

The main topic of this thesis is the reconstruction of a crime. These special means of evidence are regulated in the provisions of § 104d of the Criminal Procedure Code. This act takes place if the situation in which the crime was committed is to be restored, or if the circumstances related to the crime are to be restored, if the testimony of the suspect, accused, co-accused, injured party or witness, is to be examined, but only if other evidence provided in the proceedings is not sufficient to clarify the case.

In the first chapter, the topic of the legal regulation of the reconstruction of a crime is set in a historical context. The current legal regulation of this institute in the Czech legal system follows. Furthermore, the concept, meaning and types of forensic reconstruction are analysed, which is compared to selected special means of evidence, for which it is often incorrectly confused.

As the reconstruction of a crime is a complex and very important mean of evidence, the merits of this thesis are devoted to the preparation, planning, the actual execution, documentation and evaluation of this act. Furthermore, the thesis describes two examples of crime reconstruction from practice and ends with considerations *de lege ferenda*.