

Law and Economics

Case Study 1 – Elections and Electoral Law

The municipality of XY is preparing for local elections. The mayor has decided to place the ballot boxes in unusual locations, which some citizens claim makes it difficult for them to vote. One of the candidates is challenging the electoral process, arguing that it violates basic voting principles. It is necessary to examine whether the principles of electoral law have been respected. According to the Constitution, elections must be free and equal. They should also be direct and secret. The electoral commission is responsible for overseeing complaints and ensuring compliance. Any violation of electoral law can result in the annulment of the election. Citizens are concerned that their rights to participate are being restricted. The question is: Which principle of electoral law is being potentially violated in this scenario?

Options:

- A) Principle of equality of votes
 - B) Principle of secret voting
 - C) Principle of direct elections
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Case Study 2 – Judicial Review

A new law regulating commercial advertising has been passed by the Parliament. Several companies argue that it violates their constitutional rights to conduct business freely. The Constitutional Court must decide whether the law aligns with the Constitution and respects basic freedoms. The plaintiffs claim that the law imposes excessive restrictions and is therefore unconstitutional. They also argue that similar regulations at the local level are already sufficient. The court examines the law in the context of previous rulings and the general principles of proportionality and legality. It must consider both the intent of the legislature and the practical impact on businesses. The question is: What type of judicial control is the Constitutional Court exercising in this situation?

Options:

- A) Abstract review of constitutionality
 - B) Concrete review of constitutionality
 - C) Administrative review
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Case Study 3 – Administrative Procedure

A citizen submits an application for a building permit, but the local authority delays processing the request for several months. The applicant claims that the authority is not acting according to the rules of administrative procedure. The law requires authorities to act promptly and transparently, respecting deadlines. The applicant also has the right to appeal decisions or inaction. The local authority argues that delays are caused by staff shortages and technical difficulties. The question is: Which principle of administrative law is at issue in this case?

Options:

- A) Principle of legality and promptness
 - B) Principle of public participation
 - C) Principle of discretion
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Case Study 4 – Public Finance

The Ministry of Finance decides to allocate additional funds for a specific state project, but the Parliament has not approved the budget modification. Some legislators argue that this violates financial law and the principle of parliamentary control over public expenditures. The case examines whether the executive branch can unilaterally redirect funds and the role of the National Audit Office in supervision. Transparency, legality, and accountability of public spending are central concerns. Citizens demand information about the project costs and source of funds. The question is: Which aspect of financial law is being potentially violated?

Options:

- A) Principle of parliamentary control over budget
 - B) Principle of financial neutrality
 - C) Principle of fiscal federalism
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Case Study 5 – Criminal Law: Mens Rea

A person accidentally damages a neighbor's property while performing maintenance work. The neighbor files a complaint claiming that this constitutes criminal damage. The court must examine whether the person acted with intent or negligence. Criminal law distinguishes between acts committed intentionally and those committed unintentionally. The evaluation of mental state is crucial for determining criminal responsibility and applicable penalties. The question is: Which element of the crime is primarily under examination here?

Options:

- A) Subjective element (mens rea)
 - B) Objective element (actus reus)
 - C) Legal justification
-

Case Study 6 – Labour Law: Termination of Employment

An employee receives notice of termination due to restructuring. The employee argues that the dismissal was unfair because the employer did not follow the required procedures or provide justification. Labour law regulates rights and obligations of both parties, including notice periods, reasons for termination, and recourse to labour tribunals. The question is: Which labour law principle is the employee invoking?

Options:

- A) Principle of protection against unfair dismissal

- B) Principle of flexible employment
 - C) Principle of collective bargaining
-

Case Study 7 – Family Law: Child Custody

Following a divorce, the parents cannot agree on the custody of their child. The court must decide based on the best interests of the child. Factors include the child's welfare, living conditions, parental ability to provide care, and the child's preferences when age-appropriate. The court may impose visitation schedules or joint custody arrangements. The question is: Which legal principle guides the court's decision in custody cases?

Options:

- A) Best interests of the child
 - B) Equal parental authority
 - C) Primacy of maternal care
-

Case Study 8 – Civil Law: Contractual Dispute

A company enters into a contract to deliver goods to a client. The client refuses to pay, claiming that the goods did not meet the agreed specifications. The company sues for payment. Civil law governs contractual obligations, remedies, and enforcement. Courts must determine whether the contract was validly executed and whether obligations were fulfilled. The question is: Which principle of civil law is central to resolving this dispute?

