



Judicial Academy – organisational unit of the state, established in compliance with Act 6/2002 Sb. on Courts and Judges.

Besides qualification and lifelong education for specialist administration personnel, the Judicial Academy provides lifelong education for judges and prosecuting attorneys.



Number of Students:

Number of prosecuting attorneys in the
Czech Republic – 1,270

Number of judges 3,026, out of them 761
criminal ones.

On average, approximately 2,200 criminal
judges and prosecuting attorneys participate
in criminal seminars.



Council of Judicial Academe is responsible for the content of the education plan.

Sec. 130 par. 2) of Act on Courts and Judges:

The Council controls, on the specialist side, education programmes of the Judicial Academy. Especially, it sets the overall content of education programmes, syllabus of individual courses and principles of allocation of judicial trainees, judicial officers and other persons to courses. The Council consists of two representatives of the Supreme Court and two representatives of the Supreme Administrative Court, appointed and discharged by the chairpersons of these courts, further of two representatives of the Attorney's General Office appointed and discharged by the Attorney General, and of a chairperson, deputy chairperson and seven other members appointed and discharged by the Minister of Justice and chosen from judges, prosecuting attorneys, attorneys-at-law, notaries, court bailiffs, law faculty lecturers or other specialists. The Minister of Justice appoints the members of the Council so that the majority was made of judges and prosecuting attorneys.



Number of Courses

Within the field of criminal justice there are approximately 70 courses organized every year criminal judges and prosecuting attorneys (10 of these are three-days-long, 10 two-days-long and the rest is one-day courses).

The total number of courses for all target groups in a year is close to 1,000.

Vzdělávání soudců a státních zástupců

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Forensic field (exclusive medicine, psychology, sociology, extremism, economics and accounting, etc.) which is the topic of this conference, is represented by approximately **15 courses** on average.

It covers approximately 600 - 700 participants (some of them attending a few courses which finally results in the total number of approximately 400 – 500 participants a year).

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Education characteristics: motivation to study

It is necessary to say that the lifelong education within the judicial field in the Czech Republic is not obligatory.

Even if the law stipulates the obligation of judges to study (deepen their knowledge), the obligation is, in reality, unenforceable. So, it is necessary to say, that the participation in seminars organized by the Judicial Academy is voluntary.

In compliance with sec. 82 of Act on Courts and Judges, judges are responsible for their specialist knowledge necessary to carry out their work of a judge. Judges are obliged to, systematically, deepen their knowledge in specialized judicial and other fields necessary to exercise their work. To comply with this requirement, judges, besides self-study, participate especially in courses organized by the Judicial Academy or courts and universities.

In compliance with Act No. 283/1993 Sb. as amended, the following bodies are responsible for education of prosecuting attorneys: for Prosecutor General's Office, Prosecutor General's Office is responsible; High Prosecuting Attorney's Office – High Prosecuting Attorney's Office and Regional Prosecuting Attorney's Office are responsible for education of Prosecuting Attorneys of Regional Prosecuting Attorney's Offices and District Prosecuting Attorneys Offices.

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How up-to-date a topic of a seminar is, e.g. concerning number of addressed things (scene of crime and everything connected to it) or how interesting the seminar is (paint and pigments examination, examination of precious stones, etc.) or other its attractiveness (expert activities concerning civil engineering: construction accidents, quality of expert opinions, engineering construction supervision and others) influence motivation to participate in forensic-oriented seminars.

Topics of the seminars, unless the seminar is exclusively expert-field oriented, are for example (not a taxative list) : scene of crime, violent crime, drug-related crime, crime connected to traffic, public procurements, corruption (for example in connection to public procurements in civil engineering), explosions investigation and accidents investigation, property crime – fraud, theft, cybercrime, electronic evidence collection, etc.



Examples of particular courses
concentrating on contented-interrelated
units:



Expert opinions.

Tasks and importance of an expert, expert responsibility.

Methodology of expert examination. Experts in the frameworks of criminal proceedings. Expert opinions from the medical field, forensic pathology. Toxicology. Questions an expert is competent to answer.

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Example of a course that is only expert topics oriented, no interest in a particular part of criminal substantive law or procedural law:

Expert forensic examinations:



Forensic examination – identification of persons: fingerprints and international cooperation

Identification methods (concentration of fingerprints) and application in a judgement conviction of foreign courts – workshop lectured by the British:

Possibilities and limits of forensic anthropology concerning identification of unknown cadavers; portrait identification of live persons.



Elementary forensic knowledge 1st part :



Elementary forensic knowledge 2nd part:

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Currently, for example, we concentrate more intensively on:

Biomechanics - introduction to technical limits of forensic biomechanics in practice:

Calculation methods in forensic biomechanics – possibilities, limits, result evaluation. Identification of persons from video recordings. Casuistry - kinematics. Collection of evidence usable for forensic biomechanics at the scene of crime. Possibilities and limits of forensic pathology in relation to forensic biomechanics.

Use of recordings from CCTV cameras etc.

Forensic science and civil engineering: construction accidents; expert opinions quality and interrelated topics; construction engineering supervision and other topics.

Environment – illegal practices in waste management; protection – international trade with endangered species of animals and plants – regulation of trade, the CITES convention, categorization of endangered species, illegal activity methods.

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K hodnocení vzdělávacích akcí účastníky ...



Thank you for your attention!

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