

test:

1) Criminal liability of legal entities is governed by

1. the Act on criminal liability of legal entities and proceedings against them.
2. the Criminal Code.
3. the Constitution and the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms.

2) An offence committed by a legal entity

1. is an unlawful act committed on behalf of a legal entity, if the statutory body or a member of the statutory body has acted in this way.
2. is one of the most extreme instruments of criminal law.
3. is averting the imminent danger, i.e. a situation where there is a risk of damage.

3) A legal entity may commit

1. a felony or misdemeanor listed in the Act on criminal liability of legal entities and proceedings against them.
2. a felony or misdemeanor listed in the Act on criminal liability of legal entities and proceedings against them, with the exception of criminal offences exhaustively listed in Section 7.
3. a felony or misdemeanor listed in the Criminal Code, with the exception of criminal offences exhaustively listed in Section 7.

4) The beginning of human life is considered to be

1. the moment when the birth certificate is issued.
2. the moment of conception.
3. the beginning of delivery, i.e. when the child's head or leading part appears.

5) Criminal offences against freedom include

1. rape, sexual duress, solicitation, production and other handling of child pornography, etc.
2. restrictions on personal freedom, robbery, blackmailing, restriction of freedom of religion, defamation, etc.
3. genocide, attacks against humanity, apartheid and discrimination against a group of people, contacts threatening peace, etc.

6) Criminal offences concerning certain moral principles are a category of

1. criminal offences against family and children.
2. generally dangerous criminal acts.
3. criminal offences against human dignity in the sexual sphere.

7) Which of these criminal offences against family and children cannot a legal entity commit?

1. The maltreatment of an entrusted person or serving alcohol to a child.
2. The criminal offence of double marriage or the neglect of mandatory support or maltreatment of a person living in a common household.
3. A legal entity cannot commit any of the offences against the family and children.

8) Criminal offences against property

1. account for about 30% of registered criminal offences.
2. account for about 50% of registered criminal offences.
3. account for about 70% of registered criminal offences.

9) The subsidiarity of criminal repression means, that

1. the criminal liability can only be applied in cases in which the liability of another legislation is not sufficient.
2. the criminal liability rests upon the person who directly committed the act.
3. law also recognizes situations in which the person who personally and directly engaged in the criminal act should not be held liable for the crime.

10) Drugs offences

1. are regulated in a separate chapter.
2. are part of Chapter VII - Generally dangerous criminal acts.
3. are related to benefiting from the criminal activity of another person.

11) Which criminal offences cannot be committed by a legal entity by their very nature?

1. criminal offences against humanity, peace and war crimes
2. criminal offences against order in public matters
3. criminal offences against conscription

 12) Which law lists in an exhaustive manner the types of sentences that can be imposed on a legal entity?

1. The Act on Criminal Liability of Legal Entities
2. The Criminal Code
3. The Code of Criminal Procedure

13) The sentence of prohibition of activity

1. may be imposed only on a legal entity.
2. may be imposed only on a natural person.
3. may be imposed on both natural person and legal entity.

14) Prohibition of the performance of public contracts or participation in public tenders

1. This sentence may only be imposed on a legal entity that has committed a criminal offence in connection with the conclusion of contracts for the performance of a public contract or in connection with participation in a procurement procedure or a tendering procedure.
2. This sentence may only be imposed on a legal entity who has committed an offence in connection with the receipt of grants or subsidies.
3. This sentence can be imposed on a legal entity for any offence, it is a universal sentence.

15) The publication of the judgement

1. is the most severe punishment that a court may impose on a legal entity.
2. is a protective measure.
3. is a sentence, that can only be imposed on a legal entity.