

50. Financial Administration

Case:

A foreign entrepreneur decides to establish a company in the Czech Republic. Before starting business operations, they must register with the tax authority, comply with customs regulations for imported goods, and open a bank account under the supervision of the Czech National Bank. The Ministry of Finance sets the overall financial policy and supervises the system of financial administration. Territorial financial authorities handle tax collection and control, while the Customs Administration oversees imports and exports. The entrepreneur must understand how these institutions interact, what their competences are, and how financial administration is legally regulated in the Czech Republic.

Questions:

1. Which authorities form the system of financial administration in the Czech Republic and what are their competences?
 2. What is the legal position and role of the Czech National Bank within financial administration?
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51. Procedural Financial Law

Case:

A company is subject to a tax audit, during which the tax authority applies procedures under the Tax Code. The company argues that certain steps should instead follow the general Administrative Procedure Code, especially regarding deadlines and the right to be heard. The dispute raises the issue of whether the Tax Code is a special legal regulation (*lex specialis*) in relation to the Administrative Procedure Code. The case also involves other procedural mechanisms, such as appeals and review procedures, and highlights the specific nature of procedural financial law compared to general administrative procedures.

Questions:

1. What is the relationship between the Tax Code and the Administrative Procedure Code?
 2. Why is procedural financial law considered a special type of administrative procedure?
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52. Financial Arbitrator

Case:

A consumer concludes a loan agreement with a bank but later discovers hidden fees that were not clearly explained. Instead of going to court, the consumer files a complaint with the financial arbitrator, who is an independent authority established to resolve disputes between consumers and financial institutions. The arbitrator conducts arbitration proceedings based on principles such as speed, informality, and consumer protection. The bank and the consumer participate as parties to the proceedings. The case also illustrates the relationship between the financial arbitrator and the central bank, as well as the legal effects of the arbitrator's decision.

Questions:

1. What is the role and legal status of the financial arbitrator?
 2. What are the main principles and participants of arbitration proceedings?
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53. Tax Law (Berní právo)

Case:

A state introduces a new environmental tax aimed at reducing carbon emissions. The case examines whether the payment qualifies as a tax in both economic and legal terms. It analyzes the construction elements of the tax, such as the subject, object, tax base, and rate. The tax is then classified within the broader tax system, for example as a direct or indirect tax. The case also considers the sources of tax law, including statutes and regulations, and applies fundamental principles such as legality, equality, and proportionality. Finally, it explores how tax law norms are interpreted in practice.

Questions:

1. What are the essential elements (construction elements) of a tax?
 2. How can taxes be classified within the tax system?
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54. Tax Procedure

Case:

A taxpayer submits a tax return using self-assessment (auto-application), but the tax authority later identifies discrepancies. It initiates tax proceedings to reassess the tax liability. The process includes several stages, such as the initiation of proceedings, evidence gathering, decision-making, and delivery of the decision. The taxpayer has the right to file an appeal as a remedial measure. The case also demonstrates partial tax proceedings, such as assessment or enforcement, and highlights the specific features of tax procedure compared to general administrative proceedings.

Questions:

1. What are the stages of tax proceedings?
 2. What remedies can a taxpayer use against a decision of the tax authority?
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55. Search and Registration Activities

Case:

A person starts a small online business but fails to register for tax purposes. The tax authority, through its search activity, identifies the unregistered business by analyzing transaction data. It then initiates registration proceedings and formally registers the taxpayer. The case shows how the tax authority actively seeks out taxpayers, verifies their obligations, and ensures proper registration. It also demonstrates the legal framework governing these activities and the obligations imposed on taxpayers.

Questions:

1. What is the purpose of search activity in tax administration?
 2. How does the registration procedure of a taxpayer work?
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56. Assessment Proceedings

Case:

A taxpayer calculates and declares their tax liability through self-assessment. However, the tax authority reviews the declaration and finds inconsistencies. It initiates assessment proceedings to determine the correct amount of tax. The case explores the relationship between self-assessment and official assessment, including when the authority intervenes. It also describes key institutes of the assessment process, such as evidence, tax audits, and additional assessment. The final decision establishes the binding tax liability.

