

526

ACT

of 27 November 1990

ON PRICES

Amendment: 135/1994 Coll.
Amendment: 151/1997 Coll.
Amendment: 29/2000 Coll.
Amendment: 141/2001 Coll.
Amendment: 276/2002 Coll.
Amendment: 124/2003 Coll. (part)
Amendment: 354/2003 Coll.
Amendment: 124/2003 Coll.
Amendment: 484/2004 Coll.
Amendment: 217/2005 Coll.
Amendment: 377/2005 Coll.
Amendment: 230/2006 Coll.
Amendment: 261/2007 Coll.
Amendment: 183/2008 Coll.
Amendment: 403/2009 Coll.
Amendment: 457/2011 Coll., 18/2012 Coll.
Amendment: 303/2013 Coll.
Amendment: 124/2003 Coll. (part)
Amendment: 353/2014 Coll.
Amendment: 452/2016 Coll.
Amendment: 183/2017 Coll.

The Federal Assembly of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic has agreed on this Act:

PART ONE
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1

Scope of Regulation

(1) The Act governs the application, regulation and inspection (control) of prices of products, performances, works and services (hereinafter referred to as "goods") on the domestic (local) market, including imported goods, and the prices of goods for export.

(2) A price shall be a monetary amount:

- (a) negotiated (agreed) on the purchase and sale of goods under Sections 2 to 13; or
- (b) set under a special regulation⁽¹⁾ for purposes other than sale.

(3) The procedure under this Act shall also apply to transfers of rights and transfers and transferences of ownership title to pieces of real estate, including rights to use them.

(4) The Act shall not apply to remuneration, payments, charges (fees), compensations of damages and interest costs regulated by special regulations.⁽²⁾

(5) The Act determines the rights and duties of legal and natural persons and the powers of administrative authorities during the application, regulation and inspection of prices.

(6) Administrative authorities responsible for price regulation under the Act regulating the responsibilities of the Czech Republic's authorities in the area of prices (hereinafter referred to as "pricing authorities") may regulate prices under this Act

- (a) where the market is threatened by the effects of restrictions on competition,
- (b) where an extraordinary market situation so requires,
- (c) for the purpose of excise tax on cigarettes pursuant to a special legal regulation^(2a),
- (d) when required by European Community legislation^(2b), or
- (e) where the public interest in maintaining the balanced position of the seller and the buyer of goods wholly or partly subsidized by the State budget or other public budgets is required.

Section 2

Price Negotiations

(1) A price shall be negotiated (agreed) for the goods determined by its title (name), quantitative unit (amount), quality and delivery or other conditions included in the agreement between the parties, or by the numerical code of an appropriate uniform classification, if a certain regulation⁽⁵⁾ so stipulates (hereinafter referred to as "determined terms"). According to the determined terms, the price may include, fully or partly, acquisition costs, processing costs and costs related to circulation of the goods, profit, appropriate tax⁽⁶⁾ and customs duty⁽⁷⁾.

(2) A price agreement is an agreement on the level of price or the method by which the price shall be formed provided that this method determines the price adequately. A price agreement also occurs when the buyer pays the price in the amount required by the seller immediately prior to or after taking delivery of the goods.

(3) The seller or the buyer shall not misuse their more favourable economic position in order to obtain a disproportionate material benefit.

(4) A more favourable economic position under subsection (3) has a seller or buyer who negotiates market prices without being subjected to substantial price competition. The economic position of the seller or buyer shall be assessed in particular by the volume of the goods sold or purchased, market share, economic and financial strength, legal or other barriers to entry the market and the degree of horizontal and vertical interconnection with other persons on the market.

(5) Disproportionate material benefit is obtained

(a) by the seller if he sells the goods at a price

1. that includes unjustified costs or inappropriate profit gained by applying a higher than usual sale price by misusing his more favourable market position,

2. that is higher than the maximum or fixed officially-set price, or

3. going beyond the price which would comply with the rules of price regulation,

(b) by the buyer, if he purchases the goods at a price

1. significantly below the justified costs or lower than the usual price by misusing his more favourable market position,

2. that is lower than the minimum or fixed officially-set price.

