Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle http://hdl.handle.net/1887/43357 holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

Author: Gong, X. **Title:** A balanced way for China's inter-regional cross-border insolvency cooperation

Issue Date: 2016-09-27

A Balanced Way for China's Inter-Regional Cross-Border Insolvency Cooperation

A Balanced Way for China's Inter-regional Cross-Border Insolvency Cooperation

PROEFSCHRIFT

ter verkrijging van de graad van Doctor aan de Universiteit Leiden, op gezag van Rector Magnificus prof. mr. C.J.J.M. Stolker, volgens besluit van het College voor Promoties te verdedigen op dinsdag 27 september 2016 klokke 15.00 uur

door

Xinyi Gong 龚新怡 geboren te Shanghai, China in 1983 Promotor: Prof. dr. B. Wessels

Promotiecommissie: Prof. dr. N.M. Blokker

Prof. dr. I.F. Fletcher QC (University College London, UK) Prof. dr. J. Shi (China University of international Business

and Economics, Beijing)

Prof. dr. Y. Li (Erasmus University, Rotterdam)

Prof. dr. R.D. Vriesendorp



Acknowledgement

In this dissertation, parts of my research have been published in separate articles, which are referred to in the footnotes of the text. I also list them below:

- When Hong Kong Becomes SAR, Is the Mainland Ready? Problems of Judgments Recognition in Cross-border Insolvency Matters, in: International Insolvency Review, Wiley-Blackwell, Vol. 20, Issue 1, 2011, pp. 56-73;
- To Recognize or Not to Recognize? Comparative Study of Lehman Brothers Cases in the Mainland China and Taiwan, in: International Corporate Rescue, Chase Cambria, Vol 10, Issue 4, 2013, pp. 240 247;
- A Middle Way Tailoring the Model Law and the Regulation into China's Context, in: Norton Journal of Bankruptcy Law and Practice, October 2014, Vol.23, Issue 5, Article 9, p.691-738 (Westlaw citation: 23 No. 5 JBKRLP-NL Art. 9)
- Can the Day Understand the Night? Brief Introduction into Problems of the Current Insolvency System in China, available at http://www.iiiglobal.org/node/1929

All these aforementioned articles have been accepted for publication through peer review.

Since the comparative research in this dissertation related to China, the relevant legislative documents, cases and articles are originally written in Chinese. Some of them have been officially translated into English but most of them are only available in Chinese. Despite of official translation, those contents that have been translated by the author are marked with the indication "in Chinese".

Please note that the subsequent parts, including Annexes, bibliography and etc. do not constitute the main text of the dissertation.



PREFACE

While completing this dissertation, reforms on insolvency legislations are undergoing in both east and west. In China's inter-regional regime (consisting of the Mainland, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan), in July 2014, the Legislative Council of Hong Kong SAR released a consultation conclusions documents on legislative proposals concerning improvement of corporate insolvency law. The problems of cross-border insolvency, especially involving Mainland-related companies, were brought to the attention of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong SAR and it was suggested to adopt proper measures to address that kind of issues. It is intended to prepare an amendment bill with a view to introduce the proposal into the Legislative Council in 2015. On 15 June 2015, the Judicial Yuan of Taiwan published the draft bankruptcy law (the Debt Clearance Act), a complete revision ever since 1935, in which a new chapter concerning recognition of foreign insolvency proceedings is included and the insolvency proceedings opened in the Mainland, Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR also fall within the ambit of application, which has been forwarded to the legislative procedure. In EU, the EU Insolvency Regulation, twelve years after it came into effect, received the political agreement on its amended text by the Council (Justice and Home Affairs) on 4 December 2014. On 26 June 2015, the EU Regulation (recast) entered into force and shall apply from 26 June 2017.

It is also the very moment when concerns arose on cooperation within one country in the course of integration. In March and April 2014, the debating chamber of the Legislative Yuan in Taiwan was occupied by the protesters against an agreement on opening up services trade between the Mainland and Taiwan. In September and October 2014, roads in the city center of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) were blocked by thousands of protesters due to disagreement with the Central Government on the way of the Chief Executive election. In June 2015, the reform on the way of the Chief Executive election proposed by the government was vetoed by the Legislative Council of HKSAR.

