

Abstract

This rigorous thesis deals with the harm to natural rights of men and its compensation after a private-law recodification. As part of the problem addressed, the main objective of this thesis is to provide a comprehensive overview of claims for compensation for immaterial harm that the injured and the so-called secondary victims may assert against the wrongdoer when their natural rights are infringed following the effect of the new civil code (i.e. after 1 January 2014). An introduction into the problem and outline of the related current legislative changes is given in chapter one. The second chapter discusses the general meaning of the term natural rights of men and gives an overview of individual provisions of the first head of the new the civil code, which openly recognizes such rights and provides for their protection. The third chapter, being a theoretical one, provides answers to the question of what prerequisites must be complied with to give rise to an obligation of the wrongdoer to compensate for the harm to the natural rights of men. This chapter represents a general input for a more detailed analysis of the new compensation system. The definition of the key terms and answers to the aforesaid questions is crucial for the central part of this thesis, being devoted to claims for compensation for immaterial harm and determination of its amount following the effect of the new civil code. A special attention is given to immaterial claims for bodily injuries and death, as I consider unlawful infringements into the bodily integrity of men to be the most serious and burdensome for the majority of the injured than the infringements in mental integrity. Therefore, these claims are subject to comparison with legal regulations abroad in chapter seven.