(6) The usual price for the purposes of this Act shall be the price identical or, in terms of the use of comparable or mutually substitutable goods, freely negotiated between sellers and buyers who are independent of each other in economic, financial (capital) and personnel terms and operate on the market that is not threatened by the effects of restrictions on competition. If the usual market price cannot be established, the price to define the misuse of a more favourable economic position is determined by calculating economically justifiable costs and an appropriate profit.

(7) For the purposes of this Act,

(a) economically justifiable costs shall mean the costs of acquiring the corresponding quantities of direct material, wage and other personnel costs, and the other direct and indirect costs and costs of goods circulation that are technologically necessary; the assessment of economically justifiable costs is based on the long run average level of these costs relating to similar economic activities and taking into account the specificities of the goods,

(b) an appropriate profit shall mean the profit associated with the production and sale of the goods in question corresponding to the usual profit that is achieved over a long period in comparable economic activities and that ensures a reasonable return on the capital used for a reasonable period of time.

(8) The provisions of subsections (3) and (4) shall also apply to the price of commercial or intermediary performance, even if it is not separately negotiated.

PART TWO
Price regulation

Section 3

(1) Price regulation shall mean setting the prices, defining the limits in which the price levels can be negotiated and regulated, as well as it shall mean defining the procedures for the negotiation, application and settlement of prices of pieces of real estate, their parts and services related to their use, by pricing authorities.

(2) Decisions (rulings) taken by pricing authorities and local authorities under this Act shall be binding on the scope of addressees determined therein.

Section 4

Price Regulation Methods

(1) Price regulation methods under this Act are:

- (a) price-setting (hereinafter referred to as "officially-set prices");
- (b) regulation of price development linked to material conditions (hereinafter referred to as "cost-based and volume-based price regulation");
- (c) price moratorium.

(2) Methods of price regulation may be purposefully combined.

Section 5

Officially-Set Prices

(1) Officially-set prices are prices of a designated type of goods set by pricing authorities as maximum prices, fixed prices or minimum prices.

(2) A maximum price (price ceiling) is a price which may not be exceeded.

(3) A fixed price is a price which may not be changed.

(4) A minimum price is a price which may not be reduced.

(5) Regulation in the form of a maximum, fixed or minimum price applies to all sellers and buyers of a designated type of goods. In order to apply the different forms of price regulation, pricing authorities may specify other material conditions, including the rules and procedures for setting and changing the prices and, in the case of renting pieces of real estate or their parts and services associated with their use, also the procedures for their negotiation, application and settlement. The pricing authorities may concurrently determine maximum and minimum prices in respect of the same goods.

Section 6

Cost-Based and Volume-Based Price Regulation

(1) Cost-based and volume-based price regulation is based on conditions for price negotiation which are set by pricing authorities. These conditions are:

(a) the maximum range of a possible price increase for certain goods within a fixed period; or

(b) the maximum percentage by which a price increase of specified inputs can be included in the final price within a fixed period; or

(c) the binding procedure for price formation or price calculation, which concerns also the inclusion of an appropriate profit in the price.

(2) This method of price regulation applies to all sellers and buyers of a designated type of goods.

Section 7

(1) If prices included in contracts were negotiated before the publication of a relevant decision on price regulation and are at variance with officially-set prices under Section 5 or with cost-based and volume-based price regulation under Section 6, the contracting parties must negotiate prices which correspond to the new officially-set prices or to cost-based and volume-based price regulation, so that their prices become effective no later than three months after the effective day of the decision on officially-set prices or cost-based and volume-based price regulation.

(2) The contracting parties may withdraw from the contract within the period defined in subsection (1), if the parties fail to agree on prices which correspond to the new officially-set prices or to the new method of cost-based and volume-based price regulation. In this case, the withdrawing party is liable to reimburse the other party for the costs thereby incurred. The procedure under a special regulation⁽⁸⁾ shall apply if an individual (a citizen) who is a buyer withdraws from the contract.

Section 8

repealed

Section 9

Price Moratorium

(1) A price moratorium shall mean a prohibition on the increase of prices of specified goods on the market for a certain period above the hitherto existing level.

(2) A price moratorium shall be set by a Order of the Government.

(3) A price moratorium may be set for a period not exceeding twelve months.

