

Resolving Insolvency Questionnaire – Lao PDR www.doingbusiness.org

Dear Contributor ,

We would like to thank you for your participation in the *Doing Business* project. Your expertise in the area of insolvency in Lao PDR is essential to the success of the *Doing Business* report, one of the flagship publications of the World Bank Group that benchmarks business regulations in 190 economies worldwide. The resolving insolvency indicators, which measure the time, cost and outcome of insolvency proceedings involving domestic entities and the quality of the insolvency laws and regulations, are one of the 11 indicator sets published by the *Doing Business* report.

The report attracts much attention around the world. The latest edition, *Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs*, was the 15th in a series of annual reports measuring the regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it. It received over 10,000 media citations within just a week of its publication on October 31, 2017. Within that same period the *Doing Business* website was viewed over a million times and the report was downloaded over 15,000 times. One hundred and nineteen economies implemented a total of 264 reforms easing the process of doing business. Europe and Central Asia continues to be the region with the highest share of economies reforming – i.e. 79%, followed by South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Governments worldwide read the report with interest every year, and your contribution makes it possible for the *Doing Business* project to disseminate the regulatory best practices that continue to inspire their regulatory reform efforts. In 2016/17, a total of 13 economies implemented insolvency reforms, as captured by the Resolving Insolvency indicator.

We are honored to be able to count on your expertise for *Doing Business 2019*. Please do the following in completing the questionnaire:

- Be sure to update your name and address if necessary, so that we can mail you a complimentary copy of the report.
- Describe in detail any reform that has affected the process for resolving insolvency since June 1, 2017.
- Review the assumptions of the case study before updating last year's information in the questionnaire.
- Kindly return the questionnaire to dbinsolvency@worldbank.org.

We thank you again for your invaluable contribution to the work of the World Bank Group.

Sincerely,

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First name	Last name	Position	Firm	Address	Phone	E-mail
[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

1. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

In completing sections 4 and 5 of the questionnaire, please keep in mind the following definitions:

“Foreclosure” is a process through which a secured creditor brings a claim in court demanding to recover the balance of a secured loan when the debtor fails to make payment. The claim is satisfied through sale of the assets used as collateral. For the purpose of this study, *foreclosure* refers to a substantive review by a court of the merits of the creditor’s claim and the debtor’s possible defense in formal court proceedings, as well as the subsequent enforcement of the judgment through sale of the assets. *Foreclosure* includes enforcement of security interests other than real estate mortgages.

“Insolvency” means that a debtor is generally unable to pay its debts as they mature and/or that its liabilities exceed the value of its assets.

“Insolvency representative” is a person or body (including one appointed on an interim basis) authorized in insolvency proceedings to administer, supervise, oversee or monitor the reorganization or the liquidation of the insolvency estate.

“Liquidation” is a process of assembling and selling the assets of an insolvent debtor in order to dissolve it and distribute the proceeds to its creditors. *Liquidation* may include the piecemeal sale of the debtor’s assets or the sale of all or most of the debtor’s assets as a going concern. For the purpose of this study, the term *Liquidation* refers only to formal in-court proceedings and does not include voluntary winding up of a company.

“Post-commencement credit” refers to new funding provided to an insolvent company after the start of insolvency proceedings by existing or new creditors to finance the on-going operations of the insolvent company during the insolvency process. For the purpose of this study, the term *post-commencement credit* does not include new loans offered as part of a reorganization plan.

“Receivership” is the process of appointment by a court, a contract or a government official of a receiver to take custody of the property, business, rents and profits of a debtor that has breached the terms of its borrowing from a creditor with an enterprise charge. A receiver may be authorized to continue the debtor’s business before selling the business as a going concern or before selling the assets separately to satisfy the debt. For the purpose of this study, the term *receivership* refers only to formal in-court proceedings.

“Reorganization” is a process through which the financial well-being and viability of a debtor’s business may be restored based on a reorganization plan, so that the business can continue to operate through means that may include debt forgiveness, debt rescheduling, debt equity conversions and sale of the business (or parts of it) as a going concern. For the purpose of this study, the term *reorganization* refers only to formal in-court proceedings available to all commercial debtors and does not include schemes of arrangement, out-of-court agreements with creditors or reorganization before administrative bodies.

“Reorganization plan” is a plan by which the financial well-being and viability of the debtor’s business can be restored.

