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**SUMMATIVE (FORMAL) ASSESSMENT: MODULE 7E**

**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

This is the **summative (formal) assessment for Module 7E** of this course and must be submitted by all candidates who **selected this module as one of their elective modules**.

**The mark awarded for this assessment will determine your final mark for Module 7E**. In order to pass this module, you need to obtain a mark of 50% or more for this assessment.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION AND SUBMISSION OF ASSESSMENT**

**Please read the following instructions very carefully before submitting / uploading your assessment on the Foundation Certificate web pages.**

1. You must use this document for the answering of the assessment for this module. The answers to each question must be completed using this document with the answers populated under each question.

2. All assessments must be submitted electronically in **Microsoft Word format**, using a standard A4 size page and an 11-point Arial font. This document has been set up with these parameters – **please do not change the document settings in any way**. **DO NOT** submit your assessment in PDF format as it will be returned to you unmarked.

3. No limit has been set for the length of your answers to the questions. However, please be guided by the mark allocation for each question. More often than not, one fact / statement will earn one mark (unless it is obvious from the question that this is not the case).

4. You must save this document using the following format: **[studentID.assessment7E]**. An example would be something along the following lines: 202223-336.assessment7E. **Please also include the filename as a footer to each page of the assessment** (this has been pre-populated for you, merely replace the words “studentID” with the student number allocated to you). Do not include your name or any other identifying words in your file name. **Assessments that do not comply with this instruction will be returned to candidates unmarked**.

5. Before you will be allowed to upload / submit your assessment via the portal on the Foundation Certificate web pages, you will be required to confirm / certify that you are the person who completed the assessment and that the work submitted is your own, original work. Please see the part of the Course Handbook that deals with plagiarism and dishonesty in the submission of assessments. **Please note that copying and pasting from the Guidance Text into your answer is prohibited and constitutes plagiarism. You must write the answers to the questions in your own words**.

6.The final submission date for this assessment is **31 July 2024**. The assessment submission portal will close at **23:00 (11 pm) BST (GMT +1) on 31 July 2024**. No submissions can be made after the portal has closed and no further uploading of documents will be allowed, no matter the circumstances.

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

**QUESTION 1 (multiple-choice questions) [10 marks in total]**

Questions 1.1. – 1.10. are multiple-choice questions designed to assess your ability to think critically about the subject. Please read each question carefully before reading the answer options. Be aware that some questions may seem to have more than one right answer, but you are to look for the one that makes the most sense and is the most correct. When you have a clear idea of the question, find your answer and mark your selection on the answer sheet by highlighting the relevant paragraph **in yellow**. Select only **ONE** answer. Candidates who select more than one answer will receive no mark for that specific question.

**Question 1.1**

One of the **most significant barriers** to the restructuring process in the UAE has been:

1. The failure of the responsible authorities to enact laws which would encourage a business rescue culture.
2. The low rate of business failure in the UAE.
3. The absence of a moratorium on creditor actions after the commencement of a bankruptcy proceeding inhibits the restructuring process.
4. There could be criminal law consequences for business owners arising from the security agreements which a business might have with its creditors.

**Question 1.2**

What is the **principal difference** between the “mainland” UAE Bankruptcy Law and the insolvency laws of the two financial centres (the DIFC and the ADGM)?

1. The insolvency laws of the financial centres govern the insolvency of financial service businesses only, while the Bankruptcy Law governs the insolvency all other businesses.
2. The insolvency laws of the financial centres have no application and cannot be enforced in the UAE “mainland” (that is, outside of the financial centres), while the Bankruptcy Law is the only applicable law governing insolvency in the UAE “mainland”.
3. The Bankruptcy Law drew on the experiences of a number of jurisdictions, while the DIFC and AGDM insolvency laws and regulations are primarily based on the insolvency laws of one other country.
4. The Bankruptcy Law incorporates substantial elements of Islamic law, while the insolvency laws of the financial centres are based on the common law.

**Question 1.3**

Which statement **correctly describes** the relationship between the courts of the DIFC and the courts in mainland UAE?

1. The judgments and orders of the courts of the DIFC are not enforceable outside of the DIFC.
2. The judgments and orders of the courts of the DIFC are enforceable elsewhere in Dubai only through the Dubai courts.

1. The judgments and orders of the courts of the DIFC are enforceable elsewhere in Dubai only after recognition for enforcement by the Joint Judicial Committee.
2. The judgments and orders of the courts of the DIFC are not capable of enforcement outside of Dubai.

