

## Abstract

This thesis focuses on the institute of repugnancy (or arguing the ineffectiveness of legal acts of the debtor) in the framework of both civil law and insolvency law. It is divided into five main chapters and a number of sub-chapters, the aim of which is both to illustrate the history of the law of rescission in its introduction and to describe in confidence the modern regulation developed from it, which is the content of the following chapters. The merit of the thesis is a description of the substantive law of the facts in the meaning of the Insolvency Act and the procedural means by which ineffectiveness is argued - the fraudulent conveyance action.

The thesis, mainly through a synthetic and analytical method, analyses the individual conditions, which are crucial for the assessment of the ineffectiveness of legal acts made by the debtor in the period before the decision on his bankruptcy, according to the facts contained in the Insolvency Act. The author attempts to explain as faithfully as possible their mutual functioning, also in the light of the extensive case law that has been issued in this context.

The second part of the thesis is more practical in nature, specifically the fifth chapter is devoted to selected specific elements in proving the ineffectiveness of legal acts, which the author chose in view of his long experience in the office of an insolvency administrator. Having been involved in a number of adversary proceedings, a concrete illustration of how insolvency courts assess the status of a close person, and the title of the contested legal act will be provided, in both cases supported by model examples with which the author has come into contact in practice.

Apart from the ineffectiveness of legal acts performed by the debtor before the insolvency court's decision on his bankruptcy, the Insolvency Act also contains provisions governing the ineffectiveness of legal acts performed by the debtor after that decision. This is the subject of the last chapter of the thesis, which also discusses both types of such ineffectiveness.