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162

ACT

OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

of 27 June 1995

on the Real Estate Cadastre and on the Registration of Ownership and Other Rights to Real Estate (the Cadastral Act)

PART ONE
GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1

Real Estate Cadastre

(1) The real estate cadastre (hereinafter referred to as the "cadastre") is a geometric determination, registration, and description of real estates. The cadastre includes data on the rights to these real estates, namely on the ownership right, mortgage, easement, pre-emption right, if it is to have the effects of a right in rem, as well as on the rights arising from the administration of state property, the administration of municipal property, the administration of the property of higher territorial units, the lease rights to plots, if the lease rights last or should last for at least five years (hereinafter referred to as the "right to real estate").

(2) The cadastre consists of cadastral documentation arranged according to cadastral districts.

§ 2

Cadastral Information System

The cadastre also serves as an information system, in particular for the protection of rights to real estates, for tax and fee purposes, for the valuation of real estates, especially plots, for the protection of the agricultural land fund and forest land fund, for the creation and protection of the environment, for the protection of mineral wealth, for the protection of national cultural monuments and other cultural monuments, as well as protected areas and nature formed phenomena and for the creation of other information systems on real estates.

§ 3

Definition of Certain Terms

(1) The plot is a part of the earth's surface separated from adjacent parts by a boundary of a territorial administrative unit, cadastral district, built-up area of a municipality, boundary delineated by a real estate right, boundary of tenure or a boundary of plot type, or plot use.

(2) The boundary of the plot is defined by the break points. The boundary of adjoining plots defined by the ownership right is considered the boundary according to the actual tenure if it is recognised by the owners of the adjoining plots and is not disputed between them.

(3) The parcel is the geometric determination and the positional determination and representation of the plot in the cadastral map, in the map of determined documentation or in the survey sketch with the indication of its parcel number.

(4) The geometric determination of a real estate or cadastral district is the delimitation of the shape and size of the real estate or cadastral district by their boundaries.

(5) The positional determination of a real estate or cadastral district is their definition in the projection system.

(6) The breaking point is a point at which the boundary of a territorial administrative unit, cadastral district, built-up area of a municipality, a boundary defined by a real estate right, a tenure boundary, a boundary of plot types or plot usage breaks.

(7) The parcel area is the expression of the area content of a plot projected to the projection plane in planar metric measures. The size of the parcel area is derived from the geometric determination and positional determination of the plot and is rounded to whole square metres.

(8) The cadastral district is a territorial-technical unit, which consists of a territorially closed and jointly registered set of plots in the cadastre.

(9) The cadastral documentation is a set of documentary materials containing cadastral data from one cadastral district.

(10) The cadastral map is a large-scale topographical map displaying all real estates and cadastral districts registered in the cadastre. Plots are displayed on the cadastral map by the projection of their boundaries onto the projection plane and are identified by parcel numbers and, as a rule, land plot type symbols.

(11) The map of determined documentation is a map on which are the displayed plots, defined by property boundaries in the lease of legal entities and natural persons, merged into larger units.

(12) The parcel identification is a comparison of the entry and outline of the same real estate in the public record and other record and in other documentations with the entry and outline in the descriptive data file and geodetic data file of the cadastre.

(13) The basic state map series is a map or a set of map sheets continuously covering the territory, with basic, generally usable content; its publisher is a state authority. If this work consists of a set of map sheets, these sheets have a uniform layout, labelling, code symbols, cartographic projection and, as a rule, a uniform scale.

(14) The geodetic works are defined as surveying works, recording, and processing of measurement results, visualization works and updating of the geodetic data file.

§ 3a

Other Entitled Person

Other entitled person is a person entitled by right to the real estate, namely

- a) mortgage lender,
- b) beneficiary of the pre-emption right,
- c) beneficiary of the easement,
- d) tenant
- e) administrator of state property, administrator of property of a higher territorial unit, administrator of municipal property,
- f) Slovak Land Fund and the forest land administrator, if they dispose of plots of unidentified owners according to a specific regulation. ¹⁾

Registration of Rights to Real Estates

§ 4

(1) Rights to real estates are registered in the cadastre by the entry of rights to real estates in the cadastre (hereinafter referred to as "entry"), by the record of rights to real estates in the cadastre (hereinafter referred to as "record") and by a note on rights to real estates in the cadastre (hereinafter referred to as "note").

(2) The registration of rights to real estates means the entry, record and note.

(3) Registrations of rights to real estates have legal, registration, or provisional effects according to this Act.

§ 5

(1) The entry is an act of the district office; the entry creates, changes, or terminates the right to real estates.

(2) The record is an act of the district office having registration functions which do not affect the creation, change or termination of rights to real estates.

(3) The note is an act of the district office which is intended to indicate facts or relations to real estates or to a person and which does not affect the creation, change or termination of rights to real estates.

PART TWO
SUBJECT AND CONTENT OF CADASTRE

§ 6

Subject of the Cadastre

(1) In cadastre there are registered

a) cadastral districts;

b) plots that are determined by

1. the ownership boundary,
2. the ownership boundary and are merged into larger units,
3. the tenure boundary,
4. the plot type boundary,
5. the boundary of the way of usage,
6. the cadastral district boundary,
7. the boundary of the built-up area of the municipality;

c) buildings connected to the ground by a solid foundation, either by penetration with the earth's surface or by projection of their outer perimeter onto the earth's surface, which

1. are marked with a house registry number,
2. are not marked with a house registry number,
3. are under construction in relation to the creation, change or termination of the right to them,
4. are underground structures in places of their penetration with the ground surface;

d) flats, flats under construction, non-residential premises and non-residential premises under construction in relation to the creation, change or termination of the right to them; these are registered only in the descriptive data file of the cadastre, with data on numbering, owners and ownership relations;

e) protected parts of nature and landscape and cultural monuments; ^{1aa)}

f) rights to real estates registered in the cadastre, rights to buildings, flats and non-residential premises on the basis of a contract on construction, insertion and extension of the house, ^{1a)} as well as other facts related to rights to real estates, in particular the declaration of bankruptcy against the owner of the real estate, the commencement of proceedings for the enforcement of a decision by sale of the real estate, the commencement of expropriation proceedings and the commencement of execution by sale of the real estate (hereafter referred to as the "fact related to the right to the real estate").

(2) In case of doubts of the district office whether the matter is the subject of registration in the cadastre the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the Authority") shall decide; the Administrative Regulations shall not apply to this decision-making. The district office shall notify the party to the proceedings on the proposal for entry or the party in whose favour the registration in the cadastre is to be made that it has submitted the matter to the Authority for a decision as to whether it is the subject of registration in the cadastre. The Authority shall decide whether the matter is subject to registration in the cadastre within 30 days from the date of receipt of the request for a decision by the district office. The Authority shall notify the decision on whether the matter is subject to registration in the cadastre to the district office within five days of the date of its issue, and at the same time shall publish the decision on its website and on the electronic official notice board.

(3) Real estates significant in terms of defence, internal order and state security, as well as rights to these real estates are registered in the cadastre in agreement with the Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications of the Slovak Republic, the Administration of State Material Reserves of the Slovak Republic, the National Security Office and the Slovak Information Service.

§ 7

Content of the Cadastre

The cadastre contains the following data:

- a) geometric determination and positional determination of real estates and cadastral districts,
- b) parcel numbers, data on "C" register parcels registered on the cadastral map, data on "E" register parcels registered on the map of determined documentation, types and areas of plots, house registry numbers, data on the belonging of plots to the built-up area of the municipality, ²⁾ data on types of protected real estates, data on the price of real estate and data on the use of real estate, selected data for the inclusion of plots in the agricultural land fund or in the forest land fund, data on evaluated soil-ecological units, selected data for the creation and protection of the environment, and selected data for other real estate information systems,
- c) data on rights to real estates, data on the owner of the real estate (hereinafter referred to as the "owner") and on another entitled person, if it is a natural person, name, surname, maiden name, date of birth, birth number, and if it is a foreigner, other identifier and place of permanent residence, if it is a legal person, name, registered office and identification number, as well as data on the facts related to the rights to real estates,
- d) data on primary and minor horizontal geodetic control or data on geodetic control,
- e) residential and non-residential geographical names.

§ 8

Cadastral Documentation

(1) The cadastral documentation consists of the documentation materials necessary for the administration of the cadastre and the renewal of the cadastral documentation. The cadastral

documentation is kept in paper or electronic form. The cadastral documentation contains the following parts:

a) the geodetic data file, which consists of cadastral maps, maps of determined documentation, survey sketches, records of detailed change survey, lists of coordinates, data on the connection of break points and other geodetic documentation;

b) the descriptive data file which consists of

1. data on cadastral districts, parcels, rights to real estates, owners and other entitled persons, namely, if it is a natural person, name, surname, maiden name, date of birth, birth number, or if it is a foreigner, other identifier and place of permanent residence, if it is a legal person, name, registered office and identification number, as well as data on the facts related to the rights to real estates, if assigned, or other identifying data on the facts related to the rights to real estates, on the notified changes, as well as on the changes detected during the investigation of changes, during the revision of cadastral data and during the renewal of the cadastral documentation,

2. selected data on real estates, data on owners or other entitled persons and other data to be entered in the ownership document. The ownership document contains the number of the ownership document, the name of the district, the name of the municipality and the name of the cadastral district and consists of part "A – property", which contains all the real estates that are the subject of the rights to the real estate (property body), and the data about them, namely the plot area, the plot type, the plot usage code, the affiliation to the built-up area of the municipality and other data containing further explanations of part A,

from part "B - owner or other entitled person", which contains the name, surname, maiden name or name of the owner of the real estate or other entitled person, date of birth, birth number or identification number of the organisation, co-ownership share, title of acquisition according to the public document or other document, place of permanent residence or registered office, other data containing more detailed explanations of part B, flats and non-residential premises, leasehold rights to plots, remarks on the facts related to the real estates or rights to real estates,

from part 'C - encumbrance', which contains easements (content of the easement, identification of the beneficiary of the easement, including the registration of the easement in the ownership document of the beneficiary), mortgages (identification of the mortgagee), pre-emptive rights, if they are to have the effect of rights in rem (identification of the beneficiary of the pre-emptive right), other rights, if they have been agreed as rights in rem, and other data containing more detailed explanations of part C; the amount of the debt is not indicated in part C,

3. data on residential and non-residential names;

c) the collection of documents, which includes in particular written copies of contracts, agreements and written declarations of depositors on the insertion of real estate into the property of legal entities (hereinafter referred to as "contract"), written copies of decisions of state authorities and notarial certificates³⁾ (hereinafter referred to as "public document") and other documents which, according to the law, confirm the rights to real estates (hereinafter referred to as "other document"), and the documentation of residential and non-residential geographical names;

d) the summary cadastral data on the land fund;

e) the land registers, the railway register and their documentation; the land registers and the railway register serve as a source of data on cadastral districts, parcels, owners and rights to real estates.

(2) A duplicate of the cadastral documentation or a part thereof may be made only for the reasons specified in this Act. The duplicate contains all the data and elements of a valid cadastral documentation and may be made only from a valid cadastral documentation.

(3) An invalid cadastral documentation is a document with permanent documentary value.⁴⁾ On the invalid cadastral documentation it must be indicated for what reason and from which date it became invalid.

