

### La UNCITRAL Model Law on Enterprise Group Insolvency

*Il documento che qui si pubblica, la “UNCITRAL Model Law on Enterprise Group Insolvency” (d’ora in avanti, MLEGI o semplicemente Legge Modello), emanato nel 2019, rappresenta il punto di approdo del percorso sin qui intrapreso dalla Commissione delle Nazioni Unite per il Diritto Commerciale Internazionale in materia di crisi del (e nel) gruppo di imprese.*

*In particolare, tale legge modello si affianca alla “Legislative Guide on Insolvency” (2004), la cui Parte III, pubblicata dall’UNCITRAL nel 2010, contiene, appunto, alcune Raccomandazioni relative al trattamento normativo della crisi dei gruppi sia domestici (sezione I e II) sia cross-border (sezione III), andando altresì ad integrare la “UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency” (d’ora in avanti, MLCBI), emanata nel lontano 1997 e che, per una precisa scelta operata in quel tempo – poco maturo per trattare un tema così delicato come quello dei gruppi di imprese –, ha ad oggetto la disciplina della crisi delle sole imprese multinazionali “monadi”.*

*Gli obiettivi perseguiti dalla Legge Modello sono: facilitare la cooperazione tra tribunali e tra rappresentanti delle procedure di insolvenza aperte nei confronti di imprese appartenenti al medesimo gruppo; eliminare gli ostacoli all’elaborazione di una soluzione della crisi a livello di gruppo, agevolando il riconoscimento e l’esecuzione di tale soluzione negli ordinamenti coinvolti dal dissesto del gruppo; assicurare una gestione equa ed efficiente delle procedure aperte nei confronti delle imprese del gruppo, al fine di garantire la protezione dell’interesse di tutti i creditori coinvolti; conservare e valorizzare il patrimonio del gruppo nel suo complesso; favorire il risanamento del gruppo, nell’ottica della tutela degli investitori e della conservazione dei livelli occupazionali.*

*Seppure in gran parte pensata nell’ottica cross-border, tale legge modello fissa delle regole e introduce dei meccanismi utilizzabili (in parte) anche per la gestione della crisi del gruppo domestico. Del resto, l’art. 1*

*della Legge, rubricato “Ambito di applicazione”, stabilisce che: «This Law applies to enterprise groups where insolvency proceedings have commenced for one or more of its members, and addresses the conduct and administration of those insolvency proceedings and cooperation between those insolvency proceedings», senza far menzione alla dimensione transfrontaliera del gruppo medesimo.*

*Ciò che, da un punto di vista interno, può rappresentare un valido strumento per dare “corpo” alla norma – l’art. 288 del Codice della crisi di imprese e dell’insolvenza – introdotta dal d.lgs. n. 14/2019 in tema di cooperazione nell’ambito di procedure concorsuali autonome di imprese appartenenti allo stesso gruppo.*

*Dal punto di vista della struttura, la Legge Modello si divide in due parti, quella relativa alle disposizioni fondamentali (Part A: “Core provisions”), composta di 29 articoli suddivisi in sei Capitoli; e quella relativa alle disposizioni supplementari (“Part B: Supplement provisions”), composta di 3 articoli.*

*La scelta della Legge Modello, come prima quella della Guida Legislativa del 2010 e del Regolamento UE n. 2105/848, è stata quella di puntare sulla cooperazione, anche eventualmente internazionale, tra autorità e/o rappresentanti delle procedure, suggerendo ai legislatori nazionali di dotarsi di norme che, appunto, consentano ai curatori ed alle corti fallimentari di cooperare tra di loro «to the maximum extent possible», in modo da facilitare il coordinamento delle procedure aperte nei confronti delle società del gruppo (art. 9).*

*La legge indica anche gli strumenti, che potremmo definire “tradizionali”, di cooperazione, di cui possono avvalersi le autorità giudiziarie (art. 10) e gli organi tecnici delle procedure (art. 15), tra i quali spiccano: lo scambio di informazioni tra gli organi delle diverse procedure aperte nei confronti delle società del gruppo; il coordinamento dell’amministrazione e la supervisione degli affari delle componenti del gruppo; la nomina di un soggetto che agisca sulla base delle direttive del tribunale; la conclusione, e successiva approvazione ed attuazione, di accordi riguardanti il coordinamento delle procedure d’insolvenza relative a due o più componenti del gruppo di imprese, in particolare quando è prevista una soluzione unitaria all’insolvenza di gruppo (cc. dd. “Insolvency Protocols”); il ricorso alla mediazione o, con il consenso delle parti, all’arbitrato, per la risoluzione delle controversie aventi ad oggetto i crediti infragruppo.*

