



General Assembly

Distr.: General
12 November 2019

Original: English

Seventy-fourth session

Agenda item 77

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifty-second session

Report of the Sixth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Mohamed Hamad **Al-Thani** (Qatar)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 2019, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled “Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifty-second session” and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.
2. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 20th, 21st, 33rd and 34th meetings, on 21 and 22 October and on 6 and 11 November 2019. The views of the representatives who spoke during the Committee’s consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.¹
3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifty-second session ([A/74/17](#)).
4. At the 20th meeting, on 21 October, the Chair of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at its fifty-second session introduced the report of the Commission on the work of its fifty-second session.

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution [A/C.6/74/L.7](#)

5. At the 33rd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan,

¹ [A/C.6/74/SR.20](#), [A/C.6/74/SR.21](#), [A/C.6/74/SR.33](#) and [A/C.6/74/SR.34](#).



Lithuania, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifty-second session” ([A/C.6/74/L.7](#)) and announced that Malta, Singapore and Ukraine had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At the 34th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Austria announced that El Salvador, India, North Macedonia and Portugal had also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.6/74/L.7](#) without a vote (see para. 12, draft resolution I). The representative of the Russian Federation made a statement in explanation of its position after the adoption of the draft resolution.

B. Draft resolution [A/C.6/74/L.8](#)

8. At the 33rd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Austria, on behalf of the Bureau, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Model Legislative Provisions on Public-Private Partnerships of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law” ([A/C.6/74/L.8](#)).

9. At its 34th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.6/74/L.8](#) without a vote (see para. 12, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution [A/C.6/74/L.9](#)

10. At the 33rd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Austria, on behalf of the Bureau, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Model Law on Enterprise Group Insolvency of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law” ([A/C.6/74/L.9](#)).

11. At its 34th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.6/74/L.9](#) without a vote (see para. 12, draft resolution III).

III. Recommendations of the Sixth Committee

12. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I **Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifty-second session**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Reaffirming its belief that the progressive modernization and harmonization of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting developing countries, would contribute significantly to universal economic cooperation among all States on a basis of equality, equity, common interest and respect for the rule of law, to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to peace, stability and the well-being of all peoples,

Having considered the report of the Commission,¹

Reiterating its concern that activities undertaken by other bodies in the field of international trade law without adequate coordination with the Commission might lead to undesirable duplication of efforts and would not be in keeping with the aim of promoting efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law,

Reaffirming the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in this field, in particular to avoid duplication of efforts, including among organizations formulating rules of international trade, and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the modernization and harmonization of international trade law, and to continue, through its secretariat, to maintain close cooperation with other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;¹

2. *Commends* the Commission for the finalization and adoption of the Model Legislative Provisions on Public-Private Partnerships with an accompanying legislative guide,² the Model Law on Enterprise Group Insolvency and its guide to enactment,³ the Practice Guide to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Model Law on Secured Transactions⁴ and a text on the obligations of directors of enterprise group companies in the period approaching insolvency,⁵ to be

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/74/17).*

² *Ibid.*, chap. III, sect. C, and annex I.

³ *Ibid.*, chap. VI, sect. A, and annex II.

⁴ *Ibid.*, chap. IV, sect. C.

⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. VI, sect. B.

added to part four of the *Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law*;⁶

3. *Also commends* the Commission for the finalization of the Notes on the Main Issues of Cloud Computing Contracts prepared by the secretariat and for approving them for publication, including in the form of a mobile device-friendly online tool;⁷

4. *Welcomes* the signing ceremony, held in Singapore on 7 August 2019, for the United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation (Singapore Convention on Mediation), adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 73/198 of 20 December 2018, and invites Governments and regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to consider becoming a party to the Convention;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* the contributions from the Fund for International Development of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and from the European Commission, which allow the operation of the repository of published information under the Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration,⁸ and that the Commission reiterated its strong and unanimous opinion that the secretariat of the Commission should continue to operate the transparency repository, which constitutes a central feature both of the Rules on Transparency and of the United Nations Convention on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration (Mauritius Convention on Transparency);⁹

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to operate, through the secretariat of the Commission, the repository of published information in accordance with article 8 of the Rules on Transparency, as a pilot project until the end of 2020, to be funded entirely by voluntary contributions, and to keep the General Assembly informed of developments regarding the funding and budgetary situation of the transparency repository based on its pilot operation;

