

## **Abstract – anglický jazyk**

In my thesis I deal with presidential decrees in constitutional and international context. It consists of 5 parts. There are preconditions for the emergence of decrees in the first part. This international-legal recognition of the Czechoslovak government in exile, the theory of legal and political continuity of Czechoslovakia, uninterrupted presidency of dr.Beneš and the withdrawal of the Munich Agreement. The second part talks about the concept of issuing decrees. In the third part is the most important content of constitutional decrees. The fourth section deals specifically about formal-legal, material-legal and political continuity. In the last part I deal with today's issue of the validity of the decrees and decrees of the Czech Republic by accession to the European Union.

Government in exile was recognized by Great Britain in 1940. It was very important because it could arise decrees. It arranged the constitutional decree Nr. 2/1940 official bulletin of Czechoslovakia, which established the emergence of decrees. Decrees of the President of the Republic published a proposal to the government. The State Council worked on decrees since 1942, received as an advisory vote. This decree suspended formal-legal continuity. The situation changed even Slovak National Council, because took over as the legislative and executive power in the Slovakia. Since then, the decrees were issued with statewide effect after approval by the Slovak National Council. Decree Nr.11/1944 official bulletin of Czechoslovakia absorbed pre-war law.

Decrees to ensure continuity of constitutional law in a material sense, because the decree Nr.47/1945 Sb. established the National Constituent Assembly in accordance with democratic principles. In my opinion, the biggest intervention in the democracy was political system of the National Front and that only Slavic nationalities could vote.