

Abstract

The development of ownership right to land in the Czech Republic

The purpose of this master's degree thesis is to give comprehensive overview of the development of ownership relations to land in the Czech Republic, taking account the current state of land ownership. This issue is still very current and complicated. Land ownership in the Czech Republic has undergone intriguing evolution during 19th and 20th century, which took place in many political and social changes, which influenced state of ownership relations to land in Czech Republic and also possession and use of land as such.

This thesis is composed of introduction, seven chapters focusing on specifics of land ownership and its development and finally conclusion.

Chapter One is introductory and describes peculiarities of land ownership. This passage is subdivided into two parts. The first one characterises specific features of ownership right to land. Part Two focuses on land as separate object of ownership relations.

Chapter Two is concerned with development of right to land during the "First Czech Republic". The chapter consists of four parts. Part One attends to the first large land reform in the years 1918 – 1935. Part Two analyses individual legislative acts. Part Three is addressed to competence State land offices. Part Four summarises results of the first land reform.

Chapter Three documents period before beginning of the Second World War. The Chapter is composed of three parts. Part One illustrates period of Czech Republic history called "Second Czech Republic". Part Two relates to epoch of Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia and part Three points out to questions of Jewish property.

Chapter Four concentrates on problems resulting from the second land reform in the years 1945 – 1948 and consist of three parts. Each of ones provides characterization of individual stage of this process.

Chapter Five discusses about development of ownership right to land during period of communist totality and includes two parts. Both parts seek to explicate consequences of issuing new Constitutions and Civil codes and illustrates general principles of socialist juristic theory with the intention of many kinds of ownership right

(state, personal and private).

Chapter six analyses various sorts of usage rights of land, which are typical legal institution in socialism period. This chapter consists of three parts. Part One deals with usage rights to land in state ownership, part Two is focused on usage rights to land in private ownership and part Three to land in both of them.

Chapter Seven relates to development of ownership rights to land after revolution in 1989 and discourses about difficult transformation change of economic and legal system, in particular process of restitution and privatization. This chapter is subdivided into four parts. Part one provides summary of legislation. Part Two interprets Land act, the most important enactment for ownership right to agricultural and forest land. Part Three concerns about historical church property and part Four reports on process privatization and contains a short summary of chapter seven.

The thesis is concluded with general summary which draws down all main methods used for changing of landed property and also some ideas *de lege ferenda* are presented.