Act No. 357/1992 Coll., enacted in the Czech Republic in 1992, introduced taxation on inheritance, gifts, and real estate transfers as part of the country’s tax reforms following the dissolution of Czechoslovakia. This legislation aimed to regulate and generate state revenue from gratuitous transfers of property. It defined the scope, rates, and procedural aspects of these taxes, ensuring a structured framework that aligned with the newly established Czech Republic’s legal and economic system.

The Act officially came into effect on **January 1, 1993**, coinciding with the formal establishment of the Czech Republic as an independent state after the split of Czechoslovakia on December 31, 1992. The timing was intentional to integrate the tax into the new fiscal policies necessary for the independent governance of the Czech Republic.

The law categorized transfers based on their type (inheritance, gift, or real estate) and specified tax rates according to the degree of relationship between the donor and recipient. Close relatives often benefited from reduced rates or exemptions, while distant relatives or unrelated individuals faced higher taxation.

The inheritance and gift taxes governed by this Act were eventually abolished in 2014 as part of broader tax reform measures. Inherited assets were subsequently exempted from income tax, reflecting a shift in policy priorities toward simplification of the tax system and reducing administrative burdens.