Questions:

1. What is the relationship between self-assessment and assessment by the tax authority?
 2. What instruments does the tax authority use in assessment proceedings?
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57. Tax Collection

Case:

A taxpayer fails to pay assessed taxes within the legal deadline. The tax authority records the tax liability in its records and begins the collection process. It may impose penalties and interest for late payment. If the taxpayer still does not comply, the authority can secure the tax through measures such as liens or guarantees. Eventually, enforcement proceedings may be initiated, including wage garnishment or seizure of property. The case illustrates the system of tax collection, divided administration, and various enforcement mechanisms available under tax law.

Questions:

1. What are the methods of tax collection and enforcement?
 2. How can the tax authority secure unpaid taxes?
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58. Regulation of Taxes

Case:

An individual earns income from employment, owns real estate, and regularly purchases goods and services. The case examines how different types of taxes apply: income tax on earnings, property tax on real estate, and value-added tax on consumption. Each type of tax is governed by specific legal regulations and has different characteristics, such as direct versus indirect taxation. The case highlights how these taxes interact within the overall tax system and how they are administered by financial authorities.

Questions:

1. What is the difference between direct and indirect taxes?
 2. How are income, property, and consumption taxes regulated?
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59. Environmental Law

Case:

A manufacturing company discharges pollutants into a river, causing environmental damage. Authorities intervene based on environmental protection laws and impose sanctions. The case demonstrates the development and purpose of environmental law, its sources, and its position within the Czech legal system. It also applies key principles such as the precautionary principle, the polluter pays principle, and sustainable development. The case shows how legal norms are used to protect the environment and prevent further harm.

Questions:

1. What are the main principles of environmental law?
2. What is the position of environmental law within the Czech legal system?

60. Institutional Framework of Environmental Protection

Case:

A developer plans to build a large industrial complex near a protected natural area. Before construction can begin, the project must be assessed by various environmental authorities. These institutions evaluate the environmental impact, ensure compliance with legal regulations, and may impose conditions or deny approval. The case illustrates the system of institutions responsible for environmental protection and their roles in decision-making processes.

Questions:

1. Which institutions are responsible for environmental protection?
2. How do these institutions participate in decision-making processes?

40. Administrative Liability (Other Administrative Offences)

Case:

A company violates environmental regulations by improperly disposing of hazardous waste. The authority does not classify the conduct as a minor offence (misdemeanor) but as another type of administrative delict committed by a legal person. The case examines the concept of administrative liability, its purpose (preventive and punitive), and its system, including liability of individuals and legal entities. It also distinguishes different types of “other administrative offences” and demonstrates both substantive (conditions of liability) and procedural aspects (sanctioning process).

Questions:

1. What is administrative liability and what are its main functions and subsystems?
 2. What are “other administrative offences” and how do they differ from misdemeanors?
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41. Liability for Misdemeanors (Přestupky)

Case:

An individual exceeds the speed limit and is stopped by the police. The conduct is classified as a misdemeanor. Administrative proceedings are initiated, and the individual may receive a fine or other sanction. The case illustrates the concept and nature of liability for misdemeanors, including its legal basis, sanctions, and procedural specifics such as simplified proceedings and evidentiary rules.

Questions:

1. What are the defining features of liability for misdemeanors?
 2. What are the specific procedural rules governing misdemeanor proceedings?
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42. Administrative Procedure Code and Basic Principles

Case:

A citizen applies for a building permit. The administrative authority must follow the Administrative Procedure Code, unless a special law provides otherwise. During the process, the authority must respect fundamental principles such as legality, proportionality, protection of good faith, and the right to be heard. The case demonstrates the scope of the Administrative Procedure Code, its relationship to special laws, and the importance of basic principles guiding administrative authorities.

Questions:

1. What is the scope of application of the Administrative Procedure Code and its relationship to special laws?
 2. What are the fundamental principles governing the activity of administrative authorities?
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43. Administrative Proceedings – Subjects, Time Limits

Case:

A business applies for a license. The administrative authority determines its jurisdiction and identifies the participants of the proceedings. During the process, time limits must be respected, and the authority must ensure proper conduct of the proceedings. Issues such as exclusion of officials due to bias, procedural capacity of participants, and their rights and obligations arise. The case also includes steps taken before the formal initiation of proceedings.

