

BUSINESS REORGANIZATION ACT¹ LEY DE CONCURSOS MERCANTILES	TITLE VIII--ANCILLARY AND OTHER CROSS-BORDER CASES SEC. 801. AMENDMENT TO ADD CHAPTER 15 TO TITLE 11, UNITED STATES CODE. (A) IN GENERAL- Title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 13 the following:	UNCITRAL'S MODEL LAW ON CROSS BORDER INSOLVENCY
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TITLE TWELFTH <i>Cooperation in International Proceedings</i> Chapter I Miscellaneous	CHAPTER 15--ANCILLARY AND OTHER CROSS-BORDER CASES	CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS
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<p>Article 278.</p> <p>The provisions of this Title shall apply in any of the following events:</p> <p>I. In the event that a Foreign Court or a Foreign Representative requests assistance in the Republic of Mexico in connection with a Foreign Proceeding;</p> <p>II. In the event that assistance is requested in a foreign State in connection with a proceeding which is being processed pursuant to this Act;</p> <p>III. In the event that a foreign proceeding and a proceeding in the Republic of Mexico pursuant to this Act are being concurrently processed in connection with the same Merchant; or</p> <p>IV. In the event that the creditors or other interested parties located in a foreign State are interested in requesting the commencement of a proceeding or in participating in a proceeding which is being processed pursuant to this Act.</p>	<p>Sec. 1501. Purpose and scope of application</p> <p>(a) The purpose of this chapter is to incorporate the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency so as to provide effective mechanisms for dealing with cases of cross-border insolvency with the objectives of--</p> <p>(1) cooperation between--</p> <p>(A) courts of the United States, United States trustees, trustees, examiners, debtors, and debtors in possession; and</p> <p>(B) the courts and other competent authorities of foreign countries involved in cross-border insolvency cases;</p> <p>(2) greater legal certainty for trade and investment;</p> <p>(3) fair and efficient administration of cross-border insolvencies that protects the interests of all creditors, and other interested entities, including the debtor;</p> <p>(4) protection and maximization of the value of the debtor's assets; and</p> <p>(5) facilitation of the rescue of financially</p>	<p>Article 1. Scope of application</p> <p>1. This Law applies where:</p> <p>(a) Assistance is sought in this State by a foreign court or a foreign representative in connection with a foreign proceeding; or</p> <p>(b) Assistance is sought in a foreign State in connection with a proceeding under <i>[identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency]</i>; or</p> <p>(c) A foreign proceeding and a proceeding under <i>[identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency]</i> in respect of the same debtor are taking place concurrently; or</p> <p>(d) Creditors or other interested persons in a foreign State have an interest in requesting the commencement of, or participating in, a proceeding under <i>[identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency]</i>.</p> <p>2. This Law does not apply to a proceeding concerning <i>[designate any types of entities, 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]</i>.</p>
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¹ Non official translation.

	<p>troubled businesses, thereby protecting investment and preserving employment.</p> <p>\(b) This chapter applies where--</p> <p>\(1) assistance is sought in the United States by a foreign court or a foreign representative in connection with a foreign proceeding;</p> <p>\(2) assistance is sought in a foreign country in connection with a case under this title;</p> <p>\(3) a foreign proceeding and a case under this title with respect to the same debtor are pending concurrently; or</p> <p>\(4) creditors or other interested persons in a foreign country have an interest in requesting the commencement of, or participating in, a case or proceeding under this title.</p> <p>\(c) This chapter does not apply to--</p> <p>\(1) a proceeding concerning an entity, other than a foreign insurance company, identified by exclusion in section 109(b);</p> <p>\(2) an individual, or to an individual and such individual's spouse, who have debts within the limits specified in section 109(e) and who are citizens of the United States or aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States; or</p> <p>\(3) an entity subject to a proceeding under the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, a stockbroker subject to subchapter III of chapter 7 of this title, or a commodity broker subject to subchapter IV of chapter 7 of this title.</p> <p>\(d) The court may not grant relief under this chapter with respect to any deposit, escrow, trust fund, or other security required or permitted under any applicable State insurance law or regulation for the benefit of claim holders in the United States.</p>	
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Article 279. For the purposes of this title:	. 1502. Definitions `For the purposes of this chapter, the term--	<i>Article 2. Definitions</i> For the purposes of this Law:
	`(1) `debtor' means an entity that is the subject of a foreign proceeding; `(2) `establishment' means any place of operations where the debtor carries out a nontransitory economic activity; `(3) `foreign court' means a judicial or other authority competent to control or supervise a foreign proceeding;	
I. Foreign Proceeding shall mean the collective proceeding, whether judicial or administrative, including any provisional proceeding, being processed in a foreign State pursuant to a law on the Merchant's business reorganization, bankruptcy or insolvency, pursuant to which the Merchant's properties and businesses are subject to the control or supervision of the Foreign Court, for the purposes of their reorganization or liquidation;		a) "Foreign proceeding" means a collective judicial or administrative proceeding in a foreign State, including an interim proceeding, pursuant to a law relating to insolvency in which proceeding the assets and affairs of the debtor are subject to control or supervision by a foreign court, for the purpose of reorganization or liquidation;
II. Principal Foreign Proceeding shall mean the Foreign Proceeding pursued in the State where the Merchant has its principal place of business.	`(4) `foreign main proceeding' means a foreign proceeding pending in the country where the debtor has the center of its main interests;	(b) "Foreign main proceeding" means a foreign proceeding taking place in the State where the debtor has the centre of its main interests;
III. Non-Principal Foreign Proceeding shall mean a foreign proceeding being pursued in a State where the Merchant has one of the establishments described in Section VI of this Article;	`(5) `foreign non main proceeding' means a foreign proceeding, other than a foreign main proceeding, pending in a country where the debtor has an establishment;	(c) "Foreign non-main proceeding" means a foreign proceeding, other than a foreign main proceeding, taking place in a State where the debtor has an establishment within the meaning of subparagraph (f) of this article;
	`(6) `trustee' includes a trustee, a debtor in possession in a case under any chapter of this title, or a debtor under chapter 9 of this title;	
	`(7) `recognition' means the entry of an order granting recognition of a foreign main proceeding or foreign non main proceeding under this chapter; and	
	`(8) `within the territorial jurisdiction of the	

	<p>United States', when used with reference to property of a debtor, refers to tangible property located within the territory of the United States and intangible property deemed under applicable non bankruptcy law to be located within that territory, including any property subject to attachment or garnishment that may properly be seized or garnished by an action in a Federal or State court in the United States.</p>	
<p>IV. Foreign Representative shall mean such person or agency, even one appointed provisionally, that has been authorized in a Foreign Proceeding to handle the reorganization or liquidation of the Merchant's properties or businesses or to act as representative of the Foreign Proceeding;</p>		<p>(d) "Foreign representative" means a person or body, including one appointed on an interim basis, authorized in a foreign proceeding to administer the reorganization or the liquidation of the debtor's assets or affairs or to act as a representative of the foreign proceeding;</p>
<p>V. Foreign Court shall mean the judicial or other authority which may be competent for the purposes of the control or monitoring of a Foreign Proceeding; and</p>		<p>(e) "Foreign court" means a judicial or other authority competent to control or supervise a foreign proceeding;</p>
<p>VI. Establishment shall mean any place of operations in which the Merchant carries out an economic activity in a non-transitory manner, with human means and goods or services.</p>		<p>(f) "Establishment" means any place of operations where the debtor carries out a non-transitory economic activity with human means and goods or services.</p>