7. *Takes note with interest* of the progress made by the Commission in its work in the areas of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, dispute settlement, investor-State dispute settlement reform, electronic commerce, insolvency law and the judicial sale of ships,¹⁰ and encourages the Commission to continue to move forward efficiently to achieve tangible work outcomes in those areas;

8. *Notes with interest* the authorization for the Secretariat to hold a colloquium on civil asset tracing and recovery and a colloquium on applicable law in insolvency proceedings, with the goal of advancing the exploratory work on those topics, as well as other decisions taken by the Commission on future work, notes that the Commission agreed to request the Secretariat to proceed with its preparatory work on warehouse receipts and to convene a colloquium with other organizations having relevant expertise, with a view to considering the questions of scope and nature of work discussed at the fifty-second session and possibly advancing the preparation of initial draft materials, to conduct exploratory and preparatory work on legal issues which relate to the digital economy and digital trade, including on dispute resolution in relation to high-technology disputes, and to start exploratory work on railway consignment notes, as well as to start preparing draft materials on access to credit for

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.V.10.

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/74/17)*, chap. VIII, sect. C.

⁸ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/68/17)*, annex I.

⁹ Resolution 69/116, annex.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/74/17)*, chap. XV, sect. A.

micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises,¹¹ and further notes that the Commission will further consider the draft United Nations Commission on International Trade Law mediation rules¹² and the draft United Nations Commission on International Trade Law notes on mediation¹³ at its next session, in 2020, following further comments and consideration from States and other interested relevant organizations, and any appropriate revisions to the draft texts;

9. *Endorses* the efforts and initiatives of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, aimed at increasing coordination of and cooperation on legal activities of international and regional organizations active in the field of international trade law, including on legal issues relating to the digital economy, and at promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels in this field, and in this regard appeals to relevant international and regional organizations to coordinate their activities with those of the Commission, to avoid duplication of efforts and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the modernization and harmonization of international trade law;

10. *Reaffirms* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with technical cooperation and assistance in the field of international trade law reform and development, and in this connection:

(a) Welcomes the initiatives of the Commission towards expanding, through its secretariat, its technical cooperation and assistance programme, in that respect encourages the Secretary-General to seek partnerships with State and non-State actors to increase awareness about the work of the Commission and facilitate the effective implementation of legal standards resulting from its work, and notes in that regard the round table on technical assistance held during the fifty-second session of the Commission, which brought together governmental and intergovernmental organizations active in international development assistance to explore synergies and discuss ways to further cooperate with the secretariat of the Commission in implementing sound reforms of international trade law;

(b) Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for carrying out technical cooperation and assistance activities and for providing assistance with legislative drafting in the field of international trade law, and draws the attention of the Secretary-General to the limited resources that are made available in this field;

(c) Expresses its appreciation to the Governments whose contributions enabled the technical cooperation and assistance activities to take place, and appeals to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law trust fund for symposiums and, where appropriate, for the financing of special projects and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in carrying out technical cooperation and assistance activities, in particular in developing countries;

(d) Reiterates its appeal to the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies responsible for development assistance, such as the World Bank and regional development banks, as well as to Governments in their bilateral aid programmes, to support the technical cooperation and assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate with the Commission and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission in the light of the relevance and importance of the work and programmes of the Commission for the promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels and for the implementation of the international

¹¹ *Ibid.*, sect. C.

¹² [A/CN.9/986](#).

¹³ [A/CN.9/987](#).

development agenda, including the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹⁴

(e) Recalls its resolutions stressing the need to strengthen support to Member States, upon their request, in the domestic implementation of their respective international obligations through enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building, and welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure greater coordination and coherence among United Nations entities and with donors and recipients;

11. *Recalls* the importance of adherence to the rules of procedure and methods of work of the Commission, including transparent and inclusive deliberations, taking into account the summary of conclusions as reproduced in annex III to the report on the work of its forty-third session,¹⁵ requests the Secretariat to issue, prior to meetings of the Commission and of its working groups, a reminder of those rules of procedure and methods of work with a view to ensuring the high quality of the work of the Commission and encouraging the assessment of its instruments, and recalls in this regard its previous resolutions related to this matter;