Options:

- A) Principle of contractual freedom
 - B) Principle of good faith and performance
 - C) Principle of statutory interpretation
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Case Study 9 – Insolvency Law

A company is unable to pay its debts and files for insolvency. Creditors claim certain transactions made shortly before filing were fraudulent. Insolvency law regulates the distribution of assets, creditor priorities, and protection against abuse of the insolvency process. The court must assess asset allocation and potential invalidity of prior transactions. The question is: Which principle of insolvency law is relevant to this case?

Options:

- A) Principle of creditor equality
 - B) Principle of debtor autonomy
 - C) Principle of public enforcement
-

Case Study 10 – Enforcement and Execution

A creditor obtains a court decision to recover a debt, but the debtor refuses to pay. The court authorizes a bailiff to execute the decision, including garnishment of wages and seizure of assets. The debtor claims that the bailiff exceeded legal authority. Execution law regulates procedures for enforcing court judgments, rights of creditors, and protections for debtors. The question is: Which principle is central in the enforcement of this judgment?

Options:

- A) Principle of legality and proportionality
- B) Principle of voluntary compliance
- C) Principle of creditor discretion

Case Study 11 – Constitutional Rights and Surveillance

The government introduces a law allowing state agencies to monitor online communications to prevent terrorism. Civil society groups argue that this law violates the right to privacy and freedom of expression. The Constitutional Court is asked to assess whether the law is proportional, necessary, and compatible with fundamental rights. Balancing national security with civil liberties is a key concern. Courts must examine the scope of surveillance, judicial oversight, and potential abuse. The question is: Which constitutional principle is most directly challenged in this scenario?

Options:

- A) Right to privacy
- B) Principle of equality
- C) Freedom of contract

Case Study 12 – EU Law: Supremacy and Direct Effect

A national regulation conflicts with a European Union directive. Citizens and businesses claim that the national law is incompatible with EU law and should be disapplied. The national court must determine whether EU law has direct effect and whether the principle of supremacy requires overriding national provisions. The case raises questions about the hierarchy of legal norms and enforcement mechanisms within member states. The question is: What doctrine allows EU law to take precedence over national legislation?

Options:

- A) Doctrine of supremacy
- B) Doctrine of proportionality
- C) Doctrine of subsidiarity

Case Study 13 – Administrative Sanctions

A regulatory agency imposes heavy fines on a company for environmental violations. The company argues that the penalties are disproportionate and that procedural errors occurred during the investigation. Administrative law requires that sanctions respect proportionality, legality, and the right to appeal. The agency claims the violations are severe and ongoing. The question is: Which principle of administrative law is primarily at issue?

Options:

- A) Principle of proportionality
 - B) Principle of administrative discretion
 - C) Principle of transparency
-

Case Study 14 – Intellectual Property Law

A software company discovers that a competitor has copied significant portions of its code. The company sues for copyright infringement and unfair competition. Courts must consider originality, access, and substantial similarity. Remedies may include injunctions, damages, or destruction of infringing materials. The question is: Which area of law governs the protection of creative and technical works in this case?

Options:

- A) Intellectual property law
 - B) Contract law
 - C) Competition law
-

Case Study 15 – Anti-Discrimination Law

A qualified applicant is rejected from a public sector job due to age. The applicant files a lawsuit claiming discrimination based on protected characteristics. Anti-discrimination legislation applies, including obligations for employers to provide equal opportunities. Courts analyze evidence of differential treatment and intent to discriminate. The question is: Which legal principle is central to this case?

Options:

- A) Principle of equal treatment
 - B) Principle of seniority
 - C) Principle of meritocracy
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Case Study 16 – International Law: Treaties

Country A and Country B enter into a bilateral trade treaty. Later, Country A enacts domestic legislation that contradicts its obligations under the treaty. Country B threatens dispute settlement through an international court. The scenario involves questions about the legal status of treaties, conflicts with national law, and enforcement mechanisms under

international law. The question is: What principle allows a treaty to be binding despite conflicting domestic legislation?

Options:

- A) Pacta sunt servanda
 - B) Principle of non-intervention
 - C) Principle of sovereign immunity
-

Case Study 17 – Human Rights: Freedom of Expression

A journalist publishes critical articles about government corruption. The authorities initiate criminal proceedings alleging defamation and incitement. Human rights law protects freedom of expression but allows restrictions in certain cases. Courts must evaluate whether restrictions are legitimate, necessary, and proportionate to the purpose. The question is: Which legal framework guides the balance between state interests and individual rights?

