Abstract – Recognition

The recognition as a separate criminalistic method serves to identification of persons, things or animals linked to a criminally relevant event. The recognition is also procedural act regulated in a separate section of Criminal Procedure Code called Some specific methods of evidence. This classification, which has come into effect in 2002, shows that the importance and significance of the recognition can´t be underestimated and in addition to the theoreticians it comes to the forefront of the legislature´s attention.

The thesis is divided into six chapters and each of them deals with the recognition from another point of view. In total, they cover the most important aspects of the recognition.

The first chapter is devoted to a theoreticall introduction to the topic of recognition, its definiton, description of its essence as well as to an individual types of recognition, defining the basic differences between all mentioned types. This chapter also includes the theoreticall inclusion of this institute into a criminalistic science.

The second chapter includes the constitution of the recognition from the oldest sources to the current legislation in the Criminal Procedure Code - mainly the section 104b and its eight paragraphs which constitute the most fundamental rules which must be respected with regard to their explicit formulation in this section.

The third chapter deals with the main features of the recognition to a better understanding of its essence. In the center of attention is urgency and unrepeatability as the essential features of the recognition and also exceptions from these. The next section of the chapter includes the distinction from some other procedural institutes that could be interchanged with the recognition or which are at least very similar to it.

The fourth chapter contains a list of twelve fundamental principles, rules and recommendations that should be followed in order to achieve objective and credible results of the recognition.

The chapter five includes a list of proposals to a better regulation of the recognition to remove the ambiguities that still exist in the regulation and which should serve to more credible and valuable results.

The last, sixth, chapter deals with the experiment related to setting up a group of fillers to participate in the recognition of people. The main purpose was finding out the significance of the real similarity of the fillers to the suspected person. In practice it is often difficult to set up a group of similar persons in such a way as to ensure 100% objectivity and provability of the results of the recognition.