

Abstrakt v anglickém jazyce

The subject of this thesis is reorganization as a method of resolving a debtor's insolvency or imminent insolvency pursuant to the Insolvency Act. This thesis analyses the current legal regulation on reorganization, evaluates the existing empirical studies and presents the results of its own empirical research into the reorganizations which were permitted in the years 2014 to 2017. This thesis also seeks to answer whether reorganization truly represents a rehabilitation process and whether it can be considered a basic method of resolving insolvency next to bankruptcy, as originally envisioned by the legislators whilst enacting the Insolvency Act. Furthermore, whether or not the so-called "Revision Amendment" had any positive effect on reorganizations is also researched. Last but not least, this thesis deals with reorganization from the perspective of *de lege ferenda* and its importance for Czech insolvency law.

First of all, this thesis shows that reorganization is not a purely rehabilitative process but that it can also have liquidation effects. The classification of reorganization as a rehabilitation method of resolving bankruptcy is therefore inaccurate. Furthermore, it is shown that the Revision Amendment to the Insolvency Act does not have any significant positive practical effects on the reorganization process, although the Revision Amendment is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. The existing empirical studies also demonstrate that reorganization has not reached the position of a basic method of resolving insolvency and its importance for Czech insolvency law is only minimal.

This thesis is divided into five chapters. After a brief introduction, which defines the objectives of this thesis, the first chapter introduces the topics of Czech insolvency law, the Insolvency Act and the theoretical division of insolvency methods on liquidation and rehabilitation ones. The ensuing second chapter deals with reorganization from a theoretical perspective. The third chapter describes and evaluates the contemporary legislation on reorganization. The fourth chapter presents the conclusions of existing empirical studies and the results of its own empirical research into the reorganizations which were permitted between 1 January 2014 and 31

December 2017. The last substantive fifth chapter seeks to identify problematic issues of reorganization and proposes possible solutions thereto. Subsequently, a short conclusion summarizes the entire thesis and answers the questions posed in the introduction.