(4) Land registers and railway register are documents with permanent documentary value.

§ 9

Plot Types

Plots are divided in the cadastre into

- a) arable land,
- b) hops
- c) vineyards
- d) gardens
- e) orchards,
- f) permanent grassland,
- g) forest plots,
- h) water areas,
- i) built-up areas and courtyards,
- j) other areas,
- k) other agricultural areas.

§ 10

Provision of a Part of the Cadastral Documentation

(1) Parts of the cadastral documentation may be released to courts and law enforcement authorities only for the time strictly necessary. The original of the cadastral map or the map of the determined documentation may be released only to a person who carries out geodetic activities for land consolidation according to a special regulation,⁵⁾ to a person who carries out the renewal of plot registration and legal relations to plots according to a special regulation,^{5b)} to a person who carries out geodetic activities for the renewal of the cadastral documentation, or to a person who carries out expertise activities in the field of geodesy, cartography and cadastre, as well as to a person who

prepares survey sketches or demarcates the plot boundaries. The original of the ownership document may not be issued to anyone.

(2) The documentation and documents prepared by the district office may be released pursuant to paragraph 1 only after their duplicates have been made.

(3) Documentation and documents prepared by other state authorities and parties to legal transactions may be released pursuant to paragraph 1 only after certified copies have been made.

PART THREE

STATE ADMINISTRATION BODIES IN THE FIELD OF CADASTRE AND COOPERATION IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CADASTRE

First section

Competence of State Administration Bodies in the Field of the Cadastre

§ 11

State Administration Bodies in the Field of the Cadastre

(1) The central body of state administration in the field of the cadastre is the Authority.

(2) Local state administration bodies in the field of the cadastre are district offices, unless a special law provides otherwise.^{5a)}

§ 12

Competence of the Authority

(1) The Authority

a) manages, controls and directs the performance of state administration in the field of the cadastre,

b) prepares a concept for the cadastre development,

c) provides and publishes cadastral data to the extent and under the conditions pursuant to sections [68](#) and [69](#) of this Act or special regulations,^{5c)}

d) manages the cadastral documentation,

e) manages the cadastral information system,

f) decides on an appeal against a decision to refuse a registration,

g) carries out state supervision in the field of cadastre and in the field of geodesy and cartography and imposes sanctions,

h) verifies the competence to decide on a proposal for a registration,

- i) decides in cases of doubt according to [§ 6 ods. 2](#),
- j) decides in cases of doubt on the method of updating the cadastral map,
- k) is responsible for international cooperation in the field of cadastre,
- l) is responsible for the compilation of the renewed land inventory register, ^{5d)}
- m) is responsible for the renewal of the cadastral documentation and decides on its beginning,
- n) is responsible for the source registration for the spatial data theme of the cadastral parcel. ^{5e)}

(2) The Authority processes personal data of a natural person as a person concerned also without his/her consent by copying, scanning or otherwise recording such data to the extent necessary for the purposes of the cadastre.

§ 13

Cadastral Inspection

(1) Through cadastral inspection, the Authority exercises state supervision over the level of administration, updating and renewal of the cadastre, as well as over the level of provision of tasks related to the cadastre.

(2) Natural persons and legal entities carrying out geodetic activities and cartographic activities, the results of which are taken into the cadastre or while carrying out of these activities the cadastral data is used, in particular survey sketches, setting out land boundaries, establishing and updating geodetic points, measuring and displaying objects which are taken into the basic state map series, are subject to cadastral inspection.

(3) On behalf of the Authority, cadastral inspection is exercised by authorised cadastral inspectors.

§ 14

Competence of the Cadastral Inspection

(1) Cadastral inspector in the execution of tasks in the field of cadastre

- a) controls the level of administration of the cadastre and related activities,
- b) approves the project tasks of the work plan and comments on the objectivity of the reports concerning the evaluation of the activities falling within his/her competence,
- c) imposes on the audited entities to take measures to eliminate the identified deficiencies and checks their fulfilment within a specified period of time,
- d) imposes on the audited entities to eliminate the detected deficiencies in the course of the audit or within a specified period of time, if these deficiencies are minor and formal and do not require the adoption of specific measures.

(2) When inspecting natural persons and legal entities, the cadastral inspector checks

- a) compliance with generally binding legal regulations, administrative measures and technical regulations in the field of geodesy, cartography and cadastre,

b) the results of surveying work and their reflection in the geodetic data file.

§ 15

Competence of the Cadastral Inspector

(1) The cadastral inspector is entitled to request from natural persons or legal entities the necessary data, explanations and to investigate the relevant documentation when carrying out a cadastral inspection.

(2) When carrying out a cadastral inspection, the cadastral inspector is obliged to present a card issued by the Authority which authorises him/her to carry out the cadastral inspection.

§ 18

Competence of the District Office

(1) The district office

a) decides in cadastral proceedings,

b) registers rights to real estates,

c) administers and updates the cadastral documentation on behalf of the Authority in accordance with the legal status and the actual status on the basis of notified changes, changes detected during the inspection of cadastral data, changes detected during the revision of cadastral data and changes detected during the renewal of the cadastral documentation; administers and updates the cadastral documentation in cooperation with the owners, other entitled persons, municipalities and state authorities,

d) issues public documents confirming rights and obligations to real estates and other facts concerning real estates according to [§ 69](#),

e) checks geodetic and cartographic activities, the results of which are to be taken over to the cadastre, and verifies survey sketches,

f) processes summary data on the land fund,

g) examines offences against the order in the state administration in the field of cadastre and in the proceedings on the violation of the order in the field of cadastre by legal entities,

h) administers the land register and the railway register,

i) on behalf of the Authority, provides cadastral data,

j) verifies copies or equivalents of public documents or other documents on the basis of which the registration in the cadastre is to be made, as well as copies of survey sketches for the needs of the administration and updating of the cadastre in accordance with the legal status and the actual status,

k) carries out other activities according to special regulations. ^{5f)}

(2) The district office processes the personal data of a natural person as a person concerned also without his/her consent by copying, scanning or otherwise recording these data to the extent necessary for the purposes of the cadastre.

Second section

Cooperation in the Administration of the Cadastre

§ 19

Cooperation with Owners and Other Entitled Persons

Owners and other entitled persons are obliged to

a) ensure that all cadastral data related to real estates or the owner of real estates, as well as changes in these data can be duly registered in the cadastre, and report any change to the district office within 30 days from the date of creation, modification or termination of the decisive fact and at the request of the district office to submit within the specified period of time the documents for the registration of these data in the cadastre; the obligation to report data on real estates contained in public documents and in other documents does not apply to natural persons,

b) participate in the cadastral proceedings or send their representative to these proceedings,

c) permanently mark, at their own expense, the break points of plot boundaries; the boundaries of plots which are the subject of litigation, the boundaries of plots or parts of plots which are leased and are merged into larger units shall not be marked. If the owner or other entitled person fails to mark the boundaries of the plots by the specified date, despite a request to do so, the district office may have them marked at their expense.

§ 20

Cooperation with Municipalities

(1) Municipalities are obliged to

a) send to the district offices their decisions on real estates and rights to real estates within 30 days from the date of their issuance, and documents relating to real estates and rights to real estates, as well as other data related to the registration of real estates and rights related to real estates within 30 days from the date of their drawing up; at the initiative of the district office, they shall correct typing and counting errors, as well as other obvious inaccuracies in these decisions and documents,

b) announce the commencement of cadastral proceedings in their territories on the basis of the notification of the district office, to ensure the participation of owners of real estates located in the territory of the municipality, as well as other entitled persons in these proceedings, to provide information about owners and other entitled persons and through their representatives to participate in the cadastral proceedings and to protect the municipal interests in these proceedings,

c) notify the district offices of changes to cadastral data that they themselves have discovered, within 30 days of their discovery,

d) take care of the permanent marking of the breaking points of the territorial boundaries of the municipalities in a manner determined by the district office; if the municipality fails to mark these

boundaries in the specified manner despite the request, they may be marked by the district office at the expense of the municipality.

(2) The obligations referred to in paragraph 1(a) to (c) shall not apply to municipalities whose territory or part thereof has been included in a military district. ⁶⁾

§ 21

Cooperation with State Authorities and Notaries

(1) State authorities, state legal persons^{1aa)} and notaries are obliged to send to district offices public documents and other documents on real estates and on rights to real estates, as well as other data related to the registration of real estates and rights related to them in the cadastre within 30 days from the date of their drawing up; if the public document is a decision of a state authority, the time limit shall be calculated from the date of its legal validity.

(2) At the initiative of the district office and in cooperation with it, state authorities, organisations or notaries shall correct spelling and counting errors and other obvious inaccuracies in these public documents and in other documents.

PART FOUR CADASTRAL PROCEEDINGS

First section

Common Provisions on Cadastral Proceedings

§ 22

Cadastral Proceedings

(1) In the cadastral proceedings, rights to real estates are registered; decisions on changes to the boundaries of cadastral districts, investigation of changes to cadastral data, error rectification in the cadastral documentation and renewal of the cadastral documentation are made.

(2) The district office in whose territorial district the real estate is located is competent for cadastral proceedings.

(3) If the registration of real estate rights by way of entry concerns real estates located in the territorial district of more than one district office, any of the competent district offices is competent to act on the entire proposal. The district office which acts on the proposal immediately notifies the district office concerned of the initiation of the proceedings. The district office which has taken a decision on the granting of the entry shall send a copy of the decision on the granting of the entry to the district office concerned.

(4) Cadastral proceedings can also be carried out electronically.

(5) Cadastral proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the general regulations on administrative proceedings, ⁷⁾ unless this Act or another Act states otherwise.

§ 23

(1) The requirements for an electronic submission are the same as for a written submission. In the case of an electronic submission, one copy of the proposal and one copy of the annexes shall be submitted.

(2) In the case of an electronic submission, all attachments must be submitted in electronic form and authorised in accordance with a specific regulation. ^{6a)}

§ 24

(1) The proposal for initiation of cadastral proceedings must include

a) identification data of the proposer to the extent of

1. name, surname, maiden name, date of birth, birth number or, in case of a foreigner, another identifier, place of permanent residence, address for domestic delivery if different from the place of permanent residence, nationality in case of a natural person,

2. name, identification number, registered office, address for delivery, if different from the registered office, in case of a legal person,

b) name of the district office to which the proposal is addressed,

c) an introduction of the subject of the proposal,

d) identification of the legal act on the basis of which the right to real estate is to be created, modified or terminated, if it is an entry proposal,

e) identification of real estate according to [§ 42 ods. 2 písm. c\)](#),

f) identification of the size of the co-ownership share expressed as a fraction to the whole,

g) the number of the official verification of the survey sketch, if the plot is divided or merged, or when establishing an easement over a part of the plot, or when registering the data according to [§ 46 ods. 2 až 4, 6 až 8](#),

h) details of the place and date of publication of the mandatory published contract, if it is a mandatory published contract,

i) identification of annexes,

j) a request to send a notice of making a record, a notice of making an notation or a request to send a notice of the result of an investigation of changes to cadastral data by electronic mail to the specified electronic address or to an electronic mailbox, if the claimant requests to notify the making of a registration to the cadastre or to notify the result of an investigation of cadastral data in electronic form,

k) a request for expedited entry proceedings, if the claimant requests expedited proceedings.

