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Cross-border cooperation for Courts and Administrators

R. Han C. Jongeneel

Judge in the

District Court of Amsterdam





THOU SHALT COOPERATE





Reasons to cooperate

- –obligations that rest on the Member States EU
- -Outside the EU: most efficient way of liquidation (at least on the long run)







What benefits?

- -preventing costly disputes
- -preventing unnecessary work







Few court-to-court contacts WHY?

- 1. Courts don't want to (?)
- 2. Courts are not used to it (?)
- 3. Courts don't feel the need
- 4. Practical problems







Not every cross-border working company - when in insolvency - will produce cross-border insolvencies.







Wessels, International Insolvency law (nr. 10.586):

The Insolvency Regulation regards every legal person as a single debtor.





Parent-subsidiary schemes: a local subsidiary with its local COMI is dealt with under local law:

this reduces cross-border problems





Preliminary draft for a new Insolvency law

Article 10.5.1 grants the power to the judges and courts to provide information, to communicate or to cooperate with a foreign judge or liquidator.





Preliminary draft

Article 10.5.2 opens up the possibility for the judge to deviate from the Insolvency law, when an efficient international cooperation so requires.

Persons involved should always be heared.





CoCo guidelines

(European Communication an Cooperation Guidelines for Cross-border Insolvency)

16.4. To the maximum extent permissible under national law, courts ... should cooperate







CoCo guidelines

16.3. Courts are advised to consider (...) appointment of the liquidator in main proceedings or a nominated agent of such liquidator as a liquidator or a co-liquidator in secondary proceedings (...)







CoCo guidelines

16.5. Courts should encourage liquidators to report periodically (...) on the way these Guidelines and/or agreed Protocols are applied (...)





Preliminary draft for a new Insolvenacy law

Article 10.5.3 Liquidators are to inform foreign judges or liquidators (unless national rules require to withhold certain information) and they are obliged to cooperate with foreign judges or liquidators as much as reasonably possible.





cooperation of judges is often a matter of coordination







What can judges do?

- -inform about the contents of their law
- -inform about decisions takenand their (possible) legal consequences
- -inform about the schedule





What can judges do?

Intervene when there are complaints about a liquidator (who is under his supervision)





What judges cannot do ...

Cooperation cannot influence the decision the judge takes







Two situations

- 1. a court is to resolve a dispute
- 2. a supervisory judge has to take a decision (not in a dispute between parties)





The use of language

A judge or liquidator who uses his official language cannot be wrong, but he can be impractical.







When a court writes to another court the use of a language that both courts understand is to be preffered.

When there is no language in which all persons who take part in a conversation are enough fluent, translation will be required.