

## **Annotation**

This diploma thesis deals with the foster care for a temporary period. It examines how the legislation of this problematic has changed since the reform in 2013 and how it is delivered into practice. The qualitative approach has been chosen for this research, using the primary and secondary data likewise. The primary data has been collected via semistructured interviews with three groups of respondents: the employees of OSPOD (the child's social and legal protection institutions in the foster care system), workers of nonprofit organization dealing with the foster care for a temporary period and parents for a temporary period. The respondents have been enquired with the questions based on the reviewed literature and articles. The whole system of the foster care for a temporary period, including its incorporation in legislation, is described in the text. The mentioned 2013 reform, important for the legislation too, is described as well. The theory of street-level bureaucracy and the theory of child development creates the academic basis for this thesis. The author first explains the implementation of the policy of the foster care for a temporary period, meaning the current setting and its real functioning. The biggest barriers for the accomplishment of the reform ambitions are mentioned together with the related problems of the foster care for a temporary period in practice. The findings of the foreign policies of the foster care for a temporary period for the comparison purposes are imparted. The results and findings of this diploma thesis are stated in the text directly and summarized in the conclusion.