Options:

- A) Human rights law
 - B) Criminal procedural law
 - C) Contractual liability law
-

Case Study 18 – Competition Law

A dominant company in the telecommunications sector is accused of abusing its market position by offering predatory pricing to eliminate competitors. Competition law authorities investigate and may impose sanctions. Courts must consider market dominance, anti-competitive practices, and consumer welfare. The question is: Which principle of law is central to this scenario?

Options:

- A) Principle of fair competition
 - B) Principle of contractual freedom
 - C) Principle of proportionality
-

Case Study 19 – Environmental Law: Liability

A chemical factory causes a major spill contaminating a river. Residents and local authorities file claims for environmental damage. Environmental law examines the responsibilities of polluters, liability for damage, and potential compensation. Courts must assess causation, preventive measures, and fines. The question is: Which legal principle determines responsibility for environmental harm?

Options:

- A) Polluter-pays principle

- B) Principle of state immunity
 - C) Principle of public trust
-

Case Study 20 – Data Protection and Privacy

A social media company collects user data without adequate consent and uses it for targeted advertising. Users complain that their rights under data protection law are violated. Authorities investigate under national and European privacy regulations. Issues include lawful processing, transparency, and accountability of data controllers. The question is: Which principle is central to resolving disputes in this case?

Options:

- A) Principle of consent and transparency
- B) Principle of free market
- C) Principle of intellectual property

Case Study 21 – Homicide Classification

A man intentionally strikes another during an argument, and the victim dies shortly after. Police investigate the circumstances to determine whether this is murder or manslaughter. Courts consider intent, premeditation, and the presence of mitigating factors. The question is: Which aspect of criminal law is central to determining the appropriate charge?

Options:

- A) Mens rea (criminal intent)
 - B) Strict liability
 - C) Procedural fairness
-

Case Study 22 – Theft and Property Law

A shoplifter is caught on camera stealing valuable electronics. The prosecution must prove that the accused knowingly took property without consent and with intent to permanently deprive the owner. The defense argues lack of intent. The question is: Which legal element is essential to establish theft?

Options:

- A) Intent to permanently deprive
 - B) Mistake of law
 - C) Consent of the victim
-

Case Study 23 – Fraud and Misrepresentation

An employee submits false invoices to receive payments from the employer. Investigators must show that the employee acted deliberately to deceive and gain financial benefit. The

defense claims the errors were unintentional. Courts examine evidence of knowledge and purpose. The question is: Which type of crime is being investigated?

Options:

- A) Fraud
 - B) Negligence
 - C) Breach of contract
-

Case Study 24 – Cybercrime

A hacker infiltrates a company's network, steals sensitive data, and demands ransom. Law enforcement must determine applicable criminal statutes, cross-border jurisdiction, and potential penalties. The question is: Which area of criminal law covers this case?

Options:

- A) Cybercrime law
 - B) Intellectual property law
 - C) Administrative law
-

Case Study 25 – White-Collar Crime

Executives manipulate company accounts to inflate profits and mislead investors. Authorities investigate potential violations of financial regulations, criminal liability for deception, and corporate responsibility. Courts consider intent, harm caused, and preventive measures. The question is: Which type of crime is primarily involved?

Options:

- A) White-collar crime
 - B) Violent crime
 - C) Regulatory infraction
-

Case Study 26 – Attempted Crime

A person plans a robbery, purchases tools, and is caught by police before entering the building. The law distinguishes between preparation and attempt, and liability can arise even without completion of the act. The question is: What principle determines criminal liability in this scenario?

Options:

- A) Attempt liability
 - B) Strict liability
 - C) Vicarious liability
-

Case Study 27 – Inchoate Offenses: Conspiracy

Three individuals agree to commit a large-scale fraud, take preliminary steps, and communicate plans. Authorities intervene before the fraud occurs. Courts examine whether the agreement alone constitutes criminal liability. The question is: Which concept of criminal law is most relevant here?

Options:

- A) Conspiracy
 - B) Causation
 - C) Provocation
-

Case Study 28 – Defenses: Insanity

A defendant commits a violent act but claims they were not aware of the nature or wrongfulness of their conduct due to a severe mental disorder. Courts must evaluate medical evidence, criminal responsibility, and the standard for the insanity defense. The question is: Which defense is being invoked?

