

The master thesis's topic are obstructions connected with the execution of the right to information, both by obligated entities as well as by information requestors. The right to information is a political right anchored in the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms and also in the international contracts stipulating human rights. Its definition is relatively wide, but not unlimited, because next to it from constitutional order flow other rights, freedoms or legitimate national interests, with which the right to information can be in conflict. In particular, it is concerning the law on protecting privacy or the national interest for protecting secret information, whose disclosure could endanger the national safety. The right to information can collide with other rights, freedoms or interests, therefore can be rightfully restricted and it is possible not to provide the requested information. However, such a restriction has to be anchored in the law and must be proportional and essential to the protection of rights and freedom of others, national safety, public safety, protection of public health and morals in a democratic society. In reality, the right to information is restricted also for reasons unforeseen by the law. The right to information is nonetheless incorrectly executed even in cases of some requestors for information, who instead of ascertaining their political right rather use it to cause conflict with an obligated entity.

In this thesis, there is firstly explained the content of the right to the information and means for its legitimate restrictions. Next, there are described means of obstructions of obligated entities demonstrated in the case-based reasoning from experience. Based on the data gained from annual reports of obligated entities, an analysis of obstructions of bound entities was performed. Then, there are depicted the means of information requestors, especially if it concerns a bullying administration of the right to information. Considering the common tendencies to abuse the right or power for obstruction by the bound entities and information requestors, there is a special chapter related to this phenomenon. This is then followed by a description of the legal means of protection against obstructions *de lege lata*. This is linked to proposals of other needed legal means *de lege ferenda*, which arise mainly from unrealised legislative governmental intentions and from foreign legal modifications.