2. REFORMS AND STATISTICS

2.1. Have there been any reforms in the area of corporate insolvency between June 1, 2017, and now, including any developments in the laws or practices relating to foreclosure, liquidation or reorganization? Please describe.

Response	Description
-Click to Select-	

2.2. Are any reforms in the area of corporate insolvency expected to come into effect prior to May 1, 2018, or in the longer term? Please describe.

Response	Description
-Click to Select-	

2.3. How many insolvency cases involving commercial entities did you or your firm handle in 2017? Please count all foreclosure, liquidation and reorganization proceedings completed between January 1 and December 31, 2017, or pending as of December 31, 2017.

Response	Precise number or approximate estimate
-Click to Select-	

2.4. How many insolvency cases against commercial entities were filed in your economy in 2017? Please provide the estimates for foreclosure, liquidation and reorganization proceedings separately. Please note that we do not consider cases that involve unincorporated sole proprietorships.

Response	Precise number or approximate estimate
-Click to Select-	

2.5. In your opinion, what proportion of distressed businesses filing for insolvency continued to operate as a going concern upon completion of insolvency proceedings in 2017, including sale as a going concern through liquidation as well as through reorganization? Please provide details in the comments section, if any, or reference to available statistics.

Response	Comment
-Click to Select-	

3. CASE STUDY ASSUMPTIONS

Please answer the questions in section 4 of this questionnaire on the basis of the case study assumptions below.

(a) Mirage is a local limited liability company that runs a hotel in Vientiane; its only asset and source of income is the hotel property. The value of the hotel is LAK 1,828,834,297. On January 1, 2012, Mirage signed a 10-year loan agreement with BizBank, a local bank. The loan was secured by the hotel property and/or by a universal business charge (an enterprise charge) in those economies where this type of collateral is allowed. BizBank's outstanding credit is LAK 1,828,834,297, which represents 74% of Mirage's total outstanding debt. The outstanding amount owed to BizBank is exactly equal to the market value of the hotel business.

(b) Unsecured creditors (e.g. suppliers, tax authorities and employees) hold the remaining 26% of Mirage's debt, which is equivalent to LAK 642,563,401. Among unsecured creditors, the largest group is Mirage's suppliers (50 in total), all of which are owed payment for their last deliveries.

(c) Mirage's founder owns 51% of the company and is the chairman of its board of directors (or equivalent supervisory body). No other shareholder holds more than 5% of the voting power. The company has a professional general manager and 201 employees. All parties in this scenario are local entities or citizens. The founder and Mirage's management both want to keep the firm operating.

(d) Today is January 1, 2018. Since the execution of the loan agreement with BizBank, Mirage has met all conditions of its loan and made all payments on time. However, at the end of 2017, Mirage experienced an unexpected operating loss due to worsened market conditions. As a result, Mirage will default on its next loan payment to BizBank, which is due tomorrow, January 2, 2018. Mirage can neither obtain a new loan from another financial institution nor renegotiate its current loan with BizBank.

(e) The company expects to have negative net worth and operating losses in both 2018 and 2019. The company's expected 2018 cash flow will cover all operating expenses, including supplier payments, salaries, maintenance costs and taxes. It will not cover principal or interest payments to BizBank.

(f) If Mirage is sold as a going concern (i.e. as a business that has the resources needed in order to continue to operate in the foreseeable future), it would fetch 100% of its current market value. But if Mirage's assets are sold piecemeal, they would fetch only 70% of Mirage's current market value.

4. CHOICE OF PROCEDURE, APPLICABLE LAWS AND GENERAL ESTIMATES

Please update the data in this section on the basis of the case study assumptions in section 3. For your convenience, we have included, where available, a summary of the responses provided by our contributors last year to the same questions. Because they represent the responses from all *Doing Business* contributors in your economy, they may not match the specific answers that you or colleagues in your firm provided last year.

