

This thesis, themed Public action in criminal proceedings, is trying to treat the historical development of the public action, contemporary legal regulations of prosecution and its status, and the task and the operation of the public prosecutor as the litigant in the criminal proceedings. The core of this thesis is the comparison of contemporary legal regulations with the proposal of a new law of prosecution and brief summary of pros and cons of the suggested legal regulations.

The thesis consists of three chapters and some of them are further divided into subchapters and their sections.

First chapter approaches the historical development of the public action in Bohemian countries and is further divided into two subchapters. The first of these subchapters deals with the origin and the development of the public action in general, whereas the second subchapter describes the development of the public action in Bohemian countries in individual historical periods and consists of seven sections.

Second chapter is divided into five subchapters. Primarily it brings the insight into the operation of the prosecution and then it deals with the operation and the task of the prosecution in individual stages of the criminal proceedings. The fifth subchapter, determining the force of the prosecution outside of the penal proceeding sphere, consists of two parts.

Third chapter consists of five subchapters and it is the major and the most important chapter of this thesis. The first subchapter deals with the reasons for the suggestion of the new adjustment of the prosecution. The second subchapter determines the status and the force of the prosecution in the current and in the suggested legal regulations. The third subchapter consists of seven parts: the constitution of the prosecution and the relations inside of the constitution, the supervision in the constitution of the prosecution, the competence of the supreme public prosecutor, the newly established Combating corruption Authority, the ensurance of the operation of the prosecution and the supply of information. The fourth subchapter deals with the administration of the prosecution. The fifth and at the same time the last subchapter consists of four parts. It addresses the status and the duties of individual public prosecutors, followed by the employment of the public prosecutors and their selection, disciplinary responsibility, juridical candidates and public prosecutors' assistants. Each of the subchapters tries to summarize the most important changes and the anticipated practical impact.

The conclusion of this thesis summarizes the pros and the cons of the new law of the prosecution in its entirety and it gives impetus to further reflections.