

The main aim of this thesis is the comparison of approaches to integration of foreigners at the local level in Prague and Barcelona. The author also wants to find out if the policies applied in Barcelona are transferable to the Czech environment. The thesis is based on selected concepts focused on the integration of foreigners into the host society (classical typology of national integration models or integration models based on psychological aspects by Berry) and its components included on the definition of migration and integration policy (Baršová, Barša 2005; Penninx 2016; Bosswick, Heckman 2006 and others).

Due to the nature of the work, a qualitative method of research was selected, consisting on the analysis of secondary sources (expert studies, annual reports, governmental and municipal policies, statistical sources). In addition, semi-structured interviews were held with representatives of local governments in Prague and Barcelona.

Local integration policies are created in a specific context of the state. The work is also an outline of the migratory history of the Czech Republic and Spain, the institutional provision of migration and integration policies at individual administrative levels (national, regional, local) and their development.

It has been found that the city of Barcelona has a strong position in the decentralized system of governance of Spain, and speaks strongly about the status of foreigners in its territory. While the City of Prague rather implements national integration policies. The approaches of cities to the integration of foreigners are also related to the historical and cultural background of society.

Cities have an important role to play in integrating newly arrived foreigners into society, sharing examples of good practice abroad. The work confirmed the assumption that the City of Barcelona is more experienced in integration policies than the capital city of Prague (awards and international projects). However, both cities can inspire each other.