Section 10

List of Goods Subject to Regulated Prices

(1) Pricing authorities shall issue a Price Decision pursuant to Section 3(2) – regions and municipalities shall issue their own rule – to determine the goods subject to price regulation pursuant to Sections 5, 6 and 8 and define methods and conditions of price regulation, officially-set prices, as well as rules and procedures for establishing and changing these prices.

(2) The provisions on price regulation referred to in subsection (1) shall be published by the Ministry of Health in the Bulletin of the Ministry of Health, by the Energy Regulatory Office in the Energy Regulatory Bulletin and by the Czech Telecommunication Office in the Postal Bulletin. They shall be notified in the Collection of Laws as per a special legal regulation^(8a). Regions and municipalities publish their rules in the manner provided by a special legal regulation^(8b). The Price Decision shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the relevant bulletin and becomes effective as of the date specified in the Price Decision, but not before the date of its publication.

Section 10a

Official Price Bulletin

(1) The Price Decisions referred to in Section 10(1) shall be published by the Ministry of Finance in the Official Price Bulletin and notified in the Collection of Laws in accordance with a special legal regulation^(8a). The Official Price Bulletin is kept in electronic and printed form, both having the same legal effects.

The Price Decision shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the Official Price Bulletin and becomes effective as of the date specified in the Price Decision, but not before the date of its publication. The date of publication is the date when the Official Price Bulletin is made accessible. This date is stated in the bulletin's header on the public administration portal.

(3) The Price Decisions can be consulted free of charge at the Ministry of Finance.

(4) The Ministry of Finance shall keep a copy of each Price Decision in printed form for the purpose of assessing the consistency between printed and electronic form for a period of 10 years from the date of its publication.

PART THREE

Price records and price information

Section 11

Price Records

(1) Sellers shall keep records of their selling prices where these involve:

(a) officially-set prices;

(b) prices subject to cost-based and volume-based price regulation;

(c) prices of goods sold to the consumer⁽¹⁰⁾.

(2) The sellers shall keep records of the prices referred to in subsection (1), the proposals for pricing according to subsection (1)(a) and the calculations of prices referred to in subsection (1)(b). The records shall demonstrate compliance with the rules of regulation for three years after the effectiveness (validity) of the price in question expires. The implementing legal regulation defines a range of data demonstrating the amount and duration of the application of prices and, in the case of goods subject to cost-based and volume-based price regulation, the structure of the price calculation.

Section 12

Price Information

(1) Sellers, buyers and administrative authorities shall provide free of charge information and supportive documents required by pricing authorities and authorities entitled to inspect prices pursuant to the Act regulating the responsibilities of the Czech authorities in the area of prices^(8c) (hereinafter referred to as "price inspection authorities") for the purpose of evaluating price development, price regulation and price inspection and for proceedings relating to violation of provisions and rulings on prices (hereinafter referred to as "price regulations").

(2) The duty to provide information on prices under a special regulation⁽⁹⁾ shall not be affected by the provisions of subsection (1).

(3) Employees who ascertain and use information under subsection (1) are liable to maintain confidentiality in relation to third persons, if disclosure of such facts could endanger the justified interests of the participating persons. Non-compliance with such duty shall be prosecuted under the law.

Section 13

Price Marking of Goods

(1) Unless the sale of goods to consumers is involved, the seller is obliged to submit a price list to the buyer, at the latter's request, containing the prices of the goods being offered and the terms (conditions) of their sale.

(2) The Seller is obliged to provide information to the consumer relating to the offer and sale of the goods so that he has the opportunity to acquaint himself with the price before negotiating the purchase of goods, unless this Act provides otherwise. Namely he is obliged to

(a) mark the goods with the prices valid at the moment of their offer and relating to the quantitative unit of such goods and the designated terms (conditions),

(b) provide information on such prices at a visible place in the form of price lists,

(c) make this price accessible in another reasonable manner, if the goods cannot be marked by the methods referred to in (a) or (b);

(d) provide the price list of parts and activities where the goods are assembled from normal components or activities based on the buyer's specific requirements; or

(e) notify the buyer of an estimate of the price^(8d) if the price information cannot be provided by the methods set out in (a) to (d);

in the case of products, the price under this subsection is the final offer price, which includes all taxes, duties and charges^(8e).