4.1. According to common practice in Vientiane, which in-court procedure is most likely to apply in Mirage's case? *Please explain why, in your opinion, this would be the most likely procedure. Please refer to definitions of possible procedures in section 1.*

Last Year		This Year	
Procedure	Comment	Procedure	Comment
No Practice	According to the research conducted by the team, there were no foreclosure, liquidation or reorganization proceedings filed in the country in the last 12 months. Due to this circumstance, it is not possible to assess the time, the cost or the outcome associated with the insolvency scenario described in the case study. The main factors hindering effective debt resolution processes are a lack of the court system and the outdated Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises. In case you do not agree with this lack of practice, please provide details in the present section.	-Click to Select-	

4.2. Which court will be involved in Mirage's case? *For example, Mirage's management applies to a city court for reorganization or BizBank commences judicial foreclosure proceedings in a commercial court.*

Last Year	This Year
No Practice	

4.3. Based on the procedure you selected in question 4.1, will the hotel be able to continue operating upon completion of the entire insolvency process? *Please explain why, in your opinion, this would be the most likely outcome. Please note that the hotel may survive as a going concern either through continuation of its operations or through a sale as an operating whole. **Going concern** means that a business has the resources and viability needed in order to continue to operate in the foreseeable future.*

Last Year		This Year	
Response	Comment	Response	Comment
No Practice	According to the research conducted by the team, there were no foreclosure, liquidation or reorganization proceedings filed in the country in the last 12	-Click to Select-	

	months. Due to this circumstance, it is not possible to assess the time, the cost or the outcome associated with the insolvency scenario described in the case study. In case you do not agree with this lack of practice, please provide details in the present section.		
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4.4. Based on the procedure you selected in question 4.1, how long will the entire insolvency process take? Please provide the most likely estimate based on your experience. Please, indicate in detail the main procedural steps required to complete the entire process and how much time each procedural step will take in practice. The time begins at the moment of Mirage's default and ends when BizBank is repaid all or some of the money owed to it. If the procedure is reorganization, the timeframe ends when the reorganization plan is approved. If the initial procedure is converted from one to another, please take into account the time of the second procedure as well.

Last Year		This Year	
Response	Comment	Response	Comment
No Practice months	According to the research conducted by the team, there were no foreclosure, liquidation or reorganization proceedings filed in the country in the last 12 months. Due to this circumstance, it is not possible to assess the time, the cost or the outcome associated with the insolvency scenario described in the case study. In case you do not agree with this lack of practice, please provide details in the present section.	months	

4.5. Based on the procedure you selected in question 4.1, how much will the entire process cost? Please provide the most likely estimate based on your experience. The estimate below should be expressed as percentage of the value of Mirage's estate, which is LAK 1,828,834,297. Please indicate the applicability of and the estimates for the following cost components: court fees, fees of lawyers, insolvency representatives, auctioneers and other professionals involved in the proceedings, and all other applicable fees and costs. Not all of the fee categories listed below may be applicable in your country. If the initial procedure is converted from one to another, please take into account the cost of the second procedure as well.

	Last Year		This Year	
	Response	Comment	Response	Comment
Total Cost	No Practice%	According to the research conducted by the team, there were no foreclosure, liquidation or reorganization proceedings filed in the country in the last 12 months. Due to this circumstance, it is not possible to assess the time, the cost or the	%	

		outcome associated with the insolvency scenario described in the case study. In case you do not agree with this lack of practice, please provide details in the present section.		
Court fees			%	
Attorney's fees			%	
Fees of insolvency representative or receiver			%	
Auctioneer's fees			%	
Fees of accountants and other professionals			%	
Other (please specify)			%	

4.6. What laws and supporting regulations/rules will apply in Mirage's case?

Last Year	This Year
The Bankruptcy Law No. 06/94, dated October 14, 1994; Decree No. 86/PM, dated 20/06/2000 (thereafter, "Law on the Bankruptcy of Enterprises").	

5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This section focuses on the legal framework applicable to judicial REORGANIZATION and LIQUIDATION of commercial entities (consumer or personal insolvency excluded) in your economy. When answering the questions in this section, please keep in mind the applicable legal framework and specify the relevant article of the law for each answer. If the legal framework has no provisions explicitly addressing the questions below, please indicate so in your answers. For your convenience, we have included a summary of the responses provided by our contributors last year to the same questions. Because they represent the responses from all *Doing Business* contributors in your economy, they may not match the specific answers that you or colleagues in your firm provided last year. Please refer to section 1 for definitions of legal terms used below.

