



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H. No. 7090

BY REPRESENTATIVES ANGARA, LOPEZ (J.), CODILLA, VILLAROSA, DURANO,
JOSON, ROMULO, GONZALES (N.) AND DE GUZMAN, PER COMMITTEE
REPORT NO. 2565

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE REHABILITATION OR LIQUIDATION OF FINANCIALLY DISTRESSED ENTERPRISES AND INDIVIDUALS

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in
Congress assembled:*

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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3 SECTION 1. *Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “Financial
4 Rehabilitation and Insolvency Act (FRIA) of 2010”.

5 SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is the policy of the State to
6 encourage debtors, both juridical and natural persons, and their creditors to
7 collectively and realistically resolve and adjust competing claims and property
8 rights. In furtherance thereof, the State shall ensure a timely, fair, transparent,
9 effective and efficient rehabilitation or liquidation of debtors. The
10 rehabilitation or liquidation shall be made with a view to ensure or maintain
11 certainty and predictability in commercial affairs, preserve and maximize the

1 value of the assets of these debtors, recognize creditor rights and respect
2 priority of claims, and ensure equitable treatment of creditors who are similarly
3 situated. When rehabilitation is not feasible, it is in the interest of the State to
4 facilitate a speedy and orderly liquidation of these debtors' assets and the
5 settlement of their obligations.

6 SEC. 3. *Nature of Proceedings.* – The proceedings under this Act
7 shall be *in rem*. Jurisdiction over all persons affected by the proceedings shall
8 be considered as acquired upon publication of the notice of the commencement
9 of the proceedings in any newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines in
10 the manner prescribed by the rules of procedure to be promulgated by the
11 Supreme Court.

12 The proceedings shall be conducted in a summary and non-adversarial
13 manner consistent with the declared policies of this Act and in accordance with
14 the rules of procedure that the Supreme Court may promulgate.

15 SEC. 4. *Definition of Terms.* – As used in this Act, the term:

16 (a) *Administrative expenses* shall refer to those reasonable and
17 necessary expenses:

18 (1) incurred or arising from the filing of a petition under the provisions
19 of this Act;

20 (2) arising from, or in connection with, the conduct of the proceedings
21 under this Act, including those incurred for the rehabilitation or liquidation of
22 the debtor;

23 (3) incurred in the ordinary course of business of the debtor after the
24 commencement date;

25 (4) for the payment of new obligations obtained after the
26 commencement date to finance the rehabilitation of the debtor;

27 (5) incurred for the fees of the rehabilitation receiver or liquidator and
28 of the professionals engaged by them; and

1 (6) that are otherwise authorized or mandated under this Act or such
2 other expenses as may be allowed by the Supreme Court in its rules.

3 (b) *Affiliate* shall refer to a corporation that directly or indirectly,
4 through one or more intermediaries, is controlled by, or is under the common
5 control of another corporation.

6 (c) *Claim* shall refer to all claims or demands of whatever nature of
7 character against the debtor or its property, whether for money or otherwise,
8 liquidated or unliquidated, fixed or contingent, matured or unmatured, disputed
9 or undisputed, including, but not limited to: (1) all claims of the government,
10 whether national or local, including taxes, tariffs and customs duties and, (2)
11 claims against directors and officers of the debtor arising from acts done in the
12 discharge of their functions falling within the scope of their authority:
13 *Provided*, That, this inclusion does not prohibit the creditors or third parties
14 from filing cases against the directors and officers acting in their personal
15 capacities.

16 (d) *Commencement date* shall refer to the date on which the court
17 issues the Commencement Order, which shall be retroactive to the date of
18 filing of the petition for voluntary or involuntary proceedings.

19 (e) *Commencement Order* shall refer to the order issued by the court
20 under Section 16 of this Act.

21 (f) *Control* shall refer to the power of a parent corporation to direct or
22 govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise so as to obtain
23 benefits from its activities. Control is presumed to exist when the parent owns,
24 directly or indirectly through subsidiaries or affiliates, more than one-half (1/2)
25 of the voting power of an enterprise unless, in exceptional circumstances, it can
26 clearly be demonstrated that such ownership does not constitute control.
27 Control also exists even when the parent owns one-half (1/2) or less of the
28 voting power of an enterprise when there is power:

1 (1) over more than one-half (1/2) of the voting rights by virtue of an
2 agreement with investors;

3 (2) to direct or govern the financial and operating policies of the
4 enterprise under a statute or an agreement;

5 (3) to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the board of
6 directors or equivalent governing body; or

7 (4) to cast the majority votes at meetings of the board of directors or
8 equivalent governing body.

9 (g) *Court* shall refer to the court designated by the Supreme Court to
10 hear and determine, at the first instance, the cases brought under this Act.

11 (h) *Creditor* shall refer to a natural or juridical person which has a
12 claim against the debtor that arose on or before the commencement date.

13 (i) *Date of liquidation* shall refer to the date on which the court issues
14 the Liquidation Order.

15 (j) *Days* shall refer to calendar days unless otherwise specifically
16 stated in this Act.

17 (k) *Debtor* shall refer to, unless specifically excluded by a provision of
18 this Act, a sole proprietorship duly registered with the Department of Trade
19 and Industry (DTI), a partnership duly registered with the Securities and
20 Exchange Commission (SEC), a corporation duly organized and existing under
21 Philippine laws, or an individual debtor who has become insolvent as defined
22 herein.

23 (l) *Encumbered property* shall refer to real or personal property of the
24 debtor upon which a lien attaches.

25 (m) *General unsecured creditor* shall refer to a creditor whose claim
26 or a portion thereof is neither secured, preferred nor subordinated under this
27 Act.

1 (n) *Group of debtors* shall refer to and can cover only: (1) corporations
2 that are financially related to one another as parent corporations, subsidiaries
3 or affiliates; (2) partnerships that are owned more than fifty percent (50%) by
4 the same person; and (3) single proprietorships that are owned by the same
5 person. When the petition covers a group of debtors, all reference under these
6 rules to debtor shall include and apply to the group of debtors.

7 (o) *Individual debtor* shall refer to a natural person who is a resident
8 and citizen of the Philippines that has become insolvent as defined herein.

9 (p) *Insolvent* shall refer to the financial condition of a debtor that is
10 generally unable to pay its or his liabilities as they fall due in the ordinary
11 course of business or has liabilities that are greater than its or his assets.

12 (q) *Insolvent debtor's estate* shall refer to the estate of the insolvent
13 debtor, which includes all the property and assets of the debtor as of
14 commencement date, plus the property and assets acquired by the rehabilitation
15 receiver or liquidator after that date, as well as all other property and assets in
16 which the debtor has an ownership interest, whether or not these property and
17 assets are in the debtor's possession as of commencement date: *Provided*, That
18 trust assets and bailment, and other property and assets of a third party that are
19 in the possession of the debtor as of commencement date, are excluded
20 therefrom.

21 (r) *Involuntary proceedings* shall refer to proceedings initiated by
22 creditors.

23 (s) *Liabilities* shall refer to monetary claims against the debtor,
24 including stockholder's advances that have been recorded in the debtor's
25 audited financial statements as advances for future subscriptions.

26 (t) *Lien* shall refer to a statutory or contractual claim or judicial
27 charge on real or personal property that legally entitles a creditor to resort to
28 said property for payment of the claim or debt secured by such lien.

1 (u) *Liquidation* shall refer to the proceedings under Chapter V of this
2 Act.

3 (v) *Liquidation Order* shall refer to the Order issued by the court under
4 Section 112 of this Act.

5 (w) *Liquidator* shall refer to the natural person or juridical entity
6 appointed as such by the court and entrusted with such powers and duties as set
7 forth in this Act: *Provided*, That, if the liquidator is a juridical entity, it must
8 designate a natural person who possesses all the qualifications and none of the
9 disqualifications as its representative, it being understood that the juridical
10 entity and the representative are solidarily liable for all obligations and
11 responsibilities of the liquidator.

12 (x) *Officer* shall refer to a natural person holding a management
13 position described in or contemplated by a juridical entity's articles of
14 incorporation, bylaws or equivalent documents, except for the corporate
15 secretary, the assistant corporate secretary and the external auditor.

16 (y) *Ordinary course of business* shall refer to transactions in the pursuit
17 of the individual debtor's or debtor's business operations prior to rehabilitation
18 or insolvency proceedings and on ordinary business terms.

19 (z) *Ownership interest* shall refer to the ownership interest of third
20 parties in property held by the debtor, including those covered by trust receipts
21 or assignments of receivables.

22 (aa) *Parent* shall refer to a corporation which has control over another
23 corporation either directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries.

24 (bb) *Party to the proceedings* shall refer to the debtor, a creditor, the
25 unsecured creditors' committee, a stakeholder, a party with an ownership
26 interest in property held by the debtor, a secured creditor, the rehabilitation
27 receiver, liquidator or any other juridical or natural person who stands to be

1 benefited or injured by the outcome of the proceedings and whose notice of
2 appearance is accepted by the court.

3 (cc) *Possessory lien* shall refer to a lien on property, the possession of
4 which has been transferred to a creditor or a representative or agent thereof.

5 (dd) *Proceedings* shall refer to judicial proceedings commenced by the
6 court's acceptance of a petition filed under this Act.

7 (ee) *Property of others* shall refer to property held by the debtor in
8 which other persons have an ownership interest.

9 (ff) *Publication notice* shall refer to notice through publication in a
10 newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines on a business day for two
11 (2) consecutive weeks.

12 (gg) *Rehabilitation* shall refer to the restoration of the debtor to a
13 condition of successful operation and solvency, if it is shown that its
14 continuance of operation is economically feasible and its creditors can recover
15 by way of the present value of payments projected in the plan, more if the
16 debtor continues as a going concern than if it is immediately liquidated.

17 (hh) *Rehabilitation receiver* shall refer to the person or persons, natural
18 or juridical, appointed as such by the court pursuant to this Act and which shall
19 be entrusted with such powers and duties as set forth herein.

20 (ii) *Rehabilitation Plan* shall refer to a plan by which the financial
21 well-being and viability of an insolvent debtor can be restored using various
22 means including, but not limited to, debt forgiveness, debt rescheduling,
23 reorganization or quasi-reorganization, *dacion en pago*, debt-equity
24 conversion and sale of the business (or parts of it) as a going concern, or
25 setting-up of new business entity as prescribed in Section 62 hereof, or other
26 similar arrangements as may be approved by the court or creditors.

27 (jj) *Secured claim* shall refer to a claim that is secured by a lien..

28 (kk) *Secured creditor* shall refer to a creditor with a secured claim.

1 (ll) *Secured party* shall refer to a secured creditor or the agent or
2 representative of such secured creditor.

3 (mm) *Securities market participant* shall refer to a broker, dealer,
4 underwriter, transfer agent or other juridical persons transacting securities in
5 the capital market.

6 (nn) *Stakeholder* shall refer, in addition to a holder of shares of a
7 corporation, to a member of a nonstock corporation or association or a partner
8 in a partnership.

9 (oo) *Subsidiary* shall refer to a corporation more than fifty percent
10 (50%) of the voting stock of which is owned or controlled directly or indirectly
11 through one or more intermediaries by another corporation, which thereby
12 becomes its parent corporation.

13 (pp) *Unsecured claim* shall refer to a claim that is not secured by a lien.

14 (qq) *Unsecured creditor* shall refer to a creditor with an unsecured
15 claim.

16 (rr) *Voluntary proceedings* shall refer to proceedings initiated by the
17 debtor.

18 (ss) *Voting creditor* shall refer to a creditor that is a member of a class
19 of creditors, the consent of which is necessary for the approval of a
20 Rehabilitation Plan under this Act.

21 SEC. 5. *Exclusions.* -- The term debtor does not include banks,
22 insurance companies, preneed companies, and national and local government
23 agencies or units.

24 For purposes of this section:

25 (a) *Bank* shall refer to any duly licensed bank or quasi-bank that is
26 potentially or actually subject to conservatorship, receivership or liquidation
27 proceedings under the New Central Bank Act (Republic Act No. 7653) or
28 successor legislation;

1 (b) *Insurance company* shall refer to those companies that are
2 potentially or actually subject to insolvency proceedings under the Insurance
3 Code (Presidential Decree No. 1460) or successor legislation; and

4 (c) *Pre-need company* shall refer to any corporation
5 authorized/licensed to sell or offer to sell pre-need plans.

6 *Provided*, That government financial institutions other than banks and
7 government-owned or -controlled corporations shall be covered by this Act,
8 unless their specific charter provides otherwise.

9 SEC. 6. *Designation of Courts and Promulgation of Procedural Rules.*

10 – The Supreme Court shall designate the court or courts that will hear and
11 resolve cases brought under this Act and shall promulgate the rules of
12 pleading, practice and procedure to govern the proceedings brought under this
13 Act.

14 SEC. 7. *Substantive and Procedural Consolidation.* – Each juridical
15 entity shall be considered as a separate entity under the proceedings in this Act.
16 Under these proceedings, the assets and liabilities of a debtor may not be
17 commingled or aggregated with those of another, unless the latter is a related
18 enterprise that is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the same
19 interests: *Provided, however*, That the commingling or aggregation of assets
20 and liabilities of the debtor with those of a related enterprise may only be
21 allowed where:

22 (a) there was commingling in fact of assets and liabilities of the debtor
23 and the related enterprise prior to the commencement of the proceedings;

24 (b) the debtor and the related enterprise have common creditors and it
25 will be more convenient to treat them together rather than separately;

26 (c) the related enterprise voluntarily accedes to join the debtor as party
27 petitioner and to commingle its assets and liabilities with the debtor's; and

1 (d) The consolidation of assets and liabilities of the debtor and the
2 related enterprise is beneficial to all concerned and promotes the objectives of
3 rehabilitation.

4 *Provided, finally,* That nothing in this section shall prevent the court
5 from joining other entities affiliated with the debtor as parties pursuant to the
6 rules of procedure as may be promulgated by the Supreme Court.

7 SEC. 8. *Decisions of Creditors.* – Decisions of creditors shall be
8 made according to the relevant provisions of the Corporation Code in the case
9 of stock or nonstock corporations or the Civil Code in the case of partnerships
10 that are not inconsistent with this Act.

11 SEC. 9. *Creditors' Representatives.* – Creditors may designate
12 representatives to vote or otherwise act on their behalf by filing notice of such
13 representation with the court and serving a copy on the rehabilitation receiver
14 or liquidator.

