

The aim of the thesis is to analyze the role of the notary in the Czech legal order placing emphasis on the link between his activities and the civil process.

The thesis is divided into three chapters. The opening chapter deals with the history of notary office and presents and clarifies the basic notary principles. It is also dedicated to the scope of their professional organisation.

Chapter two represents the most extensive part of the thesis, where the relationship between notary and civil procedure is clarified. The first subchapter deals with the role of notary as a court commissioner within inheritance proceedings. While performing acts in the inheritance proceedings, his activities resemble to the field of activities of a judge, because notary carries out the whole proceedings from the moment of the authorisation given by court of first instance, including the decision on the merits. The second subchapter is dedicated to the role of notary while drawing up notarial deeds under which executory proceeding can be directly ordered and carried out. If the notarial deed meets all the requirements by law and contains the clause of execution, it represents a public document, which works in the executory proceedings as a mode for execution thanks to which the civil procedure can be skipped. This subchapter elaborates in details specific types of these acts and their importance in the executory proceedings and clarifies the significant expression of the principal of prevention.

Chapter three is dedicated to other activities linked to the civil procedure. The first subchapter outlines the area related to the immediate registration into the public registries of legal and natural persons performed by notary. This subchapter introduces so called Registration Act which brought the possibility to perform the registration not only by court but also by notary. There are listed the requirements for the possibility to perform the registration by notary and analyzed differences from the registration carried out by court by giving pros and cons of both options. The final subchapter is focused on the role of notary while providing legal assistance, in which case the activities of notary resembles more to the field of activities of an advocate, because there the basic principle of the notary office, the principle of impartiality, does not apply. The very end of each chapter is devoted to the principles of remuneration of notary in every field of his activities.