

This work explores in general intentional homicide according to the Czech law. Until recently, all cases of intentional homicide were considered as a murder. The new Czech penal code, adopted in 2009, divides intentional homicide into two crimes: original murder and less serious manslaughter.

As mentioned above, crime of murder has gone through some important changes. In recent penal code, body of this crime is more divided for better fitting for specific offender; there is distinction between simple murder, which has affective character and premeditated murder or murder committed with aforethought. The term premeditation can be basically defined as mental activity of the offender that rests in evaluating of contradictory driving motives and precedes and determines the decision to commit a crime or to commit a crime in a certain way. Premeditation and aforethought characterize cases, in which the offender had relatively higher degree of rational control over his or her criminal act. Offender had a chance to take into account the motives dissuading him from the crime.

Crime of manslaughter is a new a privileged factum in the system of Czech homicide law. It has two possible factums: excusable intense mental agitation and previous condemnable conduct of the aggrieved.

Next part of the work focuses on the criminological aspects of the intentional homicide. From criminological point of view, there are two possible partitions: at first there is partition according to predelictal situation, the second partition is according to the typology of offenders. From the point of view of predelictal situation the most common are interpersonal conflicts, which are motivated by jealousy, anger or hate. The second most common situation is mercenariness, which includes murder associated with robbery, or murder associated with business or organised crime. According to typology of offenders, most common offender is person with lower education, often under influence of addictive substance. Also very common is some kind of mental disease, oligophrenia or psychopathy.

Next part of the is focused on euthanasia. There are 3 kinds of euthanasia: Active, which is forbidden by Czech law, consists in activity by person different from dying which end life of dying person. Passive euthanasia is common sight in medicine and

basically means stoppage of medical treatment, often on the basis of wish of the dying person. Last type is indirect euthanasia. In this case, a death is caused by extensive usage of analgesics during terminal phases of fatal deceases.

Last part of the work deals with beginning and termination of human life. The beginning of human life can be considered inception of childbirth. On the other hand the the end of life is cerebral death – death of the brain, which cannot by reversed.