Options:

- A) Insanity defense
 - B) Self-defense
 - C) Duress
-

Case Study 29 – Self-Defense

During a home invasion, an individual uses force against the intruder, causing serious injury. The court examines whether the force used was necessary and proportional. Legal principles distinguish justified self-protection from criminal assault. The question is: Which principle is being evaluated?

Options:

- A) Self-defense
 - B) Negligence
 - C) Consent
-

Case Study 30 – Strict Liability Offenses

A factory releases toxic chemicals into a river, violating environmental criminal statutes, even though managers argue they were unaware of the leak. Some criminal offenses do not require proof of intent. The question is: Which type of criminal liability applies?

Options:

- A) Strict liability

- B) Fraudulent intent
- C) Reckless endangerment

Case Study 31 – Administrative Sanctions

A company repeatedly violates environmental regulations by disposing of hazardous waste improperly. The administrative authority initiates proceedings to impose fines and mandatory corrective measures. Legal debate arises over proportionality and procedural fairness. The question is: Which principle is central to administrative enforcement?

Options:

- A) Principle of legality
 - B) Doctrine of mens rea
 - C) Double jeopardy
-

Case Study 32 – Licensing and Permits

A business applies for a new operating license but is denied by the regulatory agency due to safety concerns. The applicant challenges the decision, claiming procedural errors and lack of justification. Courts must determine whether the authority acted within its discretion. The question is: What aspect of administrative law is under scrutiny?

Options:

- A) Judicial review of administrative discretion
 - B) Criminal liability
 - C) Tortious negligence
-

Case Study 33 – Administrative Appeals

A public servant receives a disciplinary sanction for alleged misconduct. They appeal internally and then externally to an administrative tribunal, arguing that the penalty was disproportionate and evidence was insufficient. The question is: Which procedural mechanism allows this challenge?

Options:

- A) Administrative appeals
 - B) Habeas corpus
 - C) Civil lawsuit
-

Case Study 34 – Public Procurement Law

A municipality awards a contract to a company without proper tender procedures. Competing bidders claim irregularities and seek annulment of the award. Courts examine compliance

with public procurement rules, transparency, and equal treatment. The question is: Which area of administrative law governs this dispute?

Options:

- A) Public procurement law
 - B) Intellectual property law
 - C) Tax law
-

Case Study 35 – Administrative Detention

An individual is detained by immigration authorities pending deportation. The person challenges the legality of the detention, arguing insufficient justification and violation of procedural rights. Courts consider statutory powers, proportionality, and human rights. The question is: Which administrative principle is primarily at issue?

Options:

- A) Principle of legality and proportionality
 - B) Doctrine of precedent
 - C) Vicarious liability
-

Case Study 36 – Regulatory Compliance

A pharmaceutical company introduces a new drug without obtaining full regulatory approval. Administrative authorities investigate potential breaches of safety standards and compliance obligations. The question is: Which administrative law concept is being applied?

Options:

- A) Regulatory oversight
 - B) Criminal liability
 - C) Contract enforcement
-

Case Study 37 – Delegated Legislation

A government agency issues detailed rules under powers delegated by a statute. A business claims the agency exceeded its authority and challenges the validity of the rules. Courts examine whether the delegation is lawful and within statutory limits. The question is: Which legal principle governs the validity of these rules?

Options:

- A) Ultra vires doctrine
 - B) Res judicata
 - C) Habeas corpus
-

Case Study 38 – Administrative Fines and Due Process

A transportation company is fined for safety violations. It argues the decision was issued without giving adequate notice or opportunity to present evidence. Courts must balance enforcement with the right to be heard. The question is: Which procedural principle is being tested?

Options:

- A) Audi alteram partem (right to be heard)
 - B) Strict liability
 - C) Ex post facto
-

Case Study 39 – Public Interest and Environmental Review

A developer seeks approval for a construction project affecting protected land. Authorities require an environmental impact assessment. Citizens argue that insufficient consideration was given to ecological consequences. The question is: Which administrative principle is being applied?

Options:

- A) Principle of public interest and environmental oversight
- B) Criminal negligence
- C) Doctrine of private nuisance

Case Study 40 – Administrative Liability of Officials

A regulatory inspector issues sanctions based on incorrect interpretation of law, causing financial harm to a company. The company sues for damages, claiming the official acted unlawfully. Courts examine accountability and immunity of public officials. The question is: Which concept of administrative law is central here?