5.1. COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS

5.1.1. What insolvency procedures are available to a DEBTOR when commencing insolvency proceedings?

Last Year		This year	
Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
(b) Debtor may file for liquidation only	An enterprise may file a request for bankruptcy to the court (art. 4 and 7 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises). At the first creditors' meeting, the creditors decide whether the enterprise should be rehabilitated or liquidated (art. 24 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises).	-Click to Select-	

5.1.2. Does the insolvency framework allow a CREDITOR to file for insolvency of the debtor?

Last Year		This year	
Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
(b) Yes, but a creditor may file for liquidation only	A creditor may file a request for bankruptcy to the court (art. 4 and 6 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises). At the first creditors' meeting, the creditors decide whether the enterprise should be rehabilitated or liquidated (art. 24 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises).	-Click to Select-	

5.1.3. What basis for commencement of insolvency proceedings is allowed under the insolvency framework? *If different tests are available in your economy for different proceedings, please explain the distinctions in the comment section.*

Last Year		This year	
Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
(c) Both (a) and (b) options are available, but only one of them needs to be complied with	An insolvent enterprise [refers to] an enterprise which is facing difficulty or is suffering losses in its business activities and has used all necessary financial	-Click to Select-	

	<p>measures but is unable to settle its debts as they become due (art. 2 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises). A petition or request to a court for adjudication [and] declaration of bankruptcy of an enterprise can be filed when such enterprise has debts which exceed its ability to settle [such debts] or the creditor has sent debt repayment notices to the debtor enterprise at least three times, where the interval between each notice is not less than twenty days and the debtor enterprise has signed to acknowledge receipt but has not settled its debts. In the event that an enterprise finds that it has difficulties and foresees that it will not be able to settle its debts, it may request the court to adjudicate [and] declare the enterprise bankrupt (art. 5 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises).</p>		
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5.2. MANAGEMENT OF DEBTOR'S ASSETS

5.2.1. Does the insolvency framework explicitly provide for the continuation of existing contracts supplying essential goods and services to the debtor (goods and services necessary for the survival of the business)?

Last Year		This year	
Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
No	No specific provisions in this respect	-Click to Select-	

5.2.2. Does the insolvency framework explicitly provide for the rejection by the debtor (or by insolvency representative or by court on debtor's behalf) of overly burdensome contracts (the cost of performance is greater than the benefit to be received), where both parties have not fully performed their obligations?

Last Year		This year	
Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
No	No specific provisions in this respect. Notwithstanding, the liquidation committee has the right and duty to nullify illegal contracts entered into by the enterprise (art. 39, para. 3 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises).	-Click to Select-	

5.2.3. Does the insolvency framework explicitly provide for the avoidance (invalidation) of the following transactions concluded before the filing for insolvency/commencement of insolvency proceedings?

	Last Year	This year

	Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
(a) Preferential transactions, which resulted in a creditor obtaining more than its pro rata share of the debtor's assets and which occurred when the debtor was insolvent or resulted in the debtor becoming insolvent	Yes	In order to collect the assets of the enterprise to pay its debts effectively, the liquidation committee has the right and duty to inspect, [and] nullify contracts and other documents which the enterprise has illegally entered into prior to a court order to supervise the assets of the debtor enterprise[,] such as: 1. Discounted sale of assets; 2. Giving security for old debts; 3. Signing of contracts or transfer of assets to relatives, [and] friends or giving assets of the enterprise to others to use (art. 40 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises).	-Click to Select-	
(b) Undervalued transactions, which were made as a gift or in exchange for less than equivalent value and which occurred when the debtor was insolvent or resulted in the debtor becoming insolvent	Yes	In order to collect the assets of the enterprise to pay its debts effectively, the liquidation committee has the right and duty to inspect, [and] nullify contracts and other documents which the enterprise has illegally entered into prior to a court order to supervise the assets of the debtor enterprise[,] such as: 1. Discounted sale of assets; 2. Giving security for old debts; 3. Signing of contracts or transfer of assets to relatives, [and] friends or giving assets of the enterprise to others to use (art. 40 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises).	-Click to Select-	

5.2.4. Does the insolvency framework explicitly provide for the possibility of the debtor obtaining credit after commencement of insolvency proceedings (post-commencement credit) to finance its on-going needs during the proceedings? *The term post-commencement credit does not include new loans offered as part of a reorganization plan, but includes loans issued after commencement of insolvency proceedings and before approval of a reorganization plan.*

Last Year		This year	
Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
No	There are no specific provisions in this respect.	-Click to Select-	

5.2.5. Does the insolvency framework assign priority to post-commencement credit?

Last Year		This year	
Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
N/A	There is no specific provision in this regard.	-Click to Select-	

5.3. REORGANIZATION PROCEEDINGS

5.3.1. Which creditors vote on the proposed reorganization plan?

Last Year		This year	
Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
(a) All creditors	The creditor's meeting has the right and duty to consider the enterprise rehabilitation plan and the organization of business operations (art. 21 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises). The creditor's meeting shall decide [and] propose to the court to consider the rehabilitation of the enterprise (art. 24 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises). The resolution of a creditor's meeting shall be effective when there has been a vote of creditors representing at least 2/3 of the total debt (art. 25 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises).	-Click to Select-	

5.3.2. Does the insolvency framework require that the following provisions must be followed in order for the reorganization plan to be approved?