Questions:

1. Who are the subjects of administrative proceedings and what are their rights and obligations?
 2. How are time limits calculated and what is their importance in administrative proceedings?
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44. Initiation and Course of Administrative Proceedings

Case:

Administrative proceedings are initiated upon an application by a citizen. During the process, documents must be properly delivered, and an oral hearing may be held. The authority gathers evidence and ensures sufficient grounds for decision-making. The proceedings may be interrupted or even terminated under certain conditions. The case demonstrates the procedural steps and institutes governing the course of administrative proceedings.

Questions:

1. How are administrative proceedings initiated and what are their main stages?
 2. What procedural tools (e.g., delivery, hearings, interruption) are used during proceedings?
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45. Decision (Rozhodnutí)

Case:

An administrative authority issues a decision denying a permit. The decision must include required elements such as reasoning, operative part, and instruction on remedies. Once delivered, it may become final and enforceable. The case also considers situations where a decision may be null (void) or where the authority remains inactive, requiring legal protection.

Questions:

1. What are the essential elements and legal effects of an administrative decision?
 2. What is nullity of a decision and how can a party seek protection against inactivity?
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46. Review of Decisions (Administrative Procedure Code)

Case:

A participant disagrees with an administrative decision and files an appeal. The superior authority reviews the decision and may confirm, change, or annul it. Additionally, extraordinary remedies such as review proceedings or reopening of proceedings may apply. The case also includes the situation where the authority satisfies the participant after a court action has been filed.

Questions:

1. What are the ordinary and extraordinary remedies in administrative proceedings?
 2. What is the purpose of review and supervisory instruments?
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47. Administrative Judiciary and Review

Case:

After exhausting administrative remedies, a person files a lawsuit before an administrative court challenging the legality of a decision. The court reviews the decision and may annul it.

The case may continue with a cassation complaint before a higher court. The case also considers reopening of proceedings and other forms of judicial protection in administrative matters.

Questions:

1. How are administrative decisions reviewed in administrative judiciary?
 2. What is a cassation complaint and when can it be used?
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48. Enforcement of Administrative Decisions

Case:

An individual is ordered to remove an illegal construction but fails to comply voluntarily. The administrative authority initiates enforcement proceedings to ensure compliance. Different methods of enforcement may be used, especially for non-monetary obligations. The case illustrates the conditions, types, and legal consequences of enforcing administrative decisions.

Questions:

1. What are the conditions and methods of enforcement of administrative decisions?
 2. What are the legal consequences of enforcement proceedings?
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49. Ombudsman and Control of Public Administration

Case:

A citizen believes that an administrative authority acted unfairly and violated their rights. They submit a complaint to the Public Defender of Rights (Ombudsman), who investigates the case and may issue recommendations. At the same time, the Supreme Audit Office controls public finances. The case also involves the use of petitions and complaints as tools of public control over administration.

Questions:

1. What is the role and legal position of the Ombudsman?
2. How is public administration controlled through petitions, complaints, and audit institutions?

1. Employment Relationships (Pracovní právní vztahy)

Case:

A company hires several employees for different positions. The HR department must manage employment relationships, which include rights and obligations of employers and employees. Employment relationships involve essential elements such as work performance, remuneration, and subordination. The case also illustrates various types of employment relationships, including full-time, part-time, fixed-term, and probationary arrangements.

Questions:

1. What are the key elements of an employment relationship?

2. What are the main types of employment relationships?
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2. Sources of Labor Law (Prameny pracovního práva)

Case:

A new labor dispute arises over employee rights. The legal team consults multiple sources, including the Labor Code, collective agreements, company regulations, and international treaties ratified by the Czech Republic. The case demonstrates how different sources of labor law interact and provide a legal framework for employment relations.

Questions:

1. What are the main sources of labor law in the Czech Republic?
 2. How do international agreements influence national labor law?
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3. Legal Facts Leading to the Establishment of Employment

Case:

An applicant signs an agreement with an employer and begins work after completing all formalities. The case examines the legal facts that lead to the creation of an employment relationship, such as mutual consent, acceptance of the job offer, and commencement of work. It also distinguishes between formal requirements and substantive conditions for establishing employment.

