

Strengths and Weaknesses of the Czech Cadastral System: An Analysis of Present System

Jiri RYDVAL, Vaclav SLABOCH and Libor TOMANDL, Czech Republic

Key words: Czech Republic, Cadastre, Historical Turnovers, Analysis of Development

SUMMARY

The existing Czech Cadastre has its roots in the Austro-Hungarian cadastral system created in the first half of the 19th century. The development is similar as in many Central European countries like Austria, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia, Northern Italy, etc. Indirectly the Napoleonic Cadastre influenced the system. Since the creation of independent Czechoslovakia the Cadastre was formed namely by following important events:

- in 1927 Cadastral Law with maps based on modern co-ordinate system and cartographic projection,
- with the start of collectivisation of the agricultural land after 1951 the registration of titles was reduced and entries into Land Books were stopped,
- in 1992 New Cadastral Law put again the stress on ownership registration and unifies the land Book data with the Cadastre into one system,
- in 2001 the Information System of Cadastre of real Estates was put into operation using Internet Technology
- since 2004 free Internet access to basic cadastre data is possible.

This complicated development of the Czech cadastral system especially after the 2nd World War and the interruption of its continuity in the period of planned economy. Limited possibility to transform the socialist system for requirements of a market economy resulted in a new Czech Cadastral System based on modern solutions and technologies.

The paper discusses strengths and weaknesses of the present system, opportunities and threats in external environment and analyses legal principles, organisation, human resources, culture, activities and funding of the system. In the conclusion the contribution tries to show the possible future development in the frame of expected development in Europe.