15 SEC. 10. *Liability of Individual Debtor, Owner of a Sole*
16 *Proprietorship, Partners in a Partnership, or Directors and Officers.* –
17 Individual debtors, owner of a sole proprietorship, partners in a partnership,
18 or directors and officers of a debtor shall be liable for double the value of the
19 property sold, embezzled or disposed of or double the amount of the
20 transaction involved, whichever is higher, to be recovered for the benefit of the
21 debtor and the creditors, if they, having notice of the commencement of the
22 proceedings, or having reason to believe that proceedings are about to be
23 commenced, or in contemplation of the proceedings, willfully commit the
24 following acts:

25 (a) Dispose or cause to be disposed of any property of the debtor other
26 than in the ordinary course of business or authorize or approve any transaction
27 in fraud of creditors or in a manner grossly disadvantageous to the debtor
28 and/or creditors; or

1 (b) Conceal, or authorize or approve the concealment, from the
2 creditors, or embezzles or misappropriates, any property of the debtor.

3 The court shall determine the extent of the liability of an owner, partner,
4 director or officer under this section. In this connection, in case of partnerships
5 and corporations, the court shall consider the amount of the shareholding or
6 partnership or equity interest of such partner, director or officer, the degree of
7 control of such partner, director or officer over the debtor, and the extent of the
8 involvement of such partner, director or debtor in the actual management of the
9 operations of the debtor.

10 SEC. 11. *Authorization to Exchange Debt for Equity.* –
11 Notwithstanding applicable banking legislation to the contrary, any bank,
12 whether universal or not, may acquire and hold an equity interest or investment
13 in a debtor or its subsidiaries when conveyed to such bank in satisfaction of
14 debts pursuant to a Rehabilitation or Liquidation Plan approved by the court:
15 *Provided*, That such ownership shall be subject to the ownership limits
16 applicable to universal banks for equity investments and: *Provided, further*,
17 That any equity investment or interest acquired or held pursuant to this section
18 shall be disposed by the bank within a period of five (5) years or as may be
19 prescribed by the Monetary Board.

20 CHAPTER II

21 COURT-SUPERVISED REHABILITATION

22 (A) Initiation Proceedings.

23 (1) Voluntary Proceedings.

24 SEC. 12. *Petition to Initiate Voluntary Proceedings by Debtor.* –
25 When approved by the owner/s in case of a sole proprietorship, or by a
26 majority of the partners in case of a partnership, or, in case of a corporation, by
27 a majority vote of the board of directors or trustees and authorized by the vote
28 of the stockholders representing at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding

1 capital stock, or in case of nonstock corporation, by the vote of at least
2 two-thirds (2/3) of the members, in a stockholder's or member's meeting duly
3 called for the purpose, an insolvent debtor may initiate voluntary proceedings
4 under this Act by filing a petition for rehabilitation with the court and on the
5 grounds hereinafter specifically provided. The petition shall be verified to
6 establish the insolvency of the debtor and the viability of its rehabilitation, and
7 include, whether as an attachment or as part of the body of the petition, as a
8 minimum, the following:

- 9 (a) Identification of the debtor, its principal activities and its addresses;
10 (b) Statement of the fact of and the cause of the debtor's insolvency or
11 *inability to pay its obligations as they become due*;
12 (c) The specific relief sought pursuant to this Act;
13 (d) The grounds upon which the petition is based;
14 (e) Other information that may be required under this Act depending
15 on the form of relief requested;
16 (f) Schedule of the debtor's debts and liabilities including a list of
17 creditors with their addresses, amounts of claims and collaterals, or securities,
18 *if any*;
19 (g) An inventory of all its assets including receivables and claims
20 against third parties;
21 (h) A Rehabilitation Plan;
22 (i) The names of at least three (3) nominees to the position of
23 rehabilitation receiver; and
24 (j) Other documents required to be filed with the petition pursuant to
25 this Act and the rules of procedure as may be promulgated by the Supreme
26 Court.

27 A group of debtors may jointly file a petition for rehabilitation under
28 this Act when one or more of its members foresee the impossibility of meeting

1 debts when they respectively fall due, and the financial distress would likely
2 adversely affect the financial condition and/or operations of the other members
3 of the group and/or the participation of the other members of the group is
4 essential under the terms and conditions of the proposed Rehabilitation Plan.

5 (2) Involuntary Proceedings.

6 SEC. 13. *Circumstances Necessary to Initiate Involuntary Proceedings.*

7 -- Any creditor or group of creditors with a claim of, or the aggregate of whose
8 claims is, at least One million pesos (Php1,000,000.00) or at least twenty-five
9 percent (25%) of the subscribed capital stock or partners' contributions,
10 whichever is higher, may initiate involuntary proceedings against the debtor by
11 filing a petition for rehabilitation with the court if:

12 (a) there is no genuine issue of fact or law on the claim/s of the
13 petitioner/s, and that the due and demandable payments thereon have not been
14 made for at least sixty (60) days or that the debtor has failed generally to meet
15 its liabilities as they fall due; or

16 (b) a creditor, other than the petitioner/s, has initiated foreclosure
17 proceedings against the debtor that will prevent the debtor from paying its
18 debts as they become due or will render it insolvent.

19 SEC. 14. *Petition to Initiate Involuntary Proceedings.* -- The
20 creditor/s' petition for rehabilitation shall be verified to establish the
21 substantial likelihood that the debtor may be rehabilitated, and include:

22 (a) identification of the debtor, its principal activities and its address;

23 (b) the circumstances sufficient to support a petition to initiate
24 involuntary rehabilitation proceedings under Section 13 of this Act;

25 (c) the specific relief sought under this Act;

26 (d) a Rehabilitation Plan;

27 (e) the names of at least three (3) nominees to the position of
28 rehabilitation receiver;

1 (f) other information that may be required under this Act depending on
2 the form of relief requested; and

3 (g) other documents required to be filed with the petition pursuant to
4 this Act and the rules of procedure as may be promulgated by the Supreme
5 Court.

6 (B) *Action on the Petition and Commencement of Proceedings.*

7 SEC. 15. *Action on the Petition.* – If the court finds the petition for
8 rehabilitation to be sufficient in form and substance, it shall, within five (5)
9 working days from the filing of the petition, issue a Commencement Order.
10 If, within the same period, the court finds the petition deficient in form or
11 substance, the court may, in its discretion, give the petitioner/s a reasonable
12 period of time within which to amend or supplement the petition, or to submit
13 such documents as may be necessary or proper to put the petition in proper
14 order. In such case, the five (5) working days provided above for the issuance
15 of the Commencement Order shall be reckoned from the date of the filing of
16 the amended or supplemental petition or the submission of such documents.

17 SEC. 16. *Commencement of Proceedings and Issuance of a*
18 *Commencement Order.* – The rehabilitation proceedings shall commence
19 upon the issuance of the Commencement Order, which shall:

20 (a) identify the debtor, its principal business or activity/ies and its
21 principal place of business;

22 (b) summarize the ground/s for initiating the proceedings;

23 (c) state the relief sought under this Act and any requirement or
24 procedure particular to the relief sought;

25 (d) state the legal effects of the Commencement Order, including those
26 mentioned in Section 17 hereof;

27 (e) declare that the debtor is under rehabilitation;

1 (f) direct the publication of the Commencement Order in a newspaper
2 of general circulation in the Philippines once a week for at least two (2)
3 consecutive weeks, with the first publication to be made within seven (7) days
4 from the time of its issuance;

5 (g) if the petitioner is the debtor, direct the service by personal delivery
6 of a copy of the petition on each creditor holding at least ten percent (10%) of
7 the total liabilities of the debtor as determined from the schedule attached to
8 the petition within five (5) days; if the petitioner/s is/are creditor/s, direct the
9 service by personal delivery of a copy of the petition on the debtor within five
10 (5) days;

11 (h) appoint a rehabilitation receiver who may or may not be from
12 among the nominees of the petitioner/s, and who shall exercise such powers
13 and duties defined in this Act as well as the procedural rules that the Supreme
14 Court will promulgate;

15 (i) summarize the requirements and deadlines for creditors to establish
16 their claims against the debtor and direct all creditors to file their claims with
17 the court at least five (5) days before the initial hearing;

18 (j) direct the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) to file and serve on the
19 debtor *its comment on or opposition to the petition or its claim/s against the*
20 *debtor under such procedures as the Supreme Court may hereafter provide;*

21 (k) prohibit the debtor's suppliers of goods or services from
22 withholding the supply of goods and services in the ordinary course of business
23 for as long as the debtor makes payments for the services or goods supplied
24 after the issuance of the Commencement Order;

25 (l) authorize the payment of administrative expenses as they become
26 due;

1 (m) set the case for initial hearing, which shall not be more than forty
2 (40) days from the date of filing of the petition for the purpose of determining
3 whether there is substantial likelihood for the debtor to be rehabilitated;

4 (n) make available copies of the petition and rehabilitation plan for
5 examination and copying by any interested party;

6 (o) indicate the location or locations at which documents regarding the
7 debtor and the proceedings under this Act may be reviewed and copied;

8 (p) state that any creditor or debtor, who is not the petitioner, may
9 submit the name or nominate any other qualified person to the position of
10 rehabilitation receiver at least five (5) days before the initial hearing;

11 (q) include a Suspension or Stay Order which shall:

12 (1) suspend all actions or proceedings, in court or otherwise, for the
13 enforcement of claims against the debtor;

14 (2) suspend all actions to enforce any judgment, attachment or other
15 provisional remedies against the debtor;

16 (3) prohibit the debtor from selling, encumbering, transferring or
17 disposing in any manner any of its properties except in the ordinary course of
18 business; and

19 (4) prohibit the debtor from making any payment of its liabilities
20 outstanding as of the commencement date except as may be provided herein.

21 SEC. 17. *Effects of the Commencement Order.* – Unless otherwise
22 provided for in this Act, the court's issuance of a Commencement Order shall,
23 in addition to the effects of a Stay or Suspension Order described in Section 16
24 hereof:

25 (a) vest the rehabilitation receiver with all the powers and functions
26 provided for in this Act, such as the right to review and obtain all records to
27 which the debtor's management and directors have access, including bank

1 accounts of whatever nature of the debtor, subject to the approval by the court
2 of the performance bond filed by the rehabilitation receiver;

3 (b) prohibit, or otherwise serve as the legal basis for rendering null and
4 void the results of any extrajudicial activity or process to seize property, sell
5 encumbered property, or otherwise attempt to collect on or enforce a claim
6 against the debtor after the commencement date unless otherwise allowed in
7 this Act, subject to the provisions of Section 50 hereof;

8 (c) serve as the legal basis for rendering null and void any setoff after
9 the commencement date of any debt owed to the debtor by any of the debtor's
10 creditors;

11 (d) serve as the legal basis for rendering null and void the perfection of
12 any lien against the debtor's property after the commencement date; and

13 (e) consolidate the resolution of all legal proceedings by and against
14 the debtor to the court: *Provided, however,* That the court may allow the
15 continuation of cases in other courts where the debtor had initiated the suit.

16 Attempts to seek legal or other recourse against the debtor outside these
17 proceedings shall be sufficient to support a finding of indirect contempt of
18 court.

19 SEC. 18. *Exceptions to the Stay or Suspension Order.* – The Stay or
20 Suspension Order shall not apply:

21 (a) to cases already pending appeal in the Supreme Court as of
22 commencement date: *Provided,* That any final and executory judgment arising
23 from such appeal shall be referred to the court for appropriate action;

24 (b) subject to the discretion of the court, to cases pending or filed at a
25 specialized court or quasi-judicial agency which, upon determination by the
26 court, is capable of resolving the claim more quickly, fairly and efficiently than
27 the court: *Provided,* That any final and executory judgment of such court or

1 agency shall be referred to the court and shall be treated as a non-disputed
2 claim;

3 (c) to the enforcement of claims against sureties and other persons
4 solidarily liable with the debtor, and third party or accommodation mortgagors
5 as well as issuers of letters of credit, unless the property subject of the third
6 party or accommodation mortgage is necessary for the rehabilitation of the
7 debtor as determined by the court upon recommendation by the rehabilitation
8 receiver;

9 (d) to any form of action of customers or clients of a securities market
10 participant to recover or otherwise claim moneys and securities entrusted to the
11 latter in the ordinary course of the latter's business as well as any action of
12 such securities market participant or the appropriate regulatory agency or
13 self-regulatory organization to pay or settle such claims or liabilities;

14 (e) to the actions of a licensed broker or dealer to sell pledged
15 securities of a debtor pursuant to a securities pledge or margin agreement for
16 the settlement of securities transactions in accordance with the provisions of
17 the Securities Regulation Code and its implementing rules and regulations;

18 (f) the clearing and settlement of financial transactions through the
19 facilities of a clearing agency or similar entities duly authorized, registered
20 and/or recognized by the appropriate regulatory agency like the Bangko
21 Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) and the SEC as well as any form of actions of such
22 agencies or entities to reimburse themselves for any transactions settled for the
23 debtor; and

24 (a) Any criminal action against the individual debtor or owner, partner,
25 director or officer of a debtor shall not be affected by any proceeding
26 commenced under this Act.

27 SEC. 19. *Waiver of Taxes and Fees Due to the National Government*
28 *and to Local Government Units (LGUs).* -- Upon issuance of the

1 Commencement Order by the court, and until the approval of the
2 Rehabilitation Plan or dismissal of the petition, whichever is earlier, the
3 imposition of all taxes and fees, including penalties, interests and charges
4 thereof, due to the national government or to LGUs shall be considered
5 waived, in furtherance of the objectives of rehabilitation.

6 SEC. 20. *Application of Stay or Suspension Order to Government*
7 *Financial Institutions.* – The provisions of this Act concerning the effects of
8 the Commencement Order and the Stay or Suspension Order on the suspension
9 of rights to foreclose or otherwise pursue legal remedies shall apply to
10 government financial institutions, notwithstanding provisions in their charters
11 or other laws to the contrary.

12 SEC. 21. *Effectivity and Duration of Commencement Order.* – Unless
13 lifted by the court, the Commencement Order shall be effective for the duration
14 of the rehabilitation proceedings for as long as there is a substantial likelihood
15 that the debtor will be successfully rehabilitated. In determining whether there
16 is substantial likelihood for the debtor to be successfully rehabilitated, the
17 court shall ensure that the following minimum requirements are met:

18 (a) The proposed Rehabilitation Plan submitted complies with the
19 minimum contents prescribed by this Act;

20 (b) There is sufficient monitoring by the rehabilitation receiver of the
21 debtor's business for the protection of creditors;

22 (c) The debtor has met with its creditors to the extent reasonably
23 possible in attempts to reach a consensus on the proposed Rehabilitation Plan;

24 (d) The rehabilitation receiver submits a report, based on preliminary
25 evaluation, stating that the underlying assumptions and the financial goals
26 stated in the petitioner's Rehabilitation Plan are realistic, feasible and
27 reasonable; or, if not, there is, in any case, a substantial likelihood for the
28 debtor to be successfully rehabilitated because, among others:

- 1 (1) there are sufficient assets with which to rehabilitate the debtor;
- 2 (2) there is sufficient cash flow to maintain the operations of the
- 3 debtor;
- 4 (3) the debtor's owner/s, partners, stockholders, directors and officers
- 5 have been acting in good faith and with due diligence;
- 6 (4) the petition is not a sham filing intended only to delay the
- 7 enforcement of the rights of the creditor/s or of any group of creditors; and
- 8 (5) the debtor would likely be able to pursue a viable Rehabilitation
- 9 Plan;
- 10 (e) The petition, the Rehabilitation Plan and the attachments thereto do
- 11 not contain any materially false or misleading statement;
- 12 (f) If the petitioner is the debtor, that the debtor has met with its
- 13 creditor/s representing at least three-fourths (3/4) of its total obligations to the
- 14 extent reasonably possible and made a good faith effort to reach a consensus
- 15 on the proposed Rehabilitation Plan; if the petitioner/s is/are a creditor or
- 16 group of creditors, that the petitioner/s has/have met with the debtor and made
- 17 a good faith effort to reach a consensus on the proposed Rehabilitation Plan;
- 18 and
- 19 (g) The debtor has not committed acts of misrepresentation or in fraud
- 20 of its creditor/s or a group of creditors.

