

## Summary

The master's degree thesis "Spanish Model of Asymmetric Regionalism: An Analysis" deals with the concept of political-administrative division of a state, which has been typical of the Kingdom of Spain. The master's degree thesis aims to profoundly analyze all the substantial aspects of this unique type of inner arrangement of a state, namely in broader (above all in legal, in historical and in political) relations.

When elaborating on the topic I drew on Czech and English monographic literature (this applies both to the theoretical and to the historical part of the thesis) and on topical wordings of Spanish legal regulations; I also made use of various sources, as e.g. of professional articles online, of relevant judicial decisions, or of notes I made in Spain at lectures on Spanish constitutional law.

The thesis consists of three chapters which are further divided into subchapters. In the initial theoretical chapter attention is paid to the typology of states according to their inner arrangement. The concepts such as confederation, federation, unitary state or regional state are explained here.

The second chapter provides the overview of historical development of Spain (or, more exactly, of Iberian Peninsula) from the first settlements up to the adoption of the Spanish Constitution of 1978. The emphasis is first of all on the position of regions in each described epoch, respectively.

The gist of the thesis lies in the largest third chapter which analyzes autonomous communities arising at the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s. After short general characteristic of the Spanish political system the thesis focuses on *comunidades autónomas*: the thesis examines the way they are anchored in the Constitution, describes the process of forming of particular regions and scrutinizes the statutes of autonomy; it mentions the basics of the institutional structure of autonomous communities. The comparative interpretation is complemented with the factographic summary of all the autonomous communities and cities.

The thesis is concluded with a brief summary of (dis)advantages of the Spanish model of asymmetric regionalism; subsequently the thesis endeavours to give answers to the questions: what progress has this concept since the transition to democracy enjoyed and why has been this concept viable and more or less successful.