*Ulteriore forma di cooperazione è quella data dalla possibilità offerta al tribunale di coordinarsi con altri tribunali ai fini della nomina e del riconoscimento di un unico o dello stesso curatore per amministrare e*

*coordinare le procedure d'insolvenza riguardanti le società dello stesso gruppo (art. 17).*

*Sempre in materia di cooperazione, va segnalata l'introduzione, ad opera della Legge Modello, della figura denominata "procedura di pianificazione" ("Planning proceeding"), di cui all'art. 2, lett. g), che a sua volta ricalca, grosso modo, la procedura di coordinamento dettata dal Regolamento n. 2015/848.*

*Il procedimento di pianificazione – che è un procedimento di insolvenza principale, dovendo essere aperto nel luogo in cui vi è il COMI di una delle imprese del gruppo (non necessariamente, però, della capogruppo) –, per essere tale deve soddisfare le seguenti condizioni: debbono parteciparvi una o più altre imprese del gruppo, con il fine di elaborare ed applicare una soluzione collettiva dell'insolvenza (c.d. "Group insolvency solution"); l'impresa del gruppo sottoposta alla procedura principale deve essere parte necessaria ed essenziale per dare esecuzione alla soluzione collettiva dell'insolvenza; deve essere stato nominato un rappresentante del gruppo ("Group representative").*

*Quest'ultimo, che per certi versi può essere assimilato al coordinatore di cui all'art. 77 del Regolamento UE n. 2015/848, ha il compito di elaborare e attuare il programma di soluzione della crisi del gruppo. A tal fine, qualora il gruppo sia multinazionale, al rappresentante del gruppo viene attribuito il potere di chiedere il riconoscimento della procedura di pianificazione, nonché la legittimazione a richiedere al giudice straniero la concessione di misure cautelari per la gestione efficace della crisi, tra cui spiccano il blocco delle azioni esecutive sul patrimonio dell'impresa del gruppo che partecipa alla procedura di pianificazione e lo spossessamento nei confronti dell'impresa del gruppo e l'attribuzione, a suo favore o ad altro soggetto designato dal tribunale, dei poteri di amministrazione e di disposizione dei beni (art. 20).*

*Come anticipato, la Legge Modello del 2019 prevede anche il riconoscimento della procedura di pianificazione estera, in tal modo discostandosi dalla disciplina della procedura di coordinamento di cui al Regolamento n. 848/2015. Le condizioni per ottenere il riconoscimento e le misure protettive concedibili prima della decisione sull'istanza sono le stesse stabilite, mutatis mutandis, dalla Legge Modello del 2018 per gli insolvency-related judgments, ovvero: il provvedimento di cui si chiede il riconoscimento e l'esecuzione ha effetto ed è esecutivo nel paese d'origine; chi chiede il riconoscimento e l'esecuzione è a ciò legittimato; il giudice adito è competente. Oltre al riconoscimento della procedura di pianificazione potrebbe essere altresì necessario che vi sia l'approvazione*

*della parte del piano che coinvolge l'impresa del gruppo con sede nello Stato estero in cui si chiede il riconoscimento (art. 26).*

*Tuttavia, la parte senza dubbio più interessante ed innovativa della Legge Modello del 2019 è quella relativa ai synthetic proceedings, che richiamano da vicino l'istituto disciplinato dall'art. 36 Regolamento UE n. 2015/848.*

*Ed invero, nel testo che qui si pubblica non soltanto è prevista, ai fini della gestione più efficiente ed efficace della crisi del gruppo, la "tecnica" dell'impegno per evitare l'apertura di secondary proceedings di imprese appartenenti al gruppo, impegno che, in caso di apertura di una procedura di pianificazione deve essere assunto congiuntamente dall'organo della procedura di insolvenza principale e dal rappresentante di gruppo (l'impegno, inoltre, deve essere approvato tanto dall'autorità giudiziaria dello Stato della procedura principale, quanto dal giudice dello Stato in cui potrebbe essere aperto il procedimento secondario); ma sono altresì previste, come detto in principio, delle "disposizioni supplementari" (artt. 30-31), contenute nella Parte B della Legge Modello, che, se adottate, consentono di applicare tale meccanismo anche nei confronti dei procedimenti principali.*

