

**REGULATION
of the Ministry of Justice**

No. 177/1996 Coll.

of 4th June 1996,

**on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the
lawyer's tariff)**

*as amended by Regulation No. 235/1997 Coll., Regulation No. 484/2000 Coll.,
Regulation No. 68/2003 Coll., Regulation No. 618/2004 Coll., Regulation No. 276/2006
Coll., Regulation No. 399/2010 Coll., Regulation No. 486/2012 Coll., Regulation No.
390/2013 Coll., and Regulation No. 120/2014 Coll., Regulation No. 121/2018 Coll.,
Judgment of the Constitutional Court No. 302/2019 Coll., Judgment of the Constitutional
Court No. 28/2000 Coll., Judgment of the Constitutional Court No. 43/2000 Coll.,
Judgment of the Constitutional Court No. 176/2000 Coll., Judgment of the Constitutional
Court No. 443/2021 Coll., and Regulation No. 406/2021 Coll.*

The Ministry of Justice, under s. 22 (2) of Act No. 85/1996 Coll. on the legal profession,
stipulates as follows:

PART ONE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1

(1) A lawyer's fee for his provision of legal services ("lawyer's fee") shall be regulated by the lawyer's contract between the lawyer and his client ("contractual fee"); where a lawyer's fee is not set by a contract, it shall be governed by provisions of the Regulation herein regarding non-contractual fees unless this Regulation provides otherwise.

(2) Where a client is awarded compensation of costs of proceedings by the decision of a court or any other body, the amount of the lawyer's fee shall be set in compliance with provisions for non-contractual fees; unless this Regulation provides otherwise, subsection 12 (2) shall not apply. The lawyer is obliged to notify his client of this fact when he negotiates a contractual fee with the client.

(3) The fee for a lawyer appointed by a court shall be determined pursuant to the provision on non-contractual fees; section 12 (2) shall not apply.

Section 2

(1) In addition to his entitlement to a lawyer's fee, a lawyer shall be entitled to have his cash expenses remunerated, as well as the loss of his time compensated according to the conditions set and in the amount provided by this Regulation.

(2) Other expenditures of a lawyer, in particular the costs of regular administrative work, are included in the lawyer's fee.

PART TWO

LAWYER'S FEES

Chapter One Contractual fees

Section 3

(1) A contractual fee shall be a provision agreed between a lawyer and his client on the amount of money for which legal services are to be rendered, or on the mode of determination of such amount.

(2) The provision containing a contractual fee is either a component part of the contract under which legal services are rendered, or it may be stipulated autonomously.

Section 4

(1) Where a contractual fee is calculated according to the number of hours or other units of time ("time fee"), the agreed amount of fee is payable for every unit of time commenced unless specified otherwise. Upon the request of the client, a lawyer shall be obliged to submit to the client a time specification of the legal services rendered as a part of billing.

(2) Where a lawyer estimates the total amount of a time fee in the contract he shall be obliged to notify the client in writing of a substantial increase, if applicable, to the originally estimated amount; otherwise he may not claim the payment of the part of the fee which represents the increase.

(3) A contractual fee must be adequate and it may not be in clear disproportion with the value and complexity of the case.

Section 5

Where a lawyer fails to provide legal services in the scope agreed, he shall be entitled to a proportion of the amount of the contractual fee unless stipulated otherwise.

Chapter Two Non-contractual fees

Section 6 The amount of a non-contractual fee

(1) The amount of a non-contractual fee shall be determined according to the rate for a non-contractual fee for one legal act of legal services provided and according to the number of legal acts performed by a lawyer in a particular case.

(2) For the administration of property, a fee in the amount of 10% of the annual income from the property under administration shall be chargeable, the minimum charge being CZK 1,000 per year.

(3) Where a lawyer acknowledges in writing the authenticity of a signature^{1a} he may charge a fee of CZK 30 for each written acknowledgment of the authenticity of the signature of one person on one document.

(4) A fee for carrying out the authorized conversion of a document shall amount to CZK 30 for each commenced page of the converted document.

