

The aim of the work is to present the contemporary history and history of the statehood of the Republic of San Marino, to show the specificity of this small state, political and systemic issues, to analyze legal solutions and characterize individual authorities and institutions along with the historical background, and to analyze the evolution of the political system of San Marino after 1945, indicating the processes of continuity and change of individual elements, and also to show relations with the only neighbour, the Italian Republic. The work is divided into six chapters. The first chapter describes the history of San Marino from the earliest times and the founding of the small community by St. Marinus, through the turbulent times of the Middle Ages and modern times, up to 1945, the end of World War II. The second chapter discusses the period from 1945 and the takeover of power by the communists in coalition with the socialists, through the coup in Rovereta, changes in the ruling coalitions in the following decades, outlines relations with the Italian Republic and the most important international organizations, up to 2013 and the rejection in a referendum of the commencement of San Marino's accession procedures to the European Union. The third chapter describes the constitutional regulations, the uniqueness of the laws and the specificity of the legal order resulting from history and tradition. The fourth chapter deals with the most important state body of San Marino, the parliament, its historical genesis, organization and functioning, the electoral system, the legislative process, the adoption of the budget, as well as analyzes the party system and discusses the most important political groups. The next, fifth chapter is a characteristic of the two-person office of the head of state, which is unique on a global scale, its origins, the method of election and the scope of competences, and also presents the government of the Republic, its organization, functioning, competences held, responsibility and subordinate committees. Chapter six describes the San Marino judiciary, its main institutions and structure, and also presents the institutions of direct democracy, such as the referendum, the legislative initiative and the Arengo instance specific to San Marino, as well as discussing the local government of the Republic, its territorial division and local authority and the scope of its competences.