(2) The request for the initiation of cadastral proceedings in electronic form is accepted by the district office through the access point. ^{7b)}

(3) The district office records the date and time of receipt of the proposal to initiate cadastral proceedings. If the proposal to initiate cadastral proceedings was submitted in paper form, the district office marks the date and time of receipt of the proposal.

(4) If the request for the initiation of cadastral proceedings is submitted in paper form, the claimant must submit the annexes in paper form as originals or in an officially certified copy.

§ 25

If a natural person does not have an address registered in the register of inhabitants of the Slovak Republic and does not indicate a domestic address for delivery in the proposal for the initiation of cadastral proceedings, the district office delivers documents to that natural person by means of a notice on the official notice board of the district office and on the website of the relevant district office. The document is deemed to have been served 15 days after the publication of the notice on the official notice board of the district office, even if the addressee is not aware of it.

§ 26

Access to Real Estates

(1) In cadastral proceedings, an employee performing the civil service in the field of cadastre and a member of the commission established for the renewal of the cadastral documentation is entitled in justified cases to enter the real estates (to the necessary extent) concerned by the proceedings.

(2) Entering the real estates intended for defence and protection of internal order and security of the state, as well as for protection of strategic material reserves of the state may only be done with the consent of the central state administration body in whose jurisdiction the real estate in question is located. Entering the real estates of foreign diplomatic missions is possible only with their consent.

§ 27

Notification Obligation

The Authority and the district offices notify the competent state authorities of a fact indicating that a violation of a generally binding legal regulation has occurred, of which they have become aware in the course of the exercise of state administration.

Second section

Registration of Rights to Real Estates

The Entry

§ 28

(1) The rights to real estates⁸⁾ from the contracts referred to in [§ 1 ods. 1](#) are registered in the cadastre by entry, unless otherwise provided by this Act.

(2) The rights to real estates referred to in [§ 1 ods. 1](#) are created, modified or terminated by the entry into the cadastre, unless this Act provides otherwise.

(3) The legal effects of the entry arise based on a legally valid decision of the district office on its granting.

(4) The legal effects of the entry in the case of transfer of state property to other persons pursuant to a special regulation⁹⁾ arise based on a legally valid decision on its granting as of the date specified in the proposal for entry. The proposal for entry must be submitted at the latest on the date specified in the proposal as the date on which the ownership is established.

(5) The legal effects of the entry from the contract on the transfer of a flat and non-residential premises into the ownership of the tenant pursuant to a special regulation^{9a)} arise based on the legally valid decision on its granting as of the date of delivery of the proposal for entry.

(6) Everyone has the right to consult the register of received proposals for entry.

§ 29

Pursuant to [§ 28](#), the entry may only be made upon a legally valid decision of the district office.

§ 30

(1) A party to the procedure for the granting of an entry is a party to the legal act on the basis of which the right to real estate is to be created, modified or terminated (hereinafter referred to as the "party to the procedure").

(2) Proceedings for the granting of an entry are initiated at the request of a party to the proceedings.

(3) Before filing the proposal for entry in electronic form or in paper form, the party to the procedure may fill in the notification of the proposal for entry in electronic form. If within 90 days of the completion of the notice of proposal for entry the party to the procedure does not submit a proposal for entry, the notice shall be disregarded.

(4) An annex to the proposal for entry is the contract on the basis of which the right to the real estate is to be registered in the cadastre, in two copies. Other annexes are:

a) a public document or other document confirming the right to the real estate, if this right to the real estate is not recorded in the ownership document,

b) identification of parcels, if the ownership right to the real estate is not recorded on the ownership document,

c) a power of attorney agreement if the party to the proceedings is represented by a proxy; the signature of the party to the proceedings must be certified if certification of the signature is required under the [§ 42 ods. 3](#),

d) the notification referred to in paragraph 3 in paper form,

e) an affidavit of fulfilment of the conditions pursuant to [§ 59a](#) of the Commercial Code or an affidavit that these conditions do not apply to the company in question,

f) the authorisation of a legal person granted to its employee, if the party to the proceedings on the proposal for the entry is a legal person which authorises its employee in writing in the course of its business activity to file the proposal for the entry,

g) documents that have evidentiary value for the proceedings on the proposal for entry.

(5) The subject of the proposal for entry are all legal acts contained in the contract and which are subject to the entry and all real estates relating to the legal acts contained in the contract and are subject to the entry. The proposal for entry may be accompanied by only one contract, which may contain more than one legal act.

§ 31

(1) The district office examines the contract from the point of view of whether it contains the essential elements of the contract, whether the act is made in the prescribed form, whether the transferor is entitled to dispose of the real estate, whether the expressions of intent are sufficiently certain and comprehensible, whether the contractual freedom or the right to dispose of the real estate are not restricted, whether the contract does not contradict the law, whether the law is not circumvented and whether it does not contradict good morals. In deciding on the entry, the district office shall also take into account the facts and legal issues, ^{10b)} which could have an impact on the granting of the entry.

(2) In the case of a contract for the transfer of real estate that has been drawn up in the form of a notarial deed or authorized by a lawyer, the district office assesses the contract only from the point of view of whether it is consistent with the cadastral documentation and whether the procedural conditions for granting of the entry are fulfilled.

(3) If the conditions for entry are fulfilled, the district office authorises the entry; otherwise, it rejects the proposal.

(4) The decision permitting the entry contains

- a) office the name of the district office which decided on the entry,
- b) entry number,
- c) identification of the parties to the proceedings,
- d) identification of the legal act and the real estates to which the legal act applies,
- e) the date on which the district office decided on the entry,
- f) the date on which the legal effects of the entry took effect,
- g) the name, surname and signature of the person who authorised the entry,
- h) the round stamp of the district office.

(5) The decision to grant the entry shall enter into force on the date of the decision. The decision granting the entry may not be appealed, reopened or reviewed outside the appeal procedure.

(6) The district office shall send a copy of the decision on the granting of the entry to the parties to the proceedings within 15 days from the date of the decision.

(7) The district office delivers the decision to refuse the entry to all parties to the proceedings. An appeal may be lodged against this decision. The appeal shall be lodged with the district office which issued the decision within 15 days of the date of its delivery. If the district office does not uphold the appeal in its entirety, it shall submit the appeal together with the file to the Authority no later than 30 days from the date on which the appeal was delivered to it; the Authority shall

decide on the appeal through an employee with special competence pursuant to [§ 33](#) within six months from the date on which the appeal and the file were submitted by the district office.

§ 31a

Suspension of Proceedings on the Proposal for Entry

Proceedings on the proposal for entry shall be suspended if

- a) the preliminary ruling procedure was initiated,
- b) the administrative fee has not been paid,
- c) the party to the proceedings was requested to submit a public document or another document confirming the right to the real estate, or to remedy the deficiencies of the proposal or its annexes within a specified time limit,
- d) this was unanimously proposed by all the parties to the proceedings, for a maximum period of 60 days,
- e) the party has been ordered by an urgent or interim measure not to deal with certain real estate,
- f) the right to deal with the real estate is restricted according to a special regulation. ¹⁰⁾

§ 31b

Discontinuance of Proceedings on the Proposal for Entry

(1) Proceedings on the proposal for entry shall be discontinued if

- a) the proposal was not filed by a party to the proceedings,
- b) the party to the proceedings has withdrawn from the contract^{10d)} before the decision on the proposal for entry has been issued,
- c) the proposal for entry has already been rejected for the reason stated in [§ 31 ods. 1](#),
- d) the party to the proceedings withdrew the proposal and the other parties to the proceedings agreed,
- e) the administrative fee has not been paid within the prescribed time limit,
- f) the party to the proceedings has not remedied the deficiencies of the proposal for entry or its annexes within the specified time limit,
- g) another competent district office acts in the matter.

(2) A decision to discontinue proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1(d), (e) and (g) shall not be subject to appeal. The decision to discontinue proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1(d) shall be recorded in the file.

§ 32

(1) The district office decides on the proposal for entry within 30 days from the date of receiving the proposal for entry.

(2) If the contract on the transfer of real estate has been drawn up in the form of a notarial deed or has been authorized by an attorney, is not in conflict with the cadastral documentation and the procedural conditions for allowing the entry are fulfilled, the district office shall decide on the proposal for allowing the entry within 20 days.

(3) The district office may decide on the basis of a request for accelerated proceedings on the proposal for entry and payment of the administrative fee^{10e)} within 15 days from the date of receiving the proposal for entry. If it does not decide within that period, it shall decide within the period referred to in paragraph 1.

§ 33

Competence to Decide on the Proposal for Entry

(1) In the proceedings on the proposal for entry, the decision shall be made by an employee performing the civil service in the field of cadastre, who has a special professional qualification to decide on the proposal for entry.

(2) The prerequisite for obtaining special professional qualification to decide on the proposal for entry is

- a) completed second-level university degree in law or in surveying and cartography; and
- b) at least three months of performing the state service in the cadastral sector; and
- c) successful completion of a professional examination verifying competence to decide on a proposal for entry.

§ 33a

(1) The verification of the competence to decide on the proposal for entry shall be carried out by the committee for verification of the competence to decide on the proposal for entry (hereinafter referred to as the "verification committee").

(2) The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other members of the verification committee are appointed by the Head of the Authority from among the employees of the Authority and other experts from universities, scientific institutions, professional organisations and state bodies

(3) Upon successful completion of the examination before the verification committee, the Head of the Authority shall, on the proposal of the verification committee, issue to the employee performing the state service in the field of cadastre a certificate of competency to decide on the proposal for entry. The Head of the Authority shall, on the proposal of the verification committee, also issue a certificate of competence to decide on a proposal for entry to an employee of the Authority who has been continuously practising law and adjudicating in administrative proceedings at the Authority for at least five years. The examination before the verification committee may be repeated no more than twice, at the earliest after three months have elapsed since the examination was unsuccessfully passed.

(4) The verification committee shall, on the proposal of the cadastral inspector or the competent district office, recommend to the Head of the Authority to revoke the authorisation of competence to decide on a proposal for entry to the employee who has violated in a particularly gross manner the generally binding legal regulations governing rights to real estates, or to the employee who has deliberately violated the generally binding legal regulations. The Administrative Procedure Code shall not apply to the withdrawal of the authorisation of competence to decide on a proposal for entry.

(5) The details of the manner, organisation and conduct of the examination and the procedure for the revocation of the authority of competence to decide on a proposal for entry shall be regulated by the examination regulations which are issued by the Head of the Authority.

The Record

§ 34

(1) The rights to real estates referred to in [§ 1 ods. 1](#), which have been created, modified or terminated by law, by a decision of a state authority, by a bidder at a public auction, by possession, accretion and processing, rights to real estates certified by a notary, as well as rights to real estates resulting from lease contracts, from contracts on the transfer of the administration of state property or from other facts testifying to the entrustment of the administration of the property of a municipality or the administration of the property of a higher territorial unit, shall be registered in the cadastre by means of a record, on the basis of public documents and other documents. A change in the order of pledges resulting from the agreement of the pledgees on the order of their pledges decisive for their satisfaction shall also be registered by means of a record.

(2) If the court has ruled that a legal act or a voluntary auction is null and void, ^{10ea}) the district office shall indicate the status prior to the legal act or the voluntary auction; this shall also apply if the right to real estate has been affected by a further legal change and if the court's decision is binding on the persons affected by the legal change. ^{10eb})

(3) The general rules on administrative procedure shall not apply to the making of a record. ⁷)

§ 35

(1) The district office shall make the record without a proposal, or at the proposal of the owner or other entitled person. The proposal for making a record may also be submitted by means of an electronic form published by the Authority on its website.

(2) An annex to the proposal to make a record is

a) a public document or other document confirming the right to the real estate; if it concerns the registration of a mortgage which arises by law, the document proving the existence of the claim need not be attached,

b) identification of parcels, if the ownership right to the real estate is not recorded in the ownership document,

c) other documents of evidentiary value to the proceedings.

§ 36

(1) The district office shall assess whether the public document or other document submitted is free from clerical or numerical errors and other obvious irregularities and contains the requisites under this Act.

(2) If the public document or other document is capable of being recorded, the district office shall make the record in the cadastre.

§ 36a

(1) If the ownership right to real estate is recorded in the ownership document and another public document or another document which is not based on the cadastral data is submitted for making the record, the district office shall not make the record and shall notify the person who submitted the document and the person in whose favour the right to real estate is evidenced by the document of this fact. At the same time, the district office shall invite the persons concerned to enter into an agreement or to bring an action in court for the establishment of the right to the real estate.

(2) If a court decision which is binding on the person registered in the cadastre and directly affects his/her right to the real estate is submitted for recording, the district office shall make the record

a) according to the court decision,

b) by indicating the state before the legal act, voluntary auction or other legal fact, if the court has ruled that the legal act, voluntary auction or other legal fact is null and void,

c) by indicating the state before the decision on the permission of the entry, before making the record or before the decision on the correction of an error in the cadastral documentation, if the administrative court has decided to cancel them.

(3) If a court decision is submitted for making a record, which, as a result of another legal change, is not binding on the person registered in the cadastre, the district office shall not make the record and shall register a note on the issuance of the court decision in the cadastre for a period of two months from the date of its registration. At the same time, the district office shall invite the person to whom the right to the real estate is vested according to the court decision to file a lawsuit in court within the two-month period for the determination of the right to the real estate.

(4) During the time that a note is made under paragraph 3, the district office may not, in relation to the real estate to which the court decision relates, decide to permit an entry or to make a record. After the action for the determination of the right to the real estate has been brought before the court, the district office shall change the note referred to in paragraph 3 into a note of the pending court proceedings.

(5) The provisions of paragraphs 2 to 4 shall also apply mutatis mutandis to the registration of a judicial decision by which, on the basis of an extraordinary remedy or on the basis of a complaint pursuant to a special regulation, a judicial decision on the basis of which a record has been made in the cadastre has been annulled.

§ 37

The district office shall notify those persons whose right to the real estate has been affected by the registration that it has made the registration in the cadastre by means of a record, within 15 days from the date of registration of the right in the cadastre.

The Note

§ 38

The note expresses facts that limit the owner's right to deal with the real estate or informs about the real estate or about the right to the real estate.

§ 39

(1) The district office registers the note on the basis of a notice from a court or other state authority or on the proposal of a person entitled under special regulations or a party to a judicial or other proceedings.

(2) The district office also makes a note in the cadastre that the authenticity of cadastral data on the right to the real estate has been challenged.

(3) The district office annuls the note without a proposal or at the request of the person who submitted the proposal for its registration, if it is proved that the reasons for its registration have ceased to exist.

§ 40

The general rules on administrative procedure are not applicable to the registration of a note. ⁷⁾

Common Provisions on the Registration of Rights to Real Estates

§ 41

Way of Registration of Rights to Real Estates

(1) Rights to real estates are recorded into the ownership document and into the cadastre's descriptive data file; thus, they become reliable and possibly binding data of the cadastre.

(2) Rights to the same real estate are registered in the order in which contracts, public documents or other documents on the creation, modification or termination of the right to the real estate were delivered to the district office for registration in the cadastre.

§ 42

Eligibility of Contracts, Public Documents and Other Documents for Registration in the Cadastre

(1) A written contract, public document or other document without any writing or counting errors and without any other obvious irregularities is eligible for registration of the right to real estate in the cadastre in the state language, the Czech language or in an officially certified translation.

(2) The contract, public document or other document contains an identification of

a) parties to the rights to real estates; in case of a natural person, name, surname, maiden name, date of birth, birth number and place of permanent residence, in case of a legal person, name, registered office and identification number, if assigned, or other identification data,

b) the legal act and its purpose, place and time of the legal act,

c) real estate by cadastral district, plot by parcel number registered in the descriptive data file, plot registered as a "C" register parcel or "E" register parcel, plot type and plot area, house registry number and parcel number of the plot, on which the building is built, the number of the flat or non-residential premises, the floor number, the number of the entrance and the co-ownership share in the common parts and common facilities of the house and in the plot or in the adjacent plot, the house registry number and the parcel number of the plot on which the house is built; if the real estate is co-owned by several owners, the share expressed as a fraction of the whole is also indicated.

(3) The signature of the transferor on the contract, the signature of the obligor of the pre-emption right, the signature of the obligor in the case of the creation of an easement or the signature of the beneficiary in the case of the termination of the easement on the contract, the signatures of the co-owners on the contract on the dissolution and settlement of the joint ownership or on the settlement of the joint ownership of the spouses shall be certified in accordance with special regulations; ^{10a)} if these persons are represented, their signature on the power of attorney shall also be certified. This shall not apply if the party to the contract is a state authority, the Slovak Land Fund, a municipality or a higher territorial unit, the Railways of the Slovak Republic or if the contract for the transfer of real estate is executed in the form of a notarial deed or authorised by an attorney-at-law.

(4) If the contract contains writing or counting errors or other obvious inaccuracies after the proposal for entry has been submitted, the parties may only make corrections by means of an amendment to the contract. If the contract is drawn up in the form of a notarial deed, writing and counting errors and other obvious inaccuracies shall be corrected in accordance with the procedure laid down in a special regulation. ¹¹⁾

(5) If a public document or other document contains writing or counting errors or other obvious inaccuracies, or if it does not contain the particulars referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the district office shall return it to the maker or to the person who made the proposal for the record and shall set a time period within which the correction may be made.

(6) The registration in the cadastre shall not be prevented by a discrepancy between the data in the contract, public document or other document and the data in the reference register. If there is no doubt as to the identity of the person whose data are to be entered in the cadastre, the district office shall enter the data in the cadastre according to the reference register.

§ 43

Time Limits for Registration

(1) The district office makes the registration according to [§ 41](#)

a) on the day on which the decision to grant the entry became final, but no later than the next working day,

b) within 60 days from the date of the commencement of proceedings on the record, unless paragraph 3 provides otherwise,

c) within five working days from the date of commencement of the procedure for the deletion of the mortgage,

d) on the date of delivery of the public document or other document for registration of the note, but not later than the next working day.

(2) In case of an auction according to a special law, ^{10ab}) the subject of which is a flat, house or other real estate, the district office marks the indication of the auction for at least three months from the date of delivery of the minutes of the auction, and if court proceedings have been initiated to determine the invalidity of the auction, ^{10ac}) until the end of these proceedings. Section [§ 39 ods. 3](#) shall apply to the cancellation of the note.

(3) If the proposal to make the record was submitted by electronic form, the district office shall make the record within 30 days of receipt of the proposal to make the record.

§ 43a

If there is a reasonable concern that a district office will fail to meet the time limit for deciding on a proposal for entry or for a record under this Act, the Head of the Authority may, for a specified time and in specified proceedings, decide that another district office will decide on proceedings on the proposal for entry or for the record. The Administrative Procedure Code shall not apply to the decision of the Head of the Authority pursuant to the first sentence.

§ 44

Seal on Change of Right to Real Estate

(1) The district office shall, not later than on the working day following the day on which the contract, public document or other document for registration by entry or record was delivered to it, or if the cadastral proceedings for the correction of an error in the cadastral documentation or the proceedings for the prosecutor's protest have been initiated, mark the seal of the change of the right to real estate or of the initiation of the cadastral proceedings for the correction of an error or of the initiation of the proceedings for the prosecutor's protest on the ownership document or in the land register or in the railway register; it shall cancel that seal by making the entry or record, or by a final decision rejecting the proposal for entry, or by a final decision discontinuing the proceedings, or by a final decision correcting an error in the cadastral documentation, or by a final decision not to comply with the public prosecutor's protest.

(2) The seal is marked (paragraph 1) in the order in which the proposals for registration in the cadastre were received by the district office.

Special Provisions on the Registration of Rights to Real Estates

§ 46

(1) The district office shall register the person named in the public document or other document as the owner or other entitled person, unless it is proved by another public document or other document that another person is the owner or other entitled person.

(2) A building is registered in the cadastre if it is enclosed by perimeter walls and a roof structure. When registering a building in the cadastre, the person indicated in the document according to a special regulation shall be registered as the owner, ¹⁵⁾ unless it is proved by another public document or another document that the owner or another entitled person is another person. In the case of a building without a house registry number, the owner shall be the person named in the building approval decision or the person named in the building authority's notification as the person who announced the building, unless it is proved by another public document or other document that another person is the owner.

(3) The building under construction is registered in the cadastre, if the submitted expert opinion shows the construction-technical arrangement and functional arrangement of its first above-ground floor. When registering a building under construction in the cadastre, a legally valid building permit and an expert opinion on the degree of completion are submitted and the person listed as the builder in the legally valid building permit is registered as the owner, unless it is proved by another public document or other document that the owner is another person.

(4) When registering a flat or non-residential premises in the cadastre, which has been formed on the basis of a construction contract, a contract on the construction of the house and a document according to a special regulation are submitted; ¹⁵⁾ the person specified in the contract is registered as the owner, unless it is proved by another public document or other document that the owner is another person. When registering a flat or non-residential premises in the cadastre, which was created on the basis of a contract on the building-in or building-up of a house, the contract on the building-in or building-up of a house and the building-approval decision are submitted; ¹⁶⁾ the person specified in the contract is registered as the owner, unless it is proved by another public document or other document that another person is the owner.

(5) A flat under construction or a non-residential premises under construction are registered in the cadastre if it is

a) a building, in which a flat under construction or a non-residential premises under construction is located, enclosed by perimeter walls and roof construction and individual flats under construction or non-residential premises under construction are structurally separated,

b) underground building, in which the flat under construction or non-residential premises under construction is located, closed by the ceiling construction of the building and the individual flats under construction or non-residential premises under construction are structurally separated.

(6) When registering a flat under construction or a non-residential premises under construction in the cadastre pursuant to paragraph 5, a contract for the construction of the house, a contract for building-in or building-up of the house, a legally valid building permit and an expert's report on the degree of their construction are submitted. The person named in the contract is registered as the owner, unless it is proved by another public document or other document that another person is the owner.

(7) When registering a building or an underground building in the cadastre, for which the building permit¹⁶⁾ or the use permit came into force before 1 October 1976, a notification of the municipality is submitted, when the building or the underground building was approved or put into use, what house registry number was assigned to it and who was its builder according to the building permit or the use permit; the person listed in the municipality's notification as the builder is registered as the owner.

