

Abstract

This rigorous thesis deals with the competence of the public prosecutor's office in the non-criminal area. The primary aim of this work is to comprehensively cover the above-mentioned legal issues, which, although it has numerous specifics, are often neglected and delayed in connection with the criminal jurisdiction of prosecutors' offices. Attention is paid both to the position of prosecutors in individual civil proceedings and related procedural authorizations, as well as to their supervision over places where personal freedom is restricted, when these two legal areas constitute the non-criminal powers of prosecutors' offices.

The thesis is divided into nine chapters except the introduction and conclusion. The individual chapters logically follow each other, when the first chapter offers a historical insight into the development of public prosecutors' offices as such together with an emphasis on the development of civilian powers of public prosecutors' offices. The historical regulation is followed by the current regulation, which is paid attention in the second chapter, which offers an overview of the various legal regulations relating to the non-criminal jurisdiction of public prosecutor's offices. The next chapter, ie the third chapter, then outlines the specifics of the non-criminal scope, which it deals with in its content. The fourth and fifth chapters also deal with the civilian competence of prosecutor's offices, ie in particular the features typical for proceedings initiated on the proposal of the public prosecutor or for proceedings in which the public prosecutor used his entry authorization. The following part of the study is then to contain the supervisory powers of the public prosecutor over places where personal freedom is restricted. Chapter Seven then focuses only on the ordinary and extraordinary remedies that the prosecutor is gifted in in civil proceedings. Chapter eight focuses on the analysis of individual civil proceedings, in which prosecutors can exercise their design or entry privileges. The last chapter, ie the ninth, is then devoted to the comparison of the Czech prosecutor's offices and the Slovak prosecutor's office. Finally, the findings are summarized with an emphasis on problematic issues that arose in the examination of the issue.