## Abstract

The thesis deals with atypical forms of employment, from their definition, through legal regulation to their use in practice. Atypical employment is a highly topical issue in labour law. This is confirmed by the development in the European Union countries, where an increasingly clear shift from the typical employment relationship model to atypical forms of employment can be observed. Atypical employment can be a tool to promote higher employment rate, flexible adaptation to the requirements of the labour market and reconciliation of work and family life.

The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters systematically divided into subchapters, and a conclusion. The first chapter deals with the development of labour law in the Czech Republic. The second chapter deals with labour law in the sense of its concept, subject and position in the legal system. The core part of the thesis is its third chapter, which deals with selected atypical forms of employment regulated by the Czech legal system. It analyses agreements on work performed outside the employment relationship, temporary assignment, agency employment, temporary employment, part-time work, job sharing and performing work from home. After an assessment of atypical forms of employment, considerations are presented on the possibilities for their further development. In the third chapter, special attention is focused on agreements on work performed outside the employment relationship, which is a traditional Czech legal institute whose emergence is related to the economic needs of Czechoslovakia in the socialist era. Against the background of the contemporary context, the author of the thesis analyses the development of agreements on work performed outside the employment relationship in the Czechoslovak and Czech legal order.

The thesis draws on a wide range of different sources, in addition to legislation and case law, such as a number of non-periodical publications and scholarly articles or the daily press. Descriptive, analytical, historical and partly comparative methods have been used to process them.