

Abstract

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to analyse a perspective of acquiring an independence of Iraqi Kurdistan. With an application of normative theories of secession a first objective of the thesis is to prove that independence demands from leaders of Iraqi Kurdistan are really justified and that an autonomous region really meets the requirements of normative theories and so it is entitled to the secession. Subsequently, in order to find out the perspective of acquiring the independence of this autonomous unit in relations to selected regional and international political agents, the thesis applies a theory of Milena Sterio, American professor of law. This theory emphasizes the role of 'greatpowers' in a process of achieving the independence of states. The theory of Milena Strio is based on a precondition that a political unit trying to acquire its independence will not be successful in its aim until it gets an approval from the most powerful regional and international political agents. In order to come to a conclusion, it was necessary to look at a stand of the eight most important regional and international superpowers to this issue of the independence of Iraqi Kurdistan. The thesis also deals with a character of a recognition regime of states. It points out the current recognition of states is understood as a *ad hoc* political act dependent on a discretion of each state, which in a case of Iraqi Kurdistan can be a considerable obstacle. Except for foreign policy, the thesis also deals with the political situation in the autonomous region itself, trying to highlight that the region in reality is not so politically and territorially unified as it seems. This is also a factor which complicates the potential acquiring of the independence.