

Abstract

The diploma thesis is devoted to the Energy law of the Czech Republic and its main purpose is to analyse the regulation of enterprise in the energy sectors under public law. The thesis concentrates mostly on the regulation under the Energy act, but it also reflects relevant regulation contained in other statutes, regulations, European Union legislation or international agreements. The thesis also reflects the consequences of the stated regulation for the enterprises performing business activities in the energy sector. For this purpose, the thesis distinguishes between various entities operating on the market with (i) electricity, (ii) gas and (iii) heating. Besides it also defines what preconditions individual subjects must meet to perform the activities in energy sector and what obligations the energy law imposes on them. In this context the thesis concentrates on the instruments of legal regulation used in this field, especially the licence, the certificate of independence and the state authorization for the construction of the power stations or some gas facilities. Moreover, the thesis compares stated legal tools with legal tools used abroad; in particular with legal tools used in the Slovak Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany that were chosen because of their economic proximity to the Czech Republic. Also, the energy law of the Slovak Republic has undergone a similar historical development. In addition, the thesis marginally addresses some legal instruments in the form of legal obligations determined for the entities operating in the energy sector, and also some economic and conceptual instruments. At the same time the thesis deals with the issue of the price control in the energy sector and also with the authority of the Energy Regulatory Office in this field. Subsequently the thesis compares the method of price control used in the Czech Republic with the methods used in the Slovak Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. Furthermore, the thesis defines certain preconditions the individual subjects must meet to perform the business activities in the oil market or petroleum products market. Finally, it also contains a thought on whether the energy law could be - in the light of technological and legal developments in recent decades - considered a separate branch of law.