(3) Unless this Act or a special legal regulation stipulates otherwise, packaged products must be marked with

(a) the price of the packaged product (hereinafter referred to as "sale price"); and

(b) the price for a single unit of measure of a product (hereinafter referred to as "unit price").

(4) Unpackaged products (goods in bulk), offered by weight, volume, length or area, that are weighed or measured in the presence of the consumer, both in the form of self-service and manned sales process, must be marked with the unit price only.

(5) The provisions of subsections (3) and (4) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the prices stated in the advertisement for products offered to consumers.

(6) The unit of measure refers to 1 kilogram, 1 litre, 1 meter, 1 square meter or 1 cubic meter of the product, unless otherwise stated or otherwise specified by a special legal regulation^(9a). Other units of measure may also be given where this is in accordance with the general practice or the nature of the product, such as 1 piece, 100 g, 100 ml, 100 mm.

(7) The obligation to mark products both with the sale price and unit price, as referred to in subsection (3), shall apply to packaged food products with the declared quantity, volume or weight in accordance with a special legal regulation^(9b), as well as to non-food products listed in a special legal regulation stipulating nominal weights and nominal volumes of certain types of pre-packaged goods.^(9c)

(8) In the case of brined or pickled solid foods where both the total weight and the weight of the solid food must be declared as per a special legal regulation^(9d), the unit price refers to the indicated weight of the solid food.

(9) The obligation to mark products both with the sale price and unit price, as referred to in subsection (3), shall not apply

(a) where the unit price is equal to the sale price,

(b) repealed,

(c) repealed,

(d) to products whose nature or purpose makes such marking inappropriate or misleading,

(e) to products subject to significant changes in volume or weight,

(f) where the price changed due to the risk of deterioration of the perishable product,

(g) to combination of different products in one package,

(h) to products offered during the provision of the service,

(i) to auctions and offers of works of art and antiques.

(10) A producer of goods for final consumption may indicate recommended prices for the sale of goods on offer to consumers in his price list, catalogue or advertising materials, and on the packaging of the goods. However, any such price must always be marked as "an unbinding recommended consumer price".

(11) Marking of cigarettes for final consumers is governed by the Act on Excise Taxes.^(2a)

Section 13a

Information on prices related to the provision of travel agency services

When offering tours^(9e), the seller must provide the consumer with information about the final price of the trip to be paid. If the tour price information is made up of multiple components, the seller shall also give the current price for each individual component. If the price of any of the components cannot be specified in the tour offer immediately, the offer must include the information on when and where the consumer price will be made accessible in another appropriate way.

PART IV

Price inspections

Section 14

(1) Price inspections pursuant to this Act shall be carried out by price inspection authorities according to their competence set out in a special legal regulation^(8c). A person's authorization to perform price inspection activities may be in the form of an ID card. If the inspection focuses on the fulfilment of obligations the violation of which is mentioned in Section 15(1)(g) to (j) or (l) or in Section 16 (1)(g), (h) or (i) or (3)(a) or (c), the card is issued by the price inspection authority within whose competence the price inspection falls. The ID card shall include the first name, surname, the authority issuing the card, the function of the person authorized by the inspection authority, the scope of the authorization to inspect and the validity of the card. The card bears the official stamp and is signed by the person issuing the card, stating its name and surname.

(2) Price inspection shall mean

(a) ascertaining whether sellers or buyers adhere to the provisions of this Act and price regulations,

(b) verifying the accuracy of documents submitted for the purpose of evaluating price development, price regulation and for proceedings on violations of price regulations,

(c) monitoring the compliance with the remedies imposed,

(d) ascertaining whether the payment service provider is not in breach of the provisions of the Payment System Act concerning the amount of remuneration for services provided within the basic payment account⁽¹³⁾.

(3) If the inspection indicates that the inspected person has obtained a quantifiable disproportionate material benefit, the inspecting person shall register it in the price inspection protocol. The quantification of the material benefit must not be based on the compensation of positive and negative differences between the inspected types of goods. If the seller or buyer finds out that he obtained a disproportionate material benefit and is able to demonstrate that he returned it, immediately before the start of the inspection, to the person at whose expense it was obtained, the benefit is not included in the quantification of the disproportionate material benefit registered in the protocol.