Article 280.-	Sec. 1503. International obligations of the United States	Article 3. International obligations of this State
<p>The provisions of this Title shall apply if no other means is available in the international treaties to which Mexico may be a party, unless there is no international reciprocity.</p>	<p>To the extent that this chapter conflicts with an obligation of the United States arising out of any treaty or other form of agreement to which it is a party with one or more other countries, the requirements of the treaty or agreement prevail.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Article 281.-		Article 4. [Competent court or authority]¹
<p>The duties to which this Title refers regarding the recognition of Foreign Proceedings and regarding cooperation with Foreign Courts</p>		<p>The functions referred to in this Law relating to recognition of foreign proceedings and cooperation with foreign courts shall be</p>

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will be exercised pursuant to the provisions of this Act by the judge, the Institute or the Institute-appointed person.		performed by <i>[specify the court, courts, authority or authorities competent to perform those functions in the enacting State]</i> .
	Sec. 1504. Commencement of ancillary case `A case under this chapter is commenced by the filing of a petition for recognition of a foreign proceeding under section 1515.	
<p>Article 282.-</p> <p>The inspector, the conciliator or the receiver shall be empowered to act in a foreign State, to the extent permitted by the applicable foreign law, on behalf of a business reorganization which has been initiated in the Republic of Mexico pursuant to this Act.</p>	<p>Sec. 1505. Authorization to act in a foreign country</p> <p>`A trustee or another entity (including an examiner) may be authorized by the court to act in a foreign country on behalf of an estate created under section 541. An entity authorized to act under this section may act in any way permitted by the applicable foreign law.</p>	<p>Article 5. Authorization of [insert the title of the person or body administering reorganization or liquidation under the law of the enacting State] to act in a foreign State</p> <p>A <i>[insert the title of the person or body administering a reorganization or liquidation under the law of the enacting State]</i> is authorized to act in a foreign State on behalf of a proceeding under <i>[identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency]</i>, as permitted by the applicable foreign law.</p>
<p>Article 283.-</p> <p>Nothing provided in this Title may be construed as being contrary to the provisions of Titles I-XI and XIII of this Act, or otherwise contrary to the fundamental principles of law in effect in the Republic of Mexico. Therefore, the judge, the Institute, the inspector, the conciliator or the receiver, shall refuse to take any step that may be contrary to the provisions of such Titles or which might breach said principles.</p>	<p>Sec. 1506. Public policy exception</p> <p>`Nothing in this chapter prevents the court from refusing to take an action governed by this chapter if the action would be manifestly contrary to the public policy of the United States.</p>	<p>Article 6. Public policy exception</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Article 284.-</p> <p>Nothing provided in this Title will limit the authority of the judge, the Institute, the inspector, the conciliator or the receiver to provide additional assistance to the Foreign Representative, pursuant to other laws in effect in Mexico.</p>	<p>Sec. 1507. Additional assistance</p> <p>`(a) Subject to the specific limitations stated elsewhere in this chapter the court, if recognition is granted, may provide additional assistance to a foreign representative under this title or under other laws of the United States.</p> <p>`(b) In determining whether to provide</p>	<p>Article 7. Additional assistance under other laws</p> <p>Nothing in this Law limits the power of a court or a <i>[insert the title of the person or body administering a reorganization or liquidation under the law of the enacting State]</i> to provide additional assistance to a foreign representative under other laws of this State.</p>

	<p>additional assistance under this title or under other laws of the United States, the court shall consider whether such additional assistance, consistent with the principles of comity, will reasonably assure--</p> <p>\(1) just treatment of all holders of claims against or interests in the debtor's property;</p> <p>\(2) protection of claim holders in the United States against prejudice and inconvenience in the processing of claims in such foreign proceeding;</p> <p>\(3) prevention of preferential or fraudulent dispositions of property of the debtor;</p> <p>\(4) distribution of proceeds of the debtor's property substantially in accordance with the order prescribed by this title; and</p> <p>\(5) if appropriate, the provision of an opportunity for a fresh start for the individual that such foreign proceeding concerns.</p>	
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<p>Article 285.- In interpreting the provisions of this Title, its international origin and the need to promote the uniformity of application and good faith observance, must be taken into account.</p>	<p>Sec. 1508. Interpretation \In interpreting this chapter, the court shall consider its international origin, and the need to promote an application of this chapter that is consistent with the application of similar statutes adopted by foreign jurisdictions.</p>	<p>Article 8. 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.</p>
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<p>Chapter II Foreign Representatives' and Creditors' Access to Mexican Courts</p>	<p>SUBCHAPTER II— ACCESS OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES AND CREDITORS TO THE COURT</p>	<p>CHAPTER II. Access Of Foreign Representatives And Creditors To Courts In This State</p>
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<p>Article 286.- Subject to the provisions of this Act, any Foreign Representative shall be authorized to directly resort to the judge in the proceedings regulated by this Act.</p>	<p>Sec. 1509. Right of direct access \(a) A foreign representative may commence a case under section 1504 by filing directly with the court a petition for recognition of a foreign proceeding under section 1515. \(b) If the court grants recognition under</p>	<p>Article 9. Right of direct access A foreign representative is entitled to apply directly to a court in this State.</p>
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	<p>section 1517, and subject to any limitations that the court may impose consistent with the policy of this chapter--</p> <p>\(1) the foreign representative has the capacity to sue and be sued in a court in the United States;</p> <p>\(2) the foreign representative may apply directly to a court in the United States for appropriate relief in that court; and</p> <p>\(3) a court in the United States shall grant comity or cooperation to the foreign representative.</p> <p>\(c) A request for comity or cooperation by a foreign representative in a court in the United States other than the court which granted recognition shall be accompanied by a certified copy of an order granting recognition under section 1517.</p> <p>\(d) If the court denies recognition under this chapter, the court may issue any appropriate order necessary to prevent the foreign representative from obtaining comity or cooperation from courts in the United States.</p> <p>\(e) Whether or not the court grants recognition, and subject to sections 306 and 1510, a foreign representative is subject to applicable non bankruptcy law.</p> <p>\(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the failure of a foreign representative to commence a case or to obtain recognition under this chapter does not affect any right the foreign representative may have to sue in a court in the United States to collect or recover a claim which is the property of the debtor.</p>	
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<p>Article 287.- The fact that a Foreign Representative files an application with a court in the Republic of</p>	<p>Sec. 1510. Limited jurisdiction \The sole fact that a foreign representative files a petition under section 1515 does not</p>	<p>Article 10. Limited jurisdiction The sole fact that an application pursuant to this Law is made to a court in this State by a</p>
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<p>Mexico, pursuant to the provisions of this Title, does not imply submission of such Foreign Representative or of the Merchant's properties and businesses overseas, to the jurisdiction of the Mexican courts for purposes other than the purposes of the application.</p>	<p>subject the foreign representative to the jurisdiction of any court in the United States for any other purpose.</p>	<p>foreign representative does not subject the foreign representative or the foreign assets and affairs of the debtor to the jurisdiction of the courts of this State for any purpose other than the application.</p>
<p>Article 288.- Any Foreign Representative shall be empowered to request the commencement of a business reorganization pursuant to this Act, if the conditions for the commencement of such proceeding are otherwise complied with.</p>	<p>Sec. 1511. Commencement of case under section 301 or 303 `(a) Upon recognition, a foreign representative may commence-- `(1) an involuntary case under section 303; or `(2) a voluntary case under section 301 or 302, if the foreign proceeding is a foreign main proceeding. `(b) The petition commencing a case under subsection (a) must be accompanied by a certified copy of an order granting recognition. The court where the petition for recognition has been filed must be advised of the foreign representative's intent to commence a case under subsection (a) prior to such commencement.</p>	<p><i>Article 11. Application by a foreign representative to commence a proceeding under [identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency]</i> A foreign representative is entitled to apply to commence a proceeding under [identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency] if the conditions for commencing such a proceeding are otherwise met.</p>
<p>Article 289.- Beginning with the recognition of a Foreign Proceeding, the Foreign Representative shall be entitled to participate in any business reorganization that may have been commenced pursuant to this Act.</p>	<p>Sec. 1512. Participation of a foreign representative in a case under this title `Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding, the foreign representative in the recognized proceeding is entitled to participate as a party in interest in a case regarding the debtor under this title.</p>	<p><i>Article 12. Participation of a foreign representative in a proceeding under [identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency]</i> Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding, the foreign representative is entitled to participate in a proceeding regarding the debtor under [identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency].</p>
<p>Article 290.- Except for the provisions of the second paragraph, the Foreign Creditors shall have the same rights as Mexican creditors as concerns the</p>	<p>Sec. 1513. Access of foreign creditors to a case under this title `(a) Foreign creditors have the same rights regarding the commencement of, and participation in, a case under this title as</p>	<p><i>Article 13. Access of foreign creditors to a proceeding under [identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency]</i> 1. Subject to paragraph 2 of this article, foreign creditors have the same rights regarding</p>