*In tali casi, l'impegno deve essere assunto dal rappresentante di un'altra procedura di insolvenza o dal rappresentante di gruppo e, anche se non viene detto espressamente, presuppone il consolidamento sostanziale di almeno due masse attive, che però rimangono distinte al solo fine di calcolare la quota di riparto da assegnare ai creditori della procedura principale virtuale. Anche in tal caso l'impegno deve essere approvato dal giudice tanto dello Stato in cui è aperta la procedura (eventualmente, ove esistente, quella di pianificazione) il cui organo ha assunto l'impegno, quanto dello Stato nel quale si sarebbe dovuta aprire la procedura principale. [DANIELE VATTERMOLI]*

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW (UNCITRAL) –  
Model Law on Enterprise Group Insolvency, adopted on July 15th, 2019

**Part one**  
**UNCITRAL Model Law on Enterprise Group Insolvency**  
**Part A. Core provisions**

**Chapter 1. General provisions.**

**Preamble**

The purpose of this Law is to provide effective mechanisms to address cases of insolvency affecting the members of an enterprise group, in order to promote the objectives of:

Cooperation between courts and other competent authorities of this State and foreign States involved in those cases;

Cooperation between insolvency representatives appointed in this State and foreign States in those cases;

Development of a group insolvency solution for the whole or part of an enterprise group and cross-border recognition and implementation of that solution in multiple States;

Fair and efficient administration of insolvencies concerning enterprise group members that protects the interests of all creditors of those enterprise group members and other interested persons, including the debtors;

Protection and maximization of the overall combined value of the assets and operations of enterprise group members affected by insolvency and of the enterprise group as a whole;

Facilitation of the rescue of financially troubled enterprise groups, thereby protecting investment and preserving employment; and

Adequate protection of the interests of the creditors of each enterprise group member participating in a group insolvency solution and of other interested persons.

**Article 1. Scope.**

This Law applies to enterprise groups where insolvency proceedings have commenced for one or more of its members, and addresses the conduct and administration of those insolvency proceedings and cooperation between those insolvency proceedings.

This Law does not apply to a proceeding concerning *[designate any types of entity, such as banks or insurance companies, that are subject to a special insolvency regime in this State and that this State wishes to exclude from this Law]*.

**Article 2. Definitions.**

For the purposes of this Law:

“Enterprise” means any entity, regardless of its legal form, that is engaged in economic activities and may be governed by the insolvency law;

“Enterprise group” means two or more enterprises that are interconnected by control or significant ownership;

“Control” means the capacity to determine, directly or indirectly, the operating and financial policies of an enterprise;

“Enterprise group member” means an enterprise that forms part of an enterprise group;

“Group representative” means a person or body, including one appointed on an interim basis, authorized to act as a representative of a planning proceeding;

“Group insolvency solution” means a proposal or set of proposals developed in a planning proceeding for the reorganization, sale or liquidation of some or all of the assets and operations of one or more enterprise group members, with the goal of protecting, preserving, realizing or enhancing the overall combined value of those enterprise group members;

“Planning proceeding” means a main proceeding commenced in respect of an enterprise group member provided:

One or more other enterprise group members are participating in that main proceeding for the purpose of developing and implementing a group insolvency solution;

The enterprise group member subject to the main proceeding is likely to be a necessary and integral participant in that group insolvency solution; and

A group representative has been appointed;

Subject to the requirements of subparagraphs (g)(i) to (iii), the court may recognize as a planning proceeding a proceeding that has been approved by a court with jurisdiction over a main proceeding of an enterprise group member for the purpose of developing a group insolvency solution within the meaning of this Law;

“Insolvency proceeding” means a collective judicial or administrative proceeding, including an interim proceeding, pursuant to a law relating to insolvency in which proceeding the assets and affairs of an enterprise group member debtor are or were subject to control or supervision by a court or other competent authority for the purpose of reorganization or liquidation;

“Insolvency representative” means a person or body, including one appointed on an interim basis, authorized in an insolvency proceeding to administer the reorganization or liquidation of the enterprise group member debtor’s assets or affairs or to act as a representative of the insolvency proceeding;

“Main proceeding” means an insolvency proceeding taking place in the State where the enterprise group member debtor has the centre of its main interests;

“Non-main proceeding” means an insolvency proceeding, other than a main proceeding, taking place in a State where the enterprise group member debtor has an establishment within the meaning of subparagraph (l) of this article; and

“Establishment” means any place of operations where the enterprise group member debtor carries out a non-transitory economic activity with human means and goods or services.

