

Abstract

This thesis analyzes and describes legal possibilities, which are given to the public for participation in land-use planning. The aim of this thesis is to reach to conclusion, if the public can, as one of the subjects of land-use planning, play a crucial role in this matter or if her role is rather marginal.

The author firstly defines the basic terms as “public” and “land-use planning”. Besides, he outlines the issue of the status of environmental associations, which is one of the main topics of this thesis. Subsequently, he categorizes land-use planning tools into conceptional and implementation tools. Further, he continues with basic characteristic of individual tools and their mutual relations. For each tool, he describes its function, content and typical features.

In following chapters, author detailly describes and analyzes concrete public possibilities, means and tools for participation in land-use planning. He always doing so in the relation to specific land-use planning tools. The analysis is not limited only to the current state of legislation, but also examines its development since the adoption of the Building Act in 2007. The crucial object of the analysis is the relevant court case law, which is in this thesis detailly described and discussed and which in last few years has undergone major reversals (i.e. the issues of locus standi to bring the motion for annulment of measure of a general nature). In addition, the thesis also deals with other specific topics such as limiting the participation of environmental associations in most territorial proceedings by amendment No. 225/2017 Coll.

At the end of the thesis, the author summarizes his findings and concludes that, despites some tendencies of the legislature to limit the role of the public, the public has, at least for now, the possibilities and means to be a key player in land-use planning.