

LINCOLN LEGAL SERVICES (MYANMAR) LIMITED



DEBT COLLECTION IN MYANMAR Seminar, 7 July 2016



- Officially starts with a letter of demand
- Phone calls
- Personal visits





Debtor has difficulties paying:

- Offer payment in installments, interest factored in
- Offer a discount





Debtor can, but does not want to pay:

 Argue with reputational and credit risks (inform suppliers and customers, blacklisting)





Specific issues:

- Repossession of goods: Only legal if provided in the contract
- Electronic locks
- Collection agencies
- Factoring
- Trade insurance companies
- Can we collect interest for late payment?





Relevant criminal offences, among others:

- Cheating (section 415 Penal Code)
- Criminal breach of trust (section 405 Penal Code)
- Forgery (section 463 Penal Code)





Procedure

- Non-cognizable offences: Filing a complaint with the township court (magistrate) in whose jurisdiction the crime was committed → court instructs police to investigate
- Cognizable offences: Filing a complaint the township police station in whose jurisdiction the crime was committed





Procedure

- Powers of the township police within its jurisdiction
 - Summon witnesses
 - Search premises without warrant
 - Cognizable offences: Arrest a suspect and keep in custody for 24 hours without warrant (may initially be prolonged to 15/30 days by order of the township court, further prolongation possible)





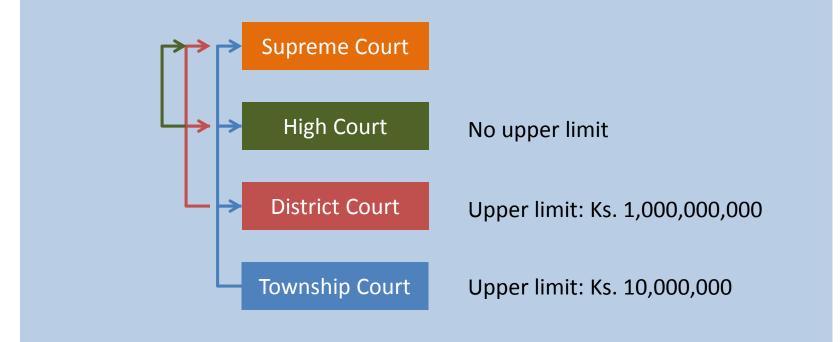
Procedure

- Cognizable offence: Police → Township Law Office → Court
- Non-cognizable offence: Township court (magistrate) →
 Police → Township Law Office → Court





Court structure in civil cases (simplified):







Procedure

- Plaintiff files plaint with the court of competent jurisdiction and pays court fees
- Judge sets a date for the first hearing and notifies ("summons") the defendant
- At the first hearing, judge typically tells the defendant to get a lawyer and reply to the suit in writing within 15 days
- Judge frames the issues
- Judge summons witnesses
- Parties make arguments





Procedure

- When judge has come to a conclusion, he pronounces judgment and writes a decree
- Losing party can appeal the decree
- Once the decree is final, it has to be enforced: Winning party applies to the judge for enforcement. Usually, judge notifies debtor and the debtor (hopefully) pays the creditor in a lump-sum or in installments in front of the judge or another authorized person (e.g. ward or police officer)





Procedure

- Options of the court to enforce a monetary judgment:
 - Attachment and sale, or sale without attachment, of any property of the debtor
 - Arrest and detention in prison





Traditional security

- Mortgage of immovable property
- Pledge
- Guarantee
- Irrevocable power of attorney





Mortgage

- "Mortgage by deposit of title-deeds"
- No need to register
- Banks use this mortgage to prevent borrower from disposing of the asset
- Enforcement: (i) Bank sues borrower for payment and then (ii) enforces against the property. Time frame: At least five years





Pledge

- Lender takes possession of the pawn
- Enforcement: Sale of the pawn by the lender (section 176 Contract Act)





Guarantee

- Contract to perform the promise, or discharge the liability, of a third person in case of his default
- Enforcement: (i) Suing the guarantor ("surety") for payment and (ii) enforcing the winning judgment against the guarantor





Irrevocable power of attorney

- "Where an agent has himself an interest in the property which forms the subject-matter of the agency, the agency cannot, in the absence of an express contract, be terminated to the prejudice of such interest"
- Enforcement: E.g. Using the power of attorney to sell the property





Security in sophisticated transactions (e.g. cross-border deals)

- Project bank account
- Step-in rights
- Mortgage taken by local security agent
- Share "pledge"
- Floating charge on receivables ("book debt") and/or inventory
- Fixed charge on machines
- Assignment of rights; assignment of licenses
- Security over intellectual property rights





Project bank account

- Bank in Myanmar acts as the security agent of the foreign lender
- Revenue from the project is paid into a bank account provided by the security agent
- Security agent repays, from this bank account, the loan





Step-in rights

- E.g. in a lease agreement with the government: "Landlord acknowledges that Tenant may obtain financing from third parties and allows Tenant to offer to such third parties to step into this lease agreