

RESUMÉ

The theme of this thesis is comparison of the particularly serious crime of murder in the Czech and Slovak criminal law. The aim of this thesis is to compare the legislation with regard to the particularly serious crime of murder in the Czech and Slovak law, to find its identical, similar or different characteristics and to point them out. The thesis first focuses on the historical development of the legislation with regard to prosecuting the crime of murder, as well as to the constitutional protection of human life in both countries, which are being compared, i.e. the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. Furthermore, the thesis focuses on the characteristics of crimes against life in general. The key chapter of the work deals with legislation regarding the particularly serious crime of murder and its qualified and privileged facts in the contemporary Czech law. This is followed by a chapter, which presents the current legislation with regard to facts of the crime of murder and related facts of the same crime in the Slovak Republic. The subsequent chapter includes a comparison of the legislation regarding the crime of murder in both countries.

Based on the comparison of the legislation related to facts of the crime of murder in the Slovak and Czech law, it is possible to come to the conclusion that there are many similarities between the Czech and Slovak law in this respect, which is the result of the common history of both countries, but surprisingly there is also a relatively large number of differences.

In my opinion, one of the most important differences found when comparing the facts of the crime of murder in the Czech and Slovak criminal law is that the Slovak criminal law includes two facts of the crime, which corresponds to the Czech definition of the fact of the crime of murder. The Slovak law recognizes a separate crime of premeditated murder and a separate crime of murder. Premeditated murder is a qualified fact of crime, when compared with murder. Both of these crimes then include facts of the case qualified in higher sections of the given article of the law. Premeditated murder basically corresponds to the Czech qualified fact of the crime of murder committed with forethought or after prior consideration.