

Abstract

Information about crimes creates an important part of news in public and private media. Right to information about criminal procedures and criminality in general is in the democratic society undoubtedly a significant right of every individual no matter if through personal presence on a trial or receiving information from media. Presence of the public during a trial is a way how people can control the activity of the court. Criminal procedure is a case in which state has bigger interference with our rights and freedom than in other different cases. And that is why the public control is essential here. The possibility of the public to access information about criminal cases is then a guarantee for the accused that his or her guilt will be debate before an impartial court rather behind the „close door“.

The target of this thesis is to analyse in details relevant legislation regarding the subject of this thesis (that is especially regulated by § 8a to 8d and § 199 to 201 of criminal code) and on basis of gather knowledge afterwards to critically evaluate the quality of this work, in context of constitutional law guarantee, possible use in practice and defence against violation.

I divide this thesis into two key parts. The first part concerns with a criminal procedure in context of the public principle. Partial chapters concern then with legislation regarding this principle, its functions and exceptions from it (conditions for exclusion the public and other restrictions) and the access of the public to a court proceeding and that without distinguish between representatives of media or of the public.

The second part concerns with a criminal procedure in context of media activity - the freedom of speech and the right to information, personality protection rights and above all the provision of information about a criminal procedure.