

The Right of Imprisonment In Bankruptcy In Shadow Of Iran And International Law

Massoud Shahrdami*, Angoraj Taghavi,

The increasing progress of business and economic life in the world today requires the development of domestic laws and regulations in the field of private contracts so that they can take successful steps to meet the needs of this period and to meet them. The most common type of private contract among individuals is exchange contracts, the main purpose and motive of which is to own the property in addition to the ownership of the borrowers. The parties are therefore entitled to imprisonment and may, in order to attain this objective, postpone their commitment to the performance of the obligation of the other party. The proprietor and seller own the property. Therefore, in the event that either party refuses to surrender or otherwise pay, the other party shall only have the right to abstain enforcing the terms of the contract and, under the circumstances, the right to imprisonment. The sale of the property restricted the bankrupt merchant and allowed the seller to refuse to surrender the property as long as he did not surrender the property to the bankrupt merchant or to another.

Keywords : Right to imprisonment, bankruptcy, transaction, ownership of bastards.

[Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch - Thesis Database](#)
[دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی، واحد رشت - سامانه بانک اطلاعات پایان نامه ها](#)