

The diploma thesis deals with the current legislation of debt relief – as one of three types of insolvency proceedings, in which the situation of person, who has been declared insolvent, in compliance with Czech insolvency law can be resolved – as well as of the satisfaction of creditors' claims within these proceedings. Especially it is focused on problematic issues, that occur during the realisation phase of debt relief and for that the insolvency law does not give an explicit answer.

First, the thesis deals with debt relief in theoretical view and provides a comprehensive overview of claims, which are in these proceedings satisfied and which ones are not, and their classification in according to succession, in that they are satisfied. This chapter is particularly focused on claims, which are secured by assets belonging to the insolvency estate, and subordinate claims, which can be satisfied, only when all other debts have been paid, and problems related to it.

Second, the thesis describes the election procedure, within creditors choose a part of insolvency estate, which will be used for satisfaction of their claims, depending on debtor's assets and expected future earnings, and tries to answer a question, which type of majority of (unsecured) creditors is required to adopt a resolution on how to resolve debtor's insolvency in debt relief – through a payment schedule (with realisation of estate assets) or just through realisation of estate assets.

Finally, the thesis is focused on individual options, through that debt relief can be performed. It deals with complicated situations within an approved payment schedule (for example lower than statutory instalments or extraordinary incomes) and it is also trying to give an answer to a question, which assets belongs to insolvency estate, which ones will be realised and which ones will not and how proceeds of their realisation should be distributed among following creditor categories – creditors of claims against the estate, creditors of claims equivalent to claims against the estate, secured creditors and unsecured creditors.