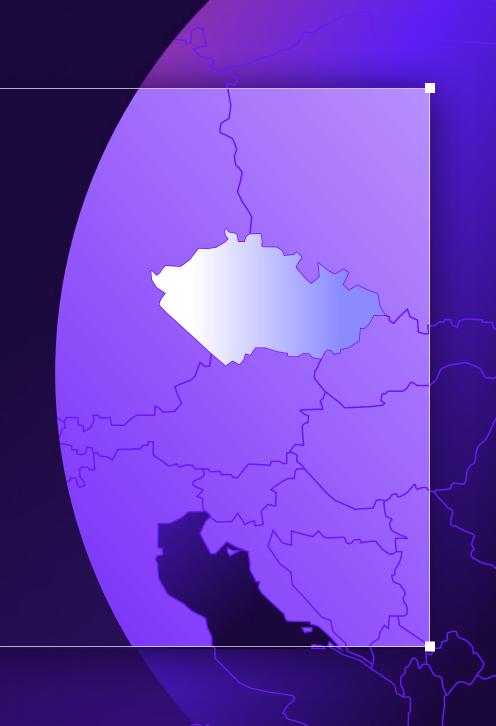


Executive Fact Sheet

The Czech Republic's Digital Accessibility Laws





Introduction

The Czech Republic has enacted several laws governing digital accessibility across the public and private sectors. Like many other European Union (EU) nations, the Czech Republic has transposed the EU Web Accessibility Directive (WAD), establishing clear web accessibility requirements for public-sector organizations. (In the EU, a transposition refers to a law integrating an EU directive into a Member State's domestic legal framework).

Private businesses should be aware of the Czech Republic's transposition of the European Accessibility Act (EAA), which will be enforced beginning in June of 2025. This law covers many commonly used consumer products and services and impacts any business that serves consumers in the Czech Republic, regardless of where the business is based. After the 2025 enforcement deadline, organizations may face steep fines of up to 10 million CZK for certain violations. The Czech Republic is unique among EU Member States in that its EAA transposition incorporates accessibility provisions from two older national laws.

Understanding the details of the Czech Republic's digital accessibility regulations can be challenging. This guide aims to provide senior executives with a clear overview of key laws and related compliance requirements.





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Overview of the Czech Republic's digital accessibility laws

Law	Description	Sectors impacted	Compliance standard
Zákon č. 99/2019 Sb. (Act No. 99/2019 Coll.)	The Czech Republic's EU WAD transposition law	Public organizations (directly covered), private businesses that sell to the public sector (indirectly impacted)	EN 301 549
Zákon č. 90/2016 Sb. (Act No. 90/2016 Coll.)	Act regarding go-to-market compliance requirements for products, containing specific accessibility articles that became part of the EAA	Private businesses	EN 301 549
Zákon č. 127/2005 Sb. (Act No. 127/2005 Coll.)	Act regarding emergency communication and public communication networks, containing specific accessibility provisions that became part of the EAA	Private businesses	EN 301 549
Zákon č. 424/2023 Sb. (Act No. 434/2023 Coll.)	The Czech Republic's transposition of the EAA	Private businesses	EN 301 549



Unpacking digital accessibility laws in the Czech Republic

The following sections of this resource provide more information about the specific digital accessibility laws impacting organizations in the Czech Republic, including the entities they apply to, related <u>compliance requirements</u>, and how they're enforced.



Laws impacting public-sector and business-to-government organizations

Zákon č. 99/2019 Sb. (Act No. 99/2019 Coll.)

Summary:

Zákon č. 99/2019 Sb. is the Czech Republic's transposition of the EU WAD. In alignment with this broader directive, the law requires that public-sector organizations in the nation ensure their websites and mobile applications are accessible to people with disabilities. Private businesses that sell digital products to public-sector organizations in the Czech Republic should also aim to meet the law's requirements, or risk limiting their market share.

Requirements:

To comply with Zákon č. 99/2019 Sb., organizations must meet the general requirements of the EU WAD, which mandates that public-sector entities' websites and mobile apps conform to EN 301 549 (the harmonized European digital accessibility standard). In practice, that means ensuring digital content is perceivable, operable, understandable and robust (POUR) for all users.

Public organizations must also provide an accessibility statement (a detailed, comprehensive, and clear declaration of compliance with the law) on websites and mobile applications.

Enforcement:

The Digital and Information Agency (a governmental, administrative authority) monitors public entities' compliance with Zákon č. 99/2019 Sb. and may instruct non-compliant entities to take corrective action. Public entities in violation of the law must resolve accessibility issues within the deadline set by the Agency, which cannot exceed six months.

Individuals and organizations may also submit complaints to public entities if they suspect these entities are non-compliant.



Laws impacting private businesses

Zákon č. 90/2016 Sb. (Act No. 90/2016 Coll.)

Summary:

Zákon č. 90/2016 Sb. establishes rules that manufacturers, importers, authorized representatives, and distributors must meet before they place products on the market. These rules address a wide range of considerations, including safety and environmental impact as well as accessibility, and provide a framework for evaluating whether a product is fit for sale.

The accessibility provisions of Zákon č. 90/2016 Sb. have been incorporated into the Czech Republic's EAA transposition law, Zákon č. 424/2023 Sb.