**Article 3. International obligations of this State.**

To the extent that this Law conflicts with an obligation of this State arising out of any treaty or other form of agreement to which it is a party with one or more other States, the requirements of the treaty or agreement prevail.

**Article 4. Jurisdiction of the enacting State.**

Where an enterprise group member has the centre of its main interests in this State, nothing in this Law is intended to:

Limit the jurisdiction of the courts of this State with respect to that enterprise group member;

Limit any process or procedure (including any permission, consent or approval) required in this State in respect of that enterprise group member's participation in a group insolvency solution being developed in another State;

Limit the commencement of insolvency proceedings in this State, if required or requested; or

Create an obligation to commence an insolvency proceeding in this State in respect of that enterprise group member when no such obligation exists.

**Article 5. Competent court or authority.**

The functions referred to in this Law relating to the recognition of a foreign planning proceeding and cooperation with courts, insolvency representatives and any group representative appointed shall be performed by *[specify the court, courts, authority or authorities competent to perform those functions in the enacting State]*.

**Article 6. Public policy exception.**

Nothing in this Law prevents the court from refusing to take an action governed by this Law if the action would be manifestly contrary to the public policy of this State.

**Article 7. Interpretation.**

In the interpretation of this Law, regard is to be had to its international origin and to the need to promote uniformity in its application and the observance of good faith.

**Article 8. Additional assistance under other laws.**

Nothing in this Law limits the power of a court or an insolvency representative to provide additional assistance to a group representative under other laws of this State.

**Chapter 2. Cooperation and coordination.**

**Article 9. Cooperation and direct communication between.**

A court of this State and other courts, insolvency representatives and any group representative appointed.

In the matters referred to in article 1, the court shall cooperate to the maximum extent possible with other courts, insolvency representatives and any group

representative appointed, either directly or through an insolvency representative appointed in this State or a person appointed to act at the direction of the court.

The court is entitled to communicate directly with, or to request information or assistance directly from, other courts, insolvency representatives or any group representative appointed.

**Article 10. Cooperation to the maximum extent possible under article 9.**

For the purposes of article 9, cooperation to the maximum extent possible may be implemented by any appropriate means, including:

Communication of information by any means considered appropriate by the court;

Participation in communication with other courts, an insolvency representative or any group representative appointed;

Coordination of the administration and supervision of the affairs of enterprise group members;

Coordination of concurrent insolvency proceedings commenced with respect to enterprise group members;

Appointment of a person or body to act at the direction of the court;

Approval and implementation of agreements concerning the coordination of insolvency proceedings relating to two or more enterprise group members, including where a group insolvency solution is being developed;

Cooperation among courts as to how to allocate and provide for the costs associated with cooperation and communication;

Use of mediation or, with the consent of the parties, arbitration, to resolve disputes between enterprise group members concerning claims;

Approval of the treatment and filing of claims between enterprise group members;

Recognition of the cross-filing of claims by or on behalf of enterprise group members and their creditors; and

*[The enacting State may wish to list additional forms or examples of cooperation].*

**Article 11. Limitation of the effect of communication under article 9.**

With respect to communication under article 9, a court is entitled at all times to exercise its independent jurisdiction and authority with respect to matters presented to it and the conduct of the parties appearing before it.

Participation by a court in communication pursuant to article 9, paragraph 2, does not imply:

A waiver or compromise by the court of any powers, responsibilities or authority;

A substantive determination of any matter before the court;

A waiver by any of the parties of any of their substantive or procedural rights;

A diminution of the effect of any of the orders made by the court;

Submission to the jurisdiction of other courts participating in the communication; or

Any limitation, extension or enlargement of the jurisdiction of the participating courts.

