

Summary

Over the last 20 years the number of state-owned enterprises has been steadily declining. At this point there are only about 40 active state-owned enterprises and even greater number of inactive state-owned enterprises which are currently in phase of liquidation. Despite the slim numbers of active state-owned enterprises their role in economy remains still important especially as way how to participate in business activities with state owned property. State-owned enterprises manage property in value of approximately 170 billion Czech crown and using this property they are able to achieve profit over 7.5 billion Czech crown every year.

The most important source of legislation regarding state-owned enterprises is act. No. 77/1997 Coll., state-owned enterprises act, which has been amended eleven times. Very important amendment was act No. 213/2013 Coll. which introduced a mechanism that allows to transfer a part of state-owned enterprise profit to state budget.

Nevertheless the most important amendment is act No. 253/2016 Coll. with effect from 01. 01. 2017 which in reaction to recodification of private law in Czech Republic and insufficient regulation of some areas introduces substantial changes. The biggest changes are introduced in the area of disposition with state property. The new amending act strictly regulates all dispositions with the state property and lays down clear rules. These changes which should also decrease corruption potential are subject to this master thesis and are analysed in detail.

However new changes also concern Board of supervisors and Director and their competence. Board of supervisors is responsible for controlling how state-owned enterprise manages its property a supervise acts of Director who is responsible for managing state-owned enterprise and business related decision making.

Part of this master thesis is also dedicated to liquidation of state-owned enterprises. Currently there are many state-owned enterprises in the phase of liquidation which because of various problems take much longer than it normally would. Long process of liquidation is not only cost demanding but also blocks potential transfers of a liquidation value to the state budget.