Section 7 **Rates for non-contractual fees**

The rate for a non-contractual fee for one act of the legal service is set from the tariff value of

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. up to CZK 500 | CZK 300 |
| 2. from more than CZK 500 up to CZK 1 000..... | CZK 500 |
| 3. from more than CZK 1 000 up to CZK 5 000..... | CZK 1 000 |
| 4. from more than CZK 5 000 up to CZK 10 000..... | CZK 1 500 |
| 5. from more than CZK 10 000 up to CZK 200 000..... | CZK 1 500 and CZK 40
for every commenced CZK 1 000 exceeding CZK 10 000 |
| 6. from more than CZK 200 000 up to CZK 10 000 000..... | CZK 9 100 and CZK 40
for every commenced CZK 10 000 exceeding CZK 200 000 |
| 7. more than CZK 10 000 000..... | CZK 48 300 and CZK 40
for every commenced CZK 100 000 exceeding CZK 10 000 000. |

Tariff value **Section 8**

(1) Unless otherwise stipulated, the tariff value shall be the amount of monetary consideration or the price of a thing or right at the time of the commencement of an act of legal services to which the service provided by the lawyer relates; the price of a right may be the value of a claim or also of a debt. When determining the tariff value, accessories shall not be taken into account, unless they are required as a separate claim.

(2) Where the subject matter of the legal services is to be recurrent performance, the tariff value shall be set as an aggregate of all performances; should the period of time for the

^{1a} S. 25 of Act No. 85/1996 Coll., on the legal profession, as amended

performance be longer than five years or be indefinite, the tariff value shall be set as five times the value of annual performance.

(3) If the law provides for the joining of two or more cases together into one for the purposes of proceedings the tariff value shall be the value of whichever property possesses the highest value.

(4) Where cases involving enforcement or execution for recurrent performance are at issue (“enforcement of judgment”) only the value of instalments due at the moment of an order to enforce shall be relevant for the determination of the tariff value.

(5) Where cases relating to the settlement of co-owned property are at issue, the tariff value shall be the price of the whole property minus the price of the client’s share if the property is to be awarded to the client or subject to sale. If the property is to be awarded to the other co-owners the price of the whole property minus the price of the shares of the other co-owners shall determine the tariff value. If the property is to be subject to real division the price of the whole property shall be the tariff value.

(6) Where cases relating to the settlement of the community property of spouses are at issue half of the value of all individual items of property, claims and debts establishing the community property shall create the tariff value.

(7) In inheritance cases the tariff value shall be considered to be a usual price of the testator’s property corresponding to the amount of the client’s share of the inheritance.

Section 9

(1) Where the value of things or rights cannot be set in money, or the value may be ascertained only with unreasonable difficulties, and unless otherwise provided in this Regulation, the tariff value shall be the amount of CZK 10,000.

(2) In cases relating to the court’s custody of minors, adoption, supporting measures, legal capacity, missing persons and death, approval with interference into integrity, the permissibility of placing or keeping a person in a medical institution, in guardianship cases, and in cases relating to claims of natural persons in the area of social security, pension, sickness and general health insurance, the tariff value shall be CZK 5,000.

(3) The amount of CZK 35,000 shall be the tariff value in the following cases:

a) to determine whether there is a legal relation or a right; to determine the invalidity of a legal conduct if the right applies to a thing which cannot be valued in money, or to determine the invalidity of a legal conduct the subject of which is a thing or performance which cannot be valued in money;

b) actions for the expression of an intention to create, alter or cease a legal conduct the subject of which cannot be determined in money,

c) to establish or abolish an easement or the right of construction and other rights and duties resulting from an easement or the right of construction,

d) actions for personal rights, protection against publishing information in abuse of the freedom of expression, speech and press under the laws governing the mass media, and actions resulting from the application of rights and duties under the laws governing the protection of personal data or governing the protection of industrial or other types of intellectual property, provided such actions are without an application for compensation of non-property damage, or

e) actions for non-residential leases, and leases of structures and land, where consideration is non-monetary.

(4) The amount of CZK 50,000 shall be considered the tariff value in cases

(a) relating to the protection of personal rights, to protection against publishing information in abuse of the freedom of expression, speech and press under the laws governing the mass media, and actions resulting from the application of rights and duties under the laws governing the protection of personal data or governing the protection of industrial or other types of intellectual property, where such actions are complemented with an application for compensation of non-property damage

(b) stipulated in paragraph (3), letter a) where it concerns the legal relationship to a business plant, real estate or an industrial or another intellectual property right,

(c) decided in the proceedings relating to trust funds, business companies, cooperatives or other legal entities, and further in cases decided in insolvency or similar proceedings,

(d) actions, cassation complaints and other legal cases tried according to the Code of Administrative Justice, except for cases according to paragraph 2, and further relating to cases tried according to Part Five of the Civil Procedure Code, or

(e) constitutional complaints, except for cases according to paragraph 2.

