

Selected issues of registration of immovables in the Czech lands between years 1918 and 1989

Abstract

This diploma thesis “Selected issues of registration of immovables in the Czech lands between 1918 and 1989” follows the development of the legal regulation of registries of immovables in which information about these immovables – land and buildings – and legal relations to these properties were registered. These registries are analysed from a legal historical perspective.

The purpose of each registry was different, records were kept for tax, economic and other purposes. This thesis is divided into 5 chapters according to the respective periods of development of Czechoslovakia. The first chapter deals with registries of immovables that were used before the establishment of the Czechoslovakia. The second chapter deals with registries of immovables used during the period of the First Czechoslovak Republic. These registries were Land Tax Cadastre, later replaced by a Cadastre of Lands; and Land Registry Books. The third chapter focuses on registry of immovables in the post-war period and the building of socialism, namely the Unified Land Register. The fourth chapter deals with Real Estate Registry after 1964. The fifth chapter outlines the current legal regulations. The development of registries focuses on the Czech lands, the development on the territory of Moravia, Silesia and possibly Slovakia is described only to a limited extent to clarify the necessary connections between similar registries.

For each registry of immovables used between 1918 and 1989, there is a noticeable continuity of registry content from its predecessor, but new registry could not always take over all data used by previous registry without amendments. Two world wars and a change in the political regime led to the fact that some documents were completely missing –they were either destroyed or not created at all due to lack of usefulness considered by the regime. During the period between 1918 and 1989, there was a gradual unification of registries of immovables into one single instrument. In 1927, tax records were united from the territorial point of view in the Cadastre of Lands, common to the whole Czechoslovakia. In 1956 there was a Unified Land Register, which replaced the Cadastre of Lands kept for tax purposes with a technical land register for planning and management of the national economy, especially agriculture. In 1964, this register was replaced by a new Real Estate Register, which unified the technical real estate

register and the register of legal relations to these properties. The thesis is concluded by comparing the current registry – the Real Estate Cadastre – with the individual registration tools used in the past.

Keywords: Real Estate Register, Unified Land Register, Cadastre of Lands, Land Registry Books