21 SEC. 22. *Action at the Initial Hearing.* – At the initial hearing, the

22 court shall:

- 23 (a) determine the creditors who have made timely and proper filing of
- 24 their notice of claims;
- 25 (b) hear and determine any objection to the qualifications or the
- 26 appointment of the rehabilitation receiver and, if necessary, appoint a new one
- 27 in accordance with this Act;

1 (c) direct the creditors to comment on the petition and the
2 Rehabilitation Plan, and to submit the same to the court and to the
3 rehabilitation receiver within a period of not more than twenty (20) days; and

4 (d) direct the rehabilitation receiver to evaluate the financial condition
5 of the debtor and to prepare and submit to the court within forty (40) days from
6 the initial hearing the report provided in Section 24 hereof.

7 SEC. 23. *Effect of Failure to File Notice of Claim.* — A creditor whose
8 claim is not listed in the schedule of debts and liabilities and who fails to file a
9 notice of claim in accordance with the Commencement Order but subsequently
10 files a belated claim shall not be entitled to participate in the rehabilitation
11 proceedings but shall be entitled to receive distributions arising therefrom.

12 SEC. 24. *Report of the Rehabilitation Receiver.* — Within forty (40)
13 days from the initial hearing, and with or without the comments of the creditors
14 or any of them, the rehabilitation receiver shall submit a report to the court
15 stating his preliminary findings and recommendations on whether:

16 (a) the debtor is insolvent and if so, the causes thereof and any
17 unlawful or irregular act or acts committed by the owner/s of a sole
18 proprietorship, partners of a partnership, or directors or officers of a
19 corporation in contemplation of the insolvency of the debtor or which may
20 have contributed to the insolvency of the debtor;

21 (b) the underlying assumptions, the financial goals and the procedures
22 to accomplish such goals as stated in the petitioner's Rehabilitation Plan are
23 realistic, feasible and reasonable;

24 (c) there is a substantial likelihood for the debtor to be successfully
25 rehabilitated;

26 (d) the petition should be dismissed; and

27 (e) the debtor should be dissolved and/or liquidated.

1 SEC. 25. *Giving Due Course to or Dismissal of Petition, or Conversion*
2 *of Proceedings.* – Within ten (10) days from receipt of the report of the
3 rehabilitation receiver mentioned in Section 24 hereof, the court may:

4 (a) give due course to the petition upon a finding that:

5 (1) the debtor is insolvent; and

6 (2) there is a substantial likelihood for the debtor to be successfully
7 rehabilitated;

8 (b) dismiss the petition upon a finding that:

9 (1) debtor is not insolvent;

10 (2) the petition is a sham filing intended only to delay the enforcement
11 of the rights of the creditor/s or of any group of creditors;

12 (3) the petition, the Rehabilitation Plan and the attachments thereto
13 contain any materially false or misleading statements; or

14 (4) the debtor has committed acts of misrepresentation or in fraud of its
15 creditor/s or a group of creditors;

16 (c) convert the proceedings into one for the liquidation of the debtor
17 upon a finding that:

18 (1) the debtor is insolvent; and

19 (2) there is no substantial likelihood for the debtor to be successfully
20 rehabilitated as determined in accordance with the rules to be promulgated by
21 the Supreme Court.

22 SEC. 26. *Petition Given Due Course.* – If the petition is given due
23 course, the court shall direct the rehabilitation receiver to review, revise and/or
24 recommend action on the Rehabilitation Plan and submit the same or a new
25 one to the court within a period of not more than ninety (90) days.

26 The court may refer any dispute relating to the Rehabilitation Plan or
27 the rehabilitation proceedings pending before it to arbitration or other modes
28 of dispute resolution, as provided for under Republic Act No. 9285, or the

1 Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 2004, should it determine that such
2 mode will resolve the dispute more quickly, fairly and efficiently than the
3 court.

4 SEC. 27. *Dismissal of Petition.* – If the petition is dismissed pursuant
5 to paragraph (b) of Section 25 hereof, then the court may, in its discretion,
6 order the petitioner to pay damages to any creditor or to the debtor, as the case
7 may be, who may have been injured by the filing of the petition, to the extent
8 of any such injury.

9 (C) The Rehabilitation Receiver, Management Committee and
10 Creditors' Committee.

11 SEC. 28. *Who May Serve as a Rehabilitation Receiver.* – Any
12 qualified natural or juridical person may serve as a rehabilitation receiver:
13 *Provided,* That if the rehabilitation receiver is a juridical entity, it must
14 designate a natural person/s who possess/es all the qualifications and none of
15 the disqualifications as its representative, it being understood that the juridical
16 entity and the representative/s are solidarily liable for all obligations and
17 responsibilities of the rehabilitation receiver.

18 SEC. 29. *Qualifications of a Rehabilitation Receiver.* – The
19 rehabilitation receiver shall have the following minimum qualifications:

20 (a) A citizen of the Philippines or a resident of the Philippines in the
21 six (6) months immediately preceding his nomination;

22 (b) Of good moral character and with acknowledged integrity,
23 impartiality and independence;

24 (c) Has the requisite knowledge of insolvency and other relevant
25 commercial laws, rules and procedures, as well as the relevant training and/or
26 experience that may be necessary to enable him to properly discharge the
27 duties and obligations of a rehabilitation receiver; and

1 (d) Has no conflict of interest: *Provided*, That such conflict of interest
2 may be waived, expressly or impliedly, by a party who may be prejudiced
3 thereby.

4 Other qualifications and disqualifications of the rehabilitation receiver
5 shall be set forth in procedural rules, taking into consideration the nature of the
6 business of the debtor and the need to protect the interest of all stakeholders
7 concerned.

8 SEC. 30. *Initial Appointment of the Rehabilitation Receiver.* -- The
9 court shall initially appoint the rehabilitation receiver, who may or may not be
10 from among the nominees of the petitioner. However, at the initial hearing of
11 the petition, the creditors and the debtor who are not petitioners may nominate
12 other persons to the position. The court may retain the rehabilitation receiver
13 initially appointed or appoint another who may or may not be from among
14 those nominated.

15 In case the debtor is a securities market participant, the court shall give
16 priority to the nominee of the appropriate securities or investor protection
17 fund.

18 If a qualified natural person or entity is nominated by more than fifty
19 percent (50%) of the secured creditors and the general unsecured creditors, and
20 satisfactory evidence is submitted, the court shall appoint the creditors'
21 nominee as rehabilitation receiver.

22 SEC. 31. *Powers, Duties and Responsibilities of the Rehabilitation*
23 *Receiver.* -- The rehabilitation receiver shall be deemed an officer of the court
24 with the principal duty of preserving and maximizing the value of the assets of
25 the debtor during the rehabilitation proceedings, determining the viability of
26 the rehabilitation of the debtor, preparing and recommending a Rehabilitation
27 Plan to the court, and implementing the approved Rehabilitation Plan. To this

1 end, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the rehabilitation
2 receiver shall have the following powers, duties and responsibilities:

3 (a) To verify the accuracy of the factual allegations in the petition and
4 its annexes;

5 (b) To verify and correct, if necessary, the inventory of all of the assets
6 of the debtor, and their valuation;

7 (c) To verify and correct, if necessary, the schedule of debts and
8 liabilities of the debtor;

9 (d) To evaluate the validity, genuineness and true amount of all the
10 claims against the debtor;

11 (e) To take possession, custody and control, and to preserve the value
12 of all the property of the debtor;

13 (f) To sue and recover, with the approval of the court, all amounts
14 owed to, and all properties pertaining to the debtor;

15 (g) To have access to all information necessary, proper or relevant to
16 the operations and business of the debtor and for its rehabilitation;

17 (h) To sue and recover, with the approval of the court, all property or
18 money of the debtor paid, transferred or disbursed in fraud of the debtor or its
19 creditors, or which constitute undue preference of creditor/s;

20 (i) To monitor the operations and the business of the debtor to ensure
21 that no payments or transfers of property are made other than in the ordinary
22 course of business;

23 (j) With the court's approval, to engage the services of or to employ
24 persons or entities to assist him in the discharge of his functions;

25 (k) To determine the manner by which the debtor may be best
26 rehabilitated, to review, revise and/or recommend action on the Rehabilitation
27 Plan and submit the same or a new one to the court for approval;

1 (l) To implement the Rehabilitation Plan as approved by the court, if
2 so provided under the Rehabilitation Plan;

3 (m) To assume and exercise the powers of management of the debtor, if
4 directed by the court pursuant to Section 36 hereof;

5 (n) To exercise such other powers as may, from time to time, be
6 conferred upon him by the court; and

7 (o) To submit a status report on the rehabilitation proceedings every
8 quarter or as may be required by the court *motu proprio*, or upon motion of
9 any creditor, or as may be provided, in the Rehabilitation Plan.

10 Unless appointed by the court, pursuant to Section 36 hereof, the
11 rehabilitation receiver shall not take over the management and control of the
12 debtor but may recommend the appointment of a management committee over
13 the debtor in the cases provided by this Act.

14 SEC. 32. *Removal of the Rehabilitation Receiver.* – The rehabilitation
15 receiver may be removed at any time by the court, either *motu proprio* or upon
16 motion by any creditor/s holding more than fifty percent (50%) of the total
17 obligations of the debtor, on such grounds as the rules of procedures may
18 provide which shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

19 (a) Incompetence, gross negligence, failure to perform or failure to
20 exercise the proper degree of care in the performance of his duties and powers;

21 (b) Lack of a particular or specialized competency required by the
22 specific case;

23 (c) Illegal acts or conduct in the performance of his duties and powers;

24 (d) Lack of qualification or presence of any disqualification;

25 (e) Conflict of interest that arises after his appointment; and

26 (f) Manifest lack of independence that is detrimental to the general
27 body of the stakeholders.

1 SEC. 33. *Compensation and Terms of Service.* – The rehabilitation
2 receiver and his direct employees or independent contractors shall be entitled
3 to compensation for reasonable fees and expenses from the debtor according to
4 the terms approved by the court after notice and hearing. Prior to such hearing,
5 the rehabilitation receiver and his direct employees shall be entitled to
6 reasonable compensation based on *quantum meruit*. Such costs shall be
7 considered administrative expenses.

8 SEC. 34. *Oath and Bond of the Rehabilitation Receiver.* – Prior to
9 entering upon his powers, duties and responsibilities, the rehabilitation receiver
10 shall take an oath and file a bond, in such amount to be fixed by the court,
11 conditioned upon the faithful and proper discharge of his powers, duties and
12 responsibilities.

13 SEC. 35. *Vacancy.* – In case the position of rehabilitation receiver is
14 vacated for any reason whatsoever, the court shall direct the debtor and the
15 creditors to submit the name/s of their nominee/s to the position. The court
16 may appoint any of the qualified nominees, or any other person qualified for
17 the position.

18 SEC. 36. *Displacement of Existing Management by the Rehabilitation*
19 *Receiver or Management Committee.* – Upon motion of any interested party,
20 the court may appoint and direct the rehabilitation receiver to assume the
21 powers of management of the debtor, or appoint a management committee that
22 will undertake the management of the debtor, upon clear and convincing
23 evidence of any of the following circumstances:

24 (a) Actual or imminent danger of dissipation, loss, wastage or
25 destruction of the debtor's assets or other properties;

26 (b) Paralyzation of the business operations of the debtor; or

27 (c) Gross mismanagement of the debtor, or fraud or other wrongful
28 conduct on the part of, or gross or willful violation of this Act by, existing

1 management of the debtor or the owner, partner, director, officer or
2 representative/s in management of the debtor.

3 In case the court appoints the rehabilitation receiver to assume the
4 powers of management of the debtor, the court may:

5 (1) require the rehabilitation receiver to post an additional bond;

6 (2) authorize him to engage the services or to employ persons or
7 entities to assist him in the discharge of his managerial functions; and

8 (3) authorize a commensurate increase in his compensation.

9 *SEC. 37. Role of the Management Committee.* – When appointed
10 pursuant to the foregoing section, the management committee shall take the
11 place of the management and the governing body of the debtor and assume
12 their rights and responsibilities.

13 The specific powers and duties of the management committee, whose
14 members shall be considered as officers of the court, shall be prescribed by the
15 procedural rules.

16 *SEC. 38. Qualifications of Members of the Management Committee.* –
17 The qualifications and disqualifications of the members of the management
18 committee shall be set forth in the procedural rules, taking into consideration
19 the nature of the business of the debtor and the need to protect the interest of
20 all stakeholders concerned.

21 *SEC. 39. Employment of Professionals.* – Upon approval of the court,
22 and after notice and hearing, the rehabilitation receiver or the management
23 committee may employ specialized professionals and other experts to assist
24 each in the performance of their duties. Such professionals and other experts
25 shall be considered either employees or independent contractors of the
26 rehabilitation receiver or the management committee, as the case may be. The
27 qualifications and disqualifications of the professionals and experts may be set

1 forth in procedural rules, taking into consideration the nature of the business of
2 the debtor and the need to protect the interest of all stakeholders concerned.

3 SEC. 40. *Conflict of Interest.* – No person may be appointed as a
4 rehabilitation receiver, member of a management committee, or be employed
5 by the rehabilitation receiver or the management committee if he has a conflict
6 of interest.

7 An individual shall be deemed to have a conflict of interest if he is so
8 situated as to be materially influenced in the exercise of his judgment for or
9 against any party to the proceedings. Without limiting the generality of the
10 foregoing, an individual shall be deemed to have a conflict of interest if:

11 (a) he is a creditor, owner, partner or stockholder of the debtor;

12 (b) he is engaged in a line of business which competes with that of the
13 debtor;

14 (c) he is, or was, within five (5) years from the filing of the petition, a
15 director, officer, owner, partner or employee of the debtor or any of the
16 creditors, or the auditor or accountant of the debtor;

17 (d) he is, or was, within two (2) years from the filing of the petition, an
18 underwriter of the outstanding securities of the debtor;

19 (e) he is related by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth civil
20 degree to any individual creditor, owner/s of a sole proprietorship-debtor,
21 partners of a partnership-debtor or to any stockholder, director, officer,
22 employee or underwriter of a corporation-debtor; or

23 (f) he has any other direct or indirect material interest in the Debtor or
24 any of the creditors.