Options:

- A) Administrative liability
- B) Vicarious corporate liability
- C) Strict criminal liability

Case Study 41 – Shareholder Rights

A minority shareholder claims that the majority is making decisions that unfairly prejudice their interests and bypass formal approval processes. The shareholder seeks remedies through corporate governance mechanisms. The question is: Which concept protects minority shareholders?

Options:

- A) Fiduciary duty

- B) Ultra vires acts
 - C) Piercing the corporate veil
-

Case Study 42 – Directors’ Liability

A board of directors approves a risky investment without proper due diligence. The company suffers significant financial losses. Investors claim the directors breached their obligations. The question is: What is the key legal principle being tested?

Options:

- A) Business judgment rule
 - B) Promissory estoppel
 - C) Derivative action
-

Case Study 43 – Corporate Mergers

Two companies negotiate a merger. Shareholders of one company argue that the terms undervalue their shares and were not properly disclosed. Courts review disclosure, fairness, and procedural compliance. The question is: Which principle is at issue?

Options:

- A) Duty of disclosure
 - B) Ultra vires doctrine
 - C) Antitrust immunity
-

Case Study 44 – Insider Trading

A senior executive trades company shares based on confidential non-public information about an upcoming acquisition. Regulators investigate possible violations. The question is: Which legal framework applies here?

Options:

- A) Securities regulation
 - B) Contract law
 - C) Employment law
-

Case Study 45 – Corporate Veil Piercing

A parent company tries to shield itself from liability by hiding behind its subsidiary’s separate legal personality. Creditors argue the separation is being abused to avoid obligations. The question is: What doctrine allows courts to look beyond the corporate form?

Options:

- A) Piercing the corporate veil
 - B) Res judicata
 - C) Ultra vires
-

Case Study 46 – Shareholder Agreements

Shareholders enter into an agreement restricting share transfers and defining voting rights. One shareholder attempts to sell shares contrary to the agreement. The question is: Which principle is enforceable in this case?

Options:

- A) Contractual agreements between shareholders
 - B) Doctrine of estoppel
 - C) Ultra vires acts
-

Case Study 47 – Corporate Insolvency

A company becomes unable to pay its debts. Creditors challenge certain transactions made shortly before insolvency, claiming preferential treatment. The question is: Which area of law governs these challenges?

Options:

- A) Insolvency law
 - B) Employment law
 - C) Securities law
-

Case Study 48 – Fiduciary Duties

A director enters into a transaction with a competing company without disclosure, benefiting personally. Other shareholders bring claims for breach of duty. The question is: Which duty is implicated?

Options:

- A) Duty of loyalty
 - B) Duty of care
 - C) Duty of confidentiality
-

Case Study 49 – Corporate Governance

A company fails to hold annual general meetings and neglects to report financial statements. Regulators intervene to ensure compliance. The question is: Which principle is being enforced?

Options:

- A) Corporate governance and transparency
 - B) Contractual freedom
 - C) Tortious liability
-

Case Study 50 – Mergers and Antitrust

Two major competitors propose a merger that would dominate the market. Competition authorities investigate potential anti-competitive effects. The question is: Which law is central to this review?

Options:

- A) Competition law
- B) Employment law
- C) Securities regulation

Case Study 51 – Enforcement of Monetary Judgments

A creditor obtains a court judgment ordering payment from a debtor who has no visible assets. The creditor asks the enforcement officer to seize property to satisfy the debt. The question is: What is the first step the enforcement officer must take under enforcement law?

Options:

- A) Issue a writ of execution
 - B) Initiate bankruptcy proceedings
 - C) File a tort claim
-

Case Study 52 – Seizure of Property

An enforcement officer identifies movable assets at the debtor's premises but the debtor refuses access. The officer must act in accordance with statutory rules. The question is: Which principle governs the officer's authority to enter and seize property?

Options:

- A) Legal authorization of enforcement acts
 - B) Doctrine of ultra vires
 - C) Principle of estoppel
-

Case Study 53 – Garnishment of Wages

A debtor is employed and owes a significant debt. The enforcement officer seeks to recover funds directly from the employer. The question is: Which rule determines the proportion of wages that can be garnished?

Options:

- A) Statutory limits on garnishment
 - B) Equitable distribution
 - C) Contractual freedom of employment
-

Case Study 54 – Priority of Claims

Multiple creditors request enforcement actions against a debtor with limited assets. The question is: Which principle determines the order in which creditors are satisfied?

