

**CHARLES UNIVERSITY**

**Faculty of Law**

Anastasija Levina

**Criminalistics Study of Crime Victims  
(Criminalistics Victimology)**

Diploma thesis

Abstract

The Supervisor of Diploma thesis: Prof. JUDr. Jan Musil, CSc.

Department of Criminal Law

Date of elaboration of Diploma thesis (closing the manuscript): 03. 05. 2023

## **Criminalistics Study of Crime Victims (Criminalistics Victimology)**

### **Abstract**

This diploma thesis addresses the issue of Criminalistics Victimology, in other words Criminalistics Study of Crime Victims. It provides a brief insight into what victimology and criminalistic victimology is; whether (and how) we can determine who is a potential victim and what factors increase this risk; what types of victims there are and what is the difference between the victim described in the Act on Victims of Crime and in Criminal Procedure Code. It also discusses purely legislative regulation. In the context of the Czech Republic, it conducts a historical excursus about how it was regulated before the adoption of Act No. 45/2013 Coll., on Victims of Crime, and gives an insight into the systematics of this Act and what it regulates. It provides information on the most important regulations governing the position of the victim in the international field. This thesis also provides insight into the analogous legislation of the Slovak Republic.

The question of criminalistic traces is also addressed: in what categories and subcategories they can be divided; what their meaning is both in general and in close relation to the victim. There can exist situations when the victim is the only source of evidence and information about the crime. The thesis deals with this issue as well, talking about the three most common methods (interrogation, confrontation, recognition) used to obtain the necessary information from the victim. It also addresses the question of what the relationship between the victim and the offender may be and who may ultimately be more responsible for the crime that has taken place.

This thesis also outlines the issue of false accusations and the credibility of statements, with more emphasis on false accusations of sexual offenses. It also addresses the opposite problem, namely secondary victimisation. It shows what secondary victimisation can consist of, who has the most power to secondary victimise, and what prejudices and stereotypes persist in a professional society and the general public. This thesis also tries to outline how secondary victimisation could be minimised. It also mentions non-governmental, non-profit institutions helping victims in the Czech Republic.

Key words: criminalistics, victimology, victim