In the midst of uncertainty and reforms, this dissertation aims at pursuit of arrangements with respect to China's inter-regional cross-border insolvency cooperation in a balanced manner. My research questions are defined in Part I ('Introduction') of this study. A balanced way that can be tailored into China's regional cooperation arrangements shall be achieved based on China's regional political, economic and legal cooperation reality, by exploring the current cross-border insolvency systems in individual regions of China, and through the comparative study between China and EU on the main aspects of the regional regime, i.e. the EU Insolvency Regulation, as well as the UNICTRAL Model Law, which serves as the international standards of cross-border insolvency cooperation for more comprehensive reference. Considering that the cross-border insolvency legislations in the four regions are still under development, it is hoped that this dissertation can sketch the mainlines of the most relevant elements of cross-border insolvency cooperation on the regional level in China

and attempt to provide some "road signs" for future study and research on this topic.

I owe a debt of gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. Bob Wessels, for the opportunity to conduct independent research as Ph.d candidate in Leiden University and who, as eternal optimist of cooperation, keeps inspiring me with his professional advices to help me to complete this dissertation. I feel grateful to Leiden University for the kind academic support and host. A special appreciation also goes to China Scholarship Council who financially supports me to do my research in an independent way.

My sincere appreciation to those who rendered their voluntary assistance to the realization of this work, to my former colleagues from Department of Justice of Hong Kong SAR, United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and the Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH), where I used to serve as intern in addition to my research, as well as to the professors from National Taiwan University, where I spent half one year studying the local legal system.

All the information collected in the dissertation was updated till 14 June 2016.

List of Abbreviations

ALI American Law Institute **ARATS** Association for Relations across the **Taiwan Straits** Cap 32 (Winding-up Companies and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance Cap 622 **New Companies Ordinance** CEPA Closer Economic Partnership Agreements **CICIA** China's Inter-regional Cross-border **Insolvency Arrangement** COMI center of main interests CO **Companies Ordinance CPCM** Civil Procedure Code of Macao EBL Enterprise Bankruptcy Law **ECFA** Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement **EC** Regulation EC Regulation insolvency on proceedings [Council Regulation (EC) 1346/2000 EU Regulation (recast) Regulation (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council on proceedings insolvency (recast) 2012/0340 (COD) **GDP** gross development product Guide to Enactment and Interpretation Guide and Interpretation of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency **HCCH** Conference Hague Private on International Law HK **Hong Kong** HK and Macao Act Act Governing Relations with Hong Kong and Macao International Law Institute Ш Model Law **UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-border** Insolvency Mainland Act Act Governing Relations between Peoples of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area Mainland-HK Arrangement Arrangement Reciprocal on Recognition and Enforcement Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters by the Courts of the Mainland and of the Hong Kong Special

Administrative Region Pursuant to Choice of Court Agreements between

Parties Concerned

Mainland-Macao Arrangement Arrangement Between the Mainland

and the Macao Special Administrative Region on the Mutual Recognition and Enforcement of Civil and Commercial

Judgments

P.R.C. People's Republic of China

Regulation * EC Regulation and EU Regulation

(recast)

UNCITRAL United Nations Commission on

International Trade Law

Virgós/Schmit Report on the

Convention on Insolvency Proceedings,

Brussels, 1996

SAR Special Administrative Region
SEF Straits Exchange Foundation
SOE State Owned Enterprise
TBA Taiwan Bankruptcy Act

^{*}The EC Regulation and the EU Regulation (recast) altogether will be referred to as the Regulation in this dissertation in order to utilize the simplified expression to conduct comparison with the UNCITRAL Model Law

Table of Content

Acknowledgement Preface List of Abbreviations

Part I Introduction

- 1.1 Possibility of Cooperation on a Regional Level
- 1.2 Lack of a Regional Cross-border Insolvency Framework
- 1.3 Main Research Questions
- 1.4 Research Methodology

Part II China's Special Political Regime and Current Regional Cross-border Legal Cooperation

