

## **Abstract**

The main topic of this paper is freedom of expression and its limits in liberal democracy from the point of view of political philosophy. First of all, the author explores the functions that freedom of expression has in society and its significance in European history beginning in Ancient Greece. Subsequently, the text focuses on all possible approaches to its limitation, two of which are identified as relevant for the case of liberal democracy. These approaches, represented by John Stuart Mill and Joel Feinberg, are closely connected and can be (and usually are) applied together. Therefore, after a detailed analysis of both, a singular assessing principle is created, which makes it possible to evaluate particular cases and tell if the limits of freedom of speech (acceptable in liberal democracy) were transgressed or not. The final principle of political philosophy is then applied to the case of the dissolution of the Workers' party by The Supreme Administrative Court. The author thoroughly examines both the political activities of the party itself and the method followed by the court when deciding the sentence. Afterwards, these two methods (the law and the political philosophy one) are compared, which helps to highlight both their similarities and differences. In both cases, the activity of the Workers' party is assessed as incompatible with the values of liberal democracy and its dissolution is proved to be justified.