<p>commencement of a proceeding in this State and the participation in it pursuant to this Act.</p> <p>The provisions of the first paragraph of this Article will not affect the order of preference of the credits in a business reorganization declared pursuant to this Act, except that the credits of foreign creditors will not be ranked below the regular creditors.</p>	<p>domestic creditors.</p> <p>“(b)(1) Subsection (a) does not change or codify present law as to the priority of claims under section 507 or 726, except that the claim of a foreign creditor under those sections shall not be given a lower priority than that of general unsecured claims without priority solely because the holder of such claim is a foreign creditor.</p> <p>“(2)(A) Subsection (a) and paragraph (1) do not change or codify present law as to the allowability of foreign revenue claims or other foreign public law claims in a proceeding under this title.</p> <p>“(B) Allowance and priority as to a foreign tax claim or other foreign public law claim shall be governed by any applicable tax treaty of the United States, under the conditions and circumstances specified therein.</p>	<p>the commencement of, and participation in, a proceeding under <i>[identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency]</i> as creditors in this State.</p> <p>2. Paragraph 1 of this article does not affect the ranking of claims in a proceeding under <i>[identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency]</i>, except that the claims of foreign creditors shall not be ranked lower than <i>[identify the class of general non-preference claims, while providing that a foreign claim is to be ranked lower than the general non-preference claims if an equivalent local claim (e.g. claim for a penalty or deferred-payment claim) has a rank lower than the general non-preference claims]</i>.²</p>
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<p>Article 291.- Notificación a acreedores mexicanos y extranjeros.</p> <p>Whenever pursuant to this Act some proceeding must be served on the creditors residing in the Republic of Mexico, the foreign creditors whose addresses are known and who are not domiciled inside the Mexican territory, must also be notified. The judge must order that the pertinent legal steps be taken in order to notify all creditors, even those whose addresses are not known.</p> <p>Such notice must be served on each foreign creditor separately, unless the judge believes that some other form of notification may be more adequate in the circumstances. No letters rogatory or any similar formality shall be necessary.</p> <p>If foreign creditors must be notified of the</p>	<p>“Sec. 1514. Notification to foreign creditors concerning a case under this title</p> <p>“(a) Whenever in a case under this title notice is to be given to creditors generally or to any class or category of creditors, such notice shall also be given to the known creditors generally, or to creditors in the notified class or category, that do not have addresses in the United States. The court may order that appropriate steps be taken with a view to notifying any creditor whose address is not yet known.</p> <p>“(b) Such notification to creditors with foreign addresses described in subsection (a) shall be given individually, unless the court considers that, under the circumstances, some other form of notification would be more appropriate. No letter or other formality is required.</p> <p>“(c) When a notification of commencement of a</p>	<p>Article 14. Notification to foreign creditors of a proceeding under [identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency]</p> <p>1. Whenever under <i>[identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency]</i> notification is to be given to creditors in this State, such notification shall also be given to the known creditors that do not have addresses in this State. The court may order that appropriate steps be taken with a view to notifying any creditor whose address is not yet known.</p> <p>2. Such notification shall be made to the foreign creditors individually, unless the court considers that, under the circumstances, some other form of notification would be more appropriate. No letters rogatory or other, similar formality is required.</p> <p>3. When a notification of commencement of</p>
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commencement of a proceeding, the notification in addition must:	case is to be given to foreign creditors, such notification shall--	a proceeding is to be given to foreign creditors, the notification shall:
I. Set a forty five-calendar-day term to file the credits and indicate the place where such filing must be made;	\(1) indicate the time period for filing proofs of claim and specify the place for filing such proofs of claim;	(a) Indicate a reasonable time period for filing claims and specify the place for their filing;
II. State whether the creditors with secured credits must file such credits; and	\(2) indicate whether secured creditors need to file proofs of claim; and	(b) Indicate whether secured creditors need to file their secured claims; and
III. Include such other information as may be necessary for the notification pursuant to the Mexican laws and the judge's resolutions.	\(3) contain any other information required to be included in such notification to creditors under this title and the orders of the court.	(c) Contain any other information required to be included in such a notification to creditors pursuant to the law of this State and the orders of the court.
	\(d) Any rule of procedure or order of the court as to notice or the filing of a proof of claim shall provide such additional time to creditors with foreign addresses as is reasonable under the circumstances.	

Chapter III Recognition of a Foreign Proceeding and Remedies that can be Granted	SUBCHAPTER III--RECOGNITION OF A FOREIGN PROCEEDING AND RELIEF	CHAPTER III. Recognition Of Foreign Proceeding And Relief.
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Article 292.- The Foreign Representative may request the judge to recognize the Foreign Proceeding in which he was appointed as such.	Sec. 1515. Application for recognition \(a) A foreign representative applies to the court for recognition of a foreign proceeding in which the foreign representative has been appointed by filing a petition for recognition.	<i>Article 15. Application for recognition of a foreign proceeding</i> 1. A foreign representative may apply to the court for recognition of the foreign proceeding in which the foreign representative has been appointed.
All recognition applications must be filed together with:	\(b) A petition for recognition shall be accompanied by--	2. An application for recognition shall be accompanied by:
I. A copy certified by the foreign court of the resolution which declared commenced the Foreign Proceeding and whereby the Foreign Representative was appointed;	\(1) a certified copy of the decision commencing such foreign proceeding and appointing the foreign representative;	(a) A certified copy of the decision commencing the foreign proceeding and appointing the foreign representative; or
II. A certificate issued by the Foreign Court that establishes the existence of the Foreign Proceeding and the appointment of the Foreign	\(2) a certificate from the foreign court affirming the existence of such foreign proceeding and of the appointment of the	(b) A certificate from the foreign court affirming the existence of the foreign proceeding and of the appointment of the