(8) In the case of a deletion of a building or underground building from the cadastre which has ceased to exist, a document pursuant to a special regulation¹⁵⁾ and a confirmation from the municipality that the building has been removed or does not exist are submitted. If the building or underground building has not been assigned a house registry number, only the municipality's confirmation that the building or underground building has been removed or does not exist is submitted.

(9) When registering an easement in the cadastre to a public document or other document, if the ownership right to the real estates concerned is not recorded in the ownership document, it is also necessary to submit documents for the registration of the ownership right, in particular the data on the owner according to [§ 7 pism. c\).](#)

(10) When registering a building or an underground building in the cadastre, which was constructed from 1 October 1976 to 31 December 1989, a notice of the municipality is submitted, when the building was constructed, for what purpose it has been continuously used, what house registry number was assigned to it and who was its builder, together with a public document or other document proving that the builder had, as of 1 April 2024, the ownership right to the plot or other right to the plot under the building; ^{16a)} the person listed in the municipality's notification as the builder is registered as the owner.

Fifth section

Updating of the Cadastral Documentation

§ 57

Investigation and Implementation of Changes to Cadastral Data

(1) District offices continuously investigate reported or otherwise detected changes to cadastral data.

(2) The general rules on administrative procedure do not apply to the investigation and implementation of changes to cadastral data; ⁷⁾ nor do the provisions of [§ 23](#).

(3) The updating of cadastral data can be carried out in an automated way based on data from other reference registers.

§ 58

Change of the Cadastral District Boundary

(1) A change to the boundary of a cadastral district is considered a change to the boundary of the cadastral district that is not identical to the boundary of the municipality, namely

a) the merger of two or more cadastral districts that are part of one municipality,

b) the division of an existing cadastral district into two or more cadastral districts in the same municipality,

c) the separation of a part of one cadastral district and its annexation to another cadastral district in the same municipality.

(2) The change to the boundary of the cadastral district, which is at the same time the boundary of the municipality, shall be decided by the district authority in accordance with the change to the municipality's boundary.

(3) The approval of the Authority is required for the implementation of the change referred to in paragraph 1(a) and (b).

(4) The change to the cadastral district boundary is decided by the district office in the cadastral proceedings on its own initiative or at the proposal of the municipality concerned or at the proposal of the affected part of the municipality.

(5) The applicant shall attach to the proposal

a) a description of the current course of the cadastral district boundary from the descriptive data file, which is accompanied by a sketch of the current course of the cadastral district boundary,

b) a description of the proposed course of the cadastral district boundary, accompanied by a sketch of the proposed course of the cadastral district boundary,

c) a copy of the cadastral map, a copy of the map of the determined documentation and a list of the concerned plot areas, if no measurement has been carried out,

d) a survey sketch, if it was necessary to carry out surveying,

e) an overall list of the area of the cadastral districts before and after the change,

f) a list of the concerned parcels, indicating the names of the cadastral districts and the ownership document numbers,

g) an opinion of the concerned municipality,

h) an opinion of the concerned parts of the municipality,

i) consent of the Authority, if required.

(6) Upon the proposal, the district office shall announce the commencement of cadastral proceedings on the change of the cadastral district boundary.

(7) The general regulation on administrative proceedings does not apply to the procedure for changing the cadastral district boundary. ⁷⁾

(8) The district office sends a decision on the change of the cadastral district boundary to

a) the municipality,

b) the higher territorial unit,

c) the district court,

d) the statistics authority,

e) the Authority.

(9) The district office shall announce the decision to change the cadastral district boundary in the municipality by a public notice.

§ 59

Correction of Errors in the Cadastral Documentation

(1) Proceedings for correction of an error are proceedings in which the district office corrects erroneous cadastral data that have been created by its own activities or by the activities of other state bodies, notaries or other persons based on erroneous documents of the district office. The correction of the error is made by registration in the cadastre based on the decision on the correction of the error or the protocol on the correction of the error.

(2) The district office will correct

a) the cadastral data referred to in [§ 7](#), if they contradict the decision on the approval of the entry, a public document or other document on the basis of which the registration in the cadastre was made; this does not apply if the data were entered pursuant to [§ 42 ods. 6](#),

b) erroneously displayed plot boundaries in the cadastral map or in the map of determined documentation, if they are not in accordance with the boundaries marked in the terrain and the marking of the boundaries in the terrain has not been positionally changed since the original surveying was carried out,

c) an indication of multiple ownership if all persons registered in the cadastre as owners and other persons to whom the right of ownership of the same real estate is evidenced by a public document or by other document and who are not registered in the cadastre as owners of that real estate and it is not a correction as referred to in point (a),

d) data registered in the cadastre in violation of [§ 36 ods. 2](#), [§ 39](#) or [§ 42](#), if there has been no change in the ownership right since the record was made in the cadastre,

e) cadastral data registered on the basis of the decision on the approval of the renewed land inventory register, if they cannot be corrected within the time limit according to a special regulation, ¹⁷⁾

f) the area of the "C" register parcel recorded in the ownership document, if it does not meet the criterion for assessing the differences between the area of the parcel calculated from the coordinates of the break points of the perimeter of the parcel and the area recorded in the descriptive data file,

g) the area of the "E" register parcel.

(3) In the case of correction of an error pursuant to paragraph 2(c), the authenticity of the signature of the persons concerned by the correction shall be officially certified on the application. ^{10a)} If a party to the procedure for correction of an error is the Slovak Republic, a state authority, the Slovak Land Fund, a municipality, a higher territorial unit or the Railways of the Slovak Republic, the authenticity of the signature of the persons authorised to act on their behalf does not have to be officially certified.

(4) Proceedings for the correction of an error shall be initiated by the district office at the request of the person whose rights are affected by the cadastral data, on its own initiative on the basis of

an investigation of changes to the cadastral data pursuant to [§ 57](#) or on the basis of the findings of the district office in the course of its activities.

(5) Proceedings for the correction of an error shall not be governed by the Administrative Procedure Code if it is a correction of

a) cadastral data that are not recorded in the ownership document,

b) cadastral data, which are recorded in the ownership document, namely title, name, surname, maiden name, date of birth, birth number, and in the case of a foreigner, other identifier, place of permanent residence, name or business name of the legal person, registered office of the legal person, identification number of the organization, title of acquisition of the right to real estate, more detailed identification data on real estate established by a generally binding legal regulation,

c) the wording of the note if it was registered in contradiction with the submitted public document or another document,

d) and incorrectly displayed boundaries of the "E" register parcel,

e) an incorrectly displayed boundary of a "C" register parcel, unless it is a correction pursuant to paragraph 2(f)

(6) The correction of an error pursuant to paragraph 5(d) may also be carried out by the district office in another cadastral procedure based on the registration of the survey sketch.

(7) A party to the proceedings for the correction of an error pursuant to paragraph 5 is the owner or other entitled person.

(8) The district office draws up an error correction report on the correction of an error pursuant to paragraph 5. If the correction of an error under paragraph 5(d) is based on the registration of a survey sketch, no error correction report is to be drawn up.

§ 59a

(1) If the conditions for the correction of an error pursuant to section [§ 59 ods. 2](#) are fulfilled, the district office decides on the correction of the error or draws up an error correction report.

(2) If the conditions for the correction of an error pursuant to section [§ 59 ods. 2](#) are not fulfilled, the district office rejects the proposal for correction of the error by a decision or notifies the claimant of the reason for not correcting the error.

(3) The district office decides on the proposal for correction of the error within 30 days, in justified cases within 90 days from the date of initiation of the proceedings. The district office draws up an error correction report within 30 days or, in justified cases within 90 days from the date of receipt of the initiative for correction of the error or from the date of discovery of the error.

§ 59b

(1) The procedure for correction of an error ends on the date of making a registration in the cadastre on the basis of the decision on correction of an error or on the basis of the error correction protocol, on the date of entry into force of the decision on discontinuation of the procedure for correction of an error, on the date of entry into force of the decision on rejection of the proposal for correction of an error, or on the date of sending of the notification on the reasons for not correcting the error.

If the correction of an error pursuant to [§ 59 ods. 6](#) is based on the recording of a survey sketch, the procedure for the correction of the error terminates on the date of making the recording of the survey sketch in the cadastre.

(2) The registration in the cadastre is carried out by the district office immediately after the decision on the correction of the error has become final or on the day of drawing up the error correction protocol, no later than the next working day.

(3) The district office shall notify the person affected by the correction of the error within 15 days from the date of making the correction of the error in the cadastre based on the error correction.

Sixth section

Renewal of Cadastral Documentation

§ 63

Objection Procedure

(1) After a new geodetic data file and a new descriptive data file have been prepared by new mapping (hereinafter referred to as the "renewed cadastral documentation"), the district office shall publish the renewed cadastral documentation for viewing through the municipality, with an instruction on the possibility of filing objections. Personal data on a natural person such as first name, surname, maiden name, date of birth and place of permanent residence are published in the descriptive data file. The municipality shall notify owners who are not residents of the municipality in writing of the possibility to view the renewed cadastral documentation.

(2) The owner or other entitled person may, within 30 days from the publication of the renewed cadastral documentation pursuant to paragraph 1, file objections against the errors in the renewed cadastral documentation. The district office shall decide on the objections within 60 days from the date of filing the objection.

(3) During the renewal of the cadastral documentation or a part thereof by making a duplicate of the valid status, no objection procedure is held.

§ 64

Declaration of Validity of the Renewed Cadastral Documentation

(1) The district office shall not make registrations of ownership and other rights in the cadastre to the plots that are the subject of the procedure for the renewal of the cadastral documentation, except for the registration of the mortgage and easement to these plots, not more than 90 days before the declaration of the validity of the renewed cadastral documentation. During this period, the time limits for the registration of rights to real estates do not lapse.

(2) The district office shall declare the validity of the renewed cadastral documentation made by new mapping, if no objections against the errors in the renewed cadastral documentation have been filed within the time limit or if the objections have been decided and the decision has become final.

(3) By declaring the validity of the renewed cadastral documentation, the existing cadastral documentation becomes invalid, and the renewed cadastral documentation is used for the cadastre. The district office shall mark the invalidity of the cadastral documentation in all its parts.

(4) The district office, after the declaration of the validity of the renewed cadastral documentation, shall register the data of the renewed cadastral documentation in the cadastre. Subsequently, the district office shall register the contracts, public documents or other documents which have been received within the time limit referred to in paragraph 1.

(5) The validity of the renewed cadastral documentation or its part by making a duplicate of the valid state is not declared.

PART FIVE GEODETTIC AND CARTOGRAPHIC WORK

§ 65

Geodetic and Cartographic Work

(1) Only verified results of detailed surveying containing particulars, which are regulated by the Authority by a generally binding legal regulation, may be used for changes in the geodetic data file or for its renewal.

(2) The results of the detailed surveying are verified by the district office in whose territorial district the surveying was carried out.

§ 66

Geodetic works in objects with a special protection regime ([§ 6 ods. 3](#)) in the administration of the Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications of the Slovak Republic, the Administration of State Material Reserves of the Slovak Republic, the National Security Office and the Slovak Information Service may be carried out only with the consent of the relevant central state administration authority.