**Article 12. Coordination of hearings.**

A court may conduct a hearing in coordination with another court.

The substantive and procedural rights of the parties and the jurisdiction of the court may be safeguarded by the parties reaching agreement on the conditions to govern the coordinated hearing and the court approving that agreement.

Notwithstanding the coordination of the hearing, the court remains responsible for reaching its own decision on the matters before it.

**Article 13. Cooperation and direct communication between a group representative, insolvency representatives and courts.**

A group representative appointed in this State shall, in the exercise of its functions and subject to the supervision of the court, cooperate to the maximum extent possible with other courts and insolvency representatives of other enterprise group members to facilitate the development and implementation of a group insolvency solution.

A group representative is entitled, in the exercise of its functions and subject to the supervision of the court, to communicate directly with or to request information or assistance directly from other courts and insolvency representatives of other enterprise group members.

**Article 14. Cooperation and direct communication between an insolvency representative appointed in this State, other courts, insolvency representatives of other group members and any group representative appointed.**

An insolvency representative appointed in this State shall, in the exercise of its functions and subject to the supervision of the court, cooperate to the maximum extent possible with other courts, insolvency representatives of other enterprise group members and any group representative appointed.

An insolvency representative appointed in this State is entitled, in the exercise of its functions and subject to the supervision of the court, to communicate directly with or to request information or assistance directly from other courts, insolvency representatives of other enterprise group members and any group representative appointed.

**Article 15. Cooperation to the maximum extent possible under articles 13 and 14.**

For the purposes of article 13 and article 14, cooperation to the maximum extent possible may be implemented by any appropriate means, including:

Sharing and disclosure of information concerning enterprise group members, provided appropriate arrangements are made to protect confidential information;

Negotiation of agreements concerning the coordination of insolvency proceedings relating to two or more enterprise group members, including where a group insolvency solution is being developed;

Allocation of responsibilities between an insolvency representative appointed in this State, insolvency representatives of other group members and any group representative appointed;

Coordination of the administration and supervision of the affairs of the enterprise group members; and

Coordination with respect to the development and implementation of a group insolvency solution, where applicable.

**Article 16. Authority to enter into agreements concerning the coordination of insolvency proceedings.**

An insolvency representative and any group representative appointed may enter into an agreement concerning the coordination of insolvency proceedings relating to two or more enterprise group members, including where a group insolvency solution is being developed.

**Article 17. Appointment of a single or the same insolvency representative.**

A court may coordinate with other courts with respect to the appointment and recognition of a single or the same insolvency representative to administer and coordinate insolvency proceedings concerning members of the same enterprise group.

**Article 18. Participation by enterprise group members in an insolvency proceeding commenced in this State.**

Subject to paragraph 2, if an insolvency proceeding has commenced in this State with respect to an enterprise group member that has the centre of its main interests in this State, any other enterprise group member may participate in that insolvency proceeding for the purpose of facilitating cooperation and coordination under this Law, including developing and implementing a group insolvency solution.

An enterprise group member that has the centre of its main interests in another State may participate in an insolvency proceeding referred to in paragraph 1 unless a court in that other State prohibits it from so doing.

Participation by any other enterprise group member in an insolvency proceeding referred to in paragraph 1 is voluntary. An enterprise group member may commence its participation or opt out of participation at any stage of such a proceeding.

An enterprise group member participating in an insolvency proceeding referred to in paragraph 1 has the right to appear, make written submissions and

be heard in that proceeding on matters affecting that enterprise group member's interests and to take part in the development and implementation of a group insolvency solution. The sole fact that an enterprise group member is participating in such a proceeding does not subject the enterprise group member to the jurisdiction of the courts of this State for any purpose unrelated to that participation.

A participating enterprise group member shall be notified of actions taken with respect to the development of a group insolvency solution.

### **Chapter 3. Appointment of a group representative and relief available in a planning proceeding in this State.**

#### **Article 19. Appointment of a group representative and authority to seek relief.**

When the requirements of article 2, subparagraphs (g)(i) and (ii), are met, the court may appoint a group representative. Upon that appointment, a group representative shall seek to develop and implement a group insolvency solution.

To support the development and implementation of a group insolvency solution, a group representative is authorized to seek relief pursuant to this article and article 20 in this State.

