

## **Abstract**

This thesis on *The Role and Activities of the Prosecuting Attorney in Criminal Proceedings* attempts to comprehensively analyse the role and activities of the prosecuting attorney within the Czech legal regulations of prosecuting attorneys whereas the prosecuting attorney is a completely irreplaceable party within criminal proceedings. His role in criminal proceedings is highly significant and he is able to affect criminal proceedings through his activities more than anyone else.

This thesis is mainly focused on the comparison of the actual Public Prosecutions Act and the legislative intention of a new Public Prosecutions Act. The thesis finds the positives and negatives of the prepared act and shows them in conclusion.

This thesis is composed of four chapters, some of them further subdivided into parts and subparts.

Chapter One is introductory and describes the historical progression of public prosecution in the Czech state as well as in other states of Europe. The Chapter is subdivided into four parts where every part illustrates a different historical period. Part Two consists of four subparts.

Chapter Two deals with the constitutional definition of a prosecuting attorney. Chapter Two is not subdivided into parts.

Chapter Three is subdivided into five parts and provides an outline of the main activities of a prosecuting attorney from preparatory proceedings, through court proceedings to redress proceedings.

Chapter Four contains three parts and is the main and the most important chapter in the thesis. Part One characterises a prosecuting attorney pursuant to the actual Public Prosecutions Act and the legislative intention of a new Public Prosecutions Act. Part Two as well as Part Three is composed of six subparts. Part Two concentrates on the system of prosecution and its organization, position of the Attorney General, relations within the system of prosecution, surveillance within the system of prosecution and providing information within and outside the system of prosecution. Part Three explains the management of the system of prosecution, deals with employment tasks, disciplinary responsibility of prosecuting attorneys and the activities of assistants and legal trainees. All parts contain a comparison of the actual act with the prepared one.

Finally the conclusion provides the positives and negatives of the prepared act. As I assumed there are still many things to consider in connection with the prepared act before it is enacted and this hypothesis of mine was proved correct.