Section 10

(1) CZK 500 shall be considered to be the tariff value with respect to representation of a client in administrative proceedings including proceedings for administrative infractions or any other administrative delicts.

(2) CZK 500 shall be the tariff value with respect to defence in criminal cases where the trial court (court of first instance) decides in a closed trial.

(3) Regarding defence in criminal proceedings, other than those under subsection (2), the following tariff values apply:

a) CZK 5,000 in cases of a crime where the maximum statutory term of imprisonment is one year,

b) CZK 10,000 in cases of a crime where the statutory term of imprisonment is more than one and a maximum of five years,

- c) CZK 30,000 in cases of a crime where the statutory term of imprisonment is more than five and a maximum of ten years,
- d) CZK 50,000 in cases of a crime where the statutory term of imprisonment is more than ten years or where the extraordinary punishment may be imposed.

(4) A statutory reduction of terms for juvenile offenders shall not be considered.

(5) When representing an injured person in criminal proceedings applying for compensation of harm caused to him by the crime at issue, the tariff value shall be CZK 10,000; where the injured has been awarded damages in the amount exceeding CZK 10,000 the tariff value shall be the respective amount.

Section 10a

Amounts stipulated in subsection 10 (3) constitute the tariff value for the fulfilment of the function of the guardian of a child under special legislation governing juvenile justice^{1c}, taking into consideration the terms of sentences that would be applied if the offender was criminally liable.

Section 11 Legal services

(1) Non-contractual fees shall be paid for each of the following legal services:

- a) acceptance of and preparation for representation or defence under a contract for the provision of legal services,
- b) initial advice to the client including the acceptance and preparation of his representation or defence where the lawyer is appointed by a court,
- c) subsequent advice to the client exceeding one hour,
- d) a written submission or a proposal in relation to the merits, a call for performance with a basic factual and legal analysis preceding the proposal in relation to the merits,
- e) participation in investigative acts during the pre-trial procedure, for every two hours commenced,
- f) examination of the file when the investigation is closed, for every two hours commenced,
- g) participation in acts performed by an administrative or other body, attending trial before a court or another body, for every two hours commenced,
- h) writing a legal analysis of the case,
- i) negotiating with the adverse party, for every two hours commenced,

^{1c} S. 91 (2) and S. 95 (1) of Act No. 218/2003 Coll., regulating the liability of juveniles for unlawful conduct and juvenile justice, and amending some other laws (the Juvenile Justice Act)

- j) an application for an emergency ruling if applicable before the commencement of proceedings, appeal against the decision on the emergency ruling and commenting statement,
- k) an appeal, appeal review, application for a new trial, action for nullity, or a complaint against a decision on an application for a new trial and commenting statement,
- l) an initiative to submit a complaint against a breach of law and comments on such complaint against the breach of law, and
- m) writing an instrument regarding a legal action.

(2) A non-contractual fee in the amount of one half is payable for each of the following legal services:

- a) an application for an emergency ruling if applicable after the commencement of proceedings, and an application for obtaining evidence or inheritance,
- b) an application for the rectification of the reasoning of a decision, an application for the removal of consequences of the failure to observe time-limits, and an application to change a decision ordering the fulfilment of payments due in the future or payment to be made in instalments,
- c) an appeal against a decision if the decision is not on the merits, and commenting statement on such appeal,
- d) applications for and complaints regarding matters to be heard in a public trial, related statements, except for an appeal, an application for a new trial and an initiative to submit a complaint against a breach of law,
- e) in the execution of a decision, for initial advice to a client including the acceptance of and preparation for representation of the client, for the writing of an application to commence proceedings, for an opinion on the application, for representing the client in hearings and for writing an appeal against the decision,
- f) participation in a trial the purpose of which is only to declare a judgment, and
- g) participation in the preparation for a trial^{1d},
- (h) a simple call for performance.

