

## **Abstract**

The development of concordatarian law from the year 1964 onward

The goal of this thesis is the analysis and comparison of concordatarian law in few select countries. This thesis is mainly focused on the countries of Central Europe (Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Republic of Poland, Federal Republic of Germany). In order to expand the scope of this thesis, two other countries were chosen. The first one is the Kingdom of Spain, which represents a unique example of a gradual change between the so called traditional concordatarian system and the new and modern system developed after the conclusion of the Second Vatican Council. The second country, that was chosen is the Republic of Colombia as a non-European country with long and interesting history of concordatarian tradition.

The thesis itself is divided into two main parts. The first part (composed of the first two chapters) aims to define the basic terms, which are used throughout the entire thesis. Such basic terms as concordat, the subjects of concordatarian agreements, the Holy See and others are defined in the first chapter. Also the international legal personality of the Holy See and its historical development is examined in the same chapter as well. The Second Vatican Council and its teachings had a profound impact on the concordatarian law, the second chapter deals briefly with this Council and explains the difference between pre-Council agreements and post-Council agreements. Further chapters are dedicated to examination of the concordatarian law as is present in the selected countries. Chapter three deals with Germany. After the initial explanation of the German concordatarian system, the focus shifts on the individual German states. The focus of chapter four is Colombia, chapter five deals with Spain. Spain is truly the perfect example of how the Second Vatican Council exactly changed the concordatarian law. To further explain this I offer a brief examination of the Franco concordat of 1953 and how it was gradually replaced by modern agreements in between the years 1976-1979. Poland is handled in chapter six. The last two chapters are focused on the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. *Modus Vivendi* of 1928 is examined in detail. Then the chapters deal with current concordatarian agreements in both countries.