(4) The seller obtains a disproportionate material benefit on the day on which it is credited to the account, or on the day on which he receives cash. The buyer obtains a disproportionate material benefit on the day on which the transaction in question takes place.

(5) Prior to commencement of the price inspection, the evidence necessary for proceedings related to violation of price regulations in the retail and service sector may be provided even without the presence of an inspected person or a person authorized to act on behalf of the inspected person, in the presence of persons selling the goods or providing the service. Price inspection authorities are entitled to make audio and video recordings of this evidence and the course of price inspection.

(6) Every year on 30 April, the Government shall submit to the Chamber of Deputies an overview of the activities of price inspection authorities for the previous calendar year.

PART V
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENCES

Section 15

repealed

title deleted

Section 16

Administrative offences of natural, legal and enterprising natural persons

(1) Natural, legal or enterprising natural person commits an administrative offence by

(a) offering, negotiating or asking for a price in an amount not in accordance with the officially-set price as per Section 5(1).

(b) failing to adhere to the officially-set sale price as per Section 5(1),

(c) failing to comply with the material conditions, rules or procedures for determining and changing the official prices and the procedures for their negotiation, application and settlement, as established by the pricing authorities pursuant to Section 5(5),

(d) negotiating or asking for a price the amount or the calculation of which does not comply with the conditions of cost-based and volume-based price regulation pursuant to Section 6(1),

(e) failing to adhere to the sale price that is in accordance with the conditions of cost-based and volume-based price regulation pursuant to Section 6(1),

(f) failing to comply with the price moratorium as per Section 9(1),

(g) failing to keep or retain records of prices as per Section 11,

(h) violating any of the obligations set out in Section 13(2) to (11) when price marking of goods; or

(i) failing to provide price information pursuant to Section 13a.

(2) Natural, legal or enterprising natural person, as seller or buyer, commits an administrative offence by

(a) failing to comply with specified conditions negotiated pursuant to Section 2(1) when selling or buying goods,

(b) abusing their economic position in breach of Section 2(3), or

(c) failing to provide free of charge information or documentation pursuant to Section 12(1) to the pricing authority, or by providing false information.

(3) Legal or enterprising natural person, as seller or buyer, commits an administrative offence by

(a) buying the goods at a price in an amount not in accordance with the officially-set price as per Section 5(1), or

(b) buying the goods from the funds provided from the state budget at a price higher than the price regulated as per Section 5 or 6.

(4) A fine may be imposed for an offence

(a) up to the amount of CZK 1,000,000 in the case of an offence as per subsection (1)(g) to (i), subsection (3)(b) or subsection (2)(a) or (c),

(b) up to five times the amount of a quantifiable disproportionate material benefit, ascertained for the inspected period, but no longer than 3 years; or up to the amount of CZK 1,000,000 where the amount of the disproportionate material benefit is less than CZK 1,000,000 in the case of offence as per subsection (1)(a) to (f), subsection (3)(a) or subsection (2)(b),

(c) up to the amount of CZK 10,000,000, if the disproportionate material profit cannot be quantified, or if such a profit was not made, in the case of offence as per subsection (1)(a) to (f), subsection (3)(a) or subsection (2)(b).

Section 17

Common provisions for offences

(1) Offences under this Act shall be dealt with by price inspection authorities.

(2) The fine shall be collected and enforced by the authority which imposed it.

Section 17a

The overview of price inspections and the decision on the imposition of a fine, which has come into force, shall be published by the price inspection authority at least once a year in the Official Price Bulletin, including the name of the inspected person, the amount of the fine and the provisions of the Act on Prices that have been violated. The implementing legal regulation shall establish a template of the overview of the price inspections carried out and the manner of its submission.

Section 18

Neither the right to return a material benefit to the person to whose detriment such benefit was acquired, nor the liability of the seller or buyer shall be affected by the imposition of a fine. If a material benefit cannot be returned to the person to whose detriment it was acquired, it shall become revenue of the same budget as the fine.

PART VI
TRANSITORY AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Section 19

(1) The prices pursuant to this Act shall apply to contracts concluded from the effective date of this Act, except for procedures referred to in Section 7. The contracting parties may agree to apply prices under this Act even for previously concluded contracts, except for cases referred to in subsection (2).