Questions:

1. What legal facts lead to the establishment of an employment relationship?
 2. What formal and substantive conditions are required for employment to begin?
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4. Legal Instruments of Labor Process Management

Case:

The HR manager introduces a performance evaluation system to manage employees' work. The system involves assigning tasks, monitoring performance, and implementing disciplinary measures when necessary. The case demonstrates the legal tools available for managing the work process while respecting labor law, including instructions, internal regulations, and disciplinary procedures.

Questions:

1. What are the main legal instruments for managing the labor process?
 2. How do these instruments balance employer authority and employee rights?
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5. Control over Compliance with Labor Law

Case:

An inspector from the labor office visits a company to check whether labor law regulations are being followed. They examine contracts, working hours, safety measures, and remuneration. The case shows how labor law compliance is monitored, the powers of inspectors, and possible consequences of violations.

Questions:

1. How is compliance with labor law controlled?
 2. What powers do labor inspectors have during inspections?
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6. Right to Work and Right to Employment

Case:

The government introduces programs to support employment for young people and people with disabilities. The case examines the legal protection of the right to work, equal access to employment, anti-discrimination rules, and current legal regulations ensuring employment opportunities.

Questions:

1. What is the legal framework for the right to work and employment?
 2. How are employment rights protected under current law?
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7. Employment Contract (Pracovní smlouva)

Case:

An employer and employee sign an employment contract specifying the type of work, working hours, salary, and probation period. The case demonstrates the essential content of an employment contract, its legal effects, and the responsibilities of both parties under labor law.

Questions:

1. What are the essential elements of an employment contract?
 2. What are the rights and obligations of employers and employees under a contract?
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8. Trade Unions and Their Legal Forms

Case:

Employees form a trade union to negotiate better working conditions. The union participates in collective bargaining, represents members in disputes, and engages in social dialogue with the employer. The case illustrates the legal forms and activities of trade unions in labor relations.

Questions:

1. What is the role of trade unions in labor relations?
2. What legal forms can a trade union use to exercise its rights?

9. Work Obstacles (Překážky v práci)

Case:

An employee cannot perform work due to personal illness, parental leave, or official duties. The employer must account for these obstacles and adjust work schedules accordingly. The case examines the types of work obstacles recognized by labor law and their effects on employee rights and employer obligations.

Questions:

1. What are the legal types of obstacles to work?
 2. How do work obstacles affect rights and obligations of employees and employers?
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10. Agreements on Work Performed Outside Employment (Dohody o pracích konaných mimo pracovní poměr)

Case:

A student agrees to perform short-term work for a company under a specific agreement instead of a full employment contract. The case highlights agreements on work performed outside employment, including their types, legal requirements, and differences from standard employment contracts.

Questions:

1. What are agreements on work performed outside employment and how are they regulated?
2. How do these agreements differ from standard employment contracts?

11. Employment Relationship – Characteristics and Types (Pracovní poměr)

Case:

A company employs several workers under different arrangements. Each employment relationship is characterized by subordination, remuneration for work, and mutual rights and obligations. Some employees have permanent full-time contracts, others are on fixed-term contracts, and some work part-time. The case illustrates the defining features of an employment relationship and the different types recognized under labor law.

Questions:

1. What are the characteristic features of an employment relationship?
 2. What are the main types of employment relationships?
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12. Legal Forms of Termination of Employment (Skončení pracovního poměru)

Case:

An employee decides to resign, while another is dismissed for disciplinary reasons. A third employee's fixed-term contract expires. The case demonstrates the different legal forms of

ending employment, including mutual agreement, notice, termination, and expiration of a fixed-term contract, along with procedural requirements.

Questions:

1. What are the legal forms of terminating an employment relationship?
 2. What are the procedural requirements for each type of termination?
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13. Working Time and Rest Periods (Pracovní doba a doby odpočinku)

Case:

A company schedules employees for 40 hours per week. Some work overtime, while others take statutory breaks and annual leave. The case illustrates the legal rules governing working hours, rest periods, night work, overtime, and daily/weekly rest, ensuring compliance with labor law.