A group representative is authorized to act in a foreign State on behalf of the planning proceeding and, in particular, to:

Seek recognition of the planning proceeding and relief to support the development and implementation of a group insolvency solution;

Seek to participate in a foreign proceeding relating to an enterprise group member participating in the planning proceeding; and

Seek to participate in a foreign proceeding relating to an enterprise group member not participating in the planning proceeding.

#### **Article 20. Relief available to a planning proceeding.**

To the extent needed to preserve the possibility of developing or implementing a group insolvency solution or to protect, preserve, realize or enhance the value of assets of an enterprise group member subject to or participating in a planning proceeding or the interests of the creditors of such an enterprise group member, the court, at the request of the group representative, may grant any appropriate relief, including:

Staying execution against the assets of the enterprise group member;

Suspending the right to transfer, encumber, or otherwise dispose of any assets of the enterprise group member;

Staying the commencement or continuation of individual actions or individual proceedings concerning the assets, rights, obligations, or liabilities of the enterprise group member;

Entrusting the administration or realization of all or part of the assets of the enterprise group member located in this State to the group representative or another

person designated by the court, in order to protect, preserve, realize or enhance the value of assets;

Providing for the examination of witnesses, the taking of evidence, or the delivery of information concerning the assets, affairs, rights, obligations, or liabilities of the enterprise group member;

Staying any insolvency proceeding concerning a participating enterprise group member;

Approving arrangements concerning the funding of the enterprise group member and authorizing the provision of finance under those funding arrangements; and

Granting any additional relief that may be available to an insolvency representative under the laws of this State.

Relief under this article may not be granted with respect to the assets and operations located in this State of any enterprise group member participating in a planning proceeding if that enterprise group member is not subject to an insolvency proceeding, unless an insolvency proceeding was not commenced for the purpose of minimizing the commencement of insolvency proceedings in accordance with this Law.

With respect to the assets and operations located in this State of an enterprise group member that has the centre of its main interests in another State, relief under this article may only be granted if that relief does not interfere with the administration of insolvency proceedings taking place in that other State.

#### **Chapter 4. Recognition of a foreign planning proceeding and relief.**

##### **Article 21. Application for recognition of a foreign planning proceeding.**

A group representative may apply in this State for recognition of the foreign planning proceeding to which the group representative was appointed.

An application for recognition shall be accompanied by:

A certified copy of the decision appointing the group representative; or

A certificate from the foreign court affirming the appointment of the group representative; or

In the absence of evidence referred to in subparagraphs *(a)* and *(b)*, any other evidence concerning the appointment of the group representative that is acceptable to the court.

An application for recognition shall also be accompanied by:

A statement identifying each enterprise group member participating in the foreign planning proceeding;

A statement identifying all members of the enterprise group and all insolvency proceedings that are known to the group representative that have been commenced in respect of enterprise group members participating in the foreign planning proceeding; and

A statement to the effect that the enterprise group member subject to the foreign planning proceeding has the centre of its main interests in the State in which that planning proceeding is taking place and that that proceeding is likely to result in added overall combined value for the enterprise group members subject to or participating in that proceeding.

The court may require a translation of documents supplied in support of the application for recognition into an official language of this State.

The sole fact that an application pursuant to this Law is made to a court in this State by a group representative does not subject the group representative to the jurisdiction of the courts of this State for any purpose other than the application.

The court is entitled to presume that documents submitted in support of the application for recognition are authentic, whether or not they have been legalized.

**Article 22. Provisional relief that may be granted upon application for recognition of a foreign planning proceeding.**

From the time of filing an application for recognition of a foreign planning proceeding until the application is decided upon, where relief is urgently needed to preserve the possibility of developing or implementing a group insolvency solution or to protect, preserve, realize or enhance the value of assets of an enterprise group member subject to or participating in a planning proceeding or the interests of the creditors of such an enterprise group member, the court may, at the request of the group representative, grant relief of a provisional nature, including:

Staying execution against the assets of the enterprise group member;

Suspending the right to transfer, encumber, or otherwise dispose of any assets of the enterprise group member;

Staying any insolvency proceeding concerning the enterprise group member;

Staying the commencement or continuation of individual actions or individual proceedings concerning the assets, rights, obligations, or liabilities of the enterprise group member;

