

The aim of this thesis is to give an analysis of the various institutes of insolvency law with a focus on the creditor and the procedural steps in the insolvency proceedings, accompanied by a comparison method, case law, the views presented in technical writing, knowledge of practical life creditors and critical evaluation of problematic issues applicable legislation. The result of the work should be comprehensive methodology of conducting the creditors during the insolvency proceedings, from its opening to the moment when the insolvency proceedings on procedural grounds built for sure that the creditor's receivable is determined and the lender will be satisfied with any of the bankruptcy.

The work is divided into seven chapters, each chapter reflects significant legal field relating to creditors and their claims. The introductory part is rather theoretical focus, especially on the subject of insolvency proceedings, bankruptcy legislation and its development rights, the principles on which the insolvency proceedings is, definition of debt as contract law and a person lender. Another chapter discusses the course of bankruptcy proceedings, from its launch until the bankruptcy court decides whether the debtor's bankruptcy or not qualified. Among other things, the chapter also explains the meaning of decay. The third chapter deals with the classification of receivables by way of their application. Creditors who assert their claims against the debtor, they can be applied so that the application logs into insolvency proceedings, or is otherwise applied, directly to the insolvency administrator. Thus, the lender will not sign this claim in the insolvency proceedings, but asks for a payment directly to the insolvency administrator. In order for the next chapter characterizes the claims which the insolvency proceedings log. Furthermore, the chapter also elaborated the right to apply collateral with emphasis on security transfer of rights, because that is, in terms of its effects, the moment of realization of collateral and collateral forfeiture, in abundance solved both in practice and case law. I also considered it important chapter mention how logging accessories debts and default interest, costs of management and costs of enforcement, because the last two claims are the claims process and created as soon as they are confirmed in a final court decision. The fifth chapter focuses on the process of logging claims in the insolvency proceedings, in the form of application assets. The last two chapters of this work are focused on the review of claims filed by the insolvency court and incidence

disputes caused when denying claims by creditors and the insolvency administrator. The conclusion summarizes the lessons learned along with their critical assessment.