<p>Representative; or</p> <p>III. In the absence of any evidence pursuant to Sections I and II, together with any other evidence admissible by the judge of the existence of the Foreign Proceeding and the appointment of the Foreign Representative.</p> <p>All recognition applications must be filed together with an affidavit that duly indicates the data of all Foreign Proceedings commenced in connection with the Merchant, or of which the Foreign Representative may be aware.</p> <p>The judge must demand that any documents filed in a language other than the Spanish language in support of a recognition application be accompanied with its translation into Spanish.</p> <p>Likewise, the Merchant's address at which he must be summoned with the application must be stated. The proceeding will be processed as an ancillary proceeding between the Foreign Representative and the Merchant, with the participation, as proper, of the inspector, the conciliator or the receiver.</p>	<p>foreign representative; or</p> <p>(3) in the absence of evidence referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), any other evidence acceptable to the court of the existence of such foreign proceeding and of the appointment of the foreign representative.</p> <p>(c) A petition for recognition shall also be accompanied by a statement identifying all foreign proceedings with respect to the debtor that are known to the foreign representative.</p> <p>(d) The documents referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) shall be translated into English. The court may require a translation into English of additional documents.</p>	<p>foreign representative; or</p> <p>(c) In the absence of evidence referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b), any other evidence acceptable to the court of the existence of the foreign proceeding and of the appointment of the foreign representative.</p> <p>3. An application for recognition shall also be accompanied by a statement identifying all foreign proceedings in respect of the debtor that are known to the foreign representative.</p> <p>4. The court may require a translation of documents supplied in support of the application for recognition into an official language of this State.</p>
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<p>Article 293.-</p> <p>Whenever the recognition of a Foreign Proceeding is applied for with respect of a Merchant having an establishment in Mexico, the provisions of Chapter IV of Title First of this Act must be observed, including the provisions regarding the ordering of the preventive remedies.</p> <p>The judgment to which Article 43 of this Act refers will contain, in addition, the declaration that the Foreign Proceeding or Proceedings involved are recognized.</p> <p>The business reorganization will be governed by the provisions of this Act.</p>		
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<p>Article 294.- If the Merchant does not have an establishment in the Republic, the proceeding will be followed between the Foreign Representative and the Merchant. The proceeding will be processed following the provisions set by Title Tenth of this Act in connection with ancillary proceedings. The person applying for the recognition must indicate the Merchant's service of process purposes.</p>		
<p>Article 295. If the resolution or the certificate to which Article 291, Section I, of this Act refers, states that the Foreign Proceeding is a proceeding of those listed in Article 279, Section I, of this Act, and that the Foreign Representative is a person or a body pursuant to Article 279, Section IV, of this Act, the judge shall presume such situations. The judge shall be authorized to presume that any documents submitted to him in support of a recognition application are genuine, whether or not they are legalized. Unless otherwise proven, it shall be presumed that the Merchant's corporate domicile or usual residence, in the case of a natural person, is his main place of business.</p>	<p>Sec. 1516. Presumptions concerning recognition (a) If the decision or certificate referred to in section 1515(b) indicates that the foreign proceeding is a foreign proceeding and that the person or body is a foreign representative, the court is entitled to so presume. (b) The court is entitled to presume that documents submitted in support of the petition for recognition are authentic, whether or not they have been legalized. (c) In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the debtor's registered office, or habitual residence in the case of an individual, is presumed to be the center of the debtor's main interests</p>	<p>Article 16. Presumptions concerning recognition 1. If the decision or certificate referred to in paragraph 2 of article 15 indicates that the foreign proceeding is a proceeding within the meaning of subparagraph (a) of article 2 and that the foreign representative is a person or body within the meaning of subparagraph (d) of article 2, the court is entitled to so presume. 2. 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. 3. In the absence of proof to the contrary, the debtor's registered office, or habitual residence in the case of an individual, is presumed to be the centre of the debtor's main interests.</p>
<p>Article 296. Except for the provisions of Article 281 of this Act, the recognition of a Foreign Proceeding will be granted if: I. The Foreign Proceeding is a proceeding in the terms of Article 279, Section I, of this Act;</p>	<p>Sec. 1517. Order granting recognition (a) Subject to section 1506, after notice and a hearing, an order recognizing a foreign proceeding shall be entered if-- (1) such foreign proceeding for which recognition is sought is a foreign main proceeding or foreign nonmain proceeding within the meaning of section 1502;</p>	<p>Article 17. Decision to recognize a foreign proceeding 1. Subject to article 6, a foreign proceeding shall be recognized if: (a) The foreign proceeding is a proceeding within the meaning of subparagraph (a) of article 2;</p>

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II. The Foreign Representative that applies for the recognition is a person or a body in the terms of Article 279, Section IV;	`2) the foreign representative applying for recognition is a person or body; and	(b) The foreign representative applying for recognition is a person or body within the meaning of subparagraph (d) of article 2;
III. The application meets the requirements of Articles 292, 293 and 294 of this Act, as the case may be, and	`3) the petition meets the requirements of section 1515.	(c) The application meets the requirements of paragraph 2 of article 15; and
IV. The application was filed with the competent court.		(d) The application has been submitted to the court referred to in article 4.
The Foreign Proceeding will be recognized:	`b) Such foreign proceeding shall be recognized--	2. The foreign proceeding shall be recognized:
I. As the Principal Foreign Proceeding if it is being processed in the State where the Merchant has his principal place of business; or	`1) as a foreign main proceeding if it is pending in the country where the debtor has the center of its main interests; or	(a) As a foreign main proceeding if it is taking place in the State where the debtor has the centre of its main interests; or
II. As the Non-Principal Foreign Proceeding, if the Merchant has an establishment in the terms of Article 279, Section VI, of this Act, in the territory of the State of the foreign venue.	`2) as a foreign nonmain proceeding if the debtor has an establishment within the meaning of section 1502 in the foreign country where the proceeding is pending.	(b) As a foreign non-main proceeding if the debtor has an establishment within the meaning of subparagraph (f) of article 2 in the foreign State.
	`c) A petition for recognition of a foreign proceeding shall be decided upon at the earliest possible time. Entry of an order recognizing a foreign proceeding constitutes recognition under this chapter. manner prescribed under section 350.	3. An application for recognition of a foreign proceeding shall be decided upon at the earliest possible time.
	`d) The provisions of this subchapter do not prevent modification or termination of recognition if it is shown that the grounds for granting it were fully or partially lacking or have ceased to exist, but in considering such action the court shall give due weight to possible prejudice to parties that have relied upon the order granting recognition. A case under this chapter may be closed in the	4. The provisions of articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 do not prevent modification or termination of recognition if it is shown that the grounds for granting it were fully or partially lacking or have ceased to exist.
<p>Article 297. Beginning the moment that a Foreign Proceeding recognition application is filed, the Foreign Representative will forthwith advise the judge:</p>	<p>`Sec. 1518. Subsequent information `From the time of filing the petition for recognition of a foreign proceeding, the foreign representative shall file with the court promptly a notice of change of status concerning--</p>	<p>Article 18. Subsequent information From the time of filing the application for recognition of the foreign proceeding, the foreign representative shall inform the court promptly of:</p>

