

# TEST:

#### 1) Business law is

- a) private law domain governing legal relationships between citizens and state
- b) private law domain governing legal relationships between entrepreneurs related to their business activity
- c) public law domain governing legal relationships between entrepreneurs related to their business activity

#### 2) The corporate name

- a) constitutes an intangible asset and has its own value
- b) cannot be acquired from a legal predecessor, as a separate industrial property item without the concurrent transfer of an enterprise or a part thereof.
- c) is not the subject of property rights

#### 3) Legal persons are in the Czech Republic mostly governed by

- a) Civil Code
- b) Business Corporations Act
- c) Trade Licensing Act

#### 4) The European Company

- 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 direct representation, the representative, i.e. the person authorised to act on behalf of the represented person

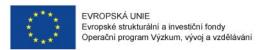
- a) does not have to reach the age of majority
- b) acts in the name and on the account of the represented person
- c) acts in their own name and on the account of the represented party

## 6) Agency without mandate

- a) occurs when a person appears to have been authorised by the entrepreneur as long as the action was taken in the entrepreneur's establishment.
- b) occurs when such person appears to have been authorised by the entrepreneur even if the action was not taken in the entrepreneur's establishment.
- c) occurs when actions are taken by another unauthorised person at their establishment however an entrepreneur is not bound by those actions

#### 7) Principle of formal 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 established, 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) Merger 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) The members of a partnership

- 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

#### 11) The founders, or partners of an unlimited partnership

- a) are under no obligation to provide contributions in creating the required capital
- b) have to provide contributions in creating the required capital
- c) may never provide contributions in creating the required capital

#### 12) The general partner of a limited partnership

- a) is liable up to the amount of the unfulfilled portion of their contribution
- b) has joint and several unlimited liability for their debts
- c) have under any circumstances no liability for the company's debts

#### 13) In a capital company, the members

- a) cannot transfer their shares unless the articles of association are amended
- b) can transfer their shares even without amending the articles of association
- c) can never transfer their shares

## 14) The supreme body of each capital company is/are

- a) General Meeting
- b) Supervisory board and Executives
- c) set by the memorandum of association

#### 15) Members of joint stock company

- a) are not expected to be involved in the company's business, but their involvement is possible;
- b) are expected to be involved in the company's business
- c) are not expected to be involved in the company's business thus their involvement is not possible

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

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



# 17) Subjects of obligations

- a) may be both, natural persons and legal entities
- b) may be just natural persons
- c) may be just legal entities

#### 18) Usages of trade

- a) are regarded as being above the law, it is possible to use under legal relations between entrepreneurs and their application may be excluded
- b) are regarded as being above the law, it is possible to use under legal relations between entrepreneurs and their application may not be excluded
- c) is possible to use in all types of obligations

#### 19) Auction 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 is

- a) a shared competence between the EU and the Member States, which in practice means that Member States exercise their competence to the extent that the Union has not
- b) is an exclusive competence of the EU
- c) is not a competence of the EU