25 Any rehabilitation receiver, member of the management committee or
26 persons employed or contracted by them possessing any conflict of interest
27 shall make the appropriate disclosure either to the court or to the creditors in
28 case of out-of-court rehabilitation proceedings. Any party to the proceeding

1 adversely affected by the appointment of any person with a conflict of interest
2 to any of the positions enumerated above may however waive his right to
3 object to such appointment and, if the waiver is unreasonably withheld, the
4 court may disregard the conflict of interest, taking into account the general
5 interest of the stakeholders.

6 SEC. 41. *Immunity.* – The rehabilitation receiver and all persons
7 employed by him, and the members of the management committee and all
8 persons employed by it, shall not be subject to any action, claim or demand in
9 connection with any act done or omitted to be done by them in good faith in
10 connection with the exercise of their powers and functions under this Act or
11 other actions duly approved by the court.

12 SEC. 42. *Creditors' Committee.* – After the creditors' meeting called
13 pursuant to Section 63 hereof, the creditors belonging to a class may formally
14 organize a committee among themselves. In addition, the creditors may, as a
15 body, agree to form a creditors' committee composed of a representative from
16 each class of creditors, such as the following:

- 17 (a) Secured creditors;
18 (b) Unsecured creditors;
19 (c) Trade creditors and suppliers; and
20 (d) Employees of the debtor.

21 In the election of the creditors' representatives, the rehabilitation
22 receiver or his representative shall attend such meeting and extend the
23 appropriate assistance as may be defined in the procedural rules.

24 SEC. 43. *Role of Creditors' Committee.* – The creditors' committees
25 when constituted pursuant to Section 42 of this Act shall assist the
26 rehabilitation receiver in communicating with the creditors and shall be the
27 primary liaison between the rehabilitation receiver and the creditors. The
28 creditors' committees cannot exercise or waive any right or give any consent

1 on behalf of any creditor unless specifically authorized in writing by such
2 creditor. The creditors' committees may be authorized by the court or by the
3 rehabilitation receiver to perform such other tasks and functions as may be
4 defined by the procedural rules in order to facilitate the rehabilitation process.

5 (D) Determination of Claims.

6 SEC. 44. *Registry of Claims.* – Within twenty (20) days from his
7 assumption into office, the rehabilitation receiver shall establish a preliminary
8 registry of claims. The rehabilitation receiver shall make the registry available
9 for public inspection and provide publication notice to the debtor, creditors
10 and stakeholders on where and when they may inspect it. All claims included
11 in the registry of claims must be duly supported by sufficient evidence.

12 SEC. 45. *Opposition or Challenge of Claims.* – Within thirty (30)
13 days from the expiration of the period stated in the immediately preceding
14 section, the debtor, creditors, stakeholders and other interested parties may
15 submit a challenge to claim/s to the court, serving a certified copy on the
16 rehabilitation receiver and the creditor holding the challenged claim/s. Upon
17 the expiration of the thirty (30)-day period, the rehabilitation receiver shall
18 submit to the court the registry of claims which shall include undisputed claims
19 that have not been subject to challenge.

20 SEC. 46. *Appeal.* – Any decision of the rehabilitation receiver
21 regarding a claim may be appealed to the court.

22 (E) Governance.

23 SEC. 47. *Management.* – Unless otherwise provided herein, the
24 management of the juridical debtor shall remain with the existing management
25 subject to the applicable law/s and agreement/s, if any, on the election or
26 appointment of directors, managers or managing partner. However, all
27 disbursements, payments or sale, disposal, assignment, transfer or
28 encumbrance of property, or any other act affecting title or interest in property,

1 shall be subject to the approval of the rehabilitation receiver and/or the court,
2 as provided in the following subchapter.

3 (F) Use, Preservation and Disposal of Assets and Treatment of Assets
4 and Claims after Commencement Date.

5 SEC. 48. *Use or Disposition of Assets.* – Except as otherwise provided
6 herein, no funds or property of the debtor shall be used or disposed of except
7 in the ordinary course of business of the debtor, or unless necessary to finance
8 the administrative expenses of the rehabilitation proceedings.

9 SEC. 49. *Sale of Assets.* – The court, upon application of the
10 rehabilitation receiver, may authorize the sale of unencumbered property of the
11 debtor outside the ordinary course of business upon a showing that the
12 property, by its nature or because of other circumstance, is perishable, costly to
13 maintain, susceptible to devaluation or otherwise in jeopardy.

14 SEC. 50. *Sale or Disposal of Encumbered Property of the Debtor and*
15 *Assets of Third Parties Held by Debtor.* – The court may authorize the sale,
16 transfer, conveyance or disposal of encumbered property of the debtor, or
17 property of others held by the debtor where there is a security interest
18 pertaining to third parties under a financial, credit or other similar transactions
19 if, upon application of the rehabilitation receiver and with the consent of the
20 affected owners of the property, or secured creditor/s in the case of
21 encumbered property of the debtor and, after notice and hearing, the court
22 determines that:

23 (a) such sale, transfer, conveyance or disposal is necessary for the
24 continued operation of the debtor's business; and

25 (b) the debtor has made arrangements to provide a substitute lien or
26 ownership right that provides an equal level of security for the counter-party's
27 claim or right.

1 *Provided*, That properties held by the debtor where the debtor has
2 authority to sell such as trust receipt or consignment arrangements may be sold
3 or disposed of by the debtor, if such sale or disposal is necessary for the
4 operation of the debtor's business, and the debtor has made arrangements to
5 provide a substitute lien or ownership right that provides an equal level of
6 security for the counter-party's claim or right.

7 Sale or disposal of property under this section shall not give rise to any
8 criminal liability under applicable laws.

9 SEC. 51. *Assets of Debtor Held by Third Parties.* -- In the case of
10 possessory pledges, mechanic's liens or similar claims, third parties who have
11 in their possession or control property of the debtor shall not transfer, convey
12 or otherwise dispose of the same to persons other than the debtor, unless upon
13 prior approval of the rehabilitation receiver. The rehabilitation receiver may
14 also:

15 (a) demand the surrender or the transfer of the possession or control of
16 such property to the rehabilitation receiver or any other person, subject to
17 payment of the claims secured by any possessory lien/s thereon;

18 (b) allow said third parties to retain possession or control, if such an
19 arrangement would more likely preserve or increase the value of the property
20 in question or the total value of the assets of the debtor; or

21 (c) undertake any other disposition of the said property as may be
22 beneficial for the rehabilitation of the debtor, after notice and hearing, and
23 approval of the court.

24 SEC. 52. *Rescission or Nullity of Sale, Payment, Transfer or*
25 *Conveyance of Assets.* -- The court may rescind or declare as null and void
26 any sale, payment, transfer or conveyance of the debtor's unencumbered
27 property or any encumbering thereof by the debtor or its agents or
28 representatives after the commencement date which are not in the ordinary

1 course of the business of the debtor: *Provided, however,* That the
2 unencumbered property may be sold, encumbered or otherwise disposed of
3 upon order of the court after notice and hearing:

4 (a) if such are in the interest of administering the debtor and facilitating
5 the preparation and implementation of a Rehabilitation Plan;

6 (b) in order to provide a substitute lien, mortgage or pledge of property
7 under this Act;

8 (c) for payments made to meet administrative expenses as they arise;

9 (d) for payments to victims of quasi-delicts upon a showing that the
10 claim is valid and the debtor has insurance to reimburse the debtor for the
11 payments made;

12 (e) for payments made to repurchase property of the debtor that is
13 auctioned off in a judicial or extrajudicial sale under this Act; or

14 (f) for payments made to reclaim property of the debtor held pursuant
15 to a possessory lien.

16 SEC. 53. *Assets Subject to Rapid Obsolescence, Depreciation and*
17 *Diminution of Value.* -- Upon the application of a secured creditor holding a
18 lien against or holder of an ownership interest in property held by the debtor
19 that is subject to potentially rapid obsolescence, depreciation or diminution in
20 value, the court shall, after notice and hearing, order the debtor or
21 rehabilitation receiver to take reasonable steps necessary to prevent the
22 depreciation. If depreciation cannot be avoided and such depreciation is
23 jeopardizing the security or property interest of the secured creditor or owner,
24 the court shall:

25 (a) allow the encumbered property to be foreclosed upon by the
26 secured creditor according to the relevant agreement between the debtor and
27 the secured creditor, applicable rules of procedure and relevant legislation:
28 *Provided,* That the proceeds of the sale will be distributed in accordance with

1 the order prescribed under the rules of concurrence and preference of credits;
2 or

3 (b) upon motion of, or with the consent of the affected secured creditor
4 or interest owner, order the conveyance of a lien against or ownership interest
5 in substitute property of the debtor to the secured creditor: *Provided*, That
6 other creditors holding liens on such property, if any, do not object thereto, or,
7 if such property is not available;

8 (c) order the conveyance to the secured creditor or holder of an
9 ownership interest of a lien on the residual funds from the sale of encumbered
10 property during the proceedings; or

11 (d) allow the sale or disposition of the property: *Provided*, That the sale
12 or disposition will maximize the value of the property for the benefit of the
13 secured creditor and the debtor, and the proceeds of the sale will be distributed
14 in accordance with the order prescribed under the rules of concurrence and
15 preference of credits.

16 SEC. 54. *Post-commencement Interest*. – The rate and term of interest,
17 if any, on secured and unsecured claims shall be determined and provided for
18 in the approved Rehabilitation Plan.

19 SEC. 55. *Post-commencement Loans and Obligations*. – With the
20 approval of the court upon the recommendation of the rehabilitation receiver,
21 the debtor, in order to enhance its rehabilitation, may:

22 (a) enter into credit arrangements; or

23 (b) enter into credit arrangements, secured by mortgages of its
24 unencumbered property or secondary mortgages of encumbered property with
25 the approval of senior secured parties with regard to the encumbered property;
26 or

27 (c) incur other obligations as may be essential for its rehabilitation.

1 The payment of the foregoing obligations shall be considered
2 administrative expenses under this Act.

3 SEC. 56. *Treatment of Employees, Claims.* – Compensation of
4 employees required to carry on the business shall be considered an
5 administrative expense. Claims of separation pay for months worked prior to
6 the commencement date shall be considered a pre-commencement claim.
7 claims for salary and separation pay for work performed after the
8 commencement date shall be an administrative expense.

9 SEC. 57. *Treatment of Contracts.* – Unless cancelled by virtue of a
10 final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction issued prior to the issuance
11 of the Commencement Order, or at anytime thereafter by the court before
12 which the rehabilitation proceedings are pending, all valid and subsisting
13 contracts of the debtor with creditors and other third parties as at the
14 commencement date shall continue in force: *Provided*, That within ninety
15 (90) days following the commencement of proceedings, the debtor, with the
16 consent of the rehabilitation receiver, shall notify each contractual counter-
17 party of whether it is confirming the particular contract. Contractual
18 obligations of the debtor arising or performed during this period, and
19 afterwards for confirmed contracts, shall be considered administrative
20 expenses. Contracts not confirmed within the required deadline shall be
21 considered terminated. Claims for actual damages, if any, arising as a result of
22 the election to terminate a contract shall be considered a pre-commencement
23 claim against the debtor. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the
24 cancellation or termination of any contract of the debtor for any ground
25 provided by law.

26 (G) Avoidance Proceedings.

27 SEC. 58. *Rescission or Nullity of Certain Pre-commencement*
28 *Transactions.* – Any transaction occurring prior to commencement date

1 entered into by the debtor or involving its funds or assets may be rescinded or
2 declared null and void on the ground that the same was executed with intent to
3 defraud a creditor or creditors or which constitute undue preference of
4 creditors. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, a disputable
5 presumption of such design shall arise if the transaction:

6 (a) provides unreasonably inadequate consideration to the debtor and is
7 executed within ninety (90) days prior to the commencement date;

8 (b) involves an accelerated payment of a claim to a creditor within
9 ninety (90) days prior to the commencement date;

10 (c) provides security or additional security executed within ninety (90)
11 days prior to the commencement date;

12 (d) involves creditors, where a creditor obtained, or received the
13 benefit of, more than its *pro rata* share in the assets of the debtor, executed at a
14 time when the debtor was insolvent; or

15 (e) is intended to defeat, delay or hinder the ability of the creditors to
16 collect claims where the effect of the transaction is to put assets of the debtor
17 beyond the reach of creditors or to otherwise prejudice the interests of
18 creditors.

19 *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section shall prevent the court
20 from rescinding or declaring as null and void a transaction on other grounds
21 provided by relevant legislation and jurisprudence: *Provided, further,* That the
22 provisions of the Civil Code on rescission shall in any case apply to these
23 transactions.

24 SEC. 59. *Actions for Rescission or Nullity.* -- (a) The rehabilitation
25 receiver or, with his conformity, any creditor may initiate and prosecute any
26 action to rescind, or declare null and void any transaction described in Section
27 58 hereof. If the rehabilitation receiver does not consent to the filing or

1 prosecution of such action, any creditor may seek leave of the court to
2 commence said action.

3 (b) If leave of court is granted under subsection (a), the rehabilitation
4 receiver shall assign and transfer to the creditor all rights, title and interest in
5 the chose in action or subject matter of the proceeding, including any
6 document in support thereof.

7 (c) Any benefit derived from a proceeding taken pursuant to subsection
8 (a), to the extent of his claim and the costs, belongs exclusively to the creditor
9 instituting the proceeding, and the surplus, if any, belongs to the estate.

10 (d) Where, before an order is made under subsection (a), the
11 rehabilitation receiver (or liquidator) signifies to the court his readiness to
12 institute the proceeding for the benefit of the creditors, the order shall fix the
13 time within which he shall do so and, in that case, the benefit derived from the
14 proceeding, if instituted within the time limits so fixed, belongs to the estate.

15 (H) Treatment of Secured Creditors.

16 SEC. 60. *No Diminution of Secured Creditor Rights.* — The issuance
17 of the Commencement Order and the Suspension or Stay Order, and any other
18 provision of this Act, shall not be deemed in any way to diminish or impair the
19 security or lien of a secured creditor, or the value of his lien or security, except
20 that his right to enforce said security or lien may be suspended during the term
21 of the Stay Order.