	Last Year		This year	
	Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
(a) Creditors entitled to vote on the reorganization plan are divided into classes according to their respective rights	No	Creditors do not vote in classes.	-Click to Select-	
(b) Each class of creditors votes separately	No	Creditors do not vote in classes.	-Click to Select-	
(c) Creditors of the same class receive the same treatment under the reorganization plan	No	Creditors do not vote in classes.	-Click to Select-	

5.3.3. Does the insolvency framework require that a reorganization plan must specify that the anticipated return to dissenting creditors will be at least equal to the return that they would obtain in a liquidation?

Last Year		This year	
Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
No	There are no specific provisions in this respect.	-Click to Select-	

5.4. CREDITOR PARTICIPATION

5.4.1. Does the insolvency framework explicitly require that creditors (through either a decision of the creditors' meeting or a decision of the creditors' committee) appoint the insolvency representative or approve/ratify/reject the appointment of the insolvency representative?

Last Year		This year	
Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
No	No insolvency representative is involved. Notwithstanding, the court decides on the establishment of a liquidation committee, which comprises: 1. Judgment enforcement officer as the head [of the committee]; 2. Representative of a finance authority; 3. Representative of a provincial or municipal bank; 4. Creditor's representative; 5. Representative of provincial or municipal trade union; 6. Representative of the workers of the debtor enterprise; 7. Representative of the debtor enterprise (art. 38 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises).	-Click to Select-	

5.4.2. Does the insolvency framework explicitly require that creditors (through either a decision of the creditors' meeting or a decision of the creditors' committee) approve the sale of substantial assets of the debtor, if such sale is made in the course of the insolvency proceedings?

Last Year		This year	
Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
No	There is no specific provision in this regard. Notwithstanding, the liquidation committee has the right and duty to auction the assets of the enterprise (art. 39, para. 5 of the Law on Bankruptcy of Enterprises).	-Click to Select-	

5.4.3. Does the insolvency framework explicitly provide that an individual creditor has the right to request at any time information from the insolvency representative on the debtor's business and financial affairs?

Last Year		This year	
Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
No	There is no specific provision in this regard.	-Click to Select-	

5.4.4. Does the insolvency framework explicitly provide that an individual creditor has the right to object to the decision accepting or rejecting its own claims AND claims of other creditors?

Last Year		This year	
Response	Comment/Legal Basis	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
No	There is no specific provision in this respect.	-Click to Select-	

6. ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

This section focuses on training and education of judges, insolvency representatives, insolvency practitioners and the community in general in your jurisdiction. Where appropriate, please provide references to specific legal provisions. If the legal framework has no provisions explicitly addressing the questions below, please indicate so in your answers. If a question refers to practical application of laws and regulations, please provide an answer based on your experience.

A. EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR INSOLVENCY JUDGES

6.1. What are the legal requirements to be appointed as a Judge with jurisdiction over insolvency proceedings?

Please select all applicable options

- (a) The same requirements to be appointed as a judge with no specialized jurisdiction.
Please specify what are the requirements:
- (b) A minimum number of years of practical experience is required by law.
Please specify how many years of experience are required:
- (c) Law degree.
- (d) Specialization/postgraduate degree.
- (e) A qualification exam to be an insolvency judge.
- (f) The legal framework is silent on this issue.
- (g) Other, please specify below.

Please provide details and the legal basis for the answers above

6.2. When changes to the insolvency legal framework are introduced (i.e. new insolvency law, new insolvency procedure, new companies act regulating insolvency) how are they conveyed to the judges and court staff?

Please select all applicable options

- (a) Dissemination campaign (e.g. social media, billboards, etc.).
- (b) Training/workshops.
- (c) Through public broadcast (e.g. TV, radio, etc.).
- (d) None of the above.
- (e) Other, please specify below.

