



VZOROVÝ TEST:

1) The person only acts as an entrepreneur

- a) in such relationships that are related to their entrepreneurial activity
- b) in all relationships
- c) in all relationships excluding his/her family

2) A business enterprise

- a) is the space where an entrepreneur administers their business
- b) is an organised set of assets and liabilities created by an entrepreneur
- c) is the space where an entrepreneur actually pursues their business

3) Know how

- a) has narrower scope than that of a business secret
- b) has wider scope than that of a business secret
- c) has six legal requirements that must be met

4) Trades are divided into

- a) permitted trades and notifiable trades
- b) limited and unlimited
- c) limited liability companies and joint-stock companies

5) Natural person in general has

- a) legal capacity
- b) cannot pursue business
- c) legal personality but no legal capacity

6) An example of legal representation on the basis of a statute is

- a) Guardianship
- b) contract of mandate
- c) representation by a statutory body of a legal person

7) Commercial register is

- a) a public administration information system
- b) a public list is a list of things that may be consulted by anyone, such as the land register
- c) a public list is a list of things that may be consulted by anyone, such as patent register.

8) Declaratory entry

- a) is not applicable for the Commercial Register
- b) declares a certain already existing legal fact (e.g. the granting of corporate representation).
- c) establishes a certain legal fact (e.g., the incorporation of a business corporation)





9) Business corporations are wound up

- a) by decision of the members (partners) or the competent body of the business corporation; on expiry of the period for which they were established or by public authority (court) decision
- b) **by the erase from the Commercial Register**
- c) by the registration in the Commercial Register.

10) The rights of the owners/partners in partnerships include

- a) the duty of loyalty
- b) the obligation to share in a loss
- c) **the right to share in profits**

11) The mandatory bodies of an unlimited partnership are

- a) **the statutory body and the supreme body**
- b) just statutory body
- c) just supreme body

12) The general partner of a limited partnership

- a) **is not obliged to invest a contribution in the company**
- b) invests a contribution in the company and its minimum is generally not set
- c) invests a contribution in the company and its minimum is set by the law

13) Capital companies

- a) do not have to be registered in the Commercial Register and can only be established for business purposes
- b) must be registered in the Commercial Register and can only be established for business purposes
- c) **must be registered in the Commercial Register and may also be established for purposes other than business or the management of their own assets**

14) The limited liability company operates under its own corporate name

- a) with "veř. obch. spol" or "v.o.s." attached to it. If the corporate name of the partnership contains the name of at least one of the partners, "a spol." is added
- b) **with the addition of "společnost s ručením omezeným", "spol. s r.o." or "s.r.o."**
- c) with "komanditní společnost" "kom. spol." or "k.s." attached to it

15) The minimum registered capital for a joint stock company

- a) is not set by the law
- b) is CZK 200 000; the memorandum of association may specify a different minimum amount
- c) **is CZK 2,000,000, or EUR 80,000 where the company keeps its books in euros**

16) Forms of shares are

- a) **certified shares, book-entry shares and immobilized shares**
- b) registered shares and bearer shares
- c) compulsory shares and optional shares

17) Good faith (bona fides) principle

- a) means that agreements must be kept
- b) is a manifestation of the parties' autonomy of will
- c) **relies on an objectively justifiable personal belief that they are acting lawfully, that the right they are exercising pertains to them and that they are not interfering with anyone else's right**



18) In the business obligations, entrepreneurs

- a) are understood as consumers
- b) are subject to special provisions, where the law stipulates that entrepreneurs are regarded as persons having professionalism and expertise
- c) are always the weaker party

19) Offer through advertising belongs to

- a) The typical method of forming a contract (offer addressed for a predetermined person)
- b) Derogations from the typical method of forming contracts (B2B, B2C, standard-form contracts)
- c) Special methods of forming contracts (offer as a non-addressed legal act)

20) Consumer

- a) is an entrepreneur who has acted as part of their business or independent occupation
- b) is an equivalent for buyer
- c) is any person who, outside of their business or outside of their independent occupation, enters into a contract or otherwise transacts with an entrepreneur