

## **Abstract**

The presented master's thesis discusses the branch principles of civil procedure and their application in the process of evidence. Legal principles serve as the foundation of every legal field and represent the fundamental measure for the interpretation and application of legal norms. Evidence is a crucial area of civil procedural law because it is only through the process of evidence during judicial proceedings that the basic purpose of objective law, which is the protection of its subjects, is expressed. The question of procedural principles is a common subject of debate in relation to the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code and the potential future form of a new Civil Procedure Code. Since these principles influence the nature of different types of proceedings, they are often the subject of examination in terms of their significance for a specific type of proceeding.

The aim of this thesis is to evaluate the function of procedural principles in civil proceedings. While the primary focus of my research is their impact on evidence, an adequate interpretation of them cannot be provided without considering their influence on the entire course of proceedings, including pre-proceedings processes and their expression in court decisions.

Another objective of this thesis is to provide a comprehensive explanation of the relationship between individual principles with each other and their impact on evidence. Since these principles do not exist in a legal vacuum, I also examine their relationship with the principles of the right to a fair trial, with which they are often intertwined or even mistakenly identified.

The thesis is divided into three basic parts. In the first part, I focus on evidence itself, its subject matter, and the individual phases of evidence. The reason for including evidence in this thesis is the fact that these principles manifest themselves in various phases of evidence, and I consider this approach to be the most comprehensive way to describe them. This section defines the subject of evidence and the aforementioned individual phases of evidence.

In the next chapter, I attempt to characterize five pairs of branch principles that collectively form the basis of every legal process. I particularly strive to describe their mutual relationship and their influence on the process of evidence.

The last chapter is dedicated to selected principles of the right to a fair trial, which play a significant role in the process of evidence.