

Summary

Czech and Czechoslovak Currency within Economic and Legal Context

This diploma thesis is dedicated to currency throughout the whole history of Czechoslovakia. Currency and its legal definition is a very important question not only for country's economy but also for each individual in the society.

Above all, the phenomenon of monetary reforms, which have been mentioned very frequently by my grand-parents within the context of monetary reform put into life in 1953, encouraged me in seeking to discover some aspects concerning these reforms and currency as a general term.

As the legal definition of the currency is a crucial element having impact on the whole country's economy, this thesis aims at proving the positive impact of sound currency legal definition on the economic development in particular historical periods of Czechoslovakia.

Furthermore, the thesis intends to create methodical description of valid currency in its material shape, emphasizing the legal definition of particular means of payment. This task's core can especially be found in the supplements.

The thesis also describes basic historical and politico-economical frame as well as the institutional definition, putting stress on the monetary-political area and above all the monetary reforms.

Chapter One outlines the nascence of Czechoslovakian currency, i.e. the status quo preceding the monetary separation in 1919, i.e. especially monetary consequences of World War 1, creation of new country's monetary institutions and the currency itself.

Chapter Two characterizes both the processes and methods affecting the currency throughout World War 2 and the differences of two part of Czechoslovakia that appeared in the end of the war.

Chapter Three explores in details the processes related to new direction of development in the country as a consequence of monetary measures taken before the monetary reform in 1945 as well as the monetary reform itself and its implementation.

Chapter Four named "Socialization, Monetary Reform in 1953 and the subsequent period", investigates the causes of the crisis that yielded in the monetary reform in 1953, being implemented in less than eight years after the previous one. The investigation is grounded in the description of economic development and its changes due to the February

Coup in 1948 that logically manifested itself also in the monetary field. It also describes the course of the monetary reform and its consequences.

The following chapters “Society Transition after 1989“ and “Currency split in 1993“ focus on break-through transformation of perception of the currency issue, whose first signs already appeared in the end of socialist era, when the idea of breaking the “monobank” concept down arose and that culminated in the country’s and subsequently the currency’s separation.

Based on preceding legal and economic development in our country, the last chapter answers the question of impact of sound currency legal definition on the economic development. In my opinion, the legal definition of currency that is not appropriate to the existing needs of development turns into its brake, demanding a necessity of legal change. On the other hand, the existing needs of development are often caused by simultaneous political atmosphere and get under the thumb of political actors. Reaching the stipulated economic goals causing legal changes in monetary field doesn’t always have to result in true quality economical development.