

This thesis centers on administrative delicts against public order. The author presents an analysis of the current laws on administrative delicts in the Czech legal system, compares them with the original legislation on administrative delicts, outlines the reasons for the necessary reform, which was made with effect from 1 July 2017, when Act No. 200/1990 Sb., on administrative delicts, was replaced by Act No. 250/2016 Sb., on liability for administrative delicts and proceedings thereon, and Act No. 251/2016 Sb., on certain administrative delicts. The paper further defines the subject of legislation and the systematics of these laws, the concept of an administrative delict, the elements of an administrative delict, its subsidiarity to a criminal offence and the conditions of liability for administrative delicts for natural persons, legal entities and entrepreneurs. Subsequently, the author lays down the general characteristics of the elements of administrative delicts against public order and the possibilities of administrative punishment, attempts to explain the vague legal concept of public order and traces its occurrence in individual laws. The focus of the work lies in a detailed analysis of the individual constituent elements of administrative delicts against public order, which are listed in Section 5 of Act No. 251/2016 Sb., on certain administrative delicts. For each element, the author specifies the object, the types of conduct that fulfill the objective aspect, the possible forms of culpability and the requirements imposed on a special subject. A crucial theme of this part is also case law. The author dissects substantive as well as procedural aspects, reflects on the specifics of administrative delict proceedings, lists typical forms of proceedings and decisions and deals with the registration of administrative delicts, which newly allows monitoring of recidivism and more effective punishment of offenders. The paper evaluates the data collected by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, analyses the frequency of individual administrative delicts and punishments, and finally considers the possibilities of punishing other phenomena that can threaten or disturb public order.