MEXICO'S LEY DE CONCURSOS MERCANTILES	USA CHAPTER 15	UNCITRAL'S MODEL LAW ON CROSS BORDER INSOLVENCY
I. Of any major change in the status of the recognized Foreign Proceeding or in the appointment of the Foreign Representative; and	` (1) any substantial change in the status of such foreign proceeding or the status of the foreign representative's appointment; and	(a) Any substantial change in the status of the recognized foreign proceeding or the status of the foreign representative's appointment; and
II. Of any other Foreign Proceeding which is being pursued in connection with the same Merchant and which the Foreign Representative may be aware.		(b) Any other foreign proceeding regarding the same debtor that becomes known to the foreign representative.
<p>Article 298. From the filing of a recognition application to the moment that said application is resolved, the judge may, upon request of the inspector, the conciliator or the receiver, who shall act on behalf of the Foreign Representative and whenever such measures may be necessary and urgent to protect the Merchant's properties or the interests of the creditors, grant preventive remedies, such as but not limited to the following:</p>	<p>Sec. 1519. Relief that may be granted upon filing petition for recognition ` (a) From the time of filing a petition for recognition until the court rules on the petition, the court may, at the request of the foreign representative, where relief is urgently needed to protect the assets of the debtor or the interests of the creditors, grant relief of a provisional nature, including--</p>	<p>Article 19. Relief that may be granted upon application for recognition of a foreign proceeding 1. From the time of filing an application for recognition until the application is decided upon, the court may, at the request of the foreign representative, where relief is urgently needed to protect the assets of the debtor or the interests of the creditors, grant relief of a provisional nature, including:</p>
I. To suspend any execution action against the Merchant's properties;	` (1) staying execution against the debtor's assets;	(a) Staying execution against the debtor's assets;
II. That the person appointed by the Institute may appoint the administrator or manager of all or a part of the Merchant's properties located in the Mexican territory, in order to protect and preserve the value of any goods which, due to their nature or concomitant circumstances, may be perishable, subject to depreciation or otherwise threatened, and said appointee may be the Foreign Representative; and	` (2) entrusting the administration or realization of all or part of the debtor's assets located in the United States to the foreign representative or another person authorized by the court, including an examiner, in order to protect and preserve the value of assets that, by their nature or because of other circumstances, are perishable, susceptible to devaluation or otherwise in jeopardy; and	(b) Entrusting the administration or realization of all or part of the debtor's assets located in this State to the foreign representative or another person designated by the court, in order to protect and preserve the value of assets that, by their nature or because of other circumstances, are perishable, susceptible to devaluation or otherwise in jeopardy;
III. To apply any of the remedies provided for in Article 300, first paragraph, Sections III, IV and VI, of this Act.	` (3) any relief referred to in paragraph (3), (4), or (7) of section 1521(a).	(c) Any relief mentioned in paragraph 1 (c), (d) and (g) of article 21.
In order to adopt the preventive remedies to which this Article refers, the provisions of this Act	` (b) Unless extended under section 1521(a)(6), the relief granted under this section terminates	2. [Insert provisions (or refer to provisions in force in the enacting State) relating to notice.]

<p>regarding preventive remedies must be observed where proper.</p>	<p>when the petition for recognition is granted. `(c) It is a ground for denial of relief under this section that such relief would interfere with the administration of a foreign main proceeding. `(d) The court may not enjoin a police or regulatory act of a governmental unit, including a criminal action or proceeding, under this section. `(e) The standards, procedures, and limitations applicable to an injunction shall apply to relief under this section. `(f) The exercise of rights not subject to the stay arising under section 362(a) pursuant to paragraph (6), (7), (17), or (27) of section 362(b) or pursuant to section 362(n) shall not be stayed by any order of a court or administrative agency in any proceeding under this chapter.</p>	
<p>Unless extended pursuant to Article 300, first paragraph, Section V, of this Act, the remedies granted pursuant to this Article shall have no effects upon a resolution being issued in connection with the recognition application..</p>		<p>3. Unless extended under paragraph 1 (f) of article 21, the relief granted under this article terminates when the application for recognition is decided upon.</p>
<p>The judge may refuse any remedy provided for in this Article if such remedy may affect the pursuit of a Principal Foreign Proceeding. If the Merchant has an establishment in the Republic of Mexico, it must demand the recognition of the involved Foreign Proceeding in order to request the remedies to which this Article refers.</p>		<p>4. The court may refuse to grant relief under this article if such relief would interfere with the administration of a foreign main proceeding.</p>

<p>Article 299. Beginning the recognition of a Principal Foreign Proceeding: I. Any enforcement action against the Merchant's properties will be suspended; and</p>	<p>Sec. 1520. Effects of recognition of a foreign main proceeding `(a) Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding that is a foreign main proceeding-- `(1) sections 361 and 362 apply with respect to the debtor and the property of the debtor that</p>	<p><i>Article 20. Effects of recognition of a foreign main proceeding</i> 1. Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding that is a foreign main proceeding, (a) Commencement or continuation of individual actions or individual proceedings</p>
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<p>II. The right to transfer or encumber the Merchant's properties and to dispose otherwise of such properties will be suspended.</p>	<p>is within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States; `2) sections 363, 549, and 552 apply to a transfer of an interest of the debtor in property that is within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States to the same extent that the sections would apply to property of an estate; `3) unless the court orders otherwise, the foreign representative may operate the debtor's business and may exercise the rights and powers of a trustee under and to the extent provided by sections 363 and 552; and `4) section 552 applies to property of the debtor that is within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. `b) Subsection (a) does not affect the right to commence an individual action or proceeding in a foreign country to the extent necessary to preserve a claim against the debtor.</p>	<p>concerning the debtor's assets, rights, obligations or liabilities is stayed; (b) Execution against the debtor's assets is stayed; and (c) The right to transfer, encumber or otherwise dispose of any assets of the debtor is suspended. 2. The scope, and the modification or termination, of the stay and suspension referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are subject to <i>[refer to any provisions of law of the enacting State relating to insolvency that apply to exceptions, limitations, modifications or termination in respect of the stay and suspension referred to in paragraph 1 of this article]</i>. 3. Paragraph 1 (a) of this article does not affect the right to commence individual actions or proceedings to the extent necessary to preserve a claim against the debtor.</p>
<p>The scope, modification and extinction of the paralyzing and suspension effects to which the first paragraph of this Article refers shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter I of Title Third of this Act, regarding the suspension of any enforcement proceedings throughout the conciliation period.</p>	<p>`c) Subsection (a) does not affect the right of a foreign representative or an entity to file a petition commencing a case under this title or the right of any party to file claims or take other proper actions in such a case.</p>	<p>4. Paragraph 1 of this article does not affect the right to request the commencement of a proceeding under <i>[identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency]</i> or the right to file claims in such a proceeding.</p>
<p>Article 300. From the recognition of a Foreign Proceeding, if necessary to protect the Merchant's properties or the creditors' interests, the Foreign Representative may urge the inspector, the conciliator or the receiver, to request any proper remedy to the judge, including the following remedies:I. To suspend all enforcement actions against the Merchant's properties, to the extent that they have not been paralyzed pursuant to Article 298, first</p>	<p>`Sec. 1521. Relief that may be granted upon recognition `a) Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding, whether main or nonmain, where necessary to effectuate the purpose of this chapter and to protect the assets of the debtor or the interests of the creditors, the court may, at the request of the foreign representative, grant any appropriate relief, including-- `1) staying the commencement or continuation</p>	<p>Article 21. Relief that may be granted upon recognition of a foreign proceeding 1. Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding, whether main or non-main, where necessary to protect the assets of the debtor or the interests of the creditors, the court may, at the request of the foreign representative, grant any appropriate relief, including: (a) Staying the commencement or continuation of individual actions or</p>

