

Summary in English

In this thesis, I analyse Council regulation (EC) No 1346/2000 of 29 May 2000 on insolvency proceedings and its practical effects in EU member states' bankruptcy proceedings. The regulation creates a European insolvency law which is aimed at proper functioning of the internal market. The market requires efficient and effective cross-border insolvency proceedings in order to protect creditors. I review interpretations of the principle of controlled universality, *Lex fori concursus*, recognition of insolvency proceedings, and cooperation of liquidators whose function is to administer or liquidate assets located in various member states. I also examine the process of launching primary and secondary proceedings in relation to the debtor's centre of main interest and to his place of operations where the debtor carries out a non-transitory economic activity with human means and goods. I demonstrate the current legal reasoning of the Court of Justice of the European Union in e.g. the Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 2 May 2006 in Case C-341/04, *Eurofood IFSC Ltd.* which interprets Articles 1, 2, 3 and 16 of the regulation, and in the Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 21 January 2010 in Case C-444/07, *MG Probud Gdynia sp. z o.o.*, which interprets Articles 3, 4, 16, 17 and 25 of the regulation. In addition, I describe how the Czech *Insolvency Law* (Law No 182/2006 Coll.) is applied within the context of the regulation. In the conclusion, I list several main areas of further analysis, such as the *forum shopping*, i.e. incentives for the parties to transfer assets or judicial proceedings from one member state to another, interpretation of the regulation by all involved actors, and other elements in determining the debtor's centre of main interest. One of the most important questions treated in this thesis is the principle of mutual trust established by the regulation as recognition of judgments delivered by member states' courts.