

## **Abstract**

Název: Rodinná politika ve Španělsku

Title: Family policy in Spain

Klíčová slova: rodina, legislativní nástroje, ekonomické nástroje

Key words: family, legislative instruments, economic instruments

### **Abstract**

The main objective of this thesis titled "*Family Policy in Spain*" is a detailed description of the Spanish family policy and its various instruments, both legislative and economic, all this by means of insertion current Spanish family policy into the historical context, together with a characterization of major demographic indicators and specific institutes of the Spanish family law.

This thesis is divided into five chapters, which are then systematized into individual subchapters. The first chapter is titled *Family policy* and is divided into four chapters, whose names reveal their actual content. The chapter deals with the basic definition of this concept, its specification in the Spanish constitution and characteristics of its main aims. There are also definition of the concept of the family as the basic building unit of society and explanation of its relevance and basic functions it performs discussed in this chapter.

The second chapter is devoted to particular demographic indicators relating to family policy, namely fertility, birth-rate, mortality, life expectancy, marriage and divorce. The last part of this chapter describes the various factors affecting the demographic development in Spain.

The third chapter focuses on the historical development of family policy in Spain and is divided into two subchapters corresponding to the two characterized time periods that are separated by the year 1975 as the year in which there was a transition from the dictatorship of General Francisco Franco to democracy. The last part of the second subsection is devoted to the most important social and political factors affecting family policy in the second half of the 70's for which I consider feminist movements, family organizations and some political parties.

The fourth chapter describes three specific institutes of Spanish family law, which deserve special attention for its importance, as well as for its interestingness,

because if we tried to find similar legislation in the Czech legal order, then we would have failed. This refers to same-sex marriage, unmarried cohabitation, and the institute of so-called extended family.

The fifth and as well final chapter characterizes the various instruments of family policy, which are separated into three main groups, namely the legislative instruments, economic instruments and services for families with children in which the institutional care for preschool children, its different types and support program for families in emergency situations are described.

The subchapter bearing the title *Legislative instruments* is, besides the merit of People's Party (*Partido Popular* - PP) in the development of family policy, devoted to the two regulations, which I consider to be very important for the purposes of this work - the Law No. 39/1999 on the harmonization of work and family life and the Law No. 40/2003 on the protection of extended families.

The part bearing the title *Economic instruments* is divided into two sections called *Tax instruments* and *Financial instruments*.

While describing the fiscal instruments of family policy, I focused mainly on measures of support of extended families, which include discount on property tax, property transfer and reduction of the fee for registering a new car.

Among the financial instruments of family policy I included the institutes of maternity, paternity and parental leave, child-birth grant, maternity grant and parental allowance for child care and I elaborately described these institutes in the suitably named chapters.

In conclusion of this work I turn my attention to the deficiencies, which I see in the system of Spanish family policy. I refer to small amount of funds that is in Spain invested to the social security system and specifically to the support of families. Another drawback is the continuing low proportion of women in the labor market and the last problem to which the Spanish lawmakers should focus is declining birth rate in this country. The issues mentioned above are analyzed using the comparison of the relevant data with other countries of the European Union.