22 The court, upon motion or recommendation of the rehabilitation
23 receiver, may allow a secured creditor to enforce his security or lien, or
24 foreclose upon property of the debtor securing his/its claim, if the said property
25 is not necessary for the rehabilitation of the debtor. The secured creditor
26 and/or the other lien holders shall be admitted to the rehabilitation proceedings
27 only for the balance of his claim, if any.

1 SEC. 61. *Lack of Adequate Protection.* – The court, on motion or
2 *motu proprio*, may terminate, modify or set conditions for the continuance of
3 suspension of payment, or relieve a claim from the coverage thereof, upon
4 showing that: (a) a creditor does not have adequate protection over property
5 securing its claim; or (b) the value of a claim secured by a lien on property
6 which is not necessary for rehabilitation of the debtor exceeds the fair market
7 value of the said property.

8 For purposes of this section, a creditor shall be deemed to lack adequate
9 protection if it can be shown that:

10 (a) the debtor fails or refuses to honor a pre-existing agreement with
11 the creditor to keep the property insured;

12 (b) the debtor fails or refuses to take commercially reasonable steps to
13 maintain the property; or

14 (c) the property has depreciated to an extent that the creditor is under
15 secured.

16 Upon showing of a lack of protection, the court shall order the debtor or
17 the rehabilitation receiver to make arrangements to provide for the insurance or
18 maintenance of the property; or to make payments or otherwise provide
19 additional or replacement security such that the obligation is fully secured. If
20 such arrangements are not feasible, the court may modify the Stay Order to
21 allow the secured creditor lacking adequate protection to enforce its security
22 claim against the debtor: *Provided, however,* That the court may deny the
23 creditor the remedies in this paragraph if the property subject of the
24 enforcement is required for the rehabilitation of the debtor.

25 (I) Administration of Proceedings.

26 SEC. 62. *Contents of a Rehabilitation Plan.* – The Rehabilitation Plan
27 shall, as a minimum:

1 (a) specify the underlying assumptions, the financial goals and the
2 procedures proposed to accomplish such goals;

3 (b) compare the amounts expected to be received by the creditors under
4 the Rehabilitation Plan with those that they will receive if liquidation ensues
5 within the next one hundred twenty (120) days;

6 (c) contain information sufficient to give the various classes of
7 creditors a reasonable basis for determining whether supporting the Plan is in
8 their financial interest when compared to the immediate liquidation of the
9 debtor, including any reduction of principal interest and penalties payable to
10 the creditors;

11 (d) establish classes of voting creditors;

12 (e) establish subclasses of voting creditors if prior approval has been
13 granted by the court;

14 (f) indicate how the insolvent debtor will be rehabilitated including,
15 but not limited to, debt forgiveness, debt rescheduling, reorganization or
16 quasi-reorganization, *dacion en pago*, debt-equity conversion and sale of the
17 business (or parts of it) as a going concern, or setting-up of a new business
18 entity or other similar arrangements as may be necessary to restore the
19 financial well-being and viability of the insolvent debtor;

20 (g) specify the treatment of each class or subclass described in
21 subsections (d) and (e);

22 (h) provide for equal treatment of all claims within the same class or
23 subclass, unless a particular creditor voluntarily agrees to less favorable
24 treatment;

25 (i) ensure that the payments made under the plan follow the priority
26 established under the provisions of the Civil Code on concurrence and
27 preference of credits and other applicable laws;

1 (j) maintain the security interest of secured creditors and preserve the
2 liquidation value of the security unless such has been waived or modified
3 voluntarily;

4 (k) disclose all payments to creditors for pre-commencement debts
5 made during the proceedings and the justifications thereof;

6 (l) describe the disputed claims and the provisioning of funds to
7 account for appropriate payments should the claim be ruled valid or its amount
8 adjusted;

9 (m) identify the debtor's role in the implementation of the Plan;

10 (n) state any rehabilitation covenants of the debtor, the breach of which
11 shall be considered a material breach of the Plan;

12 (o) identify those responsible for the future management of the debtor
13 and the supervision and implementation of the Plan, their affiliation with the
14 debtor and their remuneration;

15 (p) address the treatment of claims arising after the confirmation of the
16 Rehabilitation Plan;

17 (q) require the debtor and its counter-parties to adhere to the terms of
18 all contracts that the debtor has chosen to confirm;

19 (r) arrange for the payment of all outstanding administrative expenses
20 as a condition to the Plan's approval unless such condition has been waived in
21 writing by the creditors concerned;

22 (s) arrange for the payment of all outstanding taxes and assessments, or
23 an *adjusted amount pursuant to a compromise settlement with the BIR* or other
24 applicable tax authorities;

25 (t) include a certified copy of a certificate of tax clearance or evidence
26 of a compromise settlement with the BIR;

1 (u) include a valid and binding resolution of a meeting of the debtor's
2 stockholders to increase the shares by the required amount in cases where the
3 Plan contemplates an additional issuance of shares by the debtor;

4 (v) state the compensation and status, if any, of the rehabilitation
5 receiver after the approval of the Plan; and

6 (w) contain provisions for conciliation and/or mediation as a
7 prerequisite to court assistance or intervention in the event of any disagreement
8 in the interpretation or implementation of the Rehabilitation Plan.

9 SEC. 63. *Consultation with Debtor and Creditors.* – If the court gives
10 due course to the petition, the rehabilitation receiver shall confer with the
11 debtor and all the classes of creditors, and may consider their views and
12 proposals in the review, revision or preparation of a new Rehabilitation Plan.

13 SEC. 64. *Creditor Approval of Rehabilitation Plan.* – The
14 rehabilitation receiver shall notify the creditors and stakeholders that the Plan
15 is ready for their examination. Within twenty (20) days from the said
16 notification, the rehabilitation receiver shall convene the creditors, either as a
17 whole or per class, for purposes of voting on the approval of the Plan. The
18 Plan shall be deemed rejected unless approved by all classes of creditors
19 whose rights are adversely modified or affected by the Plan. For purposes of
20 this section, the Plan is deemed to have been approved by a class of creditors if
21 members of the said class holding more than fifty percent (50%) of the total
22 claims of the said class vote in favor of the Plan. The votes of the creditors
23 shall be based solely on the amount of their respective claims based on the
24 registry of claims submitted by the rehabilitation receiver pursuant to Section
25 44 hereof.

26 Notwithstanding the rejection of the Rehabilitation Plan, the court may
27 confirm the Rehabilitation Plan if all of the following circumstances are
28 present:

1 (a) The Rehabilitation Plan complies with the requirements specified in
2 this Act;

3 (b) The rehabilitation receiver recommends the confirmation of the
4 Rehabilitation Plan;

5 (c) The shareholders, owners or partners of the juridical debtor lose at
6 least their controlling interest as a result of the Rehabilitation Plan; and

7 (d) The Rehabilitation Plan would likely provide the objecting class of
8 creditors with compensation which has a net present value greater than that
9 which they would have received if the debtor were under liquidation.

10 SEC. 65. *Submission of Rehabilitation Plan to the Court.* – If the
11 Rehabilitation Plan is approved, the rehabilitation receiver shall submit the
12 same to the court for confirmation. Within five (5) days from receipt of the
13 Rehabilitation Plan, the court shall notify the creditors that the Rehabilitation
14 Plan has been submitted for confirmation, that any creditor may obtain copies
15 of the Rehabilitation Plan and that any creditor may file an objection thereto.

16 SEC. 66. *Filing of Objections to Rehabilitation Plan.* – A creditor
17 may file an objection to the Rehabilitation Plan within twenty (20) days from
18 receipt of notice from the court that the Rehabilitation Plan has been submitted
19 for confirmation. Objections to a Rehabilitation Plan shall be limited to the
20 following:

21 (a) The creditors' support was induced by fraud;

22 (b) The documents or data relied upon in the Rehabilitation Plan are
23 materially false or misleading; or

24 (c) The Rehabilitation Plan is in fact not supported by the voting
25 creditors.

26 SEC. 67. *Hearing on the Objections.* – If objections have been
27 submitted during the relevant period, the court shall issue an order setting the
28 time and date for the hearing or hearings on the objections.

1 If the court finds merit in the objection, it shall order the rehabilitation
2 receiver or other party to cure the defect, whenever feasible. If the court
3 determines that the debtor acted in bad faith, or that it is not feasible to cure the
4 defect, the court shall convert the proceedings into one for the liquidation of
5 the debtor under Chapter V of this Act.

6 SEC. 68. *Confirmation of the Rehabilitation Plan.* – If no objections
7 are filed within the relevant period or, if objections are filed, the court finds
8 them lacking in merit, or determines that the basis for the objection has been
9 cured, or determines that the debtor has complied with an order to cure the
10 objection, the court shall issue an order confirming the Rehabilitation Plan.

11 The court may confirm the Rehabilitation Plan notwithstanding
12 unresolved disputes over claims if the Rehabilitation Plan has made adequate
13 provisions for paying such claims.

14 For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions of other laws to the contrary
15 notwithstanding, the court shall have the power to approve or implement the
16 Rehabilitation Plan despite the lack of approval, or objection from the owners,
17 partners or stockholders of the insolvent debtor: *Provided*, That the terms
18 thereof are necessary to restore the financial well-being and viability of the
19 insolvent debtor.

20 SEC. 69. *Effect of Confirmation of the Rehabilitation Plan.* – The
21 confirmation of the Rehabilitation Plan by the court shall result in the
22 following:

23 (a) The Rehabilitation Plan and its provisions shall be binding upon the
24 debtor and all persons who may be affected by it, including the creditors,
25 whether or not such persons have participated in the proceedings or opposed
26 the Rehabilitation Plan or whether or not their claims have been scheduled;

27 (b) The debtor shall comply with the provisions of the Rehabilitation
28 Plan and shall take all actions necessary to carry out the Plan;

1 (c) Payments shall be made to the creditors in accordance with the
2 provisions of the Rehabilitation Plan;

3 (d) Contracts and other arrangements between the debtor and its
4 creditors shall be interpreted as continuing to apply to the extent that they do
5 not conflict with the provisions of the Rehabilitation Plan;

6 (e) Any compromises on amounts or rescheduling of timing of
7 payments by the debtor shall be binding on creditors regardless of whether or
8 not the Plan is successfully implemented;

9 (f) Claims arising after approval of the Plan that are otherwise not
10 treated by the Plan are not subject to any Suspension Order.

11 The Order confirming the Plan shall comply with Rule 36 of the Rules
12 of Court: *Provided, however,* That the court may maintain jurisdiction over the
13 case in order to resolve claims against the debtor that remain contested and
14 allegations that the debtor has breached the Plan.

15 SEC. 70. *Liability of General Partners of a Partnership for Unpaid*
16 *Balances Under an Approved Plan.* – The approval of the Plan shall not
17 affect the rights of creditors to pursue actions against the general partners of a
18 partnership to the extent they are liable under relevant legislation for the debts
19 thereof.

20 SEC. 71. *Treatment of Amounts of Indebtedness or Obligations*
21 *Forgiven or Reduced.* – Amounts of any indebtedness or obligations reduced
22 or forgiven in connection with a Plan's approval shall not be subject to any tax,
23 in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

24 SEC. 72. *Period for Confirmation of the Rehabilitation Plan.* – The
25 court shall have a maximum period of one (1) year from the date of the filing
26 of the petition to confirm a Rehabilitation Plan.

1 If no Rehabilitation Plan is confirmed within the said period, the
2 proceedings may, upon motion or *motu proprio*, be converted into one for the
3 liquidation of the debtor.

4 SEC. 73. *Accounting Discharge of Rehabilitation Receiver.* – Upon
5 the confirmation of the Rehabilitation Plan, the rehabilitation receiver shall
6 provide a final report and accounting to the court. Unless the Rehabilitation
7 Plan specifically requires and describes the role of the rehabilitation receiver
8 after the approval of the Rehabilitation Plan, the court shall discharge the
9 rehabilitation receiver of his duties.

10 (J) Termination of Proceedings.

11 SEC. 74. *Termination of Proceedings.* – The rehabilitation proceedings
12 under Chapter II shall, upon motion by any stakeholder or the rehabilitation
13 receiver, be terminated by order of the court either declaring a successful
14 implementation of the Rehabilitation Plan or a failure of rehabilitation.

15 There is failure of rehabilitation in the following cases:

16 (a) Dismissal of the petition by the court;

17 (b) The debtor fails to submit a Rehabilitation Plan;

18 (c) Under the Rehabilitation Plan submitted by the debtor, there is no
19 substantial likelihood that the debtor can be rehabilitated within a reasonable
20 period;

21 (d) The Rehabilitation Plan or its amendment is approved by the court
22 but in the implementation thereof, the debtor fails to perform its obligations
23 thereunder, or there is a failure to realize the objectives, targets or goals set
24 forth therein, including the timelines and conditions for the settlement of the
25 obligations due to the creditors and other claimants;

26 (e) The commission of fraud in securing the approval of the
27 Rehabilitation Plan or its amendment; and

1 (f) Other analogous circumstances as may be defined by the rules of
2 procedure.

3 Upon a breach of, or upon a failure of the Rehabilitation Plan, the court,
4 upon motion by an affected party, may:

5 (1) issue an order directing that the breach be cured within a specified
6 period of time, failing which the proceedings may be converted to a
7 liquidation;

8 (2) issue an order converting the proceedings to a liquidation;

9 (3) allow the debtor or rehabilitation receiver to submit amendments to
10 the Rehabilitation Plan, the approval of which shall be governed by the same
11 requirements for the approval of a Rehabilitation Plan under this subchapter;

12 (4) issue any other order to remedy the breach consistent with the
13 present regulation, other applicable law and the best interests of the creditors;
14 or

15 (5) enforce the applicable provisions of the Rehabilitation Plan through
16 a writ of execution.

17 SEC. 75. *Effects of Termination.* – Termination of the proceedings
18 shall result in the following:

19 (a) The discharge of the rehabilitation receiver, subject to his
20 submission of a final accounting; and

21 (b) The lifting of the Stay Order and any other court order holding in
22 abeyance any action for the enforcement of a claim against the debtor.

23 *Provided, however,* That if the termination of proceedings is due to
24 failure of rehabilitation or dismissal of the petition for reasons other than
25 technical grounds, the proceedings shall be immediately converted to
26 liquidation as provided in Section 92 of this Act.

CHAPTER III

PRE-NEGOTIATED REHABILITATION

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3 SEC. 76. *Petition by Debtor.* – An insolvent debtor, by itself or jointly
4 with any of its creditors, may file a verified petition with the court for the
5 approval of a pre-negotiated Rehabilitation Plan which has been endorsed or
6 approved by creditors holding at least two-thirds (2/3) of the total liabilities of
7 the debtor, including secured creditors holding more than fifty percent (50%)
8 of the total secured claims of the debtor and unsecured creditors holding more
9 than fifty percent (50%) of the total unsecured claims of the debtor. The
10 petition shall include, as a minimum:

- 11 (a) schedule of the debtor's debts and liabilities;
12 (b) an inventory of the debtor's assets;
13 (c) the pre-negotiated Rehabilitation Plan, including the names of at
14 least three (3) qualified nominees for rehabilitation receiver; and
15 (d) a summary of disputed claims against the debtor and a report on the
16 provisioning of funds to account for appropriate payments should any such
17 claims be ruled valid or their amounts adjusted.