(3) Legal services which are not listed in subsections (1) and (2) are subject to fees applicable for whichever services are closest in their nature and purpose.

Increase or reduction of a non-contractual fee

Section 12

^{1d} In particular S. 114 of the Civil Procedure Code

(1) Where the provision of legal services turn out to be extraordinarily onerous, in particular where the application of foreign law or a foreign language is necessary, or the provision of legal services consumes an excessive amount of time, a lawyer may increase the amount of the non-contractual fee up to three times the amount.

(2) A lawyer may reduce the non-contractual fee by one half.

(3) If two and more cases are joined together where such joinder is not stipulated by another legal regulation, the fee shall be determined as the sum of fees for all joined cases.

(4) Where common legal services are at issue regarding the representation or defence of two or more persons a lawyer shall be entitled to receive a non-contractual fee which shall be reduced by 20% for every person represented or defended thereby.

(5) Where defence in criminal proceedings applies to crimes committed concurrently a lawyer shall be entitled only to a fee set for the crime with the highest term of imprisonment or punishment.

Section 12a Repealed

Section 12b

(1) The rate of a non-contractual fee for legal consultation provided under Section 18a of Act on the Legal Profession shall be CZK 150 for every commenced half of hour of legal consultation.

(2) The rate of a non-contractual fee legal consultation provided under Section 18b of Act on the Legal Profession shall be CZK 300 for every commenced hour of legal consultation.

Section 12c

Repealed

PART THREE

COMPENSATION OF CASH EXPENDITURES AND FOR LOSS OF TIME

Section 13 Compensation of cash expenditures

(1) A lawyer shall be entitled to compensation of his cash expenditures reasonably spent in relation to the provision of legal services, in particular, paying court and other fees, travel costs, mail costs, telecommunications, expert reports and other specialists' opinions, translations, true copies and photocopies.

(2) When providing legal consultation under Section 18a and 18b of Act on the Legal Profession, a lawyer shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses only in justified cases. A lawyer is not entitled to other cash expenditures.

(3) A lawyer may agree with his client that a reasonable flat fee will be paid as disbursement of all or some cash expenditures the payment of which may reasonably be envisaged in relation to the provision of legal services. In such a case, the client may not request that a detailed list of all acts executed be submitted and the lawyer may not request that the client cover the cash expenditures in excess of the flat rate agreed.

(4) In the absence of an agreement between a lawyer and his client on a flat fee to cover national mailing costs, local phone calls and transportation fees, the amount shall be CZK 300 for each act performed within the provision of legal services.

(5) Unless otherwise agreed with respect to travel costs the amount to cover such costs shall be set in compliance with legislation governing travel expenditures¹.

Section 14 **Compensation for the loss of time**

(1) A lawyer shall be entitled to have the time lost in relation to the provision of legal services compensated.

a) when performing acts in a location other than the seat or residence of the lawyer, for the duration of travelling to the location and back;

b) for the time lost due to the delayed opening of a trial before a court or any other body if such delay exceeds 30 minutes.

(2) A lawyer shall be entitled to have his time lost in relation to the provision of legal services compensated in the amount of one half of a non-contractual fee for his participation in a trial which is adjourned without hearing, and for his attendance at a trial which is not held and the lawyer is not informed of that fact prior to the date of the trial; where a trial is adjourned or not held due to reasons on the part of a lawyer's client and where the reasons were known to the lawyer at least two days before the date of the trial, the lawyer shall be entitled to one fourth of the non-contractual fee.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed compensation under subsection (1) shall be CZK 100 for every commenced half of hour.

(4) A lawyer shall not be entitled to compensation of the time lost if he is entitled to a fee for a legal service act (Section 11) for the same period of time.

¹ Act No. 262/2006 Coll. the Labour Code, as amended.

PART FOUR

VAT PAYER'S REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

Section 14a

(1) A lawyer who is a payer of the value added tax shall submit a VAT payer's registration certificate, issued by a respective tax authority⁴, to a court or any other body in which he applies a fee and the reimbursement of costs increased by a VAT rate under special legislation³.

(2) If a lawyer carries out his legal profession as a member of an unlimited company created under special legislation⁵, he shall, for the purposes stipulated in subsection (1), submit to a court or any other body the VAT payer's registration certificate of the unlimited company, issued by a respective tax authority.