Options:

- A) Priority rules under enforcement law
 - B) Common law contract principles
 - C) Fiduciary duties of directors
-

Case Study 55 – Real Estate Execution

A creditor seeks to satisfy a judgment by selling the debtor's real property. The debtor challenges the sale claiming procedural violations. The question is: Which legal requirements must the enforcement officer follow before selling real estate?

Options:

- A) Court authorization and statutory notice requirements
 - B) Common law adverse possession rules
 - C) Anti-trust regulations
-

Case Study 56 – Contesting Enforcement Acts

A debtor believes the enforcement officer acted beyond their legal powers during a property seizure. The debtor petitions the court to annul the enforcement act. The question is: What legal doctrine allows the court to review enforcement acts?

Options:

- A) Appeal and annulment under enforcement law
 - B) Ultra vires corporate law
 - C) Tortious liability of public authorities
-

Case Study 57 – Cross-Border Enforcement

A creditor has a judgment from one country but the debtor has assets in another jurisdiction. The question is: Which principle allows enforcement across borders?

Options:

- A) Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments
 - B) Sovereign immunity
 - C) International trade law
-

Case Study 58 – Bankruptcy vs Enforcement

An enforcement officer starts recovering a debt but then the debtor files for bankruptcy. The question is: How does the filing affect ongoing enforcement procedures?

Options:

- A) Enforcement is suspended, and the bankruptcy estate governs claims
 - B) Enforcement continues unaffected
 - C) Enforcement officer must negotiate directly with creditors
-

Case Study 59 – Enforcement Costs

A debtor claims that the costs added by the enforcement officer are excessive. The question is: Which principle governs the calculation and reasonableness of enforcement costs?

Options:

- A) Statutory cost schedules and proportionality
 - B) Common law duty of care
 - C) Contractual indemnity clauses
-

Case Study 60 – Exempt Assets

Certain assets of a debtor are protected from seizure, such as essential household items or basic income. The debtor contests a seizure of items they claim are exempt. The question is: Which legal rule determines exemptions from enforcement?

Options:

- A) Statutory exemptions under enforcement law
- B) Principles of corporate governance
- C) Tort law limitations

Civil Law (Občanské právo)

1. “Justice delayed is justice denied.” – William E. Gladstone
Question: How does the length of civil proceedings affect the perception of justice in society?
 2. “Contracts are the lifeblood of commerce, but fairness sustains them.”
Question: Can strict enforcement of contracts conflict with fairness?
 3. “Property rights are the foundation of liberty.”
Question: Should property rights ever be limited for societal benefit?
 4. “Equity looks to the intent rather than the form.”
Question: How should courts balance literal interpretation of the law with equitable principles?
 5. “No one shall be deprived of their possessions without due process.”
Question: How can due process protect against misuse of civil enforcement?
-

Criminal Law (Trestní právo)

1. “It is better that ten guilty persons escape than that one innocent suffer.” – William Blackstone
Question: How does this principle shape modern criminal justice systems?
 2. “The law is reason free from passion.” – Aristotle
Question: Can judges truly remain impartial when emotions and public opinion are involved?
 3. “Punishment must fit the crime, not the criminal.”
Question: Should sentencing focus on rehabilitation or retribution?
 4. “Ignorance of the law excuses no one.”
Question: Is this principle fair in cases where the law is complex or inaccessible?
 5. “Justice is truth in action.” – Benjamin Disraeli
Question: How can the justice system ensure truth is effectively reflected in outcomes?
-

Constitutional Law (Ústavní právo)

1. “A constitution is not a collection of rules but a way of thinking.”
Question: How do constitutional principles guide judicial interpretation beyond literal text?
2. “Liberty is to the individual what air is to the body.”
Question: How should constitutional courts balance individual liberty against state security?
3. “Checks and balances preserve the spirit of freedom.”
Question: Can too many checks and balances lead to governmental paralysis?
4. “Fundamental rights are the soul of democracy.”
Question: How should courts resolve conflicts between competing fundamental rights?
5. “Constitutional law is a living organism, not a static code.”
Question: Should constitutions adapt over time, or remain rigid to preserve stability?