§ 67

Survey Sketch

(1) A survey sketch is a technical basis for legal acts, public documents and other documents and serves also as a basis for the entry and recording of rights to real estates. The data on the plots, which are created on the basis of the survey sketch, are registered in the real estate cadastre also without a legal act at the request of the owner; this is without prejudice to the provisions of a special regulation. ¹⁹⁾ In case of a land communication, the survey sketch is registered in the cadastre without a legal act in a registration manner at the request of a legal person established by the state.

(2) The survey sketch is prepared on the basis of the results of geodetic work and contains in particular a graphical representation of the real estate before the change and after the change with the indication of the previous and new parcel numbers, plot types and their areas, as well as data on the rights to the real estates.

(3) The survey sketch may be prepared by the district office; by another legal person or natural person if it has a trade pursuant to a special regulation, ²⁰⁾ or by an expert in the field of geodesy and cartography, if he/she has been appointed as an expert in a court proceeding.

(4) Whoever has prepared a survey sketch and does not have a special authorisation issued by the Authority shall ensure that it is verified by a person who is authorised to verify survey sketches under a special regulation. ²¹⁾

(5) the purposes of the cadastre, only a survey sketch certified also by the district office is used.

§ 67a

Revision of Cadastral Data

(1) If necessary, the district office shall revise the conformity of the cadastral data with the legal status and the actual status. The revision of cadastral data is carried out in cooperation with state authorities and municipalities and with the participation of owners and other entitled persons.

(2) The revision of cadastral data is initiated by the district office notifying the municipality in whose territory the revision of cadastral data will take place.

(3) If the owner or other entitled person has been served with a summons in his own hand or by public notice, his absence shall not be an obstacle to the revision of the cadastral data. In such case, information about the real estate, rights to real estate, owners and other entitled persons may be submitted by a representative of the municipality, owners of neighbouring real estates and other entitled persons.

(4) If the address of the owner or other entitled person is not known or if it is not known whether such person exists, information about the real estate, the right to the real estate, the owners and other entitled persons shall be given by a representative of the municipality.

(5) If the direct participation of the owner or other entitled person in the revision of the cadastral data is not necessary, this person may submit the necessary information in writing.

(6) A record of the outcome of the revision of the cadastral data is made; if differences are found, the district office shall, pursuant to [§ 19](#), invite the owners or other entitled persons to remove them.

(7) The outcome of the revision of cadastral data does not affect the creation, modification or termination of rights to real estates.

(8) The revision of cadastral data is not subject to the general rules on administrative procedure. ⁷⁾

§ 67b

Reasons and Methods of the Cadastral Documentation Renewal

(1) Renewal of the cadastral documentation shall be initiated by a legal person established by the Authority or by another person at the proposal of the district office with the consent of the Authority. The aim of the renewal of the cadastral documentation is to create a new geodetic data file and a new descriptive data file of the cadastral documentation.

(2) Renewal of the cadastral documentation by new mapping shall be initiated if the cadastral documentation becomes unfit for further use because the geometric determination of real estates and their positioning due to a large number of changes as a result of demands on the accuracy or scale of the map no longer meet the requirements of the registration of real estates, or if the cadastral documentation or parts of it are lost, destroyed or damaged.

(3) Renewal of the cadastral documentation by new mapping consists of determining the course of boundaries of territorial administrative units, boundaries of cadastral districts, boundaries of plots defined by rights to real estates, boundaries of plot types and floor plans of buildings (hereinafter referred to as "boundary course determination").

(4) If the cadastral documentation or its part becomes unfit for further use due to wear and tear and neither the legal status nor the actual status has changed and there are no other grounds for renewal of the cadastral documentation by new mapping, the cadastral documentation or its part shall be renewed by making a duplicate of the valid status.

(5) Renewal of the cadastral documentation by new mapping shall be initiated by the district office by notifying the municipality on whose territory the renewal of the cadastral documentation is to be carried out.

(6) The renewal of the cadastral documentation follows the valid cadastral documentation. The result of the renewal of the cadastral documentation does not affect the creation, modification or termination of rights to real estates.

§ 67c

Boundary Course Determination

(1) The course of the boundaries is determined by a commission composed of representatives of the competent district office, a legal person established by the Authority or another person, the municipality on whose territory the course of the boundaries is being determined, the authorities for the protection of the agricultural land fund, the authorities for the protection of the forest land fund, and other authorities and legal persons designated by the legal person established by the Authority or another person. If the cadastral documentation is being renewed in an area where the plots are part of the agricultural land fund or the forest land fund, a representative of the persons farming the plots concerned shall also be a member of the commission. If the determination of the course of the boundaries concerns the plots of state railways, airports, motorways, state roads and ports, a representative of the legal person which manages these real estates shall, as a rule, also be a member of the commission. The chairman of the commission is a representative of the competent district office.

(2) The course of the boundaries is determined in the presence of the owners and other entitled persons or their representatives. If the owner or other entitled person has been served with a summons in his/her own hand or by public notice, his/her absence shall not prevent the cadastral documentation from being renewed. In such a case, information on the real estates, rights to real estates, owners and other entitled persons may be submitted by a representative of the municipality, as well as by the owners of neighbouring real estates and other entitled persons.

(3) If the address of the owner or other entitled person is not known or it is not known whether such person exists, information about the real estate, the right to the real estate, the owners and other entitled persons shall be given by the representative of the municipality.

(4) If the direct participation of the owner or other entitled person in determining the course of the boundaries is not necessary, the owner or other entitled person may submit the necessary information in writing.

(5) If there are contradictions in the claims of the owners and other entitled persons about the course of the plot boundaries, the boundaries marked in the valid cadastral documentation shall be

considered reliable; a change in the course of the boundaries thus determined shall be permissible only on the basis of a final court decision. If the course of the boundaries is the subject of a legal dispute, the boundaries shall be marked in the cadastral documentation as disputed.

(6) When determining the course of the boundaries, surveying of the breakpoints of the determined course of the boundaries and other objects necessary for the registration of the real estate shall be carried out.

(7) When determining the course of the boundaries, other cadastral data necessary for the registration of real estates are also determined.

(8) The commission shall make a record of the result of the boundary course determination, which shall be signed by the present owners and other entitled persons or their representatives, in addition to the commission members.

§ 67d

Creation of a New Geodetic Data File and a New Descriptive Data File

(1) The creation of a new geodetic data file and a new descriptive data file by the new mapping follows the boundary course determination and is generally carried out in the entire cadastral district.

(2) The new geodetic data file includes a large-scale map, which will become a cadastral map after the renewal of the cadastral documentation is completed.

(3) The creation of a duplicate of the valid state of a geodetic data file and a descriptive data file or their parts is not related to the boundary course determination.

PART SIX

PUBLICITY OF THE CADASTRAL DOCUMENTATION, CREDIBILITY AND BINDINGNESS OF THE CADASTRAL DATA

§ 68

Publicity of the Cadastral Documentation

(1) Everyone has the right to access the cadastral register and to make extracts, excerpts, sketches or copies of it for their own use, unless paragraphs 2 and 3 provide otherwise. When accessing the cadastral register, the birth number or, in the case of a foreigner, another identifier shall be made available only to the person to whom the birth number or other identifier relates.

(2) The price of the real estate is provided to the owner upon request. The price of real estate is also provided on request to state authorities, National Bank of Slovakia, court, public prosecutor's office, Police Force, notary, bailiff, tax office, administrator under a special regulation, ^{21a)} expert in the field of civil engineering - the field of estimation of the value of real estates, expert in the field of agriculture - the field of estimation of the value of agricultural land, expert in the field of forestry - the field of estimation of the value of forests, and to a person who draws up pricing maps for the purpose of performing tasks under special regulations.

(3) The publicity of the collection of documents is limited. Access to the documents stored in the collection of documents is granted only to the owner or other entitled person, their predecessors and successors in title. Access to the documents stored in the collection of documents is also granted to a person who carries out surveying and cartographic activities, expert in the field of surveying and cartography, court, public prosecutor's office, Police Force, notary, bailiff, administrator pursuant to a special regulation, ^{21a)} tax office, civil servant whose official office is the Authority, National Security Office, Slovak Information Service and to the Military Intelligence for the purposes of performing tasks under special regulations.

(4) The data constituting the geodetic data file pursuant to [§ 8 ods. 1 písm. a\)](#) are published through the access point, except for records of detailed change survey, lists of coordinates, data on the connection of break points, and the data to be entered in the ownership document pursuant to [§ 8 ods. 1 písm. b\) second subparagraph](#), if they are kept in electronic form, except for the birth number or other identifier, in the case of a foreigner, and the price of the real estate. The data referred to in the first sentence are accessible free of charge and are informative.

(5) The cadastral data, which are established by the Authority by a generally binding legal regulation, are published once in a quarter also in the form of structured data, which enables searching and their further automated processing. The State is not liable for damage caused by the processing of cadastral data by a third party.

§ 69

Provision of Cadastral Data

(1) Authority or the district office on behalf of the Authority shall provide the cadastral data in paper form or in electronic form if the requested data are kept in electronic form.

(2) On behalf of the Authority, the district office shall, on request, make an extract or copy from the geodetic data file, an extract or copy from the descriptive data file, a copy from the land register and the railway register, as well as the identification of the parcel.

(3) An extract from the ownership document or a copy thereof, a copy from the cadastral map or a copy from the map of determined documentation, an extract from the land register or an extract from the railway register or copies thereof are public documents; the identification of a parcel made in paper form is also a public document.

(4) If an extract or a copy of the ownership document is provided to the owner, it may, at his/her request, also contain his/her birth number or other identifier if he/she is a foreigner.

(5) A birth number or other identifier, in the case of a foreigner, is also provided to a state authority, municipality, higher territorial unit, court, public prosecutor's office, Police Force, notary, bailiff, tax office, Social Insurance Institution and administrator pursuant to a special regulation^{21a)} for the purposes of performing their tasks under special regulations.

(6) The Authority, through the postal company carrying out the activities of the certifying person^{21b)}, provides an extract from the ownership document, a copy from the ownership document, a copy from the cadastral map or a copy from the map of determined documentation, if the requested data are kept in electronic form.

(7) If the required cadastral data is kept in electronic form, it can be provided by any district office.

(8) The Authority may provide cadastral data in electronic form and an electronic public administration service through a legal person established by the Authority. The data provided by the legal person established by the Authority is informative.

(9) Cadastral data may also be provided in the form of a list of real estates to which the same legal relationship to one person is attached; a list of real estates to which the same legal relationship to one natural person is attached may only be provided to that natural person or to another entitled person, to the persons referred to in the second sentence of [§ 68 ods. 3](#) and to those authorised by a special regulation.

(10) The extract or copy from the geodetic data file, the extract or copy from the descriptive data file and the identification of the parcel shall prove the status registered in the cadastre at the date and time indicated on them.

(11) The Authority, through a legal person established by the Authority, shall under contract provide cadastral data to a natural person or a legal person, including personal data of a natural person as a person concerned registered in the cadastre even without his/her consent or informing him/her, the processing of which is necessary for the fulfilment of their tasks or obligations laid down under special regulations or for the fulfilment of tasks carried out in the public interest.

