

The submitted thesis deals with criminal law regarding protection of human life and health in Czech Republic and in the Ukraine. This thesis defines in detail the right to life and health from perspective of criminal law in both countries. It further represents the views of single crimes focused on life and health and compares legislation in the Ukraine and in Czech republic.

The main part of the work is dealing with the most dangerous crime against life murder (homicide). Murder is the intentional causing of death to another person. Ukrainian criminal law and new Criminal Law of Czech republic also recognizes infliction of death by negligence, where subjective aspect of offender is negligence. There are also three type of privileged homicide:

- o the killing by a mother of her newborn child during or immediately after childbirth, or the killing by a mother of her newborn child in a mentally traumatizing situation or in a state of mental disorder that does not reach in sanity;

- o committed in a state of sudden strong mental agitation (temporary insanity), caused by violence, mockery, or gross insult on the part of the victim, or by other unlawful or amoral actions (inaction) of the victim, or by a protracted mentally traumatizing situation caused in connection with the systematic unlawful or amoral behavior of the victim;

- o committed in excess of the requirements of justifiable defence or in excess of the measures needed for the detention of a person who has committed a crime

The last part of the thesis deals with crimes against health practically. I describe here the definition of simple assault and aggravated assault according the legislation in Ukraine and Czech republic. In contrast to Czech criminal law, Ukrainian criminal law divides assault for light injury which has caused temporary damage of health, injury of average gravity, which is not hazardous to human life but which has caused protracted injury to health or considerable loss of general capacity for work by not less than one-third.

The grave injury is hazardous for human life or which has involved the loss of sight, speech, hearing, or any organ or the loss of the organ's functions; or which has expressed itself in the indelible disfiguring of a human face, and also infliction of other harm which is dangerous to human life or which has involved an injury to a person's health, joined with considerable permanent loss of general ability to work; or which has involved the interruption of pregnancy or mental derangement. Criminal law in both legislative systems knows infliction of grave injury or injury of average gravity by negligence or intentional infliction of injury as well.

In the beginning of the thesis I describe the role of criminal protection of human life and health, dealing with legal regulation of human life and health protection through the Criminal Law valid in the Czech Republic and in the Ukraine. In the summary I inscribe the main distinctions in both legislations and made de lege ferenda statements. Key words: murder (homicide), assault, aggravated assault, negligence, intentionally, offender, criminal law, insanity, general capacity to work.