

This thesis deals with the reporting of criminal offenses both in terms of individual and procedural criminal law, and from the point of view of the importance of this issue in criminology.

The thesis is divided into ten chapters.

The first chapter describes the role of reporting criminal offenses in criminal proceedings. In particular, it deals with the status of the procedure for initiating criminal prosecution in criminal proceedings. It then deals with the very aspects of the procedure for filing a crime report, in particular with crime reporting, its formalities, options in filing a criminal complaint, and procedures following the filing of a criminal complaint, while it points out the issue of imposing the act of closed file.

Chapter two highlights the rights of the complainant, the injured and the victim in connection with the reported crime. This chapter addresses issues with informing the injured person or victim at the point of crime reporting. Furthermore, this chapter deals with the right of the complainant to an effective investigation.

Chapter three deals with the benefits of crime reporting by its perpetrator as encompassed in the Criminal Code.

Chapter four addresses the issue of misuse of the criminal reporting system, especially the possible ways of system abuse and the responsibility for misuse of criminal reporting in the form of criminal liability for the criminal offense of false accusation and liability for harm caused by misuse of a criminal complaint.

Chapter five divides the reporting obligation in the Czech legal order into a general notification duty and a special notification duty of the state authorities. In addition, this chapter focuses on the collision of mandatory medical confidentiality and reporting obligations.

Chapter six focuses on latent crime and related concepts. It further emphasizes the importance of latent criminality and also refers to addressing the shortcomings of official statistics with regard to latent crime.

Chapter seven deals with research in latent crime, focusing on research in victimology and self-reporting. It also summarizes findings from research carried out in the Czech Republic.

Chapter eight describes the latent features of the following types of crime: juvenile delinquency, sexual criminality, cybercrime, domestic violence, corruption, and drug crime.

Chapter nine summarizes the importance of crime reporting in criminology. It also deals with factors influencing citizens' decisions on whether or not to report an offense, and the effect of citizens' willingness to report offenses on the development of crime.

Chapter ten highlights the role of the victim in offense reporting. This chapter outlines the issue of secondary victimization, where the law enforcement authorities form its source; it answers the question of how the victim perceives the need to report a crime, why victims do not report a crime, and why a crime is not reported immediately after the event. Additionally, the chapter addresses the principles of dealing with the victim of a reported crime. This chapter also highlights the issue of fake victimization syndrome. In conclusion, it focuses on the value of victimology in criminal law, in particular on the private prosecution systems and the victim's consent to criminal prosecution.