

Legal concept of the term „a thing“ is the key matter not only for civil law. The concept defines which things may be subjects to proprietary rights. Generally, there are two approaches in understanding of „a thing“ *de iure*. The first approach is based on the narrow conception of things, which sees things as corporeal objects where only they may be objects of ownership. The second approach is based on the wide conception of things. Therefore, incorporeal things, claims, objects of intellectual property and other incorporeal things fall under the category of things.

Nowadays, everything that is different from individuals and legal entities and serves the needs of people is understood to be a thing by the Civil Code. Compared to the Civil Code, Act. No. 40/1964 Coll, the new Civil Code favors the wide approach.

The aim of this thesis is to introduce the development and the concept of the term „a thing“ in our country not only in civil codes, but also in doctrine. The thesis is divided into four parts and mainly describes the very concept of things, the concept of corporeal and incorporeal, movable and immovable things and other terms closely related to things.

The first part introduces historical development of the concept of things in our country. The second section is the key part and it focuses on the legal concept of things according to the Civil Code No. 89/2012 Coll. and in a broader context it discusses the concept and its potential benefits and drawbacks. It points out the nature of incorporeal things and describes applicability of proprietary right to incorporeal things.

The third part presents a comparison to the Civil Code of the Russian Federation and its doctrine. The end of the thesis deals with selected legal problems such as animals, controllable forces of nature and parts of human bodies.