<p>paragraph, Section I, of this Act;</p> <p>I. To suspend all enforcement actions against the Merchant's properties, to the extent that they have not been paralyzed pursuant to Article 298, first paragraph, Section I, of this Act;</p> <p>II. To suspend the exercise of the right to transfer or encumber the Merchant's properties, and to otherwise dispose of such properties, to the extent that said right has not been suspended pursuant to Article 299;</p> <p>III. To provide for the production of evidence or the supply of information regarding the Merchant's properties, businesses, rights, obligations or liabilities;</p> <p>IV. To entrust the Foreign Representative, the inspector, the conciliator or the receiver with the management or sale of all or a part of the Merchant's properties located in the national territory;</p> <p>V. To extend any provisional remedy granted in the terms of Article 298, first paragraph, of this Act; and</p> <p>Upon the recognition of a Foreign Proceeding, the Foreign Representative may urge the inspector, the conciliator or the receiver to entrust to the Foreign Representative or any other person appointed by the Institute, the distribution of all or a part of the Merchant's properties located in the national territory, provided that the judge makes sure that the interests of the creditors domiciled in Mexico are sufficiently protected.</p>	<p>of an individual action or proceeding concerning the debtor's assets, rights, obligations or liabilities to the extent they have not been stayed under section 1520(a);</p> <p>(2) staying execution against the debtor's assets to the extent it has not been stayed under section 1520(a);</p> <p>(3) suspending the right to transfer, encumber or otherwise dispose of any assets of the debtor to the extent this right has not been suspended under section 1520(a);</p> <p>(4) providing for the examination of witnesses, the taking of evidence or the delivery of information concerning the debtor's assets, affairs, rights, obligations or liabilities;</p> <p>(5) entrusting the administration or realization of all or part of the debtor's assets within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States to the foreign representative or another person, including an examiner, authorized by the court;</p> <p>(6) extending relief granted under section 1519(a); and</p> <p>(7) granting any additional relief that may be available to a trustee, except for relief available under sections 522, 544, 545, 547, 548, 550, and 724(a).</p> <p>(b) Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding, whether main or nonmain, the court may, at the request of the foreign representative, entrust the distribution of all or part of the debtor's assets located in the United States to the foreign representative or another person, including an examiner, authorized by the court, provided that the court is satisfied that the interests of creditors in the United States are sufficiently protected.</p>	<p>individual proceedings concerning the debtor's assets, rights, obligations or liabilities, to the extent they have not been stayed under paragraph 1 (a) of article 20;</p> <p>(b) Staying execution against the debtor's assets to the extent it has not been stayed under paragraph 1 (b) of article 20;</p> <p>(c) Suspending the right to transfer, encumber or otherwise dispose of any assets of the debtor to the extent this right has not been suspended under paragraph 1 (c) of article 20;</p> <p>(d) Providing for the examination of witnesses, the taking of evidence or the delivery of information concerning the debtor's assets, affairs, rights, obligations or liabilities;</p> <p>(e) Entrusting the administration or realization of all or part of the debtor's assets located in this State to the foreign representative or another person designated by the court;</p> <p>(f) Extending relief granted under paragraph 1 of article 19;</p> <p>(g) Granting any additional relief that may be available to <i>[insert the title of a person or body administering a reorganization or liquidation under the law of the enacting State]</i> under the laws of this State.</p> <p>2. Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding, whether main or non-main, the court may, at the request of the foreign representative, entrust the distribution of all or part of the debtor's assets located in this State to the foreign representative or another person designated by the court, provided that the court is satisfied that the interests of creditors in this State are adequately protected.</p>
<p>Upon granting the remedies provided for in</p>	<p>(c) In granting relief under this section to a</p>	<p>3. In granting relief under this article to a</p>

<p>this Article to the representative of a Non-Principal Foreign Proceeding, the judge must make sure that the remedies thus granted refer to properties which, pursuant to the laws of Mexico, must be managed within the framework of the Non-Principal Foreign Proceeding or refer to information required under said Non-Principal Foreign Proceeding.</p>	<p>representative of a foreign nonmain proceeding, the court must be satisfied that the relief relates to assets that, under the law of the United States, should be administered in the foreign nonmain proceeding or concerns information required in that proceeding.</p> <p>“(d) The court may not enjoin a police or regulatory act of a governmental unit, including a criminal action or proceeding, under this section.</p> <p>“(e) The standards, procedures, and limitations applicable to an injunction shall apply to relief under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (6) of subsection (a).</p> <p>“(f) The exercise of rights not subject to the stay arising under section 362(a) pursuant to paragraph (6), (7), (17), or (27) of section 362(b) or pursuant to section 362(n) shall not be stayed by any order of a court or administrative agency in any proceeding under this chapter.</p>	<p>representative of a foreign non-main proceeding, the court must be satisfied that the relief relates to assets that, under the law of this State, should be administered in the foreign non-main proceeding or concerns information required in that proceeding.</p>
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<p>Article 301. Upon granting or refusing a remedy pursuant to Article 298 or 300 of this Act or upon modifying or rendering said remedy without effect based on the third paragraph of this Article, the judge must make sure that the interests of the creditors and of other interested persons, including the Merchant, are duly protected.</p>	<p>“Sec. 1522. Protection of creditors and other interested persons “(a) The court may grant relief under section 1519 or 1521, or may modify or terminate relief under subsection (c), only if the interests of the creditors and other interested entities, including the debtor, are sufficiently protected.</p>	<p><i>Article 22. Protection of creditors and other interested persons</i> 1. In granting or denying relief under article 19 or 21, or in modifying or terminating relief under paragraph 3 of this article, the court must be satisfied that the interests of the creditors and other interested persons, including the debtor, are adequately protected.</p>
<p>The judge may condition any remedy granted pursuant to Article 298 or 300 of this Act to such conditions as he may deem advisable.</p>	<p>“(b) The court may subject relief granted under section 1519 or 1521, or the operation of the debtor's business under section 1520(a)(3), to conditions it considers appropriate, including the giving of security or the filing of a bond.</p>	<p>2. The court may subject relief granted under article 19 or 21 to conditions it considers appropriate.</p>
<p>Upon urging of the Foreign Representative or of any person affected by some remedy granted pursuant to said Article 298 or 300, or by</p>	<p>“(c) The court may, at the request of the foreign representative or an entity affected by relief granted under section 1519 or 1521, or at its</p>	<p>3. The court may, at the request of the foreign representative or a person affected by relief granted under article 19 or 21, or at its own</p>

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operation of law, the judge may modify the remedy or render the same without effect. The processing shall be made through ancillary proceedings and with a hearing with the inspector, the conciliator or the receiver, if any.	own motion, modify or terminate such relief.	motion, modify or terminate such relief.
	`d) Section 1104(d) shall apply to the appointment of an examiner under this chapter. Any examiner shall comply with the qualification requirements imposed on a trustee by section 322.	
<p>Article 302. Upon the recognition of a Foreign Proceeding, the Foreign Representative shall be empowered to ask the inspector, conciliator or receiver to start any action to recover the properties of the Estate and to declare void any fraudulent acts against creditors to which Chapter VI of Title Third and Articles 192 and 193 of this Act refer.</p>	<p>`Sec. 1523. Actions to avoid acts detrimental to creditors `a) Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding, the foreign representative has standing in a case concerning the debtor pending under another chapter of this title to initiate actions under sections 522, 544, 545, 547, 548, 550, 553, and 724(a).</p>	<p><i>Article 23. Actions to avoid acts detrimental to creditors</i> 1. Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding, the foreign representative has standing to initiate [refer to the types of actions to avoid or otherwise render ineffective acts detrimental to creditors that are available in this State to a person or body administering a reorganization or liquidation].</p>
	<p>`b) When a foreign proceeding is a foreign non main proceeding, the court must be satisfied that an action under subsection (a) relates to assets that, under United States law, should be administered in the foreign non main proceeding.</p>	<p>2. When the foreign proceeding is a foreign non-main proceeding, the court must be satisfied that the action relates to assets that, under the law of this State, should be administered in the foreign non-main proceeding.</p>
<p>Article 303. Upon the recognition of a Foreign Proceeding, the Foreign Representative may be authorized to participate in the proceedings to which Article 83 and 84 of this Act refer.</p>	<p>Sec. 1524. Intervention by a foreign representative `Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding, the foreign representative may intervene in any proceedings in a State or Federal court in the United States in which the debtor is a party.</p>	<p><i>Article 24. Intervention by a foreign representative in proceedings in this State</i> Upon recognition of a foreign proceeding, the foreign representative may, provided the requirements of the law of this State are met, intervene in any proceedings in which the debtor is a party.</p>
<p>Chapter IV Cooperation with Foreign Courts and Representatives</p>	<p>SUBCHAPTER IV--COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN COURTS AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES</p>	<p>Chapter IV. Cooperation with foreign courts and foreign representatives</p>

