

Summary

This dissertation analyses public-law coordination contracts in Czech law. It aims to provide a systematic classification of these contracts and an evaluation of the substantive and procedural rules governing such contracts, while duly reflecting any applicable domestic and foreign literature and the case law of the Supreme Administrative Court.

The thesis is divided into several chapters. Chapter One outlines a brief description of public-law contracts and the basic classification thereof. Chapter Two then focuses on a detailed analysis of public-law coordination contracts, primarily their division into normative and service contracts, further divided into obligational contracts and other contracts which serve as a means for the parties to associate and, as applicable, attain a particular common goal.

The following five chapters reflect the rules governing public-law contracts in the Administrative Code. Consequently, Chapter Three deals with the issue of executing (entering into) public-law contracts, Chapter Four is devoted to disputes from such contracts, Chapters Five and Six analyse defects which render such contracts illegal and null and void, and Chapter Seven focuses on expiration or termination of such contracts. Despite the fact that the law applies to all public-law contracts without any differences, there are individual provisions which contain special rules for coordination contracts. At the same time, the above-mentioned chapters devote special attention primarily to those issues which have been treated insufficiently by jurisprudence, or entirely neglected.

The next twelve chapters elaborate on the individual contracts which the author classifies as public-law coordination contracts, in the order of precedence corresponding to their classification provided in Chapter Two.

The thesis has been drafted using the analytical approach and, consequently, its main characteristics are a systematic overview of the public-law coordination contracts and a critical view of the analysed issues. Using methodologically correct procedures, the dissertation addresses a number of interpretation problems, offers more suitable alternatives to already adopted solutions and, as the case may be, presents *de lege ferenda* proposals to the legislator. The most important issues are reiterated in the Conclusion which forms the final part of the dissertation.