

SUMMARY

This thesis mainly deals with the procedures concerning the youth and children under fifteen years old, including the procedural status of subjects according to Act No. 218/2003 Coll. Youth on liability for unlawful acts of Juvenile Justice and amending certain acts (Act on Juvenile Justice), but the Act No. 40/2009 Coll., Penal Code.

Introduction of this thesis is the historical development, both within Austria-Hungary or the Czech Republic after 2003. Its cross section is the interpretation of certain key concepts and principles that are essential to the interpretation and practical application of the Act itself.

The chapter on the Institute diversions could not be omitted in this thesis. Using detours is still a new phenomenon for Czech criminal law and in the practice of law is still used less (unlike the penalties associated with imprisonment).

It is mentioned both in the general characteristics of control over juveniles and children under fifteen years old, protection of private adolescents with an emphasis on the provision of information in cases, where the perpetrator or victim of the offense is a person under the age of fifteen years old. Here the emphasis is on whether such a procedure does not violate the constitutional right to a public hearing.

The thesis is also devoted to the management concerning children under fifteen years old using the Code of Civil Procedure, including defining the role of advocate as necessary defense with a practical example described by the diplomate from the advocate provision to the judgment of Juvenile Court.

The end of this dissertation is devoted to the three key considerations of the diplomate, where she sees minor pitfalls of Law on Juvenile Justice, or changes that she would suggest. At the same time she emphasizes equality of all parties, in case there is a requirement on schooling and training of juveniles or children under the age of fifteen years old, the authorities deciding the case. It is important to provide such training for advocates or guardians in the event of their provisions, through the Czech Bar Association. The last consideration is directed to the fulfillment of the principle of individuation corrective procedures when it is necessary to have such reports at disposal, which will be a deep analysis of the personality of the offender in his/her social space and will be objective and fair for **equitable decision**.