PART FIVE

SPECIAL PROVISIONS ON REIMBURSEMENT OF THE COSTS OF PROCEEDINGS

Section 14b

(1) In civil court proceedings

- (a) initiated by a petition filed on a standard model filed repeatedly by the same petitioner in factually and legally similar matters,
- (b) in which the subject of the proceedings is financial consideration and the tariff value does not exceed CZK 50,000, and
- (c) in which the petitioner has been adjudicated reimbursement of the costs of proceedings,

the fee, for the purposes of determination of reimbursement of the costs of proceedings, for one act of the legal service until filing of the petition to initiate proceedings (inclusive) is set from the tariff value of

1. up to CZK 10,000	CZK 200,
2. from more than CZK 10,000 up to CZK 30,000.....	CZK 300,
3. from more than CZK 30,000 up to CZK 50,000.....	CZK 500.

⁴ S. 33 (11) of Act No. 337/1992 Coll., on administration of taxes and charges, as amended.

³ S. 23a of Act No. 85/1996 Coll., on the legal profession, as amended by Act No. 228/2002 Coll. S. 151 (2) of Act No. 141/1961 Coll., on criminal procedure (Criminal Procedure Code), as amended. S. 140 (2) of Act No. 99/1963 Coll., the Civil Procedure Code, as amended. S. 35 (7) of Act No. 150/2002 Coll., the Code of Administrative Justice, as amended.

⁵ S. 15 of Act No. 85/1996 Coll.

(2) In matters of enforcement of a decision, if financial consideration is being enforced and the tariff value does not exceed CZK 50,000, the fee, for the purposes of determination of reimbursement of the costs of proceedings, for the first meeting with the client including takeover and preparation of representation and drafting a petition to initiate proceedings shall be CZK 100 for each of these acts.

(3) The fee for other acts of the legal service for the purposes of determination of reimbursement of the costs in proceedings under par. 1 and 2 shall be determined pursuant to section 7.

(4) The total amount of the fee for the purposes of determination of reimbursement of the costs of proceedings under par. 1 is limited by the amount of the tariff value.

(5) A flat fee as a compensation of costs for intra-state postal, local telephone and freight charges for the purposes of determination of reimbursement of the costs shall be

- (a) CZK 100 for each act of the legal service paid under par. 1 and 2,
- (b) CZK 300 for each act of the legal service paid under par. 3.

(6) The provisions in s. 6 and ss. 8–12 shall apply by analogy.

PART SIX

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 15

Legal services provided before the date of effect of the Regulation herein shall be remunerated to lawyers in compliance with the existing legislation.

Section 15a

Repealed

Section 16

The Regulation of the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic No. 270/1990 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers and commercial lawyers for their provision of legal services, as amended by Regulation No. 573/1990 Coll., shall be hereby repealed.

Section 17

The Regulation herein shall come into effect on 1st July 1996.

Minister:

JUDr. Němec (by his own hand)

Selected provisions of amended legislation

Regulation No. 276/2006 Coll.

Art. 2

Temporary provision

A lawyer is entitled to a fee according to the hitherto valid legal regulations for legal services provided prior to the effective date of this Regulation.

Regulation No. 399/2010 Coll.

Art. II

Temporary Provision

If proceedings were initiated prior to the date of the effect of this Regulation, the appointed representative and appointed guardian in civil proceedings, appointed defence lawyer and appointed authorised representative in criminal proceedings and the appointed child's guardian in proceedings under Act No. 218/2003 Coll. on the responsibility of juveniles for illegal acts and on the judiciary in juvenile cases and on the amendment of some laws (Act on the Judiciary in Juvenile Cases), as amended, for legal service acts provided in connection with these proceedings until the day this Regulation comes into effect are entitled to a non-contractual fee under the existing legal regulations.

Regulation No. 486/2012 Coll.

Art. II

Temporary provision

A lawyer is entitled to a fee according to the Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., in the wording effective until the effective date of this Regulation, for legal services provided prior to the effective date of this Regulation.

Regulation No. 390/2013 Coll.

Art. II

Temporary provision

A lawyer shall be entitled to a fee according to the hitherto valid legal regulations for legal service acts provided prior to the effective date of this Regulation.

