



VZOROVÝ TEST:

- 1) The new Civil Code defines an entrepreneur as a
 - a) person who actually pursues business, regardless of their age and ability
 - b) person holding an appropriate public-law licence
 - c) person who wants to earn money as an employee
- 2) The actual registered office is
 - a) the space where an entrepreneur actually pursues their business OR where their business is administered
 - b) the space where an entrepreneur actually pursues their business AND where their business
 - c) any space designated by an entrepreneur as their registered office
- 3) Business corporations are in the Czech Republic mostly governed by
 - a) Civil Code
 - b) Business Corporations Act
 - c) Trade Licensing Act
- 4) European Economic Interest Grouping
 - a) is governed by the provisions of the Business Corporations Act insofar as the directly applicable European Union legislation permits
 - b) is not governed by the provisions of the Business Corporations Act
 - c) is governed only by the provisions of the Czech Business Corporations Act
- 5) In case of indirect representation, the representative, i.e. the person authorised to act on behalf of the represented person
 - a) does not have to reach the age of majority
 - b) acts in the name and on the account of the represented person
 - c) acts in their own name and on the account of the represented party
- 6) Persons may be registered in the Commercial Register
 - a) by themselves
 - b) by courts and notaries
 - c) just by notaries
- 7) Principle of material publicity
 - a) means that everyone can receive a copy of an entry or a document kept in the Commercial Register
 - b) is not applicable for the Commercial Register
 - c) means that the facts entered in the Commercial Register are effective against everyone as of the date of their publication
- 8) Once incorporated, a business corporation
 - a) does not yet become a subject of rights and therefore possesses legal personality
 - b) does not yet become a subject of rights and does not possess legal personality
 - c) becomes a subject of rights and therefore possesses legal personality





9) Division of a company means that

- a) one or more entities are wound up without liquidation with their assets and liabilities passing to the acquiring company
- b) **the assets and liabilities of a business company are split up and transferred to a successor company**
- c) only the internal legal situation and legal status of the members change

10) Partnerships

- 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

11) The limited 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

12) The members of a capital company

- a) **either have no or limited liability for the company's debts**
- b) have joint and several unlimited liability for their debts (with the exception of the limited partner in a limited partnership who is liable up to the amount of the unfulfilled portion of their contribution)
- c) have under any circumstances no liability for the company's debts

13) Members of corporate bodies of capital companies

- a) **must act with due care and are subject to a ban on competition**
- b) must act with due care but are not subject to a ban on competition
- c) are not obliged to act with due care and are not subject to a ban on competition

14) The statutory body of each capital company is/are

- a) General Meeting
- b) **Executives**
- c) Supervisory board

15) Member's business share in a joint stock company

- a) is incorporated into a share, which is not a security
- b) **is incorporated into a share, which is a security**
- c) is prohibited by the law

16) The supervisory body in a joint-stock company applying the monistic system is

- a) General Meeting
- b) Supervisory Board
- c) **Administrative Board**



17) The principle pacta sunt servanda

- 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) Consumer obligations

- a) are characteristic by the fact, that no party is regarded as being a weaker party
- b) are characteristic for the special statuses of the parties, where an entrepreneur enjoys a protected status in comparison to a consumer
- c) are characteristic for the special statuses of the parties, where a consumer enjoys a protected status in comparison to an entrepreneur

19) Public competition for the best bid 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 protection in the Czech Republic

- a) is regulated just by the Consumer Protection Act
- b) is primarily regulated by two key laws, namely the Consumer Protection Act, which covers this area from the public law point of view, and the Civil Code, which regulates the private law aspects of consumer law
- c) is primarily regulated by two key laws, namely the Consumer Protection Act, which covers this area from the private law point of view, and the Civil Code, which regulates the public law aspects of consumer law