

ABSTRACT

Title **Efficiency of Joint Inquiry of Special Case Inquiry Officials and Public Prosecutors in accordance with the Special Case Investigation Act B.E.2547**

Field **Politics**

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The purposes of this study were to examine principles and discover problems of joint inquiry of special case inquiry officials and the public prosecutor as prescribed by the Special Case Investigation Act B.E.2547, and to find out solutions for the efficiency in joint inquiry.

The study revealed that there were many problems of and difficulties in joint inquiry practices of special case inquiry officials and the public prosecutor. For example, the ambiguous provisions of the law, the different opinions about the case of the public prosecutor and special case inquiry officials, the attitudes toward working in team, and the number of special cases that the public prosecutor's partaking in inquiry is required.

The author's recommendations for resolving the aforementioned problems are as follows. It is needed to revise the rules and procedures of joint inquiry by prescribing precise authority and duty of the public prosecutor in case that inquiry opinions of special case inquiry officials and the public prosecutor are contradicted. For the efficiency in inquiry, Section 32 of the Special Case Investigation Act B.E.2547 should be amended by providing that the public prosecutor's partaking in inquiry is required only the actual critical or complicated special case and that the public prosecutor may be appointed to be a special case consultant for the typical special case in accordance with Section 30 of the Special Case Investigation Act B.E.2547. In addition, the public prosecutor who joins the inquiry of special case inquiry officials should be designated as a member of the public prosecutor team that will make a decision to issue a prosecution or a non-prosecution order for that case.