

Annotation

The bachelor thesis "*The corruption rate in the Czech Republic: Government's political solutions in 2010-2017*" deals with anti-corruption policy at the governmental level. The first part pays attention to corruption from a theoretical point of view. The analytical part focuses on the activities of governments in the fight against corruption as well as on the development of Corruption Perception Index (CPI) in the monitored period. During years 2010-2017 there were four governments in the Czech Republic, including two caretaker ones. Jan Fischer's government did not explicitly determine anti-corruption policy objectives, so they acted according to current need. Caretaker government of Jiří Rusnok acted similarly, because in addition this cabinet lost vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. In contrast to it, the government of Petr Nečas called itself "*A Coalition of Budgetary Responsibility, the Rule of Law and the Fight against Corruption*". Corruption has been one of the main topics of the Coalition Agreement and the Government's Program Statement, on which were based two anti-corruption strategies. Although the government managed to meet only five priority anti-corruption objectives, the following governments, in particular the government of Bohuslav Sobotka, continued to fulfill others goals. The government of Bohuslav Sobotka then created its own Government Anti-Corruption Conception divided into several Action Plans for individual years. The activities of Nečas's and Sobotka's government were favorably reflected in the outcome of the Corruption Perception Index in 2015, where the Czech Republic experienced a significant improvement over the past years. However, the positive trend was not maintained over the next two years, because other key anti-corruption measures have not been approved yet.