Introduction

- Ch.1 Political Integration
- 1.1 The "One Country, Two Systems" Regime
- 1.2 The Legal Foundation: the Basic Law
- **Ch.2** Economic Integration
- 2.1 Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA)
- 2.2 Cross-strait Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA)
- 2.3 Dispute Settlement Mechanisms under the Economic Arrangements
 - 2.3.1 CEPA
 - 2.3.2 ECFA
- Ch.3 The Current Legal Cooperation within the Four Regions
- 3.1 The Mainland and SARs
 - 3.1.1 Bilateral Arrangements
 - 3.1.2 Recognition in Accordance with the Local Rules
 - 3.1.2.1 The Mainland
 - 3.1.2.2 Hong Kong SAR
 - 3.1.2.3 Macao SAR
- 3.2 The Mainland and Taiwan
 - 3.2.1 Bilateral Arrangement
 - 3.2.2 Recognition in Accordance with the Local Rules
 - 3.2.2.1 The Mainland
 - 3.2.2.2 Taiwan
 - 3.2.2.2.1 The Mainland Approach
 - 3.2.2.2.2 Treatment of the SARs

Conclusion

Part III Diverse Cross-border Insolvency Systems among the Four Regions

Introduction

Ch. 1 The Mainland Approach

- 1.1 Brief Introduction into National Bankruptcy Law
 - 1.1.1Corporate Insolvency System of P.R.C. in History
 - 1.1.2 Current Corporate Insolvency System of the Mainland and Its Problems
 - 1.1.2.1 Brief Introduction into Current Corporate Insolvency System
 - 1.1.2.2 Introduction into Current Problems of Insolvency System
 - 1.1.2.2.1 The Competing System: Participation in Distribution
 - 1.1.2.2.2 Involvement of the Government
 - 1.1.2.2.3 Cautious Attitudes of the Courts towards Insolvency

Cases

- 1.2 Current Cross-border Insolvency Law in the Mainland
 - 1.2.1 International Treaties
 - 1.2.2 Principle of Reciprocity
 - 1.2.3 Public Policy
 - 1.2.3.1 Fundamental Principles of Law
 - 1.2.3.2 State Sovereignty and Security
 - 1.2.3.3 Socio-Public Interests
 - 1.2.3.4 Legitimate Rights and Interests of the Creditors
- 1.3 Consequences Arising from Insufficient Rules

Ch. 2 Hong Kong Approach

- 2.1 Brief Introduction into Local Insolvency System
 - 2.1.1 Companies Ordinance and Bankruptcy Ordinance
 - 2.1.2 Revision of Companies Ordinance and Reform of Insolvency Law
- 2.2 Pending Development of Cross-border Insolvency Law
- 2.3 Current Cross-border Insolvency Law in Hong Kong
 - 2.3.1 Jurisdiction
 - 2.3.1.1 Statutory Basis
 - 2.3.1.2 Discretion in Case Law
 - 2.3.2 Means of Recognition
 - 2.3.2.1 Commencement of Winding up Proceeding
 - 2.3.2.2 Civil Action
 - 2.3.2.3 Sanction of Schemes of Arrangement
 - 2.3.3 Cooperation and Communication
 - 2.3.3.1 Protocol
 - 2.3.3.2 Applicability of Video-conference

Ch.3 Macao Cross-border Insolvency System

- 3.1 Brief Introduction into Local Insolvency System
- 3.2 Current Cross-border Insolvency Law in Macao
 - 3.2.1 Exclusive Jurisdiction
 - 3.2.2 Treatment of Priority under the Commercial Code of Macao
- 3.3 Development in Practice
 - 3.3.1 Re Zhu Kuan case
 - 3.3.2 Central Steel Macao Case

Ch.4 Taiwan Cross-border Insolvency System

- 4.1 Brief Introduction into Local Insolvency System
- 4.2 A New Chapter of Cross-border Insolvency under the 2015 Draft
 - 4.2.1 Venue and International Jurisdiction
 - 4.2.2 Recognition: Restrictions and Effects
 - 4.2.3 Applicable Law
 - 4.2.4 Duty of Cooperation
- 4.3 Current Cross-border Insolvency Law in Taiwan
 - 4.3.1 Jurisdiction
 - 4.3.2 Recognition
 - 4.3.2.1 Statutory Limitation on the Effects of Foreign Proceedings
 - 4.3.2.2 Flexible Interpretations in Practice
 - 4.3.2.3 Possible Influences of Parallel Recognition Rules

