



# Ecclesiastical Law (Erasmus)

#### Unit 6<sup>th</sup>: Church and state relations in Europe (part C)

### Kyriakos Kyriazopoulos School of Law A.U.TH.





European Union European Social Fund



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS M A N A G I N G A U T H O R I T Y

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# **Unit Contents**

### 1. Church and state relations in modern

### Europe (part C)



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# **Unit Objectives**

General understanding of the Church

## and state relations in modern

### Europe.





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# Church and state relations in modern Europe (part C)

### Subsystems of multi-denominational state

- These systems may expressly recognize one or more religions at a constitutional (Cyprus, Italy, Spain, Poland, Lithuania) or a general legislative level (Israel) or may not recognize them at all. They prevail in Europe today.
- Relative equality of religions and extensive

cooperation of a state with some religions.



# Principles

- The countries where these subsystems apply generally accept the principles:
  - $\checkmark$  of church-state separation
  - ✓ of the state's multi-denominational nature
  - ✓ of the **relative equality of religions** (a sociological criterion)
  - $\checkmark$  of the benevolent neutrality of the state
  - $\checkmark$  of church autonomy



### **Registered** ≠ **not registered religious organizations**

- This discrimination is real in any church-state system
- There must not be any discrimination in the enjoyment of religious human right.
- In practice, the unregistered religious organizations have not the same status as the registered ones.



## Multi-tire structures of legal regimes

• Based on the legal character of:

✓ public or private law (sui generis) in Germany

- ✓ official recognition in Austria or Belgium
- ✓ historic (Hungary) or traditional (Latvia) character
  of particular churches or communities



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# End of unit

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