Questions:

1. What are the main rules for working time and rest periods?
 2. How is overtime work regulated and compensated?
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14. Basic Principles of Remuneration – Wage and Salary (Odměňování práce)

Case:

An employee receives a monthly salary and performance bonuses. The company ensures compliance with minimum wage, equal pay, and timely payment requirements. The case demonstrates basic principles of remuneration, including fairness, transparency, and legal distinctions between wages, salaries, and other forms of compensation.

Questions:

1. What are the fundamental principles of remuneration in labor law?
 2. What is the difference between wages and salary?
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15. Working Conditions and Special Working Conditions (Pracovní podmínky)

Case:

A factory employs workers in standard and hazardous conditions. Some positions require protective equipment, and special measures are taken to protect health and safety. The case illustrates the legal rules on general and special working conditions, including occupational safety, work environment standards, and employee protection.

Questions:

1. What are the main requirements for working conditions under labor law?
2. How are special working conditions regulated?

16. Liability and Compensation in Labor Law (Odpovědnost a náhrada škody)

Case:

An employee accidentally damages company property. The employer seeks compensation, while the employee argues that liability should be limited. The case examines principles of liability, differences between employer and employee responsibilities, and the mechanisms for compensation of damage in labor law.

Questions:

1. What are the main rules on liability and compensation in labor law?
 2. How is employee liability limited in case of damage to the employer?
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17. Collective Bargaining and Legal Regulation of Collective Labor Disputes (Kolektivní vyjednávání)

Case:

Employees' representatives negotiate with management for higher wages and better working conditions. A dispute arises and may escalate to a collective labor dispute. The case illustrates collective bargaining procedures, the legal framework for resolving disputes, and the role of trade unions in negotiations.

Questions:

1. What is collective bargaining and how is it legally regulated?
 2. How are collective labor disputes resolved under labor law?
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18. Collective Agreements (Kolektivní smlouvy)

Case:

A company signs a collective agreement with a trade union to establish workplace rules, benefits, and procedures. The case demonstrates the legal nature of collective agreements, their binding effects on parties, and their role in supplementing labor law protections.

Questions:

1. What is a collective agreement and what is its legal effect?
 2. How do collective agreements interact with statutory labor law?
-

19. Transfer of Rights and Obligations from Employment Relationships (Přechod práv a povinností)

Case:

A company is sold to a new owner, and employees continue working under the same conditions. The case illustrates the legal rules governing the transfer of employment rights and obligations, ensuring protection of employees during business transfers.

Questions:

1. How are rights and obligations transferred in employment relationships during business changes?
 2. What protections are provided to employees under such transfers?
-

20. Basic Principles and Functions of Social Security Law (Právo sociálního zabezpečení)

Case:

An employee contributes to social security, receives unemployment benefits, and later retires with a pension. The case illustrates the principles of social security law, including universality, solidarity, and legal protection, as well as its functions in providing economic security, social protection, and welfare.

Questions:

1. What are the basic principles of social security law?
2. What are the main functions of social security systems?

21. Social Security Relationships (Právní vztahy sociálního zabezpečení)

Case:

An employee contributes to social security and later claims sickness benefits. The case examines the legal relationships between insured persons, employers, and social security institutions. It demonstrates how social security rights and obligations are established, modified, and enforced under Czech law.

Questions:

1. What are the main legal relationships in the social security system?
 2. How are rights and obligations in social security established and enforced?
-

22. Temporary Work Incapacity and Disability (Dočasná pracovní neschopnost a invalidita)

Case:

An employee falls ill and submits a medical certificate to the employer. Later, they are assessed for partial disability. The case illustrates the legal framework for temporary incapacity, procedures for claiming benefits, and the rules for establishing disability under social security law.

Questions:

1. What are the rules governing temporary work incapacity and sickness benefits?
 2. How is disability determined and what legal consequences does it have?
-

23. Old Age and Retirement Pension (Starobní věk a starobní důchod)

Case:

A person reaches retirement age and applies for an old-age pension. The case demonstrates the legal criteria for retirement, eligibility for pensions, calculation of benefits, and the interaction between employment and social security rights.

