

Public Prosecution before 1848

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The origins of present-day institute of public prosecution date back to 1437 when Emperor Sigmund established

At the end of the 16th century, due to the considerable increase of the agenda

Although the re-established provincial system imposed a new structure for the prosecution process, a general director

The 18

th

century saw the introduction of the term of the royal fisc

Public Prosecution after 1848

The year 1848 was a significant turning point in the development of public prosecution. In the middle of

The existence of public prosecution was also regulated in the new judicial proceedings from which it was

The Stadion Constitution specified the area of criminal proceedings as the main focus of the activity of p

Public Prosecution after 1850

Under the temporary Penal Code No. 25/1850 the basic task of public prosecution was to prosecute ex c

Public prosecution was primarily entitled to defend the interest of the state to observe the law during leg

Public Prosecution in the First Republic

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After independent Czechoslovakia was declared in 1918, Law No. 11/1918 was passed which was a sm

§ General Prosecution

§ High (Provincial) Prosecution

§ Prosecution at regional courts

Under the Law No. 5/1918 which introduced the Supreme Court to handle appeals decided by

Prosecution offices at regional courts included a chief prosecutor and rank and file prosecutors. The chief

Contrary to the present legal regulation, there were no district prosecution offices. There were only prosecutors

In general terms it should be noted that many principles on which the first republican public prosecution

Development of Prosecution after 1948

The year 1948 brought significant social changes. Under the Law No. 319/1948 on the democratization

A significant Law No.232/1948 on the state court introduced the State Prosecution's Office at this court v

Another change was brought about by the law on judges (No. 67/1950) under which the president appointed judges.

This arrangement was in force only until 1952, when the Constitutional Law No. 64/1952 on judges and judges' courts came into effect.

Another change occurred in 1960 when a new Constitution came into effect, when the Prosecution General's Office was established.

The last changes, so to speak, occurred after the federalization of the republic in 1968 which introduced the federal structure of the state.

The umbrella organization continued to be the Prosecution General's Office of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

§ Chief Military Prosecution

§ Prosecution General's Office of the Czech Socialist Republic,

§ Prosecution General's Office of the Slovak Socialist Republic,

§ Regional prosecution offices,

§ Municipal prosecution offices in Prague with the competences of regional prosecution,

§ District and municipal prosecution offices with the competences of district prosecution,

§ Higher military prosecution offices (in the position of regional prosecution),

§ Military district prosecution offices (in the position of district prosecution)

§ and at the time of defense alert duty also higher and lower field prosecution offices.

Every prosecution office included a chief prosecutor as a completely independent authority. The

This was the major reason why prosecution was rejected after the Velvet Revolution and why public pro

In connection with the overthrow of the totalitarian communist regime the prosecution underwent a factu

Transformation of Prosecution into Public Prosecution in 1993

The fundamental change of the position and tasks of the prosecution, later renamed as public prosecuti

Public prosecution is thus regulated in the chapter devoted to the executive power which augurs its pers

This law was also subject to public interest in the public sphere. The Act on Public Prosecution (2002) is

Another significant turning point was coming into force the new Law on the Administrative Court No. 150

Following the establishment of special juvenile courts at regional courts under Law No. 48/1931, prosec