

Subject of my diploma thesis is typology of quasi-states. I primarily clarify and explain the definition of sovereign states. After that I focus on the definition of quasi-state, which is in its fundamentals a deviation from a sovereign state. I define four basic categories of quasi-states based on analysis of international community during the active presence of UN, which reflect missing attributes of gregariousness at individual quasi-states. These are not meeting the geographical (experiential) characteristics of gregariousness, partial limitations or full absence of internal sovereignty, partial limitations or full absence of external sovereignty or limitation of both internal and external sovereignty. I section these four categories into further subcategories. These break up the quasi-states according specific characteristics in given subcategories. There is a general description of characteristical trait at each subcategory that belong into the subcategory. Subsequently brief analytical case studies are being produced for each subcategory. Their objective is to clarify specific traits of each subcategory and substantiate the presumed typology

I conclude that in the times of UN we can witness steep growth of sovereign states, which have been very weak already at the time of its establishment. This resulted in its incapability to control efficiently its internal affairs and suppress secesionistick attempts on its territory. As a consequence significant number of quasi-states have been established especially during the period of decolonization of Sub-saharian Africa, Asia and downfall of USSR. I lay down a hypotesis in my diploma thesis that the individual quasi-states are a heterogeneous group of political units. I assume that this hypotesis was confirmed by the documented typology and case studies. The typology reflects causes triggering off the fact that many quasi-states can't be considered fully sovereign states.