Questions:

1. What are the legal requirements for receiving an old-age pension?
 2. How are pension benefits calculated and administered?
-

24. Organization and Administration of Social Security in the Czech Republic

Case:

A person applies for unemployment benefits and contacts the relevant social security institution. The case illustrates the structure and responsibilities of social security institutions, their administrative procedures, and the legal framework ensuring proper administration of social benefits.

Questions:

1. How is social security organized and administered in the Czech Republic?
 2. What are the responsibilities of social security institutions?
-

25. Private Law – Subject Matter and Basic Principles (Soukromé právo)

Case:

Two individuals enter a contract for the sale of a car. The case illustrates the scope of private law, including protection of private rights, application of civil law rules, and basic principles such as autonomy of will, equality of parties, and good faith.

Questions:

1. What is the subject matter of private law and its basic principles?
 2. How are private rights protected under civil law?
-

26. Persons in Legal Terms – Status of Natural Persons

Case:

A newborn acquires rights such as name, nationality, and inheritance rights. Later, the person exercises personal rights like privacy and protection of reputation. The case illustrates legal status of natural persons, family rights, personality rights, and protection of human dignity.

Questions:

1. What are the main status rights of natural persons?
2. How are personality and family rights protected under private law?

27. Status of Legal Entities (Právnícké osoby)

Case:

A foundation is established to support education, a corporation operates a business, and an institute conducts research. The case examines the creation, legal capacity, rights, and obligations of legal entities, including corporations, foundations, and institutes.

Questions:

1. What are the main status issues of legal entities?
2. How do different types of legal persons (corporation, foundation, institute) differ legally?

28. Representation – Contractual and Statutory, Guardianship (Zastoupení)

Case:

A parent signs a contract on behalf of a minor child, and a guardian manages the property of an incapacitated adult. The case illustrates contractual and statutory representation, legal effects of acts performed by representatives, and rules governing guardianship.

Questions:

1. What are the types of legal representation and their effects?
2. How does guardianship operate under private law?

29. Things in Legal Terms – Division, Components, Accessories (Věci)

Case:

An apartment includes permanent fixtures and movable furniture. The case illustrates the classification of things, distinguishing between real property, movable property, parts of things, and accessories. It demonstrates the legal rules regarding ownership and rights in relation to these categories.

Questions:

1. How are things classified in legal terms?
2. What is the difference between a part of a thing and an accessory?

30. Private Law Facts – Legal Acts, Legal Events, Limitation (Soukromoprávní skutečnosti)

Case:

Two parties enter a contract, but the contract later becomes invalid due to a legal defect. Separately, an inheritance occurs automatically by operation of law. The case illustrates private-law facts, including legal acts, their interpretation, form requirements, invalidity, legal events, and the effects of limitation and preclusion.

Questions:

1. What are the types of private-law facts and how are legal acts interpreted?
2. What is the difference between legal acts, legal events, limitation, and preclusion?

1. Concept, Subject, System of Commercial Law, and Its Place in the Czech Legal System

Case:

A newly established company plans to operate in multiple industries, providing goods and services domestically and abroad. The legal team must consider the entire system of commercial law, its sources, and the applicable norms. Commercial law regulates legal relationships arising from business activities, including contracts, corporate structures, and commercial obligations. The lawyer reviews statutory provisions, regulations, and the influence of customary commercial practices. The case illustrates how commercial law fits within the broader Czech legal system, its relationship to civil law, and the importance of commercial customs in daily business operations.

Questions:

1. What is commercial law, what does it regulate, and how is it structured within the Czech legal system?
 2. How do statutory rules and commercial customs interact in business regulation?
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2. Subjects of Legal Relationships Related to Business. Conduct of Entrepreneurs

Case:

An entrepreneur enters into multiple transactions, both as a natural person and through their newly incorporated company. The case examines who qualifies as a subject of commercial law, including legal entities, partnerships, and other organizations engaged in business. It also considers the legal significance of the entrepreneur's actions, authority to act on behalf of a company, and consequences of exceeding legal powers. Issues such as liability, representation, and contractual capacity are analyzed in context.