12. *Notes* that the Commission, during its fifty-second session, welcomed improvements in the organization of that session made by the Secretariat pursuant to a joint comprehensive proposal concerning the methods of work of the Commission submitted by several Member States at the fifty-first session of the Commission¹⁶ and confirmed its understanding that two-week sessions would generally be sufficient and that the duration of each annual session was to be determined on a case-by-case basis depending on the expected workload;¹⁷

13. *Welcomes* the activities of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific, in the Republic of Korea, towards providing capacity-building and technical assistance services to States in the Asia-Pacific region, including to international and regional organizations, expresses its appreciation to the Republic of Korea and China, whose contributions enabled continuing operation of the Regional Centre, notes that the continuation of the regional presence relies entirely on extrabudgetary resources, including but not limited to voluntary contributions from States, welcomes expressions of interest from other States in hosting regional centres of the Commission, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of developments regarding the establishment of regional centres, in particular their funding and budgetary situation;

14. *Appeals* to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established to provide travel assistance to developing countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General, in order to enable renewal of the provision of that assistance and to increase expert representation from developing countries at sessions of the Commission and its working groups, necessary to build local expertise and capacities in those countries to put in place a regulatory and enabling environment for business, trade and investment;

15. *Decides*, in order to ensure full participation of all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to continue, in the competent Main Committee during the seventy-fourth session of the General Assembly, its

¹⁴ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/65/17)*.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/73/17)*, chap. XVIII, sect. A.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/74/17)*, paras. 316 and 331.

consideration of granting travel assistance to the least developed countries, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General, and notes the contributions from the European Union and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation to the trust fund, which would facilitate the participation of representatives of developing States in the deliberations of Working Group III;

16. *Takes note* of a proposal for the enlargement of the membership of the Commission submitted by Israel and Japan at the fifty-second session of the Commission,¹⁸ and that the Commission encouraged its member States to consult with each other and other interested States on the proposal during the intersessional period and requested the Secretariat to facilitate those intersessional consultations;¹⁹

17. *Endorses* the conviction of the Commission that the implementation and effective use of modern private law standards in international trade are essential for advancing good governance, sustained economic development and the eradication of poverty and hunger and that the promotion of the rule of law in commercial relations should be an integral part of the broader agenda of the United Nations to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, including through the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, supported by the Rule of Law Unit in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General;

18. *Notes* the role of the Commission in promoting the rule of law, respective discussions in the Commission at its fifty-second session,²⁰ and the comments transmitted by the Commission, pursuant to paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution [73/207](#) of 20 December 2018, highlighting the relevance of its current work and of the texts finalized and adopted at the fifty-second session of the Commission to the promotion of the rule of law and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;²¹

19. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in paragraph 8 of the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, adopted by consensus as resolution [67/1](#) of 24 September 2012, Member States recognized the importance of fair, stable and predictable legal frameworks for generating inclusive, sustainable and equitable development, economic growth and employment, generating investment and facilitating entrepreneurship and, in this regard, commended the work of the Commission in modernizing and harmonizing international trade law and that, in paragraph 7 of the declaration, Member States expressed their conviction that the rule of law and development were strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing;

20. *Also notes with satisfaction* that, in paragraph 89 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, adopted by the General Assembly by consensus as resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015, States endorsed the efforts and initiatives of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, aimed at increasing coordination of and cooperation on legal activities of international and regional organizations active in the field of international trade law and at promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels in this field;

21. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General, in conformity with resolutions of the General Assembly on documentation-related matters,²² which, in particular, emphasize that any invitation to limit, where appropriate, the length of

¹⁸ Ibid., para. 311.

¹⁹ Ibid., para. 315.

²⁰ Ibid., chap. XX.

²¹ Ibid., sect. B.