In order to protect, preserve, realize or enhance the value of assets that, by their nature or because of other circumstances, are perishable, susceptible to devaluation, or otherwise in jeopardy, entrusting the administration or realization of all or part of the assets of the enterprise group member located in this State to an insolvency representative appointed in this State. Where that insolvency representative is not able to administer or realize all or part of the assets of the enterprise group member located in this State, the group representative or another person designated by the court may be entrusted with that task;

Providing for the examination of witnesses, the taking of evidence, or the delivery of information concerning the assets, affairs, rights, obligations, or liabilities of the enterprise group member;

Approving arrangements concerning the funding of the enterprise group member and authorizing the provision of finance under those funding arrangements; and

Granting any additional relief that may be available to an insolvency representative under the laws of this State.

*[Insert provisions of the enacting State relating to notice.]*

Unless extended under article 24, paragraph 1 (a), the relief granted under this article terminates when the application for recognition is decided upon.

Relief under this article may not be granted with respect to the assets and operations located in this State of any enterprise group member participating in a foreign planning proceeding if that enterprise group member is not subject to an insolvency proceeding, unless an insolvency proceeding was not commenced for the purpose of minimizing the commencement of insolvency proceedings in accordance with this Law.

The court may refuse to grant relief under this article if such relief would interfere with the administration of an insolvency proceeding taking place where an enterprise group member participating in the foreign planning proceeding has the centre of its main interests.

### **Article 23. Recognition of a foreign planning proceeding.**

A foreign planning proceeding shall be recognized if:

The application meets the requirements of article 21, paragraphs 2 and 3;

The proceeding is a planning proceeding within the meaning of article 2, subparagraph (g); and

The application has been submitted to the court referred to in article 5.

An application for recognition of a foreign planning proceeding shall be decided upon at the earliest possible time.

Recognition may be modified or terminated if it is shown that the grounds for granting it were fully or partially lacking or have ceased to exist.

For the purposes of paragraph 3, the group representative shall inform the court of material changes in the status of the foreign planning proceeding or in the status of its own appointment occurring after the application for recognition is made, as well as changes that might bear upon the relief granted on the basis of recognition.

### **Article 24. Relief that may be granted upon recognition of a foreign planning proceeding.**

Upon recognition of a foreign planning proceeding, where necessary to preserve the possibility of developing or implementing a group insolvency solution or to protect, preserve, realize or enhance the value of assets of an enterprise group member subject to or participating in the foreign planning proceeding or the interests of the creditors of such an enterprise group member, the court, at the request of the group representative, may grant any appropriate relief, including:

Extending any relief granted under article 22, paragraph 1;

Staying execution against the assets of the enterprise group member;

Suspending the right to transfer, encumber, or otherwise dispose of any assets of the enterprise group member;

Staying any insolvency proceeding concerning the enterprise group member;  
Staying the commencement or continuation of individual actions or individual proceedings concerning the assets, rights, obligations, or liabilities of the enterprise group member;

In order to protect, preserve, realize or enhance the value of assets for the purpose of developing or implementing a group insolvency solution, entrusting the administration or realization of all or part of the assets of the enterprise group member located in this State to an insolvency representative appointed in this State. Where that insolvency representative is not able to administer or realize all or part of the assets of the enterprise group member located in this State, the group representative or another person designated by the court may be entrusted with that task;

Providing for the examination of witnesses, the taking of evidence, or the delivery of information concerning the assets, affairs, rights, obligations, or liabilities of the enterprise group member;

Approving arrangements concerning the funding of the enterprise group member and authorizing the provision of finance under those funding arrangements; and Granting any additional relief that may be available to an insolvency representative under the laws of this State.

In order to protect, preserve, realize or enhance the value of assets for the purposes of developing or implementing a group insolvency solution, the distribution of all or part of the enterprise group member's assets located in this State may be entrusted to an insolvency representative appointed in this State. Where that insolvency representative is not able to distribute all or part of the assets of the enterprise group member located in this State, the group representative or another person designated by the court may be entrusted with that task.

Relief under this article may not be granted with respect to the assets and operations located in this State of any enterprise group member participating in a foreign planning proceeding if that enterprise group member is not subject to an insolvency proceeding, unless an insolvency proceeding was not commenced for the purpose of minimizing the commencement of insolvency proceedings in accordance with this Law.