18 SEC. 77. *Issuance of Order.* – Within five (5) working days, and after
19 determination that the petition is sufficient in form and substance, the court
20 shall issue an Order which shall:

- 21 (a) identify the debtor, its principal business or activity/ies and its
22 principal place of business;
23 (b) declare that the debtor is under rehabilitation;
24 (c) summarize the ground/s for the filing of the petition;
25 (d) direct the publication of the Order in a newspaper of general
26 circulation in the Philippines once a week for at least two (2) consecutive
27 weeks, with the first publication to be made within seven (7) days from the
28 time of its issuance;

1 (e) direct the service by personal delivery of a copy of the petition on
2 each creditor who is not a petitioner holding at least ten percent (10%) of the
3 total liabilities of the debtor, as determined in the schedule attached to the
4 petition, within three (3) days;

5 (f) state that copies of the petition and the Rehabilitation Plan are
6 available for examination and copying by any interested party;

7 (g) state that creditors and other interested parties opposing the petition
8 or Rehabilitation Plan may file their objections or comments thereto within a
9 period of not later than twenty (20) days from the second publication of the
10 Order;

11 (h) appoint a rehabilitation receiver, if provided for in the Plan; and

12 (i) include a Suspension or Stay Order as described in this Act.

13 SEC. 78. *Approval of the Plan.* – Within ten (10) days from the date
14 of the second publication of the Order, the court shall approve the
15 Rehabilitation Plan unless a creditor or other interested party submits an
16 objection to it in accordance with the next succeeding section.

17 SEC. 79. *Objection to the Petition or Rehabilitation Plan.* – Any
18 creditor or other interested party may submit to the court a verified objection to
19 the petition or the Rehabilitation Plan not later than eight (8) days from the
20 date of the second publication of the Order mentioned in Section 77 hereof.
21 The objections shall be limited to the following:

22 (a) The allegations in the petition or the Rehabilitation Plan, or the
23 attachments thereto, are materially false or misleading;

24 (b) The majority of any class of creditors do not in fact support the
25 Rehabilitation Plan;

26 (c) The Rehabilitation Plan fails to accurately account for a claim
27 against the debtor and the claim is not categorically declared as a contested
28 claim; or

1 (d) The support of the creditors, or any of them, was induced by fraud.

2 Copies of any objection to the petition or the Rehabilitation Plan shall
3 be served on the debtor, the rehabilitation receiver (if applicable), the secured
4 creditor with the largest claim and who supports the Rehabilitation Plan, and
5 the unsecured creditor with the largest claim and who supports the
6 Rehabilitation Plan.

7 SEC. 80. *Hearing on the Objections.* – After receipt of an objection,
8 the court shall set the same for hearing. The date of the hearing shall be no
9 earlier than twenty (20) days and no later than thirty (30) days from the date of
10 the second publication of the Order mentioned in Section 77 hereof. If the
11 court finds merit in the objection, it shall direct the debtor, when feasible, to
12 cure the defect within a reasonable period. If the court determines that the
13 debtor or creditors supporting the Rehabilitation Plan acted in bad faith, or that
14 the objection is non-curable, the court may order the conversion of the
15 proceedings into liquidation. A finding by the court that the objection has no
16 substantial merit, or that the same has been cured, shall be deemed an approval
17 of the Rehabilitation Plan.

18 SEC. 81. *Period for Approval of Rehabilitation Plan.* – The court
19 shall have a maximum period of one hundred twenty (120) days from the date
20 of the filing of the petition to approve the Rehabilitation Plan. If the court fails
21 to act within the said period, the Rehabilitation Plan shall be deemed approved.

22 SEC. 82. *Effect of Approval.* – Approval of a Plan under this chapter
23 shall have the same legal effect as confirmation of a Plan under Chapter II of
24 this Act.

CHAPTER IV

OUT-OF-COURT OR INFORMAL RESTRUCTURING AGREEMENTS OR
REHABILITATION PLANS

SEC. 83. *Out-of-Court or Informal Restructuring Agreements and Rehabilitation Plans.* – An out-of-court or informal restructuring agreement or Rehabilitation Plan that meets the minimum requirements prescribed in this chapter is hereby recognized as consistent with the objectives of this Act.

SEC. 84. *Minimum Requirements of Out-of-Court or Informal Restructuring Agreements and Rehabilitation Plans.* – For an out-of-court or informal restructuring/workout agreement or Rehabilitation Plan to qualify under this chapter, it must meet the following minimum requirements:

(a) The debtor must agree to the out-of-court or informal restructuring/workout agreement or Rehabilitation Plan;

(b) It must be approved by creditors representing at least sixty-seven percent (67%) of the secured obligations of the debtor;

(c) It must be approved by creditors representing at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the unsecured obligations of the debtor; and

(d) It must be approved by creditors holding at least eighty-five percent (85%) of the total liabilities, secured and unsecured, of the debtor.

SEC. 85. *Standstill Period.* – A standstill period that may be agreed upon by the parties pending negotiation and finalization of the out-of-court or informal restructuring/workout agreement or Rehabilitation Plan contemplated herein shall be effective and enforceable not only against the contracting parties but also against the other creditors: *Provided, That* (a) such agreement is approved by creditors representing more than fifty percent (50%) of the total liabilities of the debtor; (b) notice thereof is published in a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks; and (c) the standstill period does not exceed one hundred twenty (120)

1 days from the date of effectivity. The notice must invite creditors to
2 participate in the negotiation for out-of-court rehabilitation or restructuring
3 agreement and notify them that said agreement will be binding on all creditors
4 if the required majority votes prescribed in Section 84 of this Act are met.

5 SEC. 86. *Cram Down Effect.* – A restructuring/workout agreement or
6 Rehabilitation Plan that is approved pursuant to an informal workout
7 framework referred to in this chapter shall have the same legal effect as
8 confirmation of a Plan under Section 69 hereof. The notice of the
9 Rehabilitation Plan or restructuring agreement or Plan shall be published once
10 a week for at least three (3) consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general
11 circulation in the Philippines. The Rehabilitation Plan or restructuring
12 agreement shall take effect upon the lapse of fifteen (15) days from the date of
13 the last publication of the notice thereof.

14 SEC. 87. *Amendment or Modification.* – Any amendment of an
15 out-of-court restructuring/workout agreement or Rehabilitation Plan must be
16 made in accordance with the terms of the agreement and with due notice on all
17 creditors.

18 SEC. 88. *Effect of Court Action or Other Proceedings.* – Any court
19 action or other proceedings arising from, or relating to, the out-of-court or
20 informal restructuring/workout agreement or Rehabilitation Plan shall not stay
21 its implementation, unless the relevant party is able to secure a temporary
22 restraining order or injunctive relief from the Court of Appeals.

23 SEC. 89. *Court Assistance.* – The insolvent debtor and/or creditor
24 may seek court assistance for the execution or implementation of a
25 Rehabilitation Plan under this chapter, under such rules of procedure as may be
26 promulgated by the Supreme Court.

CHAPTER V

LIQUIDATION OF INSOLVENT JURIDICAL DEBTORS

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2
3 SEC. 90. *Voluntary Liquidation.* – An insolvent debtor may apply for
4 liquidation by filing a petition for liquidation with the court. The petition shall
5 be verified, shall establish the insolvency of the debtor and shall contain,
6 whether as an attachment or as part of the body of the petition:

7 (a) a schedule of the debtor's debts and liabilities including a list of
8 creditors with their addresses, amounts of claims and collaterals, or securities,
9 if any;

10 (b) an inventory of all its assets including receivables and claims
11 against third parties; and

12 (c) the names of at least three (3) nominees to the position of
13 liquidator.

14 At any time during the pendency of court-supervised or pre-negotiated
15 rehabilitation proceedings, the debtor may also initiate liquidation proceedings
16 by filing a motion in the same court where the rehabilitation proceedings are
17 pending to convert the rehabilitation proceedings into liquidation proceedings.
18 The motion shall be verified, shall contain or set forth the same matters
19 required in the preceding paragraph, and state that the debtor is seeking
20 immediate dissolution and termination of its corporate existence.

21 If the petition or the motion, as the case may be, is sufficient in form and
22 substance, the court shall issue a Liquidation Order mentioned in Section 112
23 hereof.

24 SEC. 91. *Involuntary Liquidation.* – Three (3) or more creditors the
25 aggregate of whose claims is at least either One million pesos
26 (Phpl,000,000.00) or at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the subscribed
27 capital stock or partner's contributions of the debtor, whichever is higher, may

1 apply for and seek the liquidation of an insolvent debtor by filing a petition for
2 liquidation of the debtor with the court. The petition shall show that:

3 (a) there is no genuine issue of fact or law on the Claim/s of the
4 petitioner/s, and that the due and demandable payments thereon have not been
5 made for at least one hundred eighty (180) days or that the debtor has failed
6 generally to meet its liabilities as they fall due; and

7 (b) there is no substantial likelihood that the debtor may be
8 rehabilitated.

9 At any time during the pendency of or after a rehabilitation Court
10 supervised or pre-negotiated rehabilitation proceedings, three (3) or more
11 creditors whose claims is at least either One million pesos (Php1,000,000.00)
12 or at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the subscribed capital or partner's
13 contributions of the debtor, whichever is higher, may also initiate liquidation
14 proceedings by filing a motion in the same court where the rehabilitation
15 proceedings are pending to convert the rehabilitation proceedings into
16 liquidation proceedings. The motion shall be verified, shall contain or set forth
17 the same matters required in the preceding paragraph, and state that the
18 movants are seeking the immediate liquidation of the debtor.

19 If the petition or motion is sufficient in form and substance, the court
20 shall issue an Order:

21 (1) directing the publication of the petition or motion in a newspaper of
22 general circulation once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks; and

23 (2) directing the debtor and all creditors who are not the petitioners to
24 file their comment on the petition or motion within fifteen (15) days from the
25 date of last publication.

26 If, after considering the comments filed, the court determines that the
27 petition or motion is meritorious, it shall issue the Liquidation Order
28 mentioned in Section 112 hereof.

1 (40) days from the date of such Order and designating the date, time and place
2 of the meeting;

3 (b) directing such creditors to prepare and present written evidence of
4 their claims before the scheduled creditors' meeting;

5 (c) directing the publication of the said order in a newspaper of general
6 circulation published in the province or city in which the petition is filed once
7 a week for two (2) consecutive weeks, with the first publication to be made
8 within seven (7) days from the time of the issuance of the Order;

9 (d) directing the clerk of court to cause the sending of a copy of the
10 Order by registered mail, postage prepaid, to all creditors named in the
11 schedule of debts and liabilities;

12 (e) forbidding the individual debtor from selling, transferring,
13 encumbering or disposing in any manner of his property, except those used in
14 the ordinary operations of commerce or of industry in which the petitioning
15 individual debtor is engaged, so long as the proceedings relative to the
16 suspension of payments are pending;

17 (f) prohibiting the individual debtor from making any payment outside
18 of the necessary or legitimate expenses of his business or industry, so long as
19 the proceedings relative to the suspension of payments are pending; and

20 (g) appointing a commissioner to preside over the creditors' meeting.

21 SEC. 96. *Actions Suspended.* – Upon motion filed by the individual
22 debtor, the court may issue an order suspending any pending execution against
23 the individual debtor: *Provided,* That properties held as security by secured
24 creditors shall not be the subject of such suspension order. The suspension
25 order shall lapse when three (3) months shall have passed without the proposed
26 agreement being accepted by the creditors or as soon as such agreement is
27 denied.

1 No creditor shall sue or institute proceedings to collect his claim from
2 the debtor from the time of the filing of the petition for suspension of payments
3 and for as long as proceedings remain pending except:

4 (a) those creditors having claims for personal labor, maintenance,
5 expense of last illness and funeral of the wife or children of the debtor
6 incurred in the sixty (60) days immediately prior to the filing of the petition;
7 and

8 (b) secured creditors.

9 SEC. 97. *Creditors' Meeting.* – The presence of creditors holding
10 claims amounting to at least three-fifths ($3/5$) of the liabilities shall be
11 necessary for holding a meeting. The commissioner appointed by the court
12 shall preside over the meeting and the clerk of court shall act as the secretary
13 thereof, subject to the following rules:

14 (a) The clerk shall record the creditors present and amount of their
15 respective claims;

16 (b) The commissioner shall examine the written evidence of the claims.
17 If the creditors present hold at least three-fifths ($3/5$) of the liabilities of the
18 individual debtor, the commissioner shall declare the meeting open for
19 business;

20 (c) The creditors and individual debtor shall discuss the propositions in
21 the proposed agreement and put them to a vote;

22 (d) To form a majority, it is necessary:

23 (1) that two-thirds ($2/3$) of the creditors voting unite upon the same
24 proposition; and

25 (2) that the claims represented by said majority vote amount to at least
26 three-fifths ($3/5$) of the total liabilities of the debtor mentioned in the petition;
27 and

1 (e) After the result of the voting has been announced, all protests made
2 against the majority vote shall be drawn up, and the commissioner and the
3 individual debtor together with all creditors taking part in the voting shall sign
4 the affirmed propositions.

5 No creditor who incurred his credit within ninety (90) days prior to the
6 filing of the petition shall be entitled to vote.

7 SEC. 98. *Persons Who May Refrain From Voting.* – Creditors who are
8 unaffected by the suspension order may refrain from attending the meeting and
9 from voting therein. Such persons shall not be bound by any agreement
10 determined upon at such meeting, but if they should join in the voting they
11 shall be bound in the same manner as are the other creditors.

12 SEC. 99. *Rejection of the Proposed Agreement.* – The proposed
13 agreement shall be deemed rejected if the number of creditors required for
14 holding a meeting do not attend thereat, or if the two (2) majorities mentioned
15 in Section 104 hereof are not in favor thereof. In such instances, the
16 proceeding shall be terminated without recourse and the parties concerned
17 shall be at liberty to enforce the rights which may correspond to them.

18 SEC. 100. *Objections.* – If the proposal of the individual debtor, or
19 any amendment thereof made during the creditors' meeting, is approved by the
20 majority of creditors in accordance with Section 97 hereof, any creditor who
21 attended the meeting and who dissented from and protested against the vote of
22 the majority may file an objection with the court within ten (10) days from the
23 date of the last creditors' meeting. The causes for which objection may be
24 made to the decision made by the majority during the meeting shall be:
25 (a) defects in the call for the meeting, in the holding thereof, and in the
26 deliberations had thereat which prejudice the rights of the creditors;
27 (b) fraudulent connivance between one or more creditors and the individual
28 debtor to vote in favor of the proposed agreement; or (c) fraudulent

1 conveyance of claims for the purpose of obtaining a majority. The court shall
2 hear and pass upon such objection as soon as possible and in a summary
3 manner.