(12) The Authority, through a legal person established by the Authority, shall provide the cadastral data on the basis of a contract to the extent pursuant to [§ 68 ods. 4](#).

(13) The data and electronic cadastral services referred to in paragraphs 9, 11 and 12 are provided for a fee. Persons who are exempted from administrative fees pursuant to special regulations and persons to whom cadastral data and electronic cadastral services are provided free of charge pursuant to a special regulation are exempted from payment pursuant to the first sentence. ^{21c)}

§ 70

Credibility and Bindingness of Cadastral Data

(1) The cadastral data referred to in [§ 7](#) are credible, unless proven otherwise.

(2) Cadastral data, namely data on rights to real estates, parcel number, geometric determination of the real estate, plot type, geometric determination and area of the cadastral district, name of the cadastral district, area of the agricultural unit or forest economic unit or organizational unit, data on basic and minor horizontal geodetic control, data on geodetic control, as well as standardized geographical names, are credible and binding, unless proven otherwise. The plot type registered as an 'E' register parcel is not binding cadastral data.

§ 71

Use of Binding Cadastral Data

(1) Binding cadastral data are used in particular for the protection of rights to real estates, for the purposes of tax and fee administration, for the protection of the agricultural land fund, for the protection of the forest land fund, for the creation and protection of the environment, for economic activities, for spatial planning and construction activities, and for real estate information systems.

(2) Binding cadastral data serve as the basis for the preparation of written public documents and other documents.

(3) Cadastral data whose credibility is refuted may not be used.

PART SEVEN

FEES, COSTS AND SANCTIONS

§ 72

Fees

(1) District offices collect administrative fees for the proposal for the initiation of cadastral proceedings, for making a certified extract or copy from the cadastral documentation, for making a parcel identification, for making an excerpt or copy from the cadastral documentation, which are not public documents, for accessing the cadastral documentation, for providing other data, for verifying other data and for verifying a survey sketch.

(2) Administrative fees are collected according to a special regulation. ²²⁾

§ 73

Compensation for the Costs of Cadastral Proceedings

If the owner or other entitled person fails to attend the cadastral proceedings without an excusable reason, despite being notified that their attendance is necessary, and the summons has been served on them, and thus prevents or hinders the cadastral proceedings, they are obliged to compensate for the costs of the cadastral proceedings which they have caused.

Offences

§ 74

(1) An offence against the order in the field of cadastre is committed by a person who

a) fails to report changes in the cadastral data relating to the real estate of which he/she is the owner or holder, or lessee, within the time limit provided for by this Act,

b) fails to submit, at the request of the district office within the specified time limit, the documents for the registration of the data on the real estate of which he/she is the owner or lessee,

c) does not mark, at the request of the district office, the break points of plot boundaries, territorial boundaries of municipalities, although according to the law he/she is obliged to do so,

d) fails to attend the cadastral proceedings despite a summons and without an excusable reason, even though his/her attendance is necessary, and thereby prevents or hinders the course of those proceedings,

e) damages, unduly relocates, removes or destroys a survey mark, signal or other point device of the horizontal geodetic control,

f) intentionally reports to the district office false information concerning the real estate of which he/she is the owner or holder or lessee,

g) intentionally and unjustifiably alters cadastral data,

h) unduly verifies a survey sketch or other result of surveying work,

ch) verify a survey sketch or other result of geodetic work, including design work in the field of land consolidation, ⁵⁾ in which general binding regulations, administrative measures and technical regulations in the field of geodesy, cartography and cadastre have not been complied with.

(2) For an offence, the district office may impose a fine of up to

a) 1 000 SKK for the conduct referred to in paragraph 1(a) to (d),

b) 3 000 SKK for the conduct referred to in paragraph 1(e),

c) 5 000 SKK for the conduct referred to in paragraph 1(f) and (g).

§ 75

(1) Offences under section [§ 74 ods. 1 písm. h\) a ch\)](#) shall be dealt with by the cadastral inspector.

(2) For offences under paragraph 1, the cadastral inspector may impose a fine of up to 25 000 SKK on a natural person

(3) To a natural person who repeatedly commits an offence under paragraph 1 within a period of up to one year the Authority may withdraw the authorisation to verify survey sketches or other results of surveying work. If the decision on withdrawal of the authorisation to verify survey sketches and other results of surveying work does not become final, the district office shall not verify further survey sketches and other results of surveying work of the natural person.

Violation of Order in the Field of Cadastre by Legal Persons

§ 76

(1) A legal person violates the regulations in the field of cadastre if it

a) fails to report changes in cadastral data relating to real estate of which it is the owner, or holder, or lessee, within the time limit provided for by this Act; a legal person exercising rights arising from the administration of state property shall be considered as the owner for the purposes of this Act,

b) fails to submit, at the request of the district office, within a specified period of time, documents for the registration of data on the real estate of which it is the owner or lessee; a legal person exercising rights arising from the administration of state property shall be considered as the owner for the purposes of this Act,

c) does not mark the break points of plot boundaries, territorial boundaries of municipalities at the request of the district office, although it is obliged to do so by law,

d) fails to attend the cadastral proceedings despite a summons and without an excusable reason, even though its attendance is necessary, and thereby prevents or hinders the course of those proceedings,

e) damages, unduly relocates, removes or destroys a survey mark, signal or other point device of the horizontal geodetic control,

f) reports to the district office false information concerning the real estate of which it is the owner or holder or lessee; a legal person exercising rights arising from the administration of state property pursuant to a special law shall be considered as the owner for the purposes of this Act,

g) fails to send public documents or other documents relating to real estates or rights to real estates or other data relating to the registration of real estates,

h) unjustifiably alters cadastral data.

(2) For a violation of the order in the field of cadastre, the district office may impose a fine on a legal person up to

a) 10 000 SKK for the conduct referred to in paragraph 1(a),

b) 30 000 SKK for the conduct referred to in paragraph 1(b) and (c),

c) 50 000 SKK for the conduct referred to in paragraph 1(d)

d) 100 000 SKK for the conduct referred to in paragraph 1(e) to (h).

(3) For a repeated violation of the order in the field of cadastre, the district office may impose a fine on the legal person again.

§ 77

(1) The offence will be dealt with by the district office [[§ 74 ods. 1 písm. a\) až g\)](#)] or the cadastral inspector [[§ 74 ods. 1 písm. h\) a ch\)](#)] competent according to the place where the real estate concerned is situated.

(2) Violations of the legal order in the field of cadastre shall be investigated by the district office competent according to the place where the real estate concerned is located.

(3) A fine pursuant to sections [§ 74 ods. 2](#) and [§ 75 ods. 2](#) may be imposed within one year from the date on which the district office or the cadastral inspector became aware of the offence, but not later than three years from the date on which the offence was committed.

(4) A fine pursuant to section [§ 76 ods. 2](#) may be imposed within one year from the date on which the district office became aware of the breach of order in the field of cadastre by a legal person, but not later than three years from the breach of order in the field of cadastre.

(5) The fine is payable within 30 days from the date of entry into force of the decision imposing it.

(6) The imposition of a fine does not extinguish the right to compensation for the costs of the cadastral proceedings.

(7) Proceeds from fines are revenue of the state budget of the Slovak Republic.

(8) Unless otherwise provided for in this Act, a special regulation shall apply to offence proceedings. ²³⁾

(9) The general regulations on administrative proceedings shall apply to the proceedings for violation of the regulations in the field of cadastre by legal entities, ⁷⁾ unless otherwise provided for in this Act.

PART EIGHT

TEMPORARY AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Temporary Provisions

§ 78

(1) Registrations of rights to real estates in the real estate register made before 31 December 1992 shall prove the truth of the facts stated therein, unless the contrary is proved. If the contrary is proved, the cadastral administration shall correct the registration.

(2) Registrations of rights to real estates made pursuant to Act No. [265/1992 Zb.](#) on registrations of ownership and other rights to real estates as amended by Act No. 60/1994 Coll. of the National Council of the Slovak Republic are considered to be registrations of rights to real estates made pursuant to this Act.

(3) Pursuant to this Act, rights to real estates from contracts concluded before 1 January 1993 shall also be registered if no proposal for registration in the Real Estate Cadastre has been filed.

§ 79

(1) Data on evaluated soil-ecological units shall be taken over to the cadastre from the competent authorities belonging to the competence of the Ministry of Land Economy of the Slovak Republic; their taking over and subsequent issue shall be published in the Newsletter (Spravodajca) of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic.

(2) Data on the affiliation of plots to the built-up area of the municipality shall be taken over to the cadastre; their taking over and subsequent issue shall be published in the Newsletter (Spravodajca) of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic.

§ 79a

Certificates of special competence to adjudicate on a proposal for entry issued before 1 January 2002 shall remain valid.

§ 79b

(1) On 1 January 2002, the rights and obligations arising from employment relationships of employees of regional offices and district offices in the field of cadastre shall be transferred from the regional offices and district offices to the cadastral offices in whose territorial jurisdiction the regional offices and district offices have their headquarters.

(2) The rights and obligations arising from property and other relations, including claims and liabilities arising in the field of cadastre as of 31 December 2001 are transferred from district offices and regional offices to cadastral offices. At the same time, as from 1 January 2002, movable and immovable property which served the cadastral departments of the district offices and the cadastral departments of the regional offices are transferred to the cadastral offices, in accordance

with the delimitation protocol concluded between the regional offices and the cadastral offices and between the district offices and the cadastral offices.

§ 79c

Initiated proceedings for the renewal, for the review of a decision outside the appeal procedure, for the protest of the public prosecutor and for the determination of the course of the municipal boundary or the boundary of a cadastral district prior to 1 January 2002 shall be completed in accordance with the existing regulations.

§ 79d

Initiated proceedings on the proposal for the entry from the contract on the transfer of the ownership of a flat and from the contract on the transfer of the ownership of a non-residential premises pursuant to a special regulation^{9a)} filed prior to the entry into force of this Act shall be considered and completed pursuant to this Act.

§ 79e

Proceedings on the proposal for entry from the contract on the transfer of a flat and non-residential premises into ownership pursuant to a special regulation^{9a)} commenced prior to the entry into force of this Act shall be considered and completed pursuant to this Act.

§ 79f

(1) On the effective date of this Act, the competence of the Cadastre Administration Bratislava I, the Cadastre Administration Bratislava II, the Cadastre Administration Bratislava III, the Cadastre Administration Bratislava IV and the Cadastre Administration Bratislava V shall be transferred to the Cadastre Administration for the Capital City of the Slovak Republic Bratislava, which shall perform it in the territorial districts of the districts of Bratislava I, Bratislava II, Bratislava III, Bratislava IV and Bratislava V as defined by a special law.²⁴⁾

(2) On the effective date of this Act, the competence of the Cadastre Administration Košice I, the Cadastre Administration Košice II, the Cadastre Administration Košice III and the Cadastre Administration Košice IV shall be transferred to the Cadastre Administration Košice, which shall perform it in the territorial districts of Košice I, Košice II, Košice III and Košice IV as defined by a special law.²⁴⁾

§ 79g

Proceedings to determine the course of the plot boundary commenced prior to the entry into force of this Act shall be completed in accordance with the existing regulations.

§ 79h

If a public document of right to real estate had the effect of a final court decision before 15 April 2004, the making of the record shall be carried out in accordance with [§ 36a](#).

