

about several common misconceptions regarding monitoring a cell phone, Next, cell towers and principles of their operation including its capacities are described. The third chapter provides an overview of the wireless telephone system, outlines how it is interfaced with plain old telephone system, and specifies how location registers and roaming work. The fourth chapter describes the process of making a phone call including registration of a phone call and the process of connecting to another phone.

After the general introduction of how cellular phone networks works, the author devotes chapters five and six to summarize which types of cell phone location data can determine the location of a cell phone and up to which degree, explains what information can be derived from cell detail records, and points out which key issues of call detail records need to be treated with special attention.

The next two chapters are very practical. Chapter seven provides the reader with advice on how to obtain call detail records and cell tower records and gives special instructions for collecting the data through a subpoena as well as from the opposing party during the discovery process. Chapter eight describes manners in which cell phone location is presented at courts and suggests the best practice for creating maps of coverage areas for the jury.

Last three chapters are devoted to specific problems related to cell phone location. Chapter nine is getting more technical than previous chapters. It depicts manners in which a cell phone could get located on the basis of call detail record analysis, including possible obstacles of such analysis. The chapter highlights how information could get misinterpreted.

Chapter ten describes a method called drive testing that is used by telephone companies to determine coverage of their network and suggests how data from such test drives could be used as evidence in locating a cell phone. Chapter eleven focuses on “precision location” data and illustrates constraints of such data. The final, twelfth chapter outlines how the emergency 911 system can locate a phone.

In general, the book is a good start for anyone who wants to grasp the very basics of how cell phone location works and how it can be used and well presented as evidence at court. The author also comes up with practical advice on how to obtain and analyze certain types of data. The book is especially practical for American audience as it set in the context of the U. S. law. Readers should also note that commercially available location based services that primarily use an Internet connection for localizing a phone are not described in the book.

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Prague Law Working Papers Series No III/2017 – New issue of Charles University in Prague Faculty of Law Research Papers

The new issue of Prague Law Faculty’s open source electronic periodical offers a set of working papers on various topics. The following provides a general outline of their content. Their full versions can be downloaded free of charge from <http://www.prf.cuni.cz>

Václav Šmejkal contributed an article titled **Comparing CJEU Approaches to Clashes of Social Partners’ Collective Bargaining with Internal Market Freedoms and Competition Rules**. His paper builds on the fact that the EU Court of Justice (CJEU) approach to solving cases of clashes of collective bargaining with the freedoms of the internal market is noticeably different from how the same Court resolves clashes of collective bargaining with the rules of economic competition. This difference has been the subject of disputes before the CJEU, but to date it persists despite the tensions that it raises

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due its practical consequences. The problem lies in the fact that while the CJEU is very accommodating towards the collective bargaining process in antitrust cases, it is strikingly unfriendly in cases involving the freedoms of the internal market. In them, the CJEU constantly assesses the exercise of the fundamental right to collective bargaining and action as a possible exception to the freedoms of movement that could only be justified by an overriding reason in public interest provided its defence passes the strict proportionality test. The paper examines whether such a different approach is legally justified and concludes that the real problem lays not so much in the diversity of approaches as such, but in how deep and significant this difference is. In the end, the study seeks to offer a solution that would remove this sharp contradiction and the socio-political tensions that are caused by it.

Olga Sovová analysed in her paper the **Current Research Issues in Regarding Health as a Fundamental Human Right**. Health is considered a fundamental human right that is the basis for the exercise of other human rights and is essential for a dignified life. An effective system of health care provision is a crucial institution within a society, one which carries the same significance as the justice and democratic political system. The paper examines the right to health as a basic human right and points out, that the topical issues are resolved by legal practice and case-law, but not by the doctrine. The right to health does not only concern the provision of health care, but also the human right when seeking health services not to become a mere faceless object within a system administered by the state or by other authorities. The paper explores the right to health as a fundamental human entitlement, the specific character of which is determined by the boundaries of the legal regulations and interpretations of all fundamental human rights, together with economic and cultural rights.

Nelly Arakelyan treated the issue of **Contemporary Challenges in Protection of Human Dignity of a Human Embryo**. In the article she discusses the issue of protection of dignity of a human embryo. Human dignity as a directly applicable category may serve for the purpose of defining the status of human embryo. Human dignity has a unique feature in accordance with which it expands its application to human being at the very first stage of its development, when he is still an embryo, including creation of an embryo by in vitro fertilization and does not end by the death of the person. She analyzes the existing international documents on human embryos discusses the right of a human embryo to development as a way how to protect the dignity of a human embryo. In her conclusion she maintains that any usage of the embryos should be possible only in case of protection of their further development hence new right can be declared: right of a human embryo to development. Moreover the right to development of a human embryo should prevail over the sole right to autonomy of the parents and over their right to parenthood.

Petr Agha contributed a paper titled **Un-doing Law - Public Art as Contest over Meanings**. His text explores the relationship of symbolic, performative and discursive exchange in the public sphere and the effect it has on the practices and processes of cultural and legal signification. He proposes to consider the mutually interdependent relationality between law and (public) art, understood as a contest over meanings, modes of interpretation and knowledge-production, with an eye to examining how artistic activities contribute to ongoing legal, political and cultural discussions in society. This paper considers in particular whether and how street art, graffiti art and performance art can produce new concepts and ideas, and whether they are able to re-shape existing symbolic, legal and political boundaries by first producing new (symbolic) spaces and secondly reinterpreting existing ones. Street art tends to invite people to suspend, or at least modulate, their perception of the world by way of creating a dialogue and transactions between people, ideas and their environments. Through street art, connections among city inhabitants are established, so that no longer is the passer-by detached without a sense of belonging, navigating through their city without meaningful interaction.

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