



**1) The new Civil Code has been in force in the Czech Republic**

- a) since 2004
- b) since 2013
- c) since 2014

**2) A foreign person**

- a) may migrate their registered office into the Czech Republic, but they must choose a legal form of a Czech legal entity and submit to Czech law.
- b) may not migrate their registered office into the Czech Republic
- c) may migrate their registered office into the Czech Republic and they do not have to choose a legal form of a Czech legal entity and submit to Czech law.

**3) Pursuant to the Civil Code, a business secret belongs to**

- a) the entrepreneur
- b) its owner, rather than an entrepreneur
- c) its owner and the entrepreneur in relation 50:50

**4) Trade business**

- a) involves manufacture, trade and service provision
- b) can be operated on the basis of a trade licence but also without it
- c) consist of at least two members

**5) European Cooperative Society**

- 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

**6) Employees**

- a) represent their employer, legal person, without authorisation, to the extent typical with respect to their position or title
- b) may never represent their employer, legal person
- c) represent their employer, legal person, without authorisation, to the whole extent

**7) The Registration Court**

- a) is just one in the Czech Republic having its seat in Prague
- b) is the regional court in whose district there is the general court having jurisdiction over the person concerned by the registration
- c) is just one in the Czech Republic having its seat in Brno

**8) Constitutive 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 dissolved**

- 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) Change of the corporate form 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

**11) Partnerships**

- a) must be established by at least two members
- b) must be established by at least three members
- c) may be established by a sole founder

**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) The members of a capital company**

- a) are not expected to be personally involved in the company's business
- b) are foreseen to be personally involved in the company's business
- c) may not be foreseen in the company's business

**14) Where the rights and obligations in capital companies are set out by law**

- a) the provisions concerned are typically optional, i.e., they may be regulated differently under the memorandum of association but this does not give the partners an opportunity to relieve themselves from their obligations, but rather to regulate their matters alternatively
- b) the provisions concerned are typically optional, i.e., they may be regulated differently under the memorandum of association and that gives the partners an opportunity to relieve themselves from their obligations
- c) the provisions concerned are always compulsory

**15) The creation of supervisory board in the limited liability company**

- a) is compulsory
- b) is optional
- c) is prohibited

**16) The law allows joint stock companies to issue**

- a) either shares with a par value or no-par value shares, but not both
- b) either compulsory shares and optional shares, but not both
- c) at the same time shares with a par value and no-par value shares



**17) The parties' freedom to contract 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) Business 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 offer 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) Standard-form contracts**

- a) involve contracts whose basic terms are determined by both parties
- b) involve contracts whose basic terms are determined by one of the parties without the weaker party actually having a say in the content of the basic terms
- c) are not form contracts and standard business terms and conditions drawn up by entrepreneurs and leaving consumers with the simple 'take-it-or-leave-it' option