



## Czech Republic

[Exchange Rates from Around The World](#)
[Key Economic Indicators](#)

Official Language:	Czech
Monetary Unit:	Koruna
Stock Exchanges:	<a href="#">Prague Stock Exchange (PSE)</a> (shareholders are major commercial banks and specialized brokerages) Bratislava Stock Exchange
Regulatory Authority:	Ministry of Finance

### Forms of Business Enterprise

*Akciova spolecnost (a.s.)* -- joint stock company (corporation)  
*Spolecnost s rucenim omezenym (spol. s.r.o.)* -- limited liability company  
*Branch of a foreign company*  
*Komanditni spolecnost (k.s.)* -- limited partnership  
*Verejna obchodni spolecnost (v.o.s.)* -- unlimited liability company or  
 general partnership  
*Silent partnership* (not a legal entity)  
*Druzivo* -- cooperative  
*Sole proprietorship*

### Disclosure Practices and Requirements

The Prague Stock Exchange began trading in January, 1993. Only joint stock companies can be listed on the exchange. The Commercial Code and Act on Trades was introduced in January, 1992, creating the legal framework for most business entities. Other regulatory acts on the books include the Act on Bonds and the Stock Exchange Act. The Czech Securities Law was passed in December, 1992.

### Audited Statements

The Commercial Code details which companies must have audited statements. The accounting year-end for all Czech business entities is December 31. Annual financial statements must be drawn up and filed with the Statistical Office by January 29 and with the Finance Office by March 31. The financial statements must include a director's report, although the precise content of such a report is not detailed in the legislation.

All joint stock companies are required to publish selected information from their accounts and the audit opinion in "Obchodni Vestnik," the country's economic newspaper.

## Consolidated Statements

Consolidated accounts must be prepared by companies that own more than 20 percent of another company or where they are entitled to manage the other company through a contract or the articles of association.

---

## Additional Information

Czech accounting is based on a system of double-entry bookkeeping, broadly consistent with that used in other European countries.