**Question 1.4**

As regards security in mainland UAE, a secured creditor’s rights, both in relation to real and personal property security, are not substantially affected by any formal insolvency process; the secured creditor can generally enforce its rights notwithstanding the debtor’s insolvency.

Is this statement True or False?

1. True.
2. False.

**Question 1.5**

Which statement is correct in relation to the operation of security interests for both real and personal property in the DIFC?

1. The law regulating security interests in land and personal property in the DIFC is based on Australian law.
2. A mortgagee of land in the DIFC requires a court order to allow it to repossess land subject to a mortgage.
3. The regulating security interests in land and personal property in the DIFC is based on English common law.
4. There are separate registers in which security interests in both land and personal property in the DIFC can be registered.

**Question 1.6**

Which of the following statements is incorrect in relation to creditor rights following the court’s decision to commence preventive composition under the UAE Bankruptcy Law up until the approval of the scheme?

1. All legal claims and proceedings and any judicial enforcement procedures against the debtor are suspended, unless otherwise decided by the court.
2. The commencement of preventive composition procedures will also suspend any criminal proceedings brought in relation to a dishonoured cheque, including against the signatory of the cheque.
3. Creditors may not bring or pursue claims against persons jointly liable with the debtor or any guarantors of the debtor’s debts.
4. Secured creditors may enforce their securities provided they have obtained court permission to do so.

**Question 1.7**

Which of the following is not a consequence or possible outcome of the commencement of preventive composition?

1. Interest on debts owed by the debtor stops accruing on the date of commencement of preventive composition.

1. The debtor can borrow further money during the period of preventive composition, with the court’s permission.
2. The debtor is not allowed to change its ownership in any way.
3. The court can order the rescission of effective contract to which the debtor is a party.

**Question 1.8**

Which of the following is not a basis for an application to the court for the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings under the UAE Bankruptcy Law?

1. If a secured creditor, having security over all or substantially all of the assets of a debtor, takes steps to enforce its security.
2. If a creditor (or a group of creditors) has given notice to a debtor requiring the debtor to pay a debt of AED 100,000, and the debtor has failed to discharge the debt within 30 business days of that notification.
3. Following the annulment or rescission of preventive composition by the court.
4. If a debtor is in default of its payment obligations for 30 consecutive business days.

**Question 1.9**

Rehabilitation is a DIFC insolvency procedure introduced by the 2019 law, which allows companies unable to pay their debts but able to reach agreement with its shareholders and creditors to agree to a plan referred to as a Rehabilitation Plan to achieve a court sanctioned plan that binds creditors. In regard to the rehabilitation procedure, which of the following statements is incorrect?

1. In order to initiate the rehabilitation process the company is required to make an application to court submitting the rehabilitation plan and nominating the proposed rehabilitation nominee.
2. A moratorium comes into effect for an initial 180 days, preventing creditors from commencing or continuing legal action against the company.
3. The moratorium disapplies contractual provisions that would otherwise enable a contract to be terminated upon insolvency.
4. Any creditor materially prejudiced by the moratorium may apply to court seeking the disapplication of the moratorium in relation to a particular contract.

**Question 1.10**

Which of the following statements is incorrect?

1. The DIFC courts will enforce judgments and arbitration awards from other countries in accordance with the Riyadh Convention (Riyadh Arab Agreement for Judicial Co-operation).
2. A foreign judgment is enforceable in mainland UAE as long as there is reciprocity between the UAE and the foreign state issuing the judgment for which enforcement is sought.
3. The ADGM courts may recognise reciprocity with a foreign jurisdiction in the absence of an applicable treaty if the Chief Justice of the Courts is satisfied that substantial reciprocal treatment will be assured regarding recognition and enforcement in that foreign country of the judgments of the ADGM courts.
4. The DIFC courts will enforce judgments and arbitration awards from other countries, even if the debtor has no presence of any type in the DIFC.

**QUESTION 2 (direct questions) [10 marks in total]**

**Question 2.1 [maximum 2 marks]**

What is the key point of distinction regarding the registration of real property interests, including mortgages, in the different emirates of the UAE? What is the key difference between the sale of mortgaged real property following a debtor default if that real property is in a financial free zone or if the real property is in “mainland” UAE?

