

The aim of this study is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the applicability of the exceptions of vertical (in-house) and horizontal cooperation among contracting authorities within the framework of public procurement law. For this purpose is in the thesis used descriptively analytic approach, which included the valid legislation of public procurement Czech Republic, as well as the relevant directives of European Union, although the focus of the thesis was based on the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union.

The thesis is structured into five chapters. The first chapter discusses the legislative framework of the European Union and the Czech Republic. The second chapter focuses on the basic principles of public procurement law. The third chapter deals with basic concepts and terminology of public procurement law.. The fourth chapter is divided into two major parts. The first part focuses on various factors related to the use of the exemption of vertical cooperation between contracting authorities (participation of private capital in the person of the supplier and contracting authority; the fulfillment of the control criterion and activity criterion; various forms of this exception). The second part is concentrated on the use of exception of horizontal cooperation between contracting authorities. The fifth chapter deals with specific situations that should be subsumed under the exception of cooperation between between entities within the public sector in connection with judgments *Asemfo* and *DCC*.

The contribution of this thesis can be seen in the processing of the present topic in its breadth, because in the Czech Republic has not been the subject comprehensively elaborated, although the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, as well as the professional community within the European Union, had been studied since 1999, when was given the *Teckal* judgment. In relation with the adoption of new legislation on public procurement in Czech republic, which includes new provisions on this exemption, is this a contemporary response to the need for interpretation of those provisions.