§ 79i

Temporary Provision for the Amendments Effective from 1 September 2009

The provisions of the Act as in force until 31 August 2009 shall apply to the proceedings on the proposal for entry on the basis of a contract for the transfer of real estate concluded before 31 August 2009.

§ 79j

Temporary Provision to the Legislation in Force from 1 January 2013

The director of the cadastral administration appointed before 31 December 2012 is considered to be the director of the cadastral administration according to the law effective from 1 January 2013.

§ 79k

Temporary Provision for the Amendments Effective from 1 July 2016

Authorisations for the competence to adjudicate on a proposal for entry issued before 1 July 2016 remain valid.

§ 79l

Temporary Provisions for the Amendments Effective from 1 October 2018

(1) Cadastral proceedings commenced and not legally completed by 30 September 2018 shall be completed in accordance with the legislation in force by 30 September 2018.

(2) The contract, public document or other document on the rights to real estates created by real division or merger of real estates, the contract, public document or other document on the easement to a part of real estate or the registration of the data pursuant to [§ 46 ods. 2 až 4, 6 až 8](#) shall also be accompanied by a survey sketch, if the survey sketch has been officially verified by 30 September 2018.

§ 80

Empowering Provisions

(1) The Authority shall lay down by generally binding legal regulation the details on

a) the method of registration of cadastral districts and real estates,

b) the content of the cadastre, i.e. on the detailed subdivision of the cadastral documentation, on the making of duplicates of the cadastral documentation or its parts, on the plot types and characteristics of protection and on the use of real estate,

c) the procedure for registration of rights to real estates, including verifying the competence to decide on the proposal for entry,

d) the updating of the cadastral documentation, administering the land registers and the railway register, cooperating with owners and other entitled persons, municipalities and state authorities,

e) the cadastral proceedings,

f) the geodetic and cartographic works for cadastre, i.e. on geodetic activities in cadastre administration, on making and verifying survey sketches, on the accuracy of surveying works and on determining the qualification prerequisites for making and verifying survey sketches,

g) the making certified extracts or copies and identifications of parcels (public documents), making extracts and copies from the cadastral documentation, which are not public documents, as well as providing other data,

h) the cadastral inspection,

i) the maintenance, procedure, method and implementation of the electronic form of the real estate cadastre and the obligations arising therefrom,

j) the organisation of work and the safekeeping and handling of files in the field of cadastre.

(2) The procedure for changing the boundary of the cadastral district shall be laid down by a generally binding legal regulation issued by the Authority.

(3) The Authority shall determine by a generally binding legal regulation which cadastral data shall be published in the form of structured data enabling search and their further automated processing.

Final Provisions

§ 81

These are being cancelled:

1. the Act No. [265/1992 Zb.](#) on the registration of ownership and other rights to real estates, as amended by Act No. 60/1994 Coll. of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, which amends Act No. 92/1991 Coll. on the conditions of transfer of state property to other persons, as amended, and Act No. [265/1992 Zb.](#) on the registration of ownership and other rights to real estates,

2. the Act of the Slovak National Council No. [266/1992 Zb.](#) on the Real Estate Cadastre in the Slovak Republic,

3. the § 19 of the Act of the Slovak National Council No. 293/1992 Coll. on the regulation of certain ownership relations to real estates,

4. the Decree of the Slovak Authority of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre No. 594/1992 Coll., implementing Act No. 265/1992 Coll. on the registration of ownership and other rights to real estates and Act of the Slovak National Council No. 266/1992 Coll. on the Real Estate Cadastre in the Slovak Republic.

§ 82

This Act, with the exception of the third section of Part Four, shall enter into force on 1 January 1996; the third section of Part Four shall enter into force on 1 January 1998.

Michal Kováč v. r.

Ivan Gašparovič v. r.

Vladimír Mečiar v. r.

1) [§ 13 zákona Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. 180/1995 Z. z.](#) o niektorých opatreniach na usporiadanie vlastníctva k pozemkom v znení neskorších predpisov.

1a) [§ 21 až 23 zákona Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. 182/1993 Z. z.](#) o vlastníctve bytov a nebytových priestorov.

1aa) Napríklad [§ 51 zákona č. 543/2002 Z. z.](#) o ochrane prírody a krajiny v znení neskorších predpisov,

[§ 15 ods. 5 zákona č. 49/2002 Z. z.](#) o ochrane pamiatkového fondu v znení neskorších predpisov.

1b) [§ 43a ods. 3](#) a [§ 139b ods. 6 a 7 zákona č. 50/1976 Zb.](#) o územnom plánovaní a stavebnom poriadku (stavebný zákon) v znení neskorších predpisov.

2) [§ 5](#) nariadenia vlády Slovenskej republiky č. [19/1993 Z. z.](#) o základných sadzbách odvodov za odňatie poľnohospodárskej pôdy z poľnohospodárskeho pôdneho fondu.

3) [§ 63](#) zákona Slovenskej národnej rady č. [323/1992 Zb.](#) o notároch a notárskej činnosti (Notársky poriadok).

5) Zákon Slovenskej národnej rady č. [330/1991 Zb.](#) o pozemkových úpravách, usporiadaní pozemkového vlastníctva, pozemkových úradoch, pozemkovom fonde a o pozemkových spoločenstvách v znení neskorších predpisov (úplné znenie č. [12/1994 Z. z.](#)).

5a) [§ 8 ods. 1 zákona č. 281/1997 Z. z.](#) o vojenských obvodoch a zákon, ktorým sa mení zákon Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. 222/1996 Z. z. o organizácii miestnej štátnej správy a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov.

5b) Zákon Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. [180/1995 Z. z.](#) v znení neskorších predpisov.

5c) Napríklad [§ 6 zákona č. 18/2018 Z. z.](#) o ochrane osobných údajov a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov.

5d) [§ 1 zákona Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. 180/1995 Z. z.](#) v znení neskorších predpisov.

5e) [Príloha č. 1 šiesty bod k zákonu č. 3/2010 Z. z.](#) o národnej infraštruktúre pre priestorové informácie.

5f) Napríklad zákon Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. [180/1995 Z. z.](#) v znení neskorších predpisov, zákon Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. [215/1995 Z. z.](#) v znení neskorších predpisov.

6) [§ 2](#) zákona č. [169/1949 Zb.](#) o vojenských obvodoch.

6a) Zákon č. [305/2013 Z. z.](#) o elektronickej podobe výkonu pôsobnosti orgánov verejnej moci a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov (zákon o e-Governmente) v znení neskorších predpisov.

7) Zákon č. [71/1967 Zb.](#) o správnom konaní (správny poriadok).

7a) [§ 40 ods. 4 a 5 Občianskeho zákonníka](#) a [§ 9 zákona č. 215/2002 Z. z.](#) o elektronickej podpise a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení zákona č. 214/2008 Z. z.

7b) [§ 5 zákona č. 305/2013 Z. z.](#) v znení zákona č. [273/2015 Z. z.](#)

8) Napríklad [§ 133 ods. 2 Občianskeho zákonníka](#), [§ 60 ods. 1 Obchodného zákonníka](#).

9) Zákon č. [92/1991 Zb.](#) o podmienkach prevodu majetku štátu na iné osoby v znení neskorších predpisov.

9a) [§ 5 a 16 zákona Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. 182/1993 Z. z.](#) v znení neskorších predpisov.

10) Napr. [§ 50, § 425 zákona č. 301/2005 Z. z.](#) Trestný poriadok.

10ab) Zákon [č. 527/2002 Z. z.](#) o dobrovoľných dražbách a o doplnení zákona Slovenskej národnej rady [č. 323/1992 Zb.](#) o notároch a notárskej činnosti (Notársky poriadok) v znení neskorších predpisov.

10ac) [§ 21 ods. 3 zákona č. 527/2002 Z. z.](#) v znení zákona č. 568/2007 Z. z.

10b) Napríklad zákon Slovenskej národnej rady č. [511/1992 Zb.](#) o správe daní a poplatkov a o zmenách v sústave územných finančných orgánov v znení neskorších predpisov, zákon Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. [233/1995 Z. z.](#) o súdnych exekútoroch a exekučnej činnosti (Exekučný poriadok) a o zmene a doplnení ďalších zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov, [Civilný sporový poriadok](#), zákon č. [328/1991 Zb.](#) o konkurze a vyrovnaní v znení neskorších predpisov.

10c) [§ 62 až 69 zákona č. 71/1967 Zb.](#)

10d) [§ 48 Občianskeho zákonníka.](#)

10e) Zákon Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky [č. 145/1995 Z. z.](#) o správnych poplatkoch v znení neskorších predpisov.

10ea) Zákon č. [527/2002 Z. z.](#) o dobrovoľných dražbách a o doplnení zákona Slovenskej národnej rady č. 323/1992 Zb. o notároch a notárskej činnosti (Notársky poriadok) v znení neskorších predpisov v znení zákona č. 568/2007 Z. z.

10eb) [§ 228 Civilného sporového poriadku.](#)

11) [§ 43 ods. 2 zákona Slovenskej národnej rady č. 323/1992 Zb.](#)

12) Napríklad zákon č. [328/1991 Zb.](#) o konkurze a vyrovnaní v znení neskorších predpisov.

14) Zákon Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. [15/1993 Z. z.](#) o osvedčovaní listín a podpisov na listinách obvodnými úradmi.

15) [§ 2c](#) zákona Slovenskej národnej rady č. [369/1990 Zb.](#) o obecnom zriadení v znení zákona č. [125/2015 Z. z.](#).

16) [§ 82](#) zákona č. [50/1976 Zb.](#) o územnom plánovaní a stavebnom poriadku (stavebný zákon) v znení neskorších predpisov.

16a) [§ 139 ods. 1](#) zákona č. [50/1976 Zb.](#)

17) [§ 7 ods. 6 zákona Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. 180/1995 Z. z.](#) v znení neskorších predpisov.

19) [§ 21 až 24 zákona Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. 180/1995 Z. z.](#) v znení neskorších predpisov.

20) [Príloha č. 2 zákona č. 455/1991 Zb.](#) o živnostenskom podnikaní (živnostenský zákon) v znení neskorších predpisov.

21) Zákon č. [46/1971 Zb.](#) o geodézii a kartografii v znení zákona Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. [132/1994 Z. z.](#)

Vyhláška Slovenského úradu geodézie a kartografie č. [82/1973 Zb.](#) o overovaní geometrických plánov a iných výsledkov geodetických prác.

21a) [§ 2 ods. 1 zákona č. 8/2005 Z. z.](#) o správcoch a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov.

21b) [§ 26 ods. 2](#) zákona č. [95/2019 Z. z.](#) o informačných technológiách vo verejnej správe a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení zákona č. [325/2022 Z. z.](#)

21c) [§ 17 ods. 6 zákona č. 305/2013 Z. z.](#) v znení neskorších predpisov.

22) Zákon Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky č. [145/1995 Z. z.](#) o správnych poplatkoch.

23) Zákon Slovenskej národnej rady č. [372/1990 Zb.](#) o priestupkoch v znení neskorších predpisov.

24) Zákon Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky [č. 221/1996 Z. z.](#) o územnom a správnom usporiadaní Slovenskej republiky v znení neskorších predpisov.