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<p>Article 304. In any of the matters listed in Article 278 of this Act, the judge, the inspector, the conciliator or the receiver must cooperate, in performing their duties and to the extent possible, with foreign courts and representatives.</p>	<p>Sec. 1525. Cooperation and direct communication between the court and foreign courts or foreign representatives</p>	<p>Article 25. Cooperation and direct communication between a court of this State and foreign courts or foreign representatives</p>
	<p>“(a) Consistent with section 1501, the court shall cooperate to the maximum extent possible with a foreign court or a foreign representative, either directly or through the trustee.</p>	<p>1. In matters referred to in article 1, the court shall cooperate to the maximum extent possible with foreign courts or foreign representatives, either directly or through a <i>[insert the title of a person or body administering a reorganization or liquidation under the law of the enacting State]</i>.</p>
<p>The judge, the inspector, the conciliator or the receiver shall be empowered, in performing their duties, to get directly in touch with Foreign Courts or Representatives, without letters rogatory or other formalities being necessary.</p>	<p>“(b) The court is entitled to communicate directly with, or to request information or assistance directly from, a foreign court or a foreign representative, subject to the rights of a party in interest to notice and participation.</p>	<p>2. The court is entitled to communicate directly with, or to request information or assistance directly from, foreign courts or foreign representatives.</p>
	<p>Sec. 1526. Cooperation and direct communication between the trustee and foreign courts or foreign representatives</p>	<p>Article 26. Cooperation and direct communication between the <i>[insert the title of a person or body administering a reorganization or liquidation under the law of the enacting State]</i> and foreign courts or foreign representatives</p>
	<p>“(a) Consistent with section 1501, the trustee or other person, including an examiner, authorized by the court, shall, subject to the supervision of the court, cooperate to the maximum extent possible with a foreign court or a foreign representative.</p>	<p>1. In matters referred to in article 1, a <i>[insert the title of a person or body administering a reorganization or liquidation under the law of the enacting State]</i> shall, in the exercise of its functions and subject to the supervision of the court, cooperate to the maximum extent possible with foreign courts or foreign representatives.</p>
	<p>(b) The trustee or other person, including an examiner, authorized by the court is entitled, subject to the supervision of the court, to communicate directly with a foreign court or a foreign representative.</p>	<p>2. The <i>[insert the title of a person or body administering a reorganization or liquidation under the law of the enacting State]</i> is entitled, in the exercise of its functions and subject to the supervision of the court, to communicate directly with foreign courts or foreign representatives.</p>

<p>Article 305. The cooperation to which Article 304 of this Act refers may be provided by any proper means, and especially by means of:</p>	<p>Sec. 1527. Forms of cooperation Cooperation referred to in sections 1525 and 1526 may be implemented by any appropriate means, including--</p>	<p>Article 27. Forms of cooperation Cooperation referred to in articles 25 and 26 may be implemented by any appropriate means, including:</p>
<p>I. The appointment of some person or body to act under the directions of the judge, the inspector, the conciliator or the receiver;</p>	<p>(1) appointment of a person or body, including an examiner, to act at the direction of the court;</p>	<p>(a) Appointment of a person or body to act at the direction of the court;</p>
<p>II. The disclosure of information by any means that the judge, the inspector, the conciliator or the receiver may deem proper;</p>	<p>(2) communication of information by any means considered appropriate by the court;</p>	<p>(b) Communication of information by any means considered appropriate by the court;</p>
<p>III. The coordination of the management and monitoring of the Merchant's properties and businesses;</p>	<p>(3) coordination of the administration and supervision of the debtor's assets and affairs;</p>	<p>(c) Coordination of the administration and supervision of the debtor's assets and affairs;</p>
<p>IV. The approval or the application, by the courts, of agreement regarding the coordination of the proceedings; and</p>	<p>(4) approval or implementation of agreements concerning the coordination of proceedings; and</p>	<p>(d) Approval or implementation by courts of agreements concerning the coordination of proceedings;</p>
<p>V. The coordination of the proceedings which are being concurrently pursued in connection with the same Merchant.</p>	<p>(5) coordination of concurrent proceedings regarding the same debtor</p>	<p>(e) Coordination of concurrent proceedings regarding the same debtor;</p>
		<p>(f) [The enacting State may wish to list additional forms or examples of cooperation].</p>

Chapter V Parallel Proceedings	Chapter V Parallel Proceedings	Chapter V. Concurrent proceedings
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<p>Article 306. The effects of the recognition of a Principal Foreign Proceeding and the declaration of a foreign Merchant in business reorganization, with respect of the establishment located in the Republic of Mexico and the effects of a Principal Foreign Proceeding, with respect of a Merchant that only has properties within the Republic of Mexico, shall be restricted to the Merchant's establishment located in the Republic and, to the extent required in order to provide the cooperation and coordination referred to in Articles 304 and 305 of this Act, to any other of</p>	<p>Sec. 1528. Commencement of a case under this title after recognition of a foreign main proceeding After recognition of a foreign main proceeding, a case under another chapter of this title may be commenced only if the debtor has assets in the United States. The effects of such case shall be restricted to the assets of the debtor that are within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States and, to the extent necessary to implement cooperation and coordination under sections 1525, 1526, and 1527, to other assets of the debtor that are within the</p>	<p><i>Article 28. Commencement of a proceeding under [identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency] after recognition of a foreign main proceeding</i> After recognition of a foreign main proceeding, a proceeding under [identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency] may be commenced only if the debtor has assets in this State; the effects of that proceeding shall be restricted to the assets of the debtor that are located in this State and, to the extent necessary to implement cooperation and coordination under articles 25, 26 and 27, to other assets of the</p>
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the Merchant's properties which, pursuant to the laws of Mexico, must be administered in this proceeding.	jurisdiction of the court under sections 541(a) of this title, and 1334(e) of title 28, to the extent that such other assets are not subject to the jurisdiction and control of a foreign proceeding that has been recognized under this chapter.	debtor that, under the law of this State, should be administered in that proceeding.
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Article 307.	Sec. 1529. Coordination of a case under this title and a foreign proceeding	<i>Article 29. Coordination of a proceeding under [identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency] and a foreign proceeding</i>
If a Foreign Proceeding and a proceeding pursuant to this Act are being processed concurrently and in connection with the same Merchant, the judge will try to collaborate and coordinate his activities with those related to the other proceeding, pursuant to the provisions of Articles 304 and 305 of this Act, as follows:	If a foreign proceeding and a case under another chapter of this title are pending concurrently regarding the same debtor, the court shall seek cooperation and coordination under sections 1525, 1526, and 1527, and the following shall apply:	Where a foreign proceeding and a proceeding under <i>[identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency]</i> are taking place concurrently regarding the same debtor, the court shall seek cooperation and coordination under articles 25, 26 and 27, and the following shall apply:
I. If the proceeding being processed in Mexico is pending when the Foreign Proceeding recognition application is filed:	` (1) If the case in the United States pending at the time the petition for recognition of such foreign proceeding is filed--	(a) When the proceeding in this State is taking place at the time the application for recognition of the foreign proceeding is filed,
a) Any remedy granted pursuant to Article 298 or 300 must be compatible with the proceeding being pursued in Mexico; and	` (A) any relief granted under section 1519 or 1521 must be consistent with the relief granted in the case in the United States; and	(i) Any relief granted under article 19 or 21 must be consistent with the proceeding in this State; and
b) If the Foreign Proceeding is recognized in Mexico as the Principal Foreign Proceeding, Article 306 of this Act shall not apply;	` (B) section 1520 does not apply even if such foreign proceeding is recognized as a foreign main proceeding.	(ii) If the foreign proceeding is recognized in this State as a foreign main proceeding, article 20 does not apply;
II. If the proceeding being pursued in Mexico is commenced after the recognition, or after the application for recognition of the Foreign Proceeding:	` (2) If a case in the United States under this title commences after recognition, or after the date of the filing of the petition for recognition, of such foreign proceeding--	(b) When the proceeding in this State commences after recognition, or after the filing of the application for recognition, of the foreign proceeding
a) Any remedy that may be in effect pursuant to said Article 298 or 300 shall be reexamined by the judge and either modified or revoked, if incompatible with the proceeding in Mexico; and	` (A) any relief in effect under section 1519 or 1521 shall be reviewed by the court and shall be modified or terminated if inconsistent with the case in the United States; and	(i) Any relief in effect under article 19 or 21 shall be reviewed by the court and shall be modified or terminated if inconsistent with the proceeding in this State; and
b) If the Foreign Proceeding was recognized as the Principal Foreign Proceeding, the paralyzing or suspension effects to which Article 298, first paragraph, of this Act refers, will be	` (B) if such foreign proceeding is a foreign main proceeding, the stay and suspension referred to in section 1520(a) shall be modified or terminated if inconsistent with the relief	(ii) If the foreign proceeding is a foreign main proceeding, the stay and suspension referred to in paragraph 1 of article 20 shall be modified or terminated pursuant to paragraph 2

