

Abstract

This bachelor deals with an ethnic and religious conflict which divided in recent years the society of Northern Ireland into two irreconcilable communities. The negotiations brokered by the Irish and the British governments between major political parties in Northern Ireland in the late 90s opened space for a new phase of the peace process which ended in the signing-up of the Good Friday Agreement. The Agreement enabled to set a government and for the second time to reiterate the devolution suspended in 1974 because of the 1969 violent clashes. This work analyses a ten-year-long development in the province after 1998 underlying the political situation, the accomplishment of the peace process and the convergence of the population. Treating the operation of the new institutions based on the cooperation within Northern Ireland, between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland and between the Irish and the British governments, in the centre of the attention there is a decommissioning process which has split up considerably political participants and Northern Irish society and has prevented for a long time from dealing a compromise. Among the other issues is to impose the reform of the police service and the review of the criminal justice system, to contribute to reconciliation of the population of Northern Ireland and recognition of the equality of rights and victims support. The objective of this work is to find out the impact of the Good Friday Agreement on the development in Northern Ireland and uncover whether the commitments have been fulfilled.