²² Resolutions [52/214](#), sect. B, [57/283 B](#), sect. III, and [58/250](#), sect. III.

documents should not adversely affect either the quality of the presentation or the substance of the documents, to bear in mind the particular characteristics of the mandate and functions of the Commission in the progressive development and codification of international trade law when implementing page limits with respect to the documentation of the Commission;²³

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the publication of Commission standards and the provision of summary records of the meetings of the Commission, including committees of the whole established by the Commission for the duration of its annual session, relating to the formulation of normative texts;

23. *Recalls* paragraph 48 of its resolution [66/246](#) of 24 December 2011 regarding the rotation scheme of meetings between Vienna and New York;

24. *Stresses* the importance of promoting the use of texts emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to this end urges States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to conventions, enacting model laws and encouraging the use of other relevant texts;

25. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Secretariat on the system for the collection and dissemination of case law on Commission texts in the six official languages of the United Nations (the CLOUT system), notes the resource-intensive nature of the system, acknowledges the need for further resources to sustain and expand it, in this regard welcomes the renewed efforts by the Commission and its secretariat towards building partnerships with interested institutions, and appeals to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to assist the secretariat of the Commission in raising awareness as to the availability and usefulness of the CLOUT system in professional, academic and judiciary circles and in securing the funding required for the coordination and expansion of the system and the establishment, within the secretariat of the Commission, of a pillar focused on the promotion of ways and means of interpreting Commission texts in a uniform manner;

26. *Welcomes* the continuing work of the Secretariat on digests of case law related to Commission texts, including their wide dissemination, as well as the continuing increase in the number of abstracts available through the CLOUT system, in view of the role of the digests and the CLOUT system as important tools for the promotion of the uniform interpretation of international trade law, in particular by building local capacity of judges, arbitrators and other legal practitioners to interpret those standards in the light of their international character and the need to promote uniformity in their application and the observance of good faith in international trade, and notes the satisfaction of the Commission with the performance of the New York Convention website²⁴ and the successful coordination between that website and the CLOUT system;

27. *Recalls* its resolutions affirming the importance of high-quality, user-friendly and cost-effective United Nations websites and the need for their multilingual development, maintenance and enrichment,²⁵ commends the fact that the website of the Commission has been migrated to a mobile device-friendly platform and that it continues to be published simultaneously in the six official languages of the United

²³ See resolutions [59/39](#), para. 9, and [65/21](#), para. 18; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/59/17)*, paras. 124–128.

²⁴ www.newyorkconvention1958.org.

²⁵ Resolutions [52/214](#), sect. C, para. 3; [55/222](#), sect. III, para. 12; [56/64 B](#), sect. X; [57/130 B](#), sect. X; [58/101 B](#), sect. V, paras. 61–76; [59/126 B](#), sect. V, paras. 76–95; [60/109 B](#), sect. IV, paras. 66–80; and [61/121 B](#), sect. IV, paras. 65–77.

Nations, and welcomes the continuous efforts of the Commission to maintain and improve its website, and to enhance the visibility of its work by utilizing social media features in accordance with the applicable guidelines.²⁶

²⁶ See resolution [63/120](#), para. 20.

Draft resolution II

Model Legislative Provisions on Public-Private Partnerships of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [2205 \(XXI\)](#) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Recalling also its resolution [58/4](#) of 31 October 2003, by which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption,¹

Recalling further its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, by which it adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015, by which it endorsed the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,

Convinced that public-private partnerships can play an important role in improving the provision and sound management of infrastructure and public services and in supporting government efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,

Concerned that the inadequacy of the legal framework and a lack of transparency may discourage investment in infrastructure and public services and lead to a greater risk of corruption and mismanagement of public funds,

Emphasizing the importance of providing efficient and transparent procedures for the awarding of contracts for public-private partnerships and of facilitating project implementation through rules that enhance transparency, fairness and long-term sustainability and remove undesirable restrictions on private sector participation in the development and operation of infrastructure and public services,

Recalling the valuable guidance that the Commission has provided to Member States towards the establishment of a favourable legislative framework in that respect, through its *Legislative Guide on Privately Financed Infrastructure Projects*² and the accompanying Model Legislative Provisions on Privately Financed Infrastructure Projects,³ and the recommendation by the General Assembly, in its resolution [58/76](#) of 9 December 2003, that States give due consideration to those texts when revising or adopting legislation related to private participation in the development and operation of public infrastructure,

Convinced that the advice provided by the Commission will be of further assistance to States, in particular developing countries, in promoting good governance and establishing appropriate legislative frameworks for public-private partnership projects,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for the completion and adoption⁴ of the Model Legislative

¹ See also United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.V.4.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/58/17)*, annex I.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/74/17)*, chap. III.

