The Effectiveness of Land Consolidation in Slovakia

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Content

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  - 1950 – 1989 (socialist reconstruction of society)
  - today
- Land tenure specifics in Slovakia
- Indicators of LC effectiveness
- Discussion
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  - farm restructuring
- Conclusion - LC in future
Before 1848

• LC before 1848 - arrangement of the titles between landlords and serfs

SZENT- MARIA 1798

SZENT- MARIA 1886
Copyhold redistributions

• LC after 1848 so-called “copyhold redistributions” the transformation of feudal ownership structure
• The beginning of land administration system
  – Land register
  – Land cadastre
• The size of parcel depends on the size of used land before 1848
Hungarian customary law

increase of fragmentation

Land fragmentation, fragmentation of ownership relations
Socialist reconstruction of society - 1950

- Massive fields for collective farming
- "socialist" LC - attenuation of owner’s awareness regarding the relevant ownership rights and preference for land use relations regarding the real estates (especially in rural areas)

The maps in state land inventory were changed
Land fragmentation and fragmentation of ownership rights gradually continued

Connection between the man and the land was broken

Land fragmentation:
- dispersion of parcels
- size of parcels
- size of holdings
- shape of parcels
- accessibility of parcels
- number of parcels per holding
- shared ownership

the only option remains for the owner - to keep the land in lease

injustice of the past is resolved by:
- Act on Land Consolidation
- Peasant can cultivate the land
LC in today’s Slovakia – parcel size

Original situation before LC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mapa určeného operátora</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SR (260)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original ownership relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224 671</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of new to original ownership relations

30,11%

The decrease of number of ownership relations

The decrease of number of plots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finalised LC</th>
<th>Number of plots</th>
<th>Proportion of new plots to original plots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SR (260)</td>
<td>Original 556 787</td>
<td>New 378 468</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SR (260)
The decrease of the number of joint-owners per one plot and the number of plots per one owner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finalised LC</th>
<th>The number of joint-owner per one plot</th>
<th>The number of plots per one owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Original state</td>
<td>New state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR (260)</td>
<td>9,76</td>
<td>4,32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agricultural land market

- non-existence of statistical research in whole country
  - Since 2001 - research in 6 selected districts (7.5%)
  - Since 2007 – research in 12 selected districts (15%)

2002 - 0.63% of total agricultural land area was sold (2100 ha)
2010 - 3% of total agricultural land area was sold
Farm restructuring

the major part of the land area is utilized by large farms, the median of area managed by an agricultural entity is 500 ha which is by far the largest within EU!!!

the reasons:
- the low portion of land ownership in proportion to the sum of land managed by agricultural entities
  75% of agricultural land is owned by private individuals and
  25% of agricultural land is managed by Slovak Land Fund

consequences:
- average farmer rents more than 90% of agricultural land he cultivates

Future of LC

- Government of Slovak Republic issued a Plan of action for development of agriculture for period 2014 – 2020 (Ministry of agriculture) 4 key problem areas of current state of agriculture were defined.
- The solution of one of these problems is dependent upon finalization of LC.
Staking-out new borders

New field road
New water system
Thank You!

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