Conclusion

Part IV Regulation versus. Model Law: a Comparative Review on Key Aspects

Introduction

- Ch.1 General Provisions
- 1.1 Forms
- 1.2 Objectives
 - 1.2.1 General Objectives
 - 1.2.2 Aim of Prevention of Forum Shopping
- 1.3 Scopes
 - 1.3.1 Definitions
 - 1.3.2 Exclusion
- 1.4 Structures
- 1.5 Ways of Interpretation

Ch.2 Jurisdiction

- 2.1 COMI
 - 2.1.1 Origin
 - 2.1.2 Rebuttal of Presumption
 - 2.1.2.1 EU
 - 2.1.2.2 The Model Law
 - 2.1.3 Time to determine COMI
 - 2.1.3.1 EU
 - 2.1.3.2 The Model Law
 - 2.1.4 Development of COMI
 - 2.1.4.1 EU
 - 2.1.4.2 The Model Law
- 2.2 Establishment
 - 2.2.1 Origin
 - 2.2.2 Definition of Establishment
 - 2.2.2.1 Components of the Definition
 - 2.2.2.2 Time to Determine Establishment
 - 2.2.3 Development of Establishment-based Proceedings in EU
 - 2.2.3.1 Territorial Insolvency Proceedings

2.	2.	3.	.2	Secondary	v Inso	lvencv	Proc	eedings

2.2.3.3 Intervention in Secondary Insolvency Proceedings

2.2.3.3.1 Intervention under the EC Regulation

2.2.3.3.2 Intervention under the EU Regulation (recast)

2.2.3.3.2.1 Undertaking

2.2.3.3.2.2 Temporary Stay of the Opening of Secondary

Insolvency Proceedings

2.2.3.3.2.3 Right to Challenge the Opening of Secondary

Insolvency Proceedings

2.2.4 Influences of the Concurrent Proceedings under the Model Law

Ch.3 Recognition and Reliefs

- 3.1 Automatic Recognition and Universal Effects under the Regulation
- 3.2 Recognition and Reliefs under the Model Law
 - 3.2.1 Recognition
 - 3.2.2 Reliefs
 - 3.2.2.1 Automatic Reliefs
 - 3.2.2.2 Discretionary Reliefs
- 3.3 Public Policy
 - 3.3.1 Public Policy in the Context of Cross-border Insolvency
 - 3.3.2 Basic Content of Public Policy
 - 3.3.2.1 Procedural contents
 - 3.3.2.2 Substantive Contents

Ch. 4 Enterprise Groups

- 4.1 A Blank in the Text
- 4.2 Development of Legal Texts
 - 4.2.1 COMI-Based Solution
 - 4.2.2 Cooperation and Communication
 - 4.2.3 Coordination

Ch.5 Cooperation and Communication

- 5.1 General Rules under the Two International Regimes
 - 5.1.1 The Model Law
 - 5.1.2 Development in EU
 - 5.1.2.1 Article 31 of the EC Regulation
 - 5.1.2.2 New Articles under the EU Regulation (recast)
 - 5.1.2.3 EU-wide Interconnection of Insolvency Registers
- 5.2 Best Practices in Soft Law
 - 5.2.1 The Global Principles
 - 5.2.2 EU JudgeCo Principles
- 5.3 Instruments of Cooperation
 - 5.3.1 General Introduction
 - 5.3.2 Cross-border Insolvency Agreements (Protocols)
 - 5.3.2.1 Development of Cross-border Insolvency Agreements under the

Model Law

- 5.3.2.2 Development of Protocols in the EU
- 5.3.3 Joint Hearing
- 5.3.4 Independent Intermediaries

Conclusion

Part V Solutions Tailored into a Chinese Context: A Balanced Way

Introduction

Recommendation 1 -- Guiding Principle

Comments to Recommendation 1

- 1.1 Universalism v. Territorialism
- 1.2 Development in Practice
- 1.3 Universalism in a Coordinated Manner

