

## **Annotation**

The study deals with Czech-German economic relations during 1991 – 2016, viewed from the perspective of the theory of asymmetrical dyads. The Czech-German relationship can be perceived as asymmetrical on the basis of inequality between the political-economic possibilities of Czech Republic (CR) – the weaker and Germany – the stronger. Despite this, there are many common aspects such as foreign policy orientation and the nature of the economy. CR and Germany are in many respects compatible with each other and economically complementary. They have similar culture, are geographically close and there are many transactions between them. At the same time, they are connected by a common past and by overcoming conflicts issues. Despite many qualities of Czech-German relationship, the Czech side has traditionally addressed securing its security, freedom and prosperity. After the fall of the “Iron Curtain”, Germany engaged in the political-economic transformation of Czechoslovakia/Czech Republic, which turned into a democratic system with market-oriented economy. The development of Czech-German economic relations for the CR meant chance for economic growth, access to technology and, within the framework of business cooperation, to global markets, in addition to the identical institutional context of NATO and the EU. The economic importance of Germany for the CR has grown considerably; Germany has become the CR’s most important trading partner. However, asymmetry, as well as conflicting potential, remains evident in the Czech-German economic relations. They are reflected for instance in the economic convergence of CR and Germany or in the attitude towards the euro. The last chapter explores digitalization and indicates how Czech-German economic relations can develop further. This phenomenon has the potential to relativize the asymmetry of the Czech Republic and Germany and contribute to the transformation of Czech-German economic cooperation to a higher quality level.