Administrative / Public Law (Správní právo)

1. “The government’s legitimacy rests on the rule of law, not on power.”
Question: How can citizens ensure administrative agencies act within legal limits?
 2. “Transparency is the oxygen of democracy.”
Question: How can administrative law promote transparency in decision-making?
 3. “Bureaucracy must serve, not rule.”
Question: How can public law prevent excessive bureaucratic control over citizens?
 4. “Public authority carries public responsibility.”
Question: What mechanisms ensure accountability of administrative bodies?
 5. “The state exists to protect rights, not to create obstacles.”
Question: How can administrative law balance regulation with freedom?
-

Corporate / Business Law (Obchodní právo, Corporate Law)

1. “Corporations have no conscience; only shareholders do.” – John Maynard Keynes
Question: Should corporate law impose ethical responsibilities on corporations beyond shareholder profit?
 2. “Good governance is the foundation of sustainable business.”
Question: How can law ensure that corporate governance protects stakeholders fairly?
 3. “A contract is not just a promise; it is a system of trust.”
Question: Can legal enforcement replace trust in commercial relationships?
 4. “Limited liability is both a shield and a temptation.”
Question: Should there be limits to the protection limited liability offers to shareholders?
 5. “Mergers and acquisitions are the chessboard of corporate power.”
Question: How should corporate law regulate takeovers to protect competition?
-

Enforcement / Bailiff / Execution Law (Exekutorské předpisy)

1. “Justice cannot be served if the law cannot be enforced.”
Question: How does enforcement law balance efficiency with protection of debtor rights?
2. “Seizure of property is the last resort, not the first.”
Question: How should enforcement officers determine the least intrusive means of collection?
3. “Exemptions protect human dignity even in debt.”
Question: Should statutory exemptions be expanded to cover more essential needs?
4. “Cross-border enforcement tests the limits of national law.”
Question: How can international cooperation improve effectiveness of enforcement?

5. “Procedural correctness is as important as substantive justice.”

Question: Should minor procedural errors invalidate an enforcement action?

1. Constitutional Law – Meme Interpretation

Read this “meme scenario”: A president tries to declare every Monday a national holiday for naps, but the Parliament just laughs and ignores him.

Question: Which principle of constitutional law is being illustrated here?

- A) Separation of powers
 - B) Judicial review
 - C) Direct democracy
-

2. Criminal Law – The Case of the Missing Donuts

A security guard reports that the office donuts disappeared overnight. A coworker confesses but says a “ghostly cat” made him do it.

Question: Which criminal law concept does the coworker’s story illustrate?

- A) Attempted crime
 - B) Insanity or lack of mens rea
 - C) Strict liability
-

3. Administrative Law – Bureaucracy Bingo

Imagine you have to submit the same form to **5 different departments**, and each demands a different stamp. You accidentally send the wrong one.

Question: What principle of administrative law is highlighted here?

- A) Rule of law
 - B) Administrative discretion
 - C) Legal certainty
-

4. Corporate Law – Boardroom Drama

The CEO orders the CFO to invest all company money in magic beans. The CFO refuses. Later, the company sues the CFO for “not being visionary enough.”

Question: Which corporate law principle is tested in this scenario?

- A) Fiduciary duties
 - B) Insider trading
 - C) Minority shareholder rights
-

5. Enforcement / Execution Law – The Epic Chase

A court orders a debtor to surrender a giant, golden statue. The debtor hides it in a public fountain. The bailiff arrives in a kayak.

Question: Which aspect of enforcement law does this scenario illustrate?

- A) Execution on property
- B) Inhibitory measures
- C) Insolvency proceedings

1. Constitutional Law – The Presidential Pet Decree

Imagine a scenario where the President of a small country declares that every citizen must own at least one pet llama. The Parliament quickly points out that the Constitution only allows laws to be made by the legislative body, and the Supreme Court issues a press release calling the decree “legally fluffy but invalid.” Citizens start protesting with signs saying “Llamas are not laws!”

Question: Which constitutional principle is being illustrated in this humorous scenario?

- A) Rule of law and separation of powers
 - B) Presidential immunity
 - C) Direct democracy
-

2. Criminal Law – The Case of the Disappearing Pizza

A young man is accused of stealing a pizza from the local pizzeria. He argues in court that he only “borrowed it for research purposes” and that his cat “told him to do it.” The judge pauses, sighs, and orders the courtroom catnip to be removed from the building to prevent further influence.

Question: Which aspect of criminal law does the defendant’s explanation highlight?