Questions:

1. Who are the subjects of legal relationships in commercial law, and what rights and obligations do they have?
 2. What legal rules govern the conduct of entrepreneurs in business transactions?
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3. Legal Means of Protecting Third Parties in Commercial Law

Case:

A creditor enters into contracts with a company based on information published in the commercial register. Later, disputes arise concerning undisclosed agreements and corporate changes. The case explores mechanisms to protect third parties, including mandatory disclosure of information about entrepreneurs, rules under partnership law, and regulations in competition law. It demonstrates how transparency and legal safeguards prevent harm to third parties and ensure trust in business relations.

Questions:

1. How are third parties protected in commercial law through disclosure requirements?
 2. What special rules apply to protection of third parties in corporate and competition law?
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4. Designation of Entrepreneurs, Products, and Services; Related Legal Relationships

Case:

A company launches a new brand of electronic devices and registers its trademark. Competitors attempt to use similar names and imitate packaging. The case analyzes legal rules regarding company names, trademarks, and geographical indications of products. It also examines licensing agreements and protection against unfair competition, illustrating how commercial law secures the identity and reputation of businesses and their products.

Questions:

1. How does commercial law regulate the designation of entrepreneurs, their products, and services?
 2. What legal mechanisms protect trademarks, product origin, and licensed rights?
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5. Competition Law (Právo hospodářské soutěže)

Case:

Two competing companies are accused of collusion and price-fixing in violation of competition law. The legal team evaluates the general principles of competitive behavior, sources of competition law, and types of illegal practices. The case examines unfair competition, abuse of dominant position, cartel agreements, and other acts that disrupt equal competition. It also considers remedies and sanctions for violations of competition rules.

Questions:

1. What is the scope and structure of competition law, and what are its main sources?
2. What are the typical forms of unfair competition and conduct that disrupts market equality?

6. Securities (Cenné papíry)

Case:

A company issues bonds to raise capital, and investors purchase shares and options. The case examines the types of securities, legal requirements for issuance, rights attached to securities, and obligations of issuers. It also analyzes the regulatory framework ensuring investor protection, transparency, and proper market functioning.

Questions:

1. What are the main types of securities, and what legal rules govern their issuance and transfer?
2. How does commercial law protect the rights of investors in securities markets?

7. Public Law Elements in Commercial Law

Case:

A business is investigated by regulatory authorities for antitrust violations and compliance with capital market rules. The case demonstrates the intersection of commercial law with public law, including oversight of competition, regulation of financial markets, and protection of stakeholders in commercial relationships. Public-law instruments ensure fairness, legal certainty, and accountability in business operations.

Questions:

1. What are the public-law elements present in commercial law?
 2. How do authorities oversee competition and the rights of business entities?
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8. Commercial Corporations – Establishment, Contribution, Capital, Shares, Corporate Bodies

Case:

A group of entrepreneurs forms a joint-stock company. They make initial contributions to capital, allocate shares, and appoint members of corporate bodies. One member is later removed from the board for misconduct. The case examines corporate formation, contributions, capital requirements, shares, rights and duties of shareholders, corporate governance, and rules for removing members from corporate bodies. It also discusses business associations and their legal implications.

Questions:

1. What are the legal requirements for establishing a commercial corporation and its capital structure?
 2. What are the powers and responsibilities of corporate bodies, and how can a member be removed?
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9. General Partnership (Veřejná obchodní společnost)

Case:

Several partners form a general partnership to run a consulting business. The case examines the formation, legal personality, liability of partners, governance, profit-sharing, and obligations toward third parties. It highlights the personal liability of partners, internal decision-making, and statutory obligations for registration and disclosure.

Questions:

1. What are the legal characteristics of a general partnership and its partners' liability?
 2. How are management and profit-sharing regulated in a general partnership?
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10. Limited Partnership (Komanditní společnost) and Limited Partner Contribution

Case:

A limited partnership is established with one general partner and several limited partners. The limited partners make financial contributions known as the komanditní suma. The case explores formation requirements, roles of general and limited partners, contribution obligations, liability for company debts, and management rules. The case demonstrates the balance between risk and control in limited partnerships.

Questions:

1. What are the roles and responsibilities of general and limited partners in a limited partnership?
2. How is the limited partner's contribution (komanditní suma) defined and what are its legal consequences?