[Type your answer here]

**Question 2.2 [maximum 4 marks]**

Preventive composition and restructuring are both insolvency processes that an entity can adopt under the UAE Bankruptcy Law. They share a number of similarities regarding the entry into and conduct of each of the respective processes. While the processes are different, various “actors” assume similar roles in each process. Which actor is responsible for each of the following processes?

1. A decision on any application to commence an insolvency process.

[Type your answer here]

1. A primary determination as to whether a debtor’s proposal should be adopted.

[Type your answer here]

1. Confirmation of the primary determination as to whether a debtor’s proposal should be adopted.

[Type your answer here]

1. To supervise the implementation of the insolvency process by the debtor.

[Type your answer here]

**Question 2.3 [maximum 2 marks]**

Under the UAE Bankruptcy Law, for a debtor, what is the key difference between the circumstances which could give rise to an application to commence preventive composition or an application to commence bankruptcy (whether leading to restructuring or liquidation)?

[Type your answer here]

**Question 2.4 [maximum 2 marks]**

What is the key difference for a creditor regarding the commencement of preventive composition or bankruptcy of a debtor?

[Type your answer here]

**QUESTION 3 (essay-type question) [15 marks in total]**

**Question 3.1 [maximum 5 marks]**

Briefly explain the historical background to the introduction of the Bankruptcy Law. Describe which entities the Bankruptcy Law applies to and how it has been received and applied in the UAE.

[Type your answer here]

**Question 3.2 [maximum 8 marks]**

If a debtor company seeks to enter bankruptcy, describe the ways in which the court is required to be actively engaged in the restructuring in bankruptcy process (assume that a restructuring is possible, that there are no unusual features to the bankruptcy, there are no secured creditors and there has been no criminal conduct by any person involved in the debtor). Your answer should provide references to the legislation.

[Type your answer here]

**Question 3.3 [maximum 2 marks]**

In any insolvency system that involves the forced compromising of individual creditor claims, the requirement for court involvement is to ensure that the rights of all parties, including individual creditors, are being protected. The UAE Bankruptcy Law requires a high degree of court involvement. Briefly describe (100 to 150 words) whether you consider that the level of court involvement in approving a restructuring to be appropriate. Provide reasons for your answer.

[Type your answer here]

**QUESTION 4 (fact-based application-type question) [15 marks in total]**

RZA LLC operates a restaurant chain in various locations in Dubai. It was a thriving and successful business but has been negatively impacted by the increase in global food prices. It has exhausted all available funds and has no cash to pay creditors. RZA LLC owns a restaurant site which is under development, but the development is not expected to be completed for seven months. The site had been purchased by one of RZA LLC’s shareholders and was transferred to RZA LLC on the basis that payment for the site would be made by RZA LLC to the shareholder in full in 2024. In the meantime, the shareholder holds a mortgage over the property for the unpaid purchase price.

[Type your answer here]

Question 4.1 [maximum 5 marks]

The process of preventive composition requires adherence to a number of time-frames. Briefly outline the necessary steps and 10 specific steps that will determine the maximum time taken between making an application (the first step) and the registration of the scheme following final approval (the tenth and final step before its implementation).

Assume that: an expert’s report is required by the court; there are no disputes about whether a creditor is accepted or not; there are no amendments to the proposed scheme by the court; the scheme is accepted by the creditors without the requirement for any adjournment of the creditors’ meeting; the scheme is approved by the court following the meeting; and there are no other extensions.

[Type your answer here]

Question 4.2 [maximum 5 marks]

RZA LLC’s creditors rejected the proposed preventive composition scheme after a process of nearly four months. During that time, creditors, including staff, were not paid. The owners consider that without creditor support, restructuring would be impossible and liquidation is the only option available. With specific reference to the facts described above, describe the process that would be followed as part of any liquidation and, in particular, considering who could be appointed as trustee.

[Type your answer here]

Question 4.3 [maximum 5 marks]

RZA LLC incorporated and registered a fully-owned subsidiary company in the DIFC to operate a restaurant in the DIFC. The subsidiary is called RZA Limited and it is incorporated as a DIFC company. RZA Limited is also unable to pay its debts. What actions can RZA Limited’s creditors take if they wish to see RZA Limited liquidated in the DIFC? In particular, who can take such actions and what steps would have to be taken? If the RZA was to be wound up, who would be responsible for it and what process would be adopted for addressing creditor claims in the winding up?

[Type your answer here]

**\* End of Assessment \***