- A) Mens rea (criminal intent)
 - B) Strict liability offenses
 - C) Statutory limitations
-

3. Administrative Law – The Never-Ending Permit

A citizen applies for a simple permit to open a lemonade stand. Each day, a new department demands a new form, and each form requires approval from a different officer who is currently on vacation or stuck in traffic. The citizen ends up hosting their stand on a trampoline just to stay in compliance with zoning laws.

Question: Which principle or challenge of administrative law does this scenario best illustrate?

- A) Administrative discretion and bureaucracy
- B) Judicial review of executive actions

- C) Principles of tax enforcement
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4. Corporate Law – The Unicorn Investment Fiasco

A startup board votes to invest all company funds in a new product: edible holographic unicorns. The CFO warns this might bankrupt the company, but the CEO insists it's "the future of snacks." Later, shareholders sue the board for negligence. Meanwhile, the company mascot, a tiny unicorn in a tutu, attends every meeting.

Question: Which corporate law principle is at the center of this ridiculous scenario?

- A) Fiduciary duty of care and loyalty
 - B) Insider trading regulations
 - C) Shareholder derivative actions
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5. Enforcement / Execution Law – The Invisible Asset

A debtor is ordered by a court to surrender their rare collection of antique spoons. The debtor claims they have "made them invisible using quantum magic" and hides them around town. The bailiff, following the court order, must track down these invisible spoons while wearing night-vision goggles, a cape, and rollerblades.

Question: Which aspect of execution law does this bizarre situation demonstrate?

- A) Enforcement on property and special measures
- B) Bankruptcy liquidation procedures
- C) Inhibitory measures and injunctions

Moot Court Scenario: The Case of the Flying Drone Bakery

Background:

In the Republic of Lexlandia, a small but technologically advanced country, a startup called **AeroBakery Inc.** has invented a fleet of drones capable of delivering freshly baked croissants, pizzas, and other pastries directly to citizens' windows. The drones are autonomous, AI-driven, and occasionally emit a faint musical jingle when approaching a home.

The government recently passed the "**Urban Air Safety and Sweetness Regulation Act**", which requires permits for any drone delivering goods in urban areas. According to the law, drones cannot fly over private property without explicit consent, and companies must maintain liability insurance for damages caused by drone collisions or "unexpected frosting showers."

The Incident:

One morning, a swarm of AeroBakery drones accidentally drops dozens of croissants onto the plaza of Lexlandia's Supreme Court during a high-profile constitutional hearing. Some croissants hit judges' robes, a visiting foreign diplomat slips on a sticky tart, and a small dog belonging to the Chief Justice eats a drone battery, causing minor injuries.

Simultaneously, it was discovered that AeroBakery's CEO, Mr. Sweetman, secretly diverted company funds to build a private "**Drone Unicorn Bakery Park**" in the outskirts of the capital, which was not disclosed to shareholders. Whistleblowers claim that some drones have been delivering pastries to this private park without municipal permits.

Legal Questions:

1. **Constitutional/Administrative Law:**

- Did the government exceed its regulatory powers under Lexlandia's Constitution by imposing the Urban Air Safety and Sweetness Regulation Act?
- Are citizens' rights to privacy and peaceful enjoyment of property violated when drones fly over private homes, even if the drones are commercial?

2. **Criminal/Tort Law:**

- Could AeroBakery or its CEO face criminal liability for endangering the public (slipping diplomat, dog injured) or committing fraud against shareholders?
- What is the standard of mens rea (intent) for accidental croissant drops versus deliberate negligence?

3. **Corporate Law:**

- Were the CEO's actions in diverting funds to the Drone Unicorn Bakery Park a breach of fiduciary duty?
- Could shareholders bring derivative actions against the board?

4. **Enforcement / Execution Law:**

- If the court orders seizure of drones as assets to pay damages, what procedures are required, and can "invisible frosting" be considered a recoverable asset?
- Can the court enforce fines retroactively for non-permitted drone flights?

5. **Conflict of Laws / International Law (bonus layer):**

- The foreign diplomat injured by the croissant demands compensation under international diplomatic law. How should Lexlandia handle cross-border claims while preserving sovereignty?

Assignment for Teams:

- **Team Petitioner:** Represent the government or injured parties demanding compliance, liability, and enforcement against AeroBakery. Prepare arguments emphasizing constitutional authority, public safety, and shareholder protection.
- **Team Respondent:** Represent AeroBakery Inc. and Mr. Sweetman. Defend against claims of regulatory overreach, criminal negligence, and breach of fiduciary duties. Argue innovation, economic freedom, and proportionality of sanctions.