Requirements:

To comply with Zákon č. 90/2016 Sb.'s digital accessibility requirements, businesses must ensure that covered consumer products are perceivable, operable, understandable and robust (POUR) for all users, in alignment with the general EAA compliance requirements outlined by Zákon č. 424/2023 Sb.

Enforcement:

Non-compliance with Zákon č. 90/2016 Sb. is punishable through fines of up to 20 million CZK. The law's penalties extend to entrepreneurial individuals as well as businesses, and certain penalties were incorporated into Zákon č. 424/2023 Sb.



Zákon č. 127/2005 Sb. (Act No. 127/2005 Coll.)

Summary:

Zákon č. 127/2005 Sb. sets accessibility requirements for providers of emergency communication and public communication services. The law aims to ensure that all users, including people with disabilities and those calling from public telephone booths, can access emergency services free of charge.

Provisions of Zákon č. 127/2005 Sb. were incorporated into <u>Zákon č. 424/2023 Sb.</u>, the Czech Republic's transposition of the EAA.

Requirements:

Under Zákon č. 127/2005 Sb, entrepreneurs providing national or international interpersonal communication services must ensure that emergency communication services are available to all users at no cost, and that users with disabilities have the same level of access to these services as other users.

The law also mandates that all emergency calls are routed to the most suitable emergency communication center, regardless of whether these calls are made by telephone, SMS message, or other methods.

Enforcement:

Communication service providers that fail to comply with Zákon č. 127/2005 Sb. may be held accountable through fines. The specific amounts for fines range from 100,000 to 50 million CZK depending on the type of violation.



Zákon č. 424/2023 Sb. (Act No. 434/2023 Coll.)

Summary:

Zákon č. 424/2023 Sb. is the Czech Republic's transposition of the EAA, for which enforcement starts in June 2025. In alignment with the EAA, this law mandates that many products and services provided within the Czech Republic, including e-commerce, banking, and transportation, are accessible to people with disabilities. This transposition law incorporates accessibility provisions from Zákon č. 90/2016 Sb. and Zákon č. 127/2005 Sb.

Importantly, the law applies not only to businesses based in the Czech Republic, but also those located outside the nation that sell covered products and services to Czech consumers.

Requirements:

The requirements for compliance with Zákon č. 424/2023 Sb. align with the general requirements for EAA compliance. To meet these, web and mobile content should conform with EN 301 549. Conformance with EN 301 549 involves adhering to digital accessibility best practices including:

- Ensuring compatibility with assistive technologies like screen readers.
- Offering flexible input methods.
- Providing alternatives for visual and auditory content.

The EAA also mandates that software and hardware associated with covered products and services are accessible to people with disabilities.

Exemptions may be granted in certain cases, such as when compliance would place a disproportionate burden.

Enforcement:

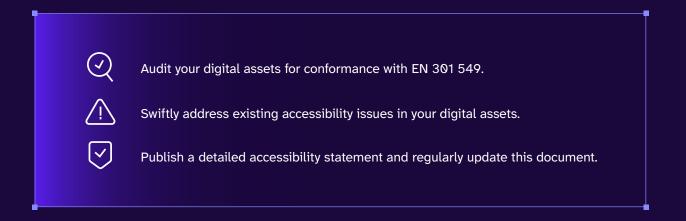
Beginning in June 2025, businesses that fail to comply with Zákon č. 424/2023 Sb. may face fines. The amount of a fine depends on the nature of the violation. The law allows for fines of up to:

- One million CZK for lesser offenses, including neglecting to provide required information about a product's compliance status to regulatory authorities.
- Two million CZK for moderate offenses, including neglecting to take necessary measures to seek an exemption for a non-compliant product.
- Five million CZK for serious offenses, including claiming an exemption without proper justification.
- 10 million CZK for very serious offenses, including failing to ensure that a service meets accessibility requirements.

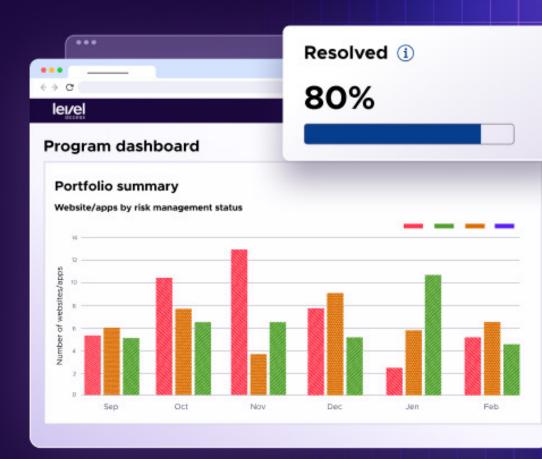


Start your journey to compliance

To comply with current digital accessibility laws in the Czech Republic and stay ahead of the 2025 EAA enforcement deadline, we recommend that your organization start by taking the following actions:



Third-party digital accessibility solution providers, like Level Access, can help you understand your legal obligations and equip you with advanced technology, expert support services, and training to ensure all assets in your portfolio are accessible and compliant.





Let's get started

Engage our team to make accessibility a priority now. An investment in digital accessibility today is an investment in the sustainability and success of your company tomorrow.

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LevelAccess.com





