

Abstract: Hereditary Titles – Legal Regulation in the Czech Republic and in France

Aim of this thesis is to present legal regulation of hereditary titles in the Czech Republic and in France. Within five chapters, the thesis provides analysis of the current legal framework of the particular hereditary titles in the Czech and French jurisdiction. Each hereditary title, which is a legal reason for inheritance, is presented in a separate chapter. Each chapter is then - for clarity reasons - further divided into subsections: firstly stating the Czech legal framework, followed by the French one. For easier understanding of the topic, the first chapter is dedicated to introduction into inheritance law and is followed by presenting the particular requirements of inheritance, which are conditions for realization of inheritance law. Second chapter talks about the inheritance contract and shows its legal regulation in the Czech Republic. Besides the general provisions, it also discusses the specific regulation of inheritance contract concluded between spouses. In connection to that, the French regulation of inheritance contract is displayed, whose state is set into the historical context. Third chapter is focused on introducing into the problematic of testament, legal requirements for its obtaining as well as legal forms of testament and possibilities of its cancellation. Within this chapter, also the regulation of forced heirs is discussed. Fourth chapter is then focusing on presenting the legal frame of statutory succession of heirs – i.e. when statute is the reason for inheritance. This regulation comes into effect when the decedent did not show his will. In both jurisdictions, the heirs are divided into classes based on how close relation they have to the decedent. In comparison to regulations of Czech Republic, France distinguishes between statutory succession with or without a spouse. The final chapter is then dedicated to evaluation of the legal frameworks in both mentioned jurisdictions. For evaluation, the method of comparison was used. This enables to easier point out the identical as well as different aspects of the particular provisions – and is finally followed by the presentation of *de lege ferenda* considerations.