Regulation No. 120/2014 Coll.

Art. II

Temporary provision

In proceedings initiated before the date of coming into effect of this Regulation, reimbursement of the costs of proceedings will be decided upon pursuant to the then applicable regulations.

Regulation No. 406/2021 Coll.

Art. II

Temporary provision

A lawyer shall be entitled to a fee according to the hitherto valid legal regulations for legal service acts provided prior to the effective date of this Regulation.

Effect:

Regulation of the Ministry of Justice No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), was promulgated in chapter 50/1996 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 20 June 1996; **it entered into effect on 1 July 1996.**

Amendments:

1. **Regulation No. 235/1997 Coll.**, supplementing Regulation of the Ministry of Justice No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), was promulgated in chapter 81/1997 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 30 September 1997; **it entered into effect on 1 October 1997.**
2. **Regulation No. 484/2000 Coll.**, laying down flat rates of remuneration for representation of a party by a lawyer or a notary in resolution on the compensation of costs in civil court proceedings and amending Regulation of the Ministry of Justice No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), was promulgated in chapter 140/2000 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 29 December 2000; **it entered into effect on 1 January 2001.**
3. **Regulation No. 68/2003 Coll.**, amending Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 27/2003 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 11 March 2003; **it entered into effect on the day of promulgation, i.e., on 11 March 2003.**
4. **Regulation No. 618/2004 Coll.**, amending Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 209/2004 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 8 December 2004; **it entered into effect on the day of promulgation, i.e., on 8 December 2004.**
5. **Regulation No. 276/2006 Coll.**, amending Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 87/2006 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 9 June 2006; **it entered into effect on 1 September 2006.**
6. **Regulation No. 399/2010 Coll.**, amending Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 143/2010 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 27 December 2010; **it entered into effect on 1 January 2011.**
7. **Regulation No. 486/2012 Coll.**, amending Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 184/2012 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 31 December 2012; **it entered into effect on 1 January 2013.**

8. ***Judgment of the Constitutional Court No. 116/2013 Coll.*** in the case of proposal for repeal of Regulation No. 484/200 Coll., laying down flat rates of remuneration for representation of a party by a lawyer or a notary in resolution on the compensation of costs in civil court proceedings and amending Regulation of the Ministry of Justice No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 52/2013 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 7 May 2013; **it entered into effect on 7 May 2013.**
9. ***Regulation No. 390/2013 Coll.***, amending Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 152/2013 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 5 December 2013; **it entered into effect on 1 January 2014.**
10. ***Regulation No. 120/2014 Coll.***, amending Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 51/2014 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 30 June 2014; **it entered into effect on 1 July 2014.**
11. ***Regulation No. 121/2018 Coll.***, amending Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 59/2018 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 21 June 2018; **it entered into effect on 1 July 2018.**
12. ***Judgment of the Constitutional Court No. 302/2019 Coll.***, in the case of proposal for repeal of a part of Sec. 9 (5) of Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 127/2019 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 20 November 2019; **it entered into effect on 20 November 2019.**
13. ***Judgment of the Constitutional Court No. 28/2020 Coll.*** in the case of proposal for repeal of a part of Sec. 9 (5) of Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 13/2020 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 6 February 2020; **it entered into effect on 6 February 2020.**
14. ***Judgment of the Constitutional Court No. 43/2020 Coll.*** in the case of proposal for repeal of a part of Sec. 9 (5) of Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 21/2020 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 24 February 2020; **it entered into effect on 24 February 2020.**
15. ***Judgment of the Constitutional Court No. 176/2020 Coll.*** in the case of proposal for repeal of a part of Sec. 9 (5) of Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 64/2020 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 17 April 2020; **it entered into effect on 17 April 2020.**
16. ***Regulation No. 406/2021 Coll.***, amending Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as

amended, was promulgated in chapter 183/2021 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 19 November 2021; it entered into effect on 1 January 2022.

17. ***Judgment of the Constitutional Court No. 443/2021 Coll. in the case of proposal for repeal of Sec. 9 (5) of Regulation No. 177/1996 Coll., on fees and remuneration of lawyers for the provision of legal services (the lawyer's tariff), as amended, was promulgated in chapter 199/2021 of the Collection of Laws, circulated on 8 December 2021; it entered into effect on 8 December 2021.***