The court may refuse to grant relief under this article if such relief would interfere with the administration of an insolvency proceeding taking place where an enterprise group member participating in the foreign planning proceeding has the centre of its main interests.

#### **Article 25. Participation of a group representative in proceedings in this State.**

Upon recognition of a foreign planning proceeding, the group representative may participate in any proceeding concerning an enterprise group member that is participating in the foreign planning proceeding.

The court may approve participation by a group representative in any insolvency proceeding in this State concerning an enterprise group member that is not participating in the foreign planning proceeding.

### **Article 26. Approval of a group insolvency solution.**

Where a group insolvency solution affects an enterprise group member that has the centre of its main interests or an establishment in this State, the portion of the group insolvency solution affecting that enterprise group member shall have effect in this State once it has received any approvals and confirmations required in accordance with the law of this State.

A group representative is entitled to apply directly to a court in this State to be heard on issues related to approval and implementation of a group insolvency solution.

## **Chapter 5. Protection of creditors and other interested persons.**

### **Article 27. Protection of creditors and other interested persons.**

In granting, denying, modifying or terminating relief under this Law, the court must be satisfied that the interests of the creditors of each enterprise group member subject to or participating in a planning proceeding and other interested persons, including the enterprise group member subject to the relief to be granted, are adequately protected.

The court may subject relief granted under this Law to conditions it considers appropriate, including the provision of security.

The court may, at the request of the group representative or a person affected by relief granted under this Law, or at its own motion, modify or terminate such relief.

## **Chapter 6. Treatment of foreign claims.**

### **Article 28. Undertaking on the treatment of foreign claims: non-main proceedings.**

To minimize the commencement of non-main proceedings or facilitate the treatment of claims in an enterprise group insolvency, a claim that could be brought by a creditor of an enterprise group member in a non-main proceeding in another State may be treated in a main proceeding commenced in this State in accordance with the treatment it would be accorded in the non-main proceeding, provided:

An undertaking to accord such treatment is given by the insolvency representative appointed in the main proceeding in this State. Where a group representative is appointed, the undertaking should be given jointly by the insolvency representative and the group representative;

The undertaking meets the formal requirements, if any, of this State; and

The court approves the treatment to be accorded in the main proceeding.

An undertaking given under paragraph 1 shall be enforceable and binding on the insolvency estate of the main proceeding.

**Article 29. Powers of the court of this State with respect to an undertaking under article 28.**

If an insolvency representative or a group representative from another State in which a main proceeding is pending has given an undertaking in accordance with article 28, a court in this State may:

Approve the treatment to be provided in the foreign main proceeding to the claims that might otherwise be brought in a non-main proceeding in this State; and  
Stay or decline to commence a non-main proceeding.

**Part B. Supplemental provisions.****Article 30. Undertaking on the treatment of foreign claims: main proceedings.**

To minimize the commencement of main proceedings or to facilitate the treatment of claims that could otherwise be brought by a creditor in an insolvency proceeding in another State, an insolvency representative of an enterprise group member or a group representative appointed in this State may undertake to accord to those claims the treatment in this State that they would have received in an insolvency proceeding in that other State and the court in this State may approve that treatment. Such undertaking shall be subject to the formal requirements, if any, of this State and shall be enforceable and binding on the insolvency estate.

**Article 31. Powers of a court of this State with respect to an undertaking under article 30.**

If an insolvency representative or a group representative from another State in which an insolvency proceeding is pending has given an undertaking under article 30, a court in this State may:

Approve the treatment in the foreign insolvency proceeding of the claims that might otherwise be brought in a proceeding in this State; and  
Stay or decline to commence a main proceeding.

**Article 32. Additional relief.**

If, upon recognition of a foreign planning proceeding, the court is satisfied that the interests of the creditors of affected enterprise group members would be adequately protected in that proceeding, particularly where an undertaking under article 28 or 30 has been given, the court, in addition to granting any relief described in article 24, may stay or decline to commence an insolvency proceeding in this State with respect to any enterprise group member participating in the foreign planning proceeding.

Notwithstanding article 26, if, upon submission of a proposed group insolvency solution by the group representative, the court is satisfied that the interests of the creditors of the affected enterprise group member are or will be adequately protected, the court may approve the relevant portion of the group insolvency solution and grant any relief described in article 24 that is necessary for implementation of the group insolvency solution.

