

## Summary

The question of the relevance of the monarchy's *raison d'être* in the 21<sup>st</sup> century has become the subject of debate over the democratic nature of having a constitutional monarch performing mostly ceremonial tasks, as in the case of Sweden. The current reigning king, Carl XVI Gustaf, has been equipped with only formal powers. Furthermore, he has been deprived of even the most basic powers, such as acting as the commander-in-chief or naming a candidate for prime minister.

The main research purpose of this dissertation is to present the process of eviscerating the mechanisms of the monarchy after 1809, and to show its new role in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, in relation to the actors of horizontal and vertical division of power in the Swedish political system. The main research question posed in this work is: how did the institution of the monarchy of the Kingdom of Sweden from 1809 to 2019 affect the operation of the various segments of power in the horizontal (legislative, executive and judicial branches), as well as in the vertical (regional and local government bodies) system. The hypothesis of the dissertation is that, despite the legal constraints that emerged as a result of the systemic changes in Sweden from 1809 to 2019, the royal power continues to be a significant element of the state's political system and noticeably affects the political activity of the subjects that constitute the components of the horizontal and vertical division of power.

The paper additionally poses six auxiliary questions and formulates six hypotheses. The work is divided into seven chapters, including a theoretical chapter. The main content of the work is contained in four chapters, which analyse the relationship of the monarch with the executive, legislative, judicial and local government in the years 1809-1914, 1915-1945, 1946-1973 and 1974-2019. The dissertation was prepared using the following set of research methods: the method of institutional-legal analysis, the method of analysis and criticism of the works of Swedish authorities, the method of analysis and criticism of the literature, and the comparative method. The dissertation addresses the concept of modern monarchy, the role of the head of state in the parliamentary-cabinet system, and considers the similarities and differences between the republican and monarchical head of state.

The results obtained in the work showed that during the aforementioned period, the monarch's position with regard to horizontal and vertical power weakened. Despite the loss of hard power, the monarch of Sweden still possesses soft power, which he tries to use in reference to state affairs and in his relations with Swedish society.