Please provide details

6.3. Are judges with jurisdiction over insolvency cases provided with specialized training when a new insolvency law or regulation is implemented?

Response	Please provide details and the legal basis if applicable
-Click to Select-	

If the answer to the question above is "Yes", please answer the following question:	Comment
6.3.1. What are the topics usually covered in specialized training offered to judges with jurisdiction over insolvency cases?	

6.4. Do newly appointed judges, with jurisdiction over insolvency cases, receive specialized training on the core areas of insolvency law before or right after their appointment?

Response	Please provide details and the legal basis if applicable
-Click to Select-	

If the answer to the question above is "Yes", please answer the following questions:	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
6.4.1. Specify how frequent these trainings are:	-Click to Select-	
6.4.2. Is the specialized training of newly appointed judges on the core areas of insolvency law mandatory by the legal framework, the procedural rules or the regulations of the supreme court?	-Click to Select-	
6.4.3. Which body is responsible for the design, content and delivery of judicial training?	-Click to Select-	

6.5. Do existing judges, with jurisdiction over insolvency cases, receive specialized training on novel issues related to insolvency law (i.e. new trends in the interpretation/application of the insolvency law) on a regular basis?

Response	Please provide details and the legal basis if applicable
-Click to Select-	

If the answer to the question above is "Yes", please answer the following questions:	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
6.5.1. Specify how frequent these trainings are:	-Click to Select-	
6.5.2. Is the specialized training of existing judges on novel issues related to insolvency law mandatory by the legal framework, the procedural rules or the regulations of the supreme court?	-Click to Select-	
6.5.3. Which body is responsible for the design, content and delivery of judicial training?	-Click to Select-	

6.6. Is there a training manual available for judges with jurisdiction over insolvency cases?

Response	Please provide details
-Click to Select-	

B. EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR INSOLVENCY REPRESENTATIVES

For the purposes of this section, ***Insolvency representative*** is a person or body authorized in insolvency proceedings to administer, supervise, oversee or monitor a reorganization or a liquidation proceeding of an insolvency estate.

6.7. What are the legal requirements to be appointed as insolvency representative in your jurisdiction?

Please select all applicable options
<input type="checkbox"/> (a) The legal framework is silent on this issue.
<input type="checkbox"/> (b) A minimum number of years of professional experience in the insolvency area is required by law. Please specify how many years of experience are required:
<input type="checkbox"/> (c) Law degree.
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Specialization/postgraduate degree.

(e) Must pass a qualification exam.

(f) Other, please specify below.

Please provide details and the legal basis for the answers above

6.8. Are the appointment requirements for insolvency representatives respected in practice?

Response	Please provide details
-Click to Select-	

6.9. Do appointed insolvency representatives receive specialized training on the core areas of the practice of insolvency before or right after their appointment?

Response	Please provide details and the legal basis if applicable
-Click to Select-	

If yes, please answer the following:	Response	Comment/Legal Basis
6.9.1. Is the specialized training on issues related to insolvency mandatory by the legal framework?	-Click to Select-	
6.9.2. Which body is responsible for the design, content and delivery of the training?	-Click to Select-	

6.10. Is there a specialized training provided to insolvency representatives when a new insolvency law or regulation is implemented?

Response	Please provide details and the legal basis if applicable
-Click to Select-	

If the answer to the question above is "Yes", please answer the following question:	Comment
6.10.1. What are the topics usually covered in the regular specialized training offered to insolvency representatives?	

C. EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR THE PUBLIC

6.11. When changes to the insolvency legal framework are introduced (i.e. new insolvency law, new insolvency procedure, new companies act regulating insolvency) how are they conveyed to the public?

Please select all applicable options
<input type="checkbox"/> (a) Dissemination campaign (e.g. social media, billboards, etc.).
<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Training/workshops.
<input type="checkbox"/> (c) Through public broadcast (e.g. TV, radio, etc.).
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) None of the above.
<input type="checkbox"/> (e) Other, please specify below.
Please provide details

6.12. Is there a public budget allocated for all training on insolvency law to judges or insolvency representatives?

Response	Please provide details and the legal basis if applicable
-Click to Select-	

Thank you very much for completing the Resolving Insolvency questionnaire!

We sincerely appreciate your contribution to the *Doing Business* project.

The results will appear in *Doing Business 2019* report and on our website: www.doingbusiness.org.

Your work will be gratefully acknowledged in both.