

test:

1) Arbitration is an . . . . . . of dispute settlement by . . . . . . arbitrators, which is used as an alternative to a . . . . . . process in the resolution of property disputes.

Which words can be filled in the gaps?

1. out-of-court method; independent and impartial; civil
2. extraordinary method; independent and impartial; criminal
3. out-of-court method; private; civil

2) The benefits of an arbitration procedure include its

1. speed, recoverable costs and informality.
2. speed, no costs and informality.
3. speed, lower costs and informality.

3) An arbitrator's decision, which is referred to as the arbitration award

1. has the character of a court decision and is a full enforcement title.
2. does not have the character of a court decision but is still a full enforcement title.
3. does not have the character of a court decision and it is not an enforcement title.

4) The . . . . . . concerns all disputes that may arise in the future from a certain legal relationship established by the contract in which the clause is contained.

1. arbitration award
2. arbitration agreement
3. arbitration clause

5) The law stipulates that the arbitrators must be odd in number,

1. however, the dispute may be decided by a minimum of three arbitrators.
2. and therefore the dispute may also be decided by a single arbitrator.
3. and therefore the dispute may also be decided by a single arbitrator, but only with an assistant referee.

6) In order for a person to become an arbitrator, they must be an adult, must possess clean criminal record, and must be legal citizen of the Czech Republic who

1. does not have to have a university education at law.
2. needs to have a university education at law.
3. needs have at least the minimum professional qualifications.

7) If the arbitration agreement does not determine the number of arbitrators and/or the manner in which the number and the arbitrators will be determined in the event of initiation of the arbitration,

1. each party shall appoint one arbitrator in the event of the initiation of the arbitration procedure, who shall then elect the presiding arbitrator.
2. the work schedule is followed, and arbitrators are assigned randomly.
3. the agreement is null and void and cannot be acted upon.

8) The permanent arbitration court

1. may only be established by law.
2. does not issue arbitration awards, but judgments.
3. issues a decision that can be appealed.

9) The arbitration procedure shall be initiated

1. by the notice of commencement from the arbitrator or the permanent arbitration court.
2. 3 months after signing the arbitration agreement.
3. on the day when the action is brought to the permanent arbitration court or to the arbitrator.

10) The arbitration procedure shall be held

1. in a place determined by the arbitrators.
2. in a place agreed to by the parties and, if not specified, in a place determined by the arbitrators.
3. in a place agreed to by the arbitrators and, if not specified, in a place determined by the parties.

11) This arbitration procedure is always

1. non-public.
2. public.
3. oral.

 12) The arbitrators

1. may hear witnesses, experts and parties, even involuntarily, if they have them produced.
2. may only hear witnesses, experts and parties if they voluntarily appear and make a deposition.
3. cannot hear witnesses, experts and parties, only a court can do that.

13) The arbitration award

1. can be appealed against.
2. is decision on the merits, but it cannot fully replace the standard judicial decision.
3. shall be made by the majority of the arbitrators and in writing.

14) The review procedure

1. is a part of the arbitration procedure, but the provisions of the Arbitration Act shall not apply.
2. always takes place before a court.
3. is only another arbitration procedure.

15) Either party may

1. appeal to the court against the arbitral award within three months of its delivery.
2. submit a petition to the court for annulment of the award within 3 months of its delivery.
3. submit a petition to the arbitrator for annulment of the award within 3 months of its delivery.

16) In the arbitration award annulment procedure

1. only compliance with the terms of the arbitration and certain issues related to its conduct are examined, not the content thereof.
2. only the content of the arbitration award is examined.
3. the arbitration award is always revoked without further.

17) If the arbitral award is revoked for any reason

1. the arbitration procedure shall be terminated.
2. the arbitration procedure shall continue on the basis of the arbitration agreement.
3. the arbitration procedure shall continue on the basis of the newly concluded contract.

18) The disputes between the consumer and entrepreneur

1. cannot be decided by arbitration.
2. are always decided by arbitration.
3. are usually decided by a court but can also be decided by arbitration.