(2) When, under the concluded contracts, fulfilment was to be performed by 31 December 1990, but due to a fault on the part of the seller such fulfilment was performed after that date, the prices valid until that date shall be applied.

(3) Any of the contracting parties may withdraw from the contract if they do not reach an agreement on application of prices under this Act in respect of contracts concluded until 31 December 1990 inclusive, with delivery dates as of 1 January 1991. However, the seller may withdraw from the contract only if he has proved to the buyer that an increase in the price of goods related to an increase in costs and the buyer did not agree with the price increase. In this case, the withdrawing party is liable to reimburse the other party for the costs thereby incurred. The procedure under a special regulation⁽⁸⁾ shall apply if an individual (a citizen) who is a buyer withdraws from the contract.

(4) Time limits set for the announcement of price increase under Section 8 shall start to run as of the effective day of this Act.

(5) When a violation of price regulations occurred prior to the effective date of this Act, the proceedings, including the imposition of price levies and their increase, shall be subject to the hitherto effective provisions.

Section 20

Enabling provisions

The Ministry of Finance shall issue a decree implementing Section 11(2) and Section 17a.

Section 21

Repealing Provisions

The following are hereby repealed:

1. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic's Government Order on State Price Regulation, No. 112/1985 Coll.;
2. Decree of the Federal Price Office, the Czech Ministry of Finance, Prices and Wages and the Slovak Ministry of Finance, Prices and Wages on Price Formation and Inspection of Prices, No. 22/1990 Coll.;

3. Decree of the Federal Price Office, the Czech Ministry of Finance, Prices and Wages and the Slovak Ministry of Finance, Prices and Wages on Contractual Prices, No. 35/1990 Coll., as amended by Decrees No. 170/1990 Coll., and No. 276/1990 Coll.

Section 22

This Act comes into effect on 1 January 1991.

Havel, in his own hand

Dubček, in his own hand

Čalfa, in his own hand

Selected provisions of the Act amendments

Article II of Act No. 124/2003 Coll.

In the cases pursuant to Section 13 (9)(b), (c) and (j) of Act No. 526/1990 Coll., on Prices, as amended by this Act, the obligation to mark products both with the sale price and unit price shall not be longer than 10 years from the date of entry into force of this Act.

Article II of Act No. 403/2009 Coll.

Transitional provisions

1. The obligation to provide information on the final offer price, which includes all taxes, duties and charges pursuant to Section 13(2) of Act No. 526/1990 Coll., in the version in force as from the date of the entry into force of this Act, applies to the sellers of electrical and electronic equipment, that was marketed before 13 August 2005, only after the expiry of the time limits pursuant to Section 37n(3) of Act No. 185/2001 Coll., on Wastes and the Amendment of Some Other Acts, as amended by Act No. 7/2005 Coll. and Act No. 296/2007 Coll.

2. Price inspections and proceedings for the imposition of a fine commenced before the effective date of this Act shall be completed according to the existing legislation.

(1) Act No. 151/1997 Coll., on Property Valuation and amending certain acts (Act on Property Valuation).

(2) Act No. 139/1984 Coll. of the Slovak National Council, as amended by Act No.192/1990 Coll. of the Slovak National Council.

Act No. 146/1984 Coll. of the Czech National Council, as amended by Act No.201/1990 Coll. of the Czech National Council.

Decree of the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Finance, Prices and Wages of the Czech Socialistic Republic and the Ministry of Finance, Prices and Wages of the Slovak Socialistic Republic No. 231/1988 Coll., on Administrative Fees, as amended.

Decree of the Czechoslovak State Bank No. 31/1990 Coll., on Remuneration for Provision of Financial Services.

Decree of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic No. 240/1990 Coll. on Fees and Reimbursement of Attorneys for the Provision of Legal Aid.

Decree of the Czech Ministry of Justice on Remuneration of Barristers and Commercial Lawyers for the Provision of Legal Assistance, No. 270/1990 Coll.

(2a) Act No. 353/2003 Coll., On Excise Taxes, as amended.

(2b) For example, Commission Regulation (EC) No. 657/2008 of 10 July 2008 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards Community aid for supplying milk and certain milk products to pupils in educational establishments.

