

This thesis is concerned with the post-White Mountain negotiations on ecclesiastical property, establishment of the concordat agreement (often referred to as the Salt Treaty) and the *cassa salis* administration between 1630 and 1782. It explains the main mechanisms of the ecclesiastical salt treasury, comments on the yields from the salt tax and various points where these resources were spent. The main intent was establishment of four new bishoprics in Bohemia, which was only partly achieved in the 17th century. At the end of the 17th century, the effort to reconstruct the parish network led to establishment of a separate treasure, the so-called *cassa parochorum*. Throughout the period, the papal curia feared that the Prague archbishops might manage the salt treasury independently. In the end, dissatisfaction with its management led to stricter supervision by the apostolic nuncios and visitations to *cassa salis* in 1710. Particular attention is paid to the repeated violations of the concordat agreement during the 18th century, in which the authority of the Kingdom tried to deprive the Holy See of the right to distribute funds from the salt treasury. This process was concluded by its fusion with the Kingdom's religious fund during the reign of Emperor Josef II.