<p>either modified or revoked pursuant to the provisions of Article 298, second paragraph, if incompatible with the proceeding being pursued in Mexico; and</p>	<p>granted in the case in the United States.</p>	<p>of article 20 if inconsistent with the proceeding in this State;</p>
<p>III. Upon granting, extending or modifying a remedy granted to the representative of a Non-Principal Foreign Proceeding, the judge must make sure that said remedy affects properties which, pursuant to the laws of Mexico, must be administered in the Non-Principal Foreign Proceeding, or refers to information required for such proceeding.</p>	<p>“(3) In granting, extending, or modifying relief granted to a representative of a foreign nonmain proceeding, the court must be satisfied that the relief relates to assets that, under the laws of the United States, should be administered in the foreign nonmain proceeding or concerns information required in that proceeding.</p>	<p>(c) In granting, extending or modifying relief granted to a representative of a foreign non-main proceeding, the court must be satisfied that the relief relates to assets that, under the law of this State, should be administered in the foreign non-main proceeding or concerns information required in that proceeding.</p>
	<p>“(4) In achieving cooperation and coordination under sections 1528 and 1529, the court may grant any of the relief authorized under section 305.</p>	

<p>Article 308. In the events contemplated in Article 298, if more than one Foreign Proceeding is being pursued in connection with the same Merchant, the judge will try that cooperation and coordination be provided pursuant to Articles 304 and 305 of this Act, and the following rules shall apply:</p>	<p>Sec. 1530. Coordination of more than 1 foreign proceeding “In matters referred to in section 1501, with respect to more than 1 foreign proceeding regarding the debtor, the court shall seek cooperation and coordination under sections 1525, 1526, and 1527, and the following shall apply:</p>	<p>Article 30. Coordination of more than one foreign proceeding In matters referred to in article 1, in respect of more than one foreign proceeding regarding the same debtor, the court shall seek cooperation and coordination under articles 25, 26 and 27, and the following shall apply:</p>
<p>I. Any remedy granted pursuant to said Article 298 or 300 to the representative of a Non-Principal Foreign Proceeding, once a Principal Foreign Proceeding has been recognized, must be compatible with the latter;</p>	<p>“(1) Any relief granted under section 1519 or 1521 to a representative of a foreign nonmain proceeding after recognition of a foreign main proceeding must be consistent with the foreign main proceeding.</p>	<p>(a) Any relief granted under article 19 or 21 to a representative of a foreign non-main proceeding after recognition of a foreign main proceeding must be consistent with the foreign main proceeding;</p>
<p>II. When a Principal Foreign Proceeding is recognized after the recognition or after the filing of an application for recognition of a Non-Principal Foreign Proceeding, any remedy in effect pursuant to said Article 298 or 300 must be reexamined by the judge and modified or rendered without effects if incompatible with the Principal Foreign Proceeding; and</p>	<p>“(2) If a foreign main proceeding is recognized after recognition, or after the filing of a petition for recognition, of a foreign nonmain proceeding, any relief in effect under section 1519 or 1521 shall be reviewed by the court and shall be modified or terminated if inconsistent with the foreign main proceeding.</p>	<p>(b) If a foreign main proceeding is recognized after recognition, or after the filing of an application for recognition, of a foreign non-main proceeding, any relief in effect under article 19 or 21 shall be reviewed by the court and shall be modified or terminated if inconsistent with the foreign main proceeding;</p>
<p>III. If, once a Non-Principal Foreign</p>	<p>“(3) If, after recognition of a foreign nonmain</p>	<p>(c) If, after recognition of a foreign non-</p>

MEXICO'S LEY DE CONCURSOS MERCANTILES	USA CHAPTER 15	UNCITRAL'S MODEL LAW ON CROSS BORDER INSOLVENCY
<p>Proceeding has been recognized, another Non-Principal Foreign Proceeding is recognized, the judge must grant, modify or render without effects any remedy that may be ordered to facilitate the coordination of the proceedings.</p>	<p>proceeding, another foreign nonmain proceeding is recognized, the court shall grant, modify, or terminate relief for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the proceedings.</p>	<p>main proceeding, another foreign non-main proceeding is recognized, the court shall grant, modify or terminate relief for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the proceedings.</p>
<p>Article 309. Unless otherwise proven, the recognition of a Principal Foreign Proceeding shall presume that the Merchant has generally defaulted his obligations for the purposes of the commencement of the proceeding pursuant to this Act.</p>	<p>Sec. 1531. Presumption of insolvency based on recognition of a foreign main proceeding `In the absence of evidence to the contrary, recognition of a foreign main proceeding is, for the purpose of commencing a proceeding under section 303, proof that the debtor is generally not paying its debts as such debts become due.</p>	<p><i>Article 31. Presumption of insolvency based on recognition of a foreign main proceeding</i> In the absence of evidence to the contrary, recognition of a foreign main proceeding is, for the purpose of commencing a proceeding under [identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency], proof that the debtor is insolvent.</p>
<p>Article 310. Without prejudice of the rights of the holders of credits having a special privilege, a collateral or rights <i>in rem</i>, a creditor that received a partial collection with respect of his credit in a proceeding being pursued in a foreign State, pursuant to an insolvency statute, may not receive a new dividend for the same credit in an insolvency proceeding being pursued under this Act in connection with the same Merchant, to the extent that the dividend received by the other creditors of the same rank are proportionally lower than the collection received by the creditor.</p>	<p>Sec. 1532. Rule of payment in concurrent proceedings `Without prejudice to secured claims or rights in rem, a creditor who has received payment with respect to its claim in a foreign proceeding pursuant to a law relating to insolvency may not receive a payment for the same claim in a case under any other chapter of this title regarding the debtor, so long as the payment to other creditors of the same class is proportionately less than the payment the creditor has already received.'.</p>	<p>Article 32. Rule of payment in concurrent proceedings Without prejudice to secured claims or rights in rem, a creditor who has received part payment in respect of its claim in a proceeding pursuant to a law relating to insolvency in a foreign State may not receive a payment for the same claim in a proceeding under [identify laws of the enacting State relating to insolvency] regarding the same debtor, so long as the payment to the other creditors of the same class is proportionately less than the payment the creditor has already received.</p>