4 In case the decision of the majority of creditors to approve the
5 individual debtor's proposal or any amendment thereof made during the
6 creditors' meeting is annulled by the court, the court shall declare the
7 proceedings terminated and the creditors shall be at liberty to exercise the
8 rights which may correspond to them.

9 SEC. 101. *Effects of Approval of Proposed Agreement.* -- If the
10 decision of the majority of the creditors to approve the proposed agreement or
11 any amendment thereof made during the creditors' meeting is upheld by the
12 court, or when no opposition or objection to said decision has been presented,
13 the court shall order that the agreement be carried out and all parties bound
14 thereby to comply with its terms.

15 The court may also issue all orders which may be necessary or proper to
16 enforce the agreement on motion of any affected party. The Order confirming
17 the approval of the proposed agreement or any amendment thereof made
18 during the creditors' meeting shall be binding upon all creditors whose claims
19 are included in the schedule of debts and liabilities submitted by the individual
20 debtor and who were properly summoned, but not upon: (a) those creditors
21 having claims for personal labor, maintenance, expenses of last illness and
22 funeral of the wife or children of the debtor incurred in the sixty (60) days
23 immediately prior to the filing of the petition; and (b) secured creditors who
24 failed to attend the meeting or refrained from voting therein.

25 SEC. 102. *Failure of Individual Debtor to Perform Agreement.* -- If
26 the individual debtor fails, wholly or in part, to perform the agreement decided
27 upon at the meeting of the creditors, all the rights which the creditors had
28 against the individual debtor before the agreement shall revert in them. In such

1 case the individual debtor may be made subject to the insolvency proceedings
2 in the manner established by this Act.

3 (B) Voluntary Liquidation.

4 SEC. 103. *Application.* – An individual debtor whose properties are
5 not sufficient to cover his liabilities, and owing debts exceeding Five hundred
6 thousand pesos (Php500,000.00), may apply to be discharged from his debts
7 and liabilities by filing a verified petition with the court of the province or city
8 in which he has resided for six (6) months prior to the filing of such petition.
9 He shall attach to his petition a schedule of debts and liabilities and an
10 inventory of assets. The filing of such petition shall be an act of insolvency.

11 SEC. 104. *Liquidation Order.* – If the court finds the petition
12 sufficient in form and substance, it shall, within five (5) working days, issue
13 the Liquidation Order mentioned in Section 112 hereof.

14 (C) Involuntary Liquidation.

15 SEC. 105. *Petition; Acts of Insolvency.* – Any creditor or group of
16 creditors with a claim of, or with claims aggregating, at least Five hundred
17 thousand pesos (Php500,000.00) may file a verified petition for liquidation
18 with the court of the province or city in which the individual debtor resides.

19 The following shall be considered acts of insolvency, and the petition
20 for liquidation shall set forth or allege at least one of such acts:

21 (a) That such person is about to depart or has departed from the
22 Republic of the Philippines, with intent to defraud his creditors;

23 (b) That being absent from the Republic of the Philippines, with intent
24 to defraud his creditors, he remains absent;

25 (c) That he conceals himself to avoid the service of legal process for
26 the purpose of hindering or delaying the liquidation or of defrauding his
27 creditors;

1 (d) That he conceals, or is removing, any of his property to avoid its
2 being attached or taken on legal process;

3 (e) That he has suffered his property to remain under attachment or
4 legal process for three (3) days for the purpose of hindering or delaying the
5 liquidation or of defrauding his creditors;

6 (f) That he has confessed or offered to allow judgment in favor of any
7 creditor or claimant for the purpose of hindering or delaying the liquidation or
8 of defrauding any creditor or claimant;

9 (g) That he has willfully suffered judgment to be taken against him by
10 default for the purpose of hindering or delaying the liquidation or of
11 defrauding his creditors;

12 (h) That he has suffered or procured his property to be taken on legal
13 process with intent to give a preference to one or more of his creditors and
14 thereby hinder or delay the liquidation or defraud any one of his creditors;

15 (i) that he has made any assignment, gift, sale, conveyance or transfer
16 of his estate, property, rights or credits with intent to hinder or delay the
17 liquidation or defraud his creditors;

18 (j) that he has, in contemplation of insolvency, made any payment, gift,
19 grant, sale, conveyance or transfer of his estate, property, rights or credits;

20 (k) that being a merchant or tradesman, he has generally defaulted in
21 the payment of his current obligations for a period of thirty (30) days;

22 (l) that for a period of thirty (30) days, he has failed, after demand, to
23 pay any moneys deposited with him or received by him in a fiduciary capacity;
24 and

25 (m) that an execution having been issued against him on final judgment
26 for money, he shall have been found to be without sufficient property subject
27 to execution to satisfy the judgment.

1 The petitioning creditor/s shall post a bond in such sum as the court
2 shall direct, conditioned that if the petition for liquidation is dismissed by the
3 court, or withdrawn by the petitioner, or if the debtor shall not be declared an
4 insolvent, the petitioners will pay to the debtor all costs, expenses, damages
5 occasioned by the proceedings, and attorney's fees.

6 SEC. 106. *Order to Individual Debtor to Show Cause.* – Upon the
7 filing of such creditors' petition, the court shall issue an Order requiring the
8 individual debtor to show cause, at a time and place to be fixed by the said
9 court, why he should not be adjudged an insolvent. Upon good cause shown,
10 the court may issue an Order forbidding the individual debtor from making
11 payments of any of his debts, and transferring any property belonging to him.
12 However, nothing contained herein shall affect or impair the rights of a secured
13 creditor to enforce his lien in accordance with its terms.

14 SEC. 107. *Default.* – If the individual debtor shall default or if, after
15 trial, the issues are found in favor of the petitioning creditors, the court shall
16 issue the Liquidation Order mentioned in Section 112 hereof.

17 SEC. 108. *Absent Individual Debtor.* – In all cases where the
18 individual debtor resides out of the Republic of the Philippines; or has
19 departed therefrom; or cannot, after due diligence, be found therein; or
20 conceals himself to avoid service of the Order to show cause, or any other
21 preliminary process or orders in the matter, then the petitioning creditors, upon
22 submitting the affidavits requisite to procure an Order of publication, and
23 presenting a bond in double the amount of the aggregate sum of their claims
24 against the individual debtor, shall be entitled to an Order of the court directing
25 the sheriff of the province or city in which the matter is pending to take into his
26 custody a sufficient amount of property of the individual debtor to satisfy the
27 demands of the petitioning creditors and the costs of the proceedings. Upon
28 receiving such Order of the court to take into custody property of the

1 individual debtor, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to take possession of the
2 property and effects of the individual debtor, not exempt from execution, to an
3 extent sufficient to cover the amount provided for, and to prepare, within three
4 (3) days from the time of taking such possession, a complete inventory of all
5 the property so taken, and to return it to the court as soon as completed. The
6 time for taking the inventory and making return thereof may be extended for
7 good cause shown to the court. The sheriff shall also prepare a schedule of the
8 names and residences of the creditors, and the amount due each, from the
9 books of the debtor, or from such other papers or data of the individual debtor
10 available as may come to his possession, and shall file such schedule or list of
11 creditors and inventory with the clerk of the court.

12 *SEC. 109. All Property Taken to be Held for All Creditors; Appeal*
13 *Bonds; Exceptions to Sureties.* – In all cases where property is taken into
14 custody by the sheriff, if it does not embrace all the property and effects of the
15 debtor not exempt from execution, any other creditor or creditors of the
16 individual debtor, upon giving bond to be approved by the court in double the
17 amount of their claims, singly or jointly, shall be entitled to similar orders and
18 to like action, by the sheriff, until all claims be provided for, if there be
19 sufficient property or effects. All property taken into custody by the sheriff by
20 virtue of the giving of any such bonds shall be held by him for the benefit of all
21 creditors of the individual debtor whose claims shall be duly proved as
22 provided in this Act. The bonds provided for in this section and the preceding
23 section to procure the order for custody of the property and effects of the
24 individual debtor shall be conditioned that if, upon final hearing of the petition
25 in insolvency, the court shall find in favor of the petitioners, such bonds and all
26 of them shall be void; if the decision be in favor of the individual debtor, the
27 proceedings shall be dismissed, and the individual debtor, his heirs,
28 administrators, executors or assigns shall be entitled to recover such sum of

1 money as shall be sufficient to cover the damages sustained by him, not to
2 exceed the amount of the respective bonds. Such damages shall be fixed and
3 allowed by the court. If either the petitioners or the debtor shall appeal from
4 the decision of the court, upon final hearing of the petition, the appellant shall
5 be required to give bond to the successful party in a sum double the amount of
6 the value of the property in controversy, and for the costs of the proceedings.

7 Any person interested in the estate may take exception to the sufficiency
8 of the sureties on such bond or bonds. When excepted to, the petitioner's
9 sureties, upon notice to the person excepting of not less than two (2) nor more
10 than five (5) days, must justify as to their sufficiency; and upon failure to
11 justify, or if others in their place fail to justify at the time and place appointed,
12 the judge shall issue an Order vacating the order to take the property of the
13 individual debtor into the custody of the sheriff, or denying the appeal, as the
14 case may be.

15 SEC. 110. *Sale Under Execution.* -- If, in any case, proper affidavits
16 and bonds are presented to the court or a judge thereof, asking for and
17 obtaining an Order of publication and an Order for the custody of the property
18 of the individual debtor and thereafter the petitioners shall make it appear
19 satisfactorily to the court or a judge thereof that the interest of the parties to the
20 proceedings will be subserved by a sale thereof, the court may order such
21 property to be sold in the same manner as property is sold under execution, the
22 proceeds to be deposited in the court to abide by the result of the proceedings.

23 CHAPTER VII

24 PROVISIONS COMMON TO LIQUIDATION IN INSOLVENCY OF INDIVIDUAL 25 AND JURIDICAL DEBTORS

26 SEC. 111. *Use of Term Debtor.* -- For purposes of this chapter, the
27 term debtor shall include both individual debtor as defined in Section 4(o) and
28 debtor as defined in Section 4(k) of this Act.

1 (A) The Liquidation Order.

2 SEC. 112. *Liquidation Order.* – The Liquidation Order shall:

3 (a) declare the debtor insolvent;

4 (b) order the liquidation of the debtor and, in the case of a juridical
5 debtor, declare it as dissolved;

6 (c) order the sheriff to take possession and control of all the property of
7 the debtor, except those that may be exempt from execution;

8 (d) order the publication of the petition or motion in a newspaper of
9 general circulation once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks;

10 (e) direct payments of any claims and conveyance of any property due
11 the debtor to the liquidator;

12 (f) prohibit payments by the debtor and the transfer of any property by
13 the debtor;

14 (g) direct all creditors to file their claims with the liquidator within the
15 period set by the rules of procedure;

16 (h) authorize the payment of administrative expenses as they become
17 due;

18 (i) state that the debtor and creditors who are not petitioner/s may
19 submit the names of other nominees to the position of liquidator; and

20 (j) set the case for hearing for the election and appointment of the
21 liquidator, which date shall not be less than thirty (30) days nor more than
22 forty-five (45) days from the date of the last publication.

23 SEC. 113. *Effects of the Liquidation Order.* – Upon the issuance of the
24 Liquidation Order:

25 (a) the juridical debtor shall be deemed dissolved and its corporate or
26 juridical existence terminated;

1 (b) legal title to and control of all the assets of the debtor, except those
2 that may be exempt from execution, shall be deemed vested in the liquidator
3 or, pending his election or appointment, with the court;

4 (c) all contracts of the debtor shall be deemed terminated and/or
5 breached, unless the liquidator, within ninety (90) days from the date of his
6 assumption of office, declares otherwise and the contracting party agrees;

7 (d) no separate action for the collection of an unsecured claim shall be
8 allowed. Such actions already pending will be transferred to the Liquidator for
9 him to accept and settle or contest. If the liquidator contests or disputes the
10 claim, the court shall allow, hear and resolve such contest except when the case
11 is already on appeal. In such a case, the suit may proceed to judgment, and any
12 final and executory judgment therein for a claim against the debtor shall be
13 filed and allowed in court; and

14 (e) no foreclosure proceeding shall be allowed for a period of one
15 hundred eighty (180) days.

16 SEC. 114. *Rights of Secured Creditors.* – The Liquidation Order shall
17 not affect the right of a secured creditor to enforce his lien in accordance with
18 the applicable contract or law. A secured creditor may:

19 (a) waive his rights under the security or lien, prove his claim in the
20 liquidation proceedings and share in the distribution of the assets of the debtor;

21 or

22 (b) maintain his rights under his security or lien.

23 If the secured creditor maintains his rights under the security or lien:

24 (1) the value of the property may be fixed in a manner agreed upon by
25 the creditor and the liquidator. When the value of the property is less than the
26 claim it secures, the liquidator may convey the property to the secured creditor
27 and the latter will be admitted in the liquidation proceedings as a creditor for
28 the balance; if its value exceeds the claim secured, the liquidator may convey

1 the property to the creditor and waive the debtor's right of redemption upon
2 receiving the excess from the creditor;

3 (2) the liquidator may sell the property and satisfy the secured
4 creditor's entire claim from the proceeds of the sale; or

5 (3) the secured creditor may enforce the lien or foreclose on the
6 property pursuant to applicable laws.

7 (B) The Liquidator.

8 SEC. 115. *Election of Liquidator.* – Only creditors who have filed
9 their claims within the period set by the court, and whose claims are not barred
10 by the statute of limitations, will be allowed to vote in the election of the
11 liquidator. A secured creditor will not be allowed to vote, unless: (a) he
12 waives his security or lien; or (b) has the value of the property subject of his
13 security or lien fixed by agreement with the liquidator, and is admitted for the
14 balance of his claim.

15 The creditors entitled to vote will elect the liquidator in open court. The
16 nominee receiving the highest number of votes cast in terms of amount of
17 claims, and who is qualified pursuant to Section 118 hereof, shall be appointed
18 as the liquidator.

19 SEC. 116. *Court-appointed Liquidator.* – The court may appoint the
20 liquidator if:

21 (a) on the date set for the election of the liquidator, the creditors do not
22 attend;

23 (b) the creditors who attend, fail or refuse to elect a liquidator;

24 (c) after being elected, the liquidator fails to qualify; or

25 (d) a vacancy occurs for any reason whatsoever. In any of the cases
26 provided herein, the court may instead set another hearing for the election of
27 the liquidator.

1 *Provided, further,* That nothing in this section shall be construed to
2 prevent a rehabilitation receiver, who was administering the debtor prior to the
3 commencement of the liquidation, from being appointed as a liquidator.