(3) Act No. 194/1988 Coll., on the Responsibilities of the Federal Central State Administrative Authorities, as amended by Act No. 297/1990 Coll.

(4) Act No. 134/1973 Coll., on the Responsibilities of the Czech Socialist Republic's Pricing Authorities, as amended.

Act No. 135/1973 Coll., on the Responsibilities of the Slovak Socialist Republic's Pricing Authorities, as amended.

(5) Decree of the Central Commission of the Peoples' Control and Statistics No. 71/1965 Coll., on Introduction and Use of Uniform Classification of Industrial Branches and Products and Uniform Classification of Products in Agriculture and Forestry.

Decree of the Federal Statistical Office No. 114/1972 Coll., on Introduction and Use of Uniform Classification of Performances (Outputs).

Decree of the Federal Statistical Office No. 124/1980 Coll., on Uniform Classification of (Building) Structures and Construction Works.

Decree of the Federal Statistical Office No. 117/1981 Coll., on Introduction and Use of Uniform Classification of Industrial Plants Works.

(6) Act No. 73/1952 Coll., as amended by Act No. 107/1990 Coll.

(7) Order of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic No. 228/1988, authorizing the issue of the Customs Tariff for Commercial Goods.

(8) Section 230 of the Civil Code, No. 40/1964 Coll., as amended.

(8a) Section 2(1)(e) of Act No. 309/1999 Coll., on the Collection of Laws and the Collection of International Treaties, as amended.

(8b) Act No. 129/2000 Coll., on Regions (Establishment of Regions), as amended.

Act No. 128/2000 Coll., on Municipalities (Establishment of Municipalities), as amended.

Act No. 131/2000 Coll., on the Capital City of Prague, as amended.

(8c) Act No. 265/1991 Coll., on the Responsibilities of the Czech Republic's Pricing Authorities, as amended.

(8d) Section 636 of the Civil Code, No. 40/1964 Coll., as amended.

(8e) Directive 98/6/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998, on Consumer Protection in the Indication of the Prices of Products Offered to Consumers.

(9) Act No. 21/1971 Coll., on the Uniform System of Socio-economic Information, as amended by the Act No. 128/1990.

(9a) For example, Section 3 of Decree No. 331/1997 Coll., which implements Section 18(a), (d), (h), (i), (j) and (k) of Act No. 110/1997 Coll., on Foodstuffs and Tobacco Products and on amending and supplementing certain related Acts (concerning spices, edible salt, dehydrated products and flavourings and mustard).

(9b) Act No. 110/1997 Coll., on Foodstuffs and Tobacco Products and on amending and supplementing certain related Acts, as amended.

Section 9(a) of the Act No. 505/1990 Coll., on Metrology, as amended by Act No. 119/2000 Coll.

Decree No. 328/2000 Coll., on a method of manufacture of certain types of pre-packaged goods, the quantity of which is expressed in units of mass or volume.

Decree No. 329/2000 Coll., concerning the method for making pre-packaged products according to volume for liquid products.

Section 3 of Decree No. 324/1997 Coll., on Methods of Labelling Foodstuffs and Tobacco Products, on the tolerance of deviations from the quantity of product labelled with the symbol "e", as amended by Decree No. 24/2001 Coll.

Section 18 of Decree No. 335/1997 Coll., which implements Section 18(a), (d), (h), (i), (j) and (k) of Act No. 110/1997 Coll., on Foodstuffs and Tobacco Products and on amending and supplementing certain related Acts, concerning non-alcoholic beverages and concentrates for making non-alcoholic beverages, fruit wines, other wines and mead, beer, potable alcohol, spirit drinks and other alcoholic beverages, fermentation vinegar and yeast, as amended by Decree No. 45/2000 Coll.

(9c) Points 3 to 11 of Annex 1 to Decree No. 330/2000 Coll., which designates the series of nominal weights and nominal volumes allowable for certain types of pre-packaged products.

(9d) For example, Section 6 of Act No. 110/1997 Coll., as amended by Act No. 119/2000 Coll. and Act No. 306/2000 Coll.

(10) Act No. 634/1992 Coll., Consumer Protection Act, as amended.

(13) Section 124t of Act No. 284/2009 Coll., On Payment System, as amended by Act No. 452/2016 Coll.