Provisions on Public-Private Partnerships⁵ and the Legislative Guide on Public-Private Partnerships;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publish the Model Legislative Provisions and the Legislative Guide, including electronically, in the six official languages of the United Nations and to disseminate them broadly to Governments and relevant international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, private sector entities and academic institutions;

3. *Recommends* that all States give due consideration to the Model Legislative Provisions and the Legislative Guide when revising or adopting legislation relevant to public-private partnerships, and invites States that have used the Model Legislative Provisions to advise the Commission accordingly.

⁵ *Ibid.*, annex I.

Draft resolution III

Model Law on Enterprise Group Insolvency of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [2205 \(XXI\)](#) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Recognizing that effective insolvency regimes are increasingly seen as a means of encouraging economic development and investment, as well as of fostering entrepreneurial activity and preserving employment,

Noting the significance of enterprise groups, whether formed domestically or internationally, to international trade and commerce in an increasingly globalized world economy,

Recognizing that, where the business of an enterprise group fails, it is important not only to know how the group will be treated in insolvency proceedings, but also to ensure that such treatment facilitates, rather than hinders, the fast and efficient conduct of the insolvency proceedings,

Aware that very few States, if any, have a comprehensive regime for the treatment of enterprise groups in insolvency, including effective mechanisms for coordination and cooperation in cases of insolvency involving enterprise groups, the development of a group insolvency solution and the cross-border recognition and implementation of that solution in multiple States,

Recalling its resolution [52/158](#) of 15 December 1997, in which it expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the adoption of the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law,¹ which deals with cross-border coordination, cooperation and recognition in relation to insolvency proceedings concerning a single debtor, and its resolution [65/24](#) of 6 December 2010, in which it expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the adoption of part three of the *Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law*,² which deals with the treatment of enterprise groups in insolvency,³

Recognizing the need for a generally acceptable model law that would focus on insolvency proceedings relating to multiple debtors that are members of the same enterprise group, thereby extending the provisions of the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency and part three of the *Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law*,

Convinced that the Model Law on Enterprise Group Insolvency,⁴ adopted by the Commission at its fifty-second session, fulfils that need and is expected to contribute to the establishment of fair and internationally harmonized legislation on enterprise group insolvency that respects national procedural and judicial systems,

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/52/17)*, annex I.

² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.12.V.16.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/65/17)*, chap. V.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/74/17)*, chap. VI, sect. A, and annex II.

Convinced also that the Model Law on Enterprise Group Insolvency provides for the fair and efficient administration of enterprise group insolvencies, the protection and maximization of the overall combined value of the assets and operations of enterprise group members affected by insolvency and of the enterprise group as a whole, the facilitation of the rescue of financially troubled enterprise groups and the adequate protection of creditors and other interested persons, including debtors,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for finalizing and adopting the Model Law on Enterprise Group Insolvency⁴ and its guide to enactment;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the Model Law, together with its guide to enactment, to Governments and interested bodies;

3. *Recommends* that all States give favourable consideration to the Model Law when revising or adopting legislation relevant to insolvency, bearing in mind the need for internationally harmonized legislation governing and facilitating instances of enterprise groups in insolvency, and invites States that have used the Model Law to advise the Commission accordingly;

4. *Also recommends* that all States, when revising or adopting legislation on enterprise group insolvency, also make use of part three of the *Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law*,² on the treatment of enterprise groups in insolvency,³ as well as part four of the *Legislative Guide*,⁵ addressing the obligations of directors of an enterprise in the period approaching the insolvency of that enterprise,⁶ whose additional section,⁷ adopted at the fifty-second session of the Commission, addresses the obligations of directors of enterprise group companies;

5. *Further recommends* that all States continue to consider the implementation of the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency¹ and of the Model Law on Recognition and Enforcement of Insolvency-related Judgments,⁸ both of the Commission;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat to ensure close cooperation and coordination with international organizations active in the field of insolvency law reform to ensure the consistency and alignment of that work with all texts of the Commission in the area of insolvency law, including the Model Law on Enterprise Group Insolvency, the Model Law on Recognition and Enforcement of Insolvency-related Judgments and part four of the *Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law*, as amended by the Commission at its fifty-second session.

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.V.10.

⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/68/17)*, chap. V, sect. B.

⁷ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/74/17)*, chap. VI, sect. B.

⁸ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/73/17)*, annex III.