

Abstrakt

The thesis deals with criminal youth justice. It introduces the Swiss legal system, its fundamental aspects and methods of punishment of Swiss youth offenders. The basis for this is found in the Swiss law “Jugendstrafgesetz”.

The first chapter presents the current Czech legislation, describes the construction of the law on liability for wrongful acts of youth and juvenile justice, juvenile criminal responsibility to 18 years and their punishment for committing an offense. The Czech law divides sanctions on educational, protective and punitive measures. The Czech law does not recognize the concept of crime, but uses the term trespasses. This allows you to save quite a wide variety of records that can be saved from a warning alert after imprisonment. The Czech law also contains concrete procedures for investigation of crimes committed by youths.

The second chapter is devoted to the Swiss legislation the law used was amateurishly translated into Czech by the author. The stated law describes the conditions in juvenile criminal liability for unlawful acts and the Swiss methods of punishment. The uniqueness of the Swiss regulation is the age of criminal responsibility which begins at the age of 10 years. Switzerland divides the sanctions for crimes into safeguards and penalties. Jugendstrafgesetz is not as detailed, but gives more emphasis to individual evaluation and assessment of each case and provides specific sanctions to respond to the needs of the juvenile. The Swiss law governs criminal proceedings in the juvenile law in particular - Jugendstrafprozessordnung.

Both acts are subsidiary to the Criminal Code. The last chapter compares both legislation and assessed. The laws are quite similar to each other and contain comparable institutes and penalties. They differ mainly in the age of criminal responsibility, the individualized approach stressed within the Swiss law and a tighter and more restrictive edit sentences in Czech law.