4 SEC. 117. *Oath and Bond of the Liquidator.* – Prior to entering upon
5 his powers, duties and responsibilities, the liquidator shall take an oath and file
6 a bond, in such amount to be fixed by the court, conditioned upon the proper
7 and faithful discharge of his powers, duties and responsibilities.

8 SEC. 118. *Qualifications of the Liquidator.* – The liquidator shall have
9 the qualifications enumerated in Section 29 hereof. He may be removed at any
10 time by the court for cause, either *motu proprio* or upon motion of any creditor
11 entitled to vote for the election of the liquidator.

12 SEC. 119. *Powers, Duties and Responsibilities of the Liquidator.* –
13 The liquidator shall be deemed an officer of the court with the principal duty of
14 preserving and maximizing the value and recovering the assets of the debtor,
15 with the end of liquidating them and discharging to the extent possible all the
16 claims against the debtor. The powers, duties and responsibilities of the
17 liquidator shall include, but not be limited to:

18 (a) to sue and recover all the assets, debts and claims, belonging or due
19 to the debtor;

20 (b) to take possession of all the property of the debtor except property
21 exempt by law from execution;

22 (c) to sell, with the approval of the court, any property of the debtor
23 which has come into his possession or control;

24 (d) to redeem all mortgages and pledges, and to satisfy any judgment
25 which may be an encumbrance on any property sold by him;

26 (e) to settle all accounts between the debtor and his creditors, subject to
27 the approval of the court;

1 (f) to recover any property or its value, fraudulently conveyed by the
2 debtor;

3 (g) to recommend to the court the creation of a creditor's committee
4 which will assist him in the discharge of his functions and which shall have
5 powers as the court deems just, reasonable and necessary; and

6 (h) upon approval of the court, to engage such professionals as may be
7 necessary and reasonable to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

8 *In addition to the rights and duties of a rehabilitation receiver, the*
9 *liquidator shall have the right and duty to take all reasonable steps to manage*
10 *and dispose of the debtor's assets with a view towards maximizing the*
11 *proceedings therefrom, to pay creditors and stockholders, and to terminate the*
12 *debtor's legal existence. Other duties of the liquidator in accordance with this*
13 *section may be established by procedural rules.*

14 *A liquidator shall be subject to removal pursuant to procedures for*
15 *removing a rehabilitation receiver.*

16 **SEC. 120. *Compensation of the Liquidator.*** – The liquidator and the
17 *persons and entities engaged or employed by him to assist in the discharge of*
18 *his powers and duties shall be entitled to such reasonable compensation as may*
19 *be determined by the liquidation court, which shall not exceed the maximum*
20 *amount as may be prescribed by the Supreme Court.*

21 **SEC. 121. *Reporting Requirements.*** – The liquidator shall make and
22 *keep a record of all moneys received and all disbursements made by him or*
23 *under his authority as liquidator. He shall render a quarterly report thereof to*
24 *the court, which report shall be made available to all interested parties. The*
25 *liquidator shall also submit such reports as may be required by the court from*
26 *time to time as well a final report at the end of the liquidation proceedings.*

1 SEC. 122. *Discharge of Liquidator.* – In preparation for the final
2 settlement of all the claims against the debtor, the liquidator will notify all the
3 creditors, either by publication in a newspaper of general circulation or such
4 other mode as the court may direct or allow, that he will apply with the court
5 for the settlement of his account and his discharge from liability as liquidator.
6 The liquidator will file a final accounting with the court, with proof of notice to
7 all creditors. The accounting will be set for hearing. If the court finds the
8 same in order, the court will discharge the liquidator.

9 (C) Determination of Claims.

10 SEC. 123. *Registry of Claims.* – Within twenty (20) days from his
11 assumption into office, the liquidator shall prepare a preliminary registry of
12 claims of secured and unsecured creditors. Secured creditors who have waived
13 their security or lien, or have fixed the value of the property subject of their
14 security or lien by agreement with the liquidator and is admitted as a creditor
15 for the balance, shall be considered as unsecured creditors. The liquidator
16 shall make the registry available for public inspection and provide
17 publication notice to creditors, individual debtors, owner/s of the sole
18 proprietorship-debtor, the partners of the partnership-debtor and shareholders
19 or members of the corporation-debtor, on where and when they may inspect it.
20 All claims must be duly proven before being paid.

21 SEC. 124. *Right of Set-off.* – If the debtor and a creditor are mutually
22 debtor and creditor of each other, one debt shall be set off against the other,
23 and only the balance, if any, shall be allowed in the liquidation proceedings.

24 SEC. 125. *Opposition or Challenge to Claims.* – Within thirty (30)
25 days from the expiration of the period for filing of applications for
26 recognition of claims, creditors, individual debtors, owner/s of the sole
27 proprietorship-debtor, partners of the partnership-debtor and shareholders or
28 members of the corporation-debtor and other interested parties may submit a

1 challenge to a claim or claims to the court, serving a certified copy on the
2 liquidator and the creditor holding the challenged claim. Upon the expiration
3 of the thirty (30)-day period, the rehabilitation receiver shall submit to the
4 court the registry of claims containing the undisputed claims that have not been
5 subject to challenge. Such claims shall become final upon the filing of the
6 register and may be subsequently set aside only on grounds of fraud, accident,
7 mistake or inexcusable neglect.

8 SEC. 126. *Submission of Disputed Claims to Court.* – The liquidator
9 shall resolve disputed claims and submit his findings thereon to the court for
10 final approval. The liquidator may disallow claims.

11 (D) Avoidance Proceedings.

12 SEC. 127. *Rescission or Nullity of Certain Transactions.* – Any
13 transaction occurring prior to the issuance of the Liquidation Order or, in case
14 of the conversion of the rehabilitation proceedings to liquidation proceedings
15 prior to the commencement date, entered into by the debtor or involving its
16 assets, may be rescinded or declared null and void on the ground that the same
17 was executed with intent to defraud a creditor or creditors or which constitute
18 undue preference of creditors. The presumptions set forth in Section 58 hereof
19 shall apply.

20 SEC. 128. *Actions for Rescission or Nullity.* – (a) The liquidator or,
21 with his conformity, a creditor, may initiate and prosecute any action to
22 rescind, or declare null and void any transaction described in the immediately
23 preceding paragraph. If the liquidator does not consent to the filing or
24 prosecution of such action, any creditor may seek leave of the court to
25 commence said action.

26 (b) If leave of court is granted under subsection (a) hereof, the
27 liquidator shall assign and transfer to the creditor all rights, title and interest in

1 the chose in action or subject matter of the proceeding, including any
2 document in support thereof.

3 (c) Any benefit derived from a proceeding taken pursuant to subsection
4 (a) hereof, to the extent of his claim and the costs, belongs exclusively to the
5 creditor instituting the proceeding, and the surplus, if any, belongs to the
6 estate.

7 (d) Where, before an order is made under subsection (a) hereof, the
8 liquidator signifies to the court his readiness to institute the proceeding for the
9 benefit of the creditors, the order shall fix the time within which he shall do so
10 and, in that case, the benefit derived from the proceedings, if instituted within
11 the time limits so fixed, belongs to the estate.

12 (E) The Liquidation Plan.

13 SEC. 129. *The Liquidation Plan.* – Within three (3) months from his
14 assumption into office, the Liquidator shall submit a Liquidation Plan to the
15 court. The Liquidation Plan shall, as a minimum, enumerate all the assets of
16 the debtor, all the claims against the debtor and a schedule of liquidation of the
17 assets and payment of the claims.

18 SEC. 130. *Exempt Property to be Set Apart.* – It shall be the duty of
19 the court, upon petition and after hearing, to exempt and set apart, for the use
20 and benefit of the said insolvent, such real and personal property as is by law
21 exempt from execution, and also a homestead; but no such petition shall be
22 heard as aforesaid until it is first proved that notice of the hearing of the
23 application therefor has been duly given by the clerk, by causing such notice to
24 be posted in at least three (3) public places in the province or city at least ten
25 (10) days prior to the time of such hearing, which notice shall set forth the
26 name of the said insolvent debtor, and the time and place appointed for the
27 hearing of such application, and shall briefly indicate the homestead sought to
28 be exempted or the property sought to be set aside; and the decree must show

1 that such proof was made to the satisfaction of the court, and shall be
2 conclusive evidence of that fact.

3 SEC. 131. *Sale of Assets in Liquidation.* – The liquidator may sell the
4 unencumbered assets of the debtor and convert the same into money. The sale
5 shall be made at public auction. However, a private sale may be allowed with
6 the approval of the court if: (a) the goods to be sold are of a perishable nature,
7 or are liable to quickly deteriorate in value, or are disproportionately expensive
8 to keep or maintain; or (b) the private sale is for the best interest of the debtor
9 and his creditors.

10 With the approval of the court, unencumbered property of the debtor
11 may also be conveyed to a creditor in satisfaction of his claim or part thereof.

12 SEC. 132. *Manner of Implementing the Liquidation Plan.* – The
13 liquidator shall implement the Liquidation Plan as approved by the court.
14 Payments shall be made to the creditors only in accordance with the provisions
15 of the Plan.

16 SEC. 133. *Concurrence and Preference of Credits.* – The Liquidation
17 Plan and its implementation shall ensure that the concurrence and preference of
18 credits as enumerated in the Civil Code of the Philippines and other relevant
19 laws shall be observed, unless a preferred creditor voluntarily waives his
20 preferred right. For purposes of this chapter, credits for services rendered by
21 employees or laborers to the debtor shall enjoy first preference under Article
22 2244 of the Civil Code, unless the claims constitute legal liens under Articles
23 2241 and 2242 thereof.

24 SEC. 134. *Order Removing the Debtor from the List of Registered*
25 *Entities at the Securities and Exchange Commission.* – Upon determining that
26 the liquidation has been completed according to this Act and applicable law,
27 the court shall issue an order approving the report and ordering the SEC to
28 remove the debtor from the registry of legal entities.

1 (B) Cross-Border Insolvency Proceedings.

2 SEC. 139. *Adoption of Uncitral Model Law on Cross-Border*
3 *Insolvency.* – Subject to the provision of Section 136 hereof and the rules of
4 procedure that may be adopted by the Supreme Court, the Model Law on
5 Cross-Border Insolvency of the United Nations Center for International Trade
6 and Development is hereby adopted as part of this Act.

7 SEC. 140. *Initiation of Proceedings.* – The court shall set a hearing in
8 connection with an insolvency or rehabilitation proceeding taking place in a
9 foreign jurisdiction, upon the submission of a petition by the representative of
10 the foreign entity that is the subject of the foreign proceeding.

11 SEC. 141. *Provision of Relief.* – The court may issue orders:

12 (a) suspending any action to enforce claims against the entity or
13 otherwise seize or foreclose on property of the foreign entity located in the
14 Philippines;

15 (b) requiring the surrender of property of the foreign entity to the
16 foreign representative; or

17 (c) providing other necessary relief.

18 SEC. 142. *Factors in Granting Relief.* – In determining whether to
19 grant relief under this subchapter, the court shall consider:

20 (a) the protection of creditors in the Philippines and the inconvenience
21 in pursuing their claims in a foreign proceeding;

22 (b) the just treatment of all creditors through resort to a unified
23 insolvency or rehabilitation proceeding;

24 (c) whether other jurisdictions have given recognition to the foreign
25 proceeding;

26 (d) the extent that the foreign proceeding recognizes the rights of
27 creditors and other interested parties in a manner substantially in accordance
28 with the manner prescribed in this Act; and

1 (e) the extent that the foreign proceeding has recognized and shown
2 deference to proceedings under this Act and previous legislation.

3 CHAPTER IX

4 FUNDS FOR REHABILITATION OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED 5 AND -CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS

6 SEC. 143. *Funds for Rehabilitation of Governmen-owned and*
7 *-Controlled Corporations.* -- Public funds for the rehabilitation of
8 government-owned and -controlled corporations shall be released only
9 pursuant to an appropriation by Congress and shall be supported by funds
10 actually available as certified by the National Treasurer.

11 The Department of Finance, in collaboration with the Department of
12 Budget and Management, shall promulgate the rules for the use and release of
13 said funds.

14 CHAPTER X

15 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 144. *Applicability of Provisions.* -- The provisions in Chapter
17 II, insofar as they are applicable, shall likewise apply to proceedings in
18 Chapters III and IV.

19 SEC. 145. *Penalties.* -- An owner, partner, director, officer or other
20 employee of the debtor who commits any one of the following acts shall, upon
21 conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than One million pesos
22 (Php1,000,000.00) and imprisonment for not less than three (3) months nor
23 more than five (5) years for each offense:

24 (a) if he shall, having notice of the commencement of the proceedings,
25 or having reason to believe that proceedings are about to be commenced, or in
26 contemplation of the proceedings, hide or conceal, or destroy or cause to be
27 destroyed or hidden any property belonging to the debtor; or if he shall hide,
28 destroy, alter, mutilate or falsify, or cause to be hidden, destroyed, altered,

1 mutilated or falsified, any book, deed, document or writing relating thereto; or
2 if he shall, with intent to defraud the creditors of the debtor, make any
3 payment, sale, assignment, transfer or conveyance of any property belonging to
4 the debtor;

5 (b) if he shall, having knowledge or belief of any person having proved
6 a false or fictitious claim against the debtor, fail to disclose the same to the
7 rehabilitation receiver or liquidator within one (1) month after coming to said
8 knowledge or belief; or if he shall attempt to account for any of the debtor's
9 property by fictitious losses or expenses; or

10 (c) if he shall knowingly violate a prohibition or knowingly fail to
11 undertake an obligation established by this Act.

12 SEC. 146. *Application to Pending Insolvency, Suspension of Payments*
13 *and Rehabilitation Cases.* – This Act shall govern all petitions filed after it
14 has taken effect. All further proceedings in insolvency, suspension of
15 payments and rehabilitation cases then pending, except to the extent that in the
16 opinion of the court their application would not be feasible or would work
17 injustice, in which event the procedures set forth in prior laws and regulations
18 shall apply.

19 SEC. 147. *Application to Pending Contracts.* – This Act shall apply to
20 all contracts of the debtor regardless of the date of perfection.

21 SEC. 148. *Repealing Clause.* – The Insolvency Law (Act No. 1956),
22 as amended, is hereby repealed. All other laws, orders, rules and regulations or
23 parts thereof inconsistent with any provision of this Act are hereby repealed or
24 modified accordingly.

25 SEC. 149. *Separability Clause.* – If any provision of this Act shall be
26 held invalid, the remainder of this Act not otherwise affected shall remain in
27 full force and effect.

- 1 SEC. 150. *Effectivity Clause.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15)
- 2 days after its complete publication in the *Official Gazette* or in at least two (2)
- 3 national newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,

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