Recommendation 2 – Overriding Objective

Comments to Recommendation 2

- 2.1 Jurisdiction or Recognition as the Mainline
- 2.2 Sincere Cooperation and Mutual Trust
 - 2.2.1 Function of Sincere Cooperation and Mutual Trust under the Regulation
 - 2.2.2 Sincere Cooperation and Mutual Trust under Construction in China
 - 2.2.2.1 Interpretation of the Basic Law
 - 2.2.2.2 Trust towards the Mainland Courts
 - 2.2.3 Recognition as the Mainline

Recommendation 3: Form and Scope

Comments to Recommendation 3

- 3.1 Form
 - 3.1.1 China in a "Group" Context
 - 3.1.2 Problems of Adopting A Soft Law Instrument
 - 3.1.3 A Regional Cooperation Instrument
 - 3.1.3.1 Legislation Competence at the Regional Level
 - 3.1.3.2 Legal Instrument at the Regional Level
 - 3.1.4 A Comprehensive Inter-regional Arrangement
- 3.2 Scope
 - 3.2.1 Taiwan in a Separate Arrangement
 - 3.2.2 Scope of Application
 - 3.2.2.1 Intra-regional Effects Only
 - 3.2.2.2 Definition of Insolvency Proceedings
 - 3.2.3 Exclusion
 - 3.2.3.1 Personal Insolvency
 - 3.2.3.2 Financial Institutions

Recommendation 4: Recognition and Reliefs

Comments to Recommendation 4

- 4.1 Comity as Foundation for Recognition
- 4.2 Reliefs
 - 4.2.1 Intentional Lack of Uniform Choice of Law Rules
 - 4.2.2 List of Minimum Reliefs

Recommendation 5: Public Policy

Comments to Recommendation 5

Recommendation 6 – Cooperation and Communication (single debtor and enterprise groups)

Comments to Recommendation 6

- 6.1 Legal Basis
- 6.2. Court-to-court Cooperation and Communication in Practice
 - 6.2.1 Service of judicial documents
 - 6.2.2 Taking of Evidence
 - 6.2.3 Recognition and Enforcement of Civil and Commercial Judgments
- 6.3 Courts as Supervisors

Recommendation 7 - Cross-border Insolvency Agreements

Comments to Recommendation 7

- 7.1 Features of Cross-border Insolvency Agreements
- 7.2 Contents of the Agreements
- 7.3 Proper Means of Cooperation and Communication for Enterprise Groups
- 7.4 A Flexible Solution with Options

Recommendation 8 – Functional Dispute Settlement Mechanism Comments to Recommendation 8

- 8.1 Harmonious Interpretation
 - 8.1.1 Reluctance about Unification and Common Awareness
 - 8.1.2 Adjustment and Constructive Interpretation
 - 8.1.3 Lack of Regional Court in China and Its Consequences
- 8.2 A Solution to Jurisdiction Conflicts
 - 8.2.1 A Crucial Jurisdictional Concept Needs Coherent Interpretation
 - 8.2.2 Different Interpretation in China
- 8.3 Dispute Settlement Concerning Cross-border Insolvency Agreements
 - 8.3.1 Possible Solution through Arbitration and Its Problem in China
 - 8.3.2 The Alternative Solution: Joint Hearing
- 8.4 Functional Dispute Settlement Mechanism in China's Regional Context
 - 8.4.1 Legal Basis
 - 8.4.2 A Special Meeting
 - 8.4.2.1 Meeting as the Proper Form
 - 8.4.2.2 Participants
 - 8.4.2.3 Objectives of the Meeting
 - 8.4.3 Costs

Recommendation 9 - Inter-regional Case Register

Comments to Recommendation 9

- 9.1 Reasons for Establishment of an Inter-regional Case Register
- 9.2 Feasibility of an Inter-regional Case Register
- 9.3 Basic Contents of Information

Recommendation 10 – Independent Intermediaries: Separate Arrangement for Cross-strait Insolvency Cooperation (The Mainland and Taiwan)

Comments to Recommendation 10

- 10.1 Private Intermediaries in the Process of Cross-strait Cooperation
- 10.2 Problems with the Right to Access

10.3 Lack of Rules on Cooperation and Communication 10.4 Role of Independent Intermediaries

Conclusion

Summary

Samenvatting

Annex I

Annex II

Annex III

Annex IV

Annex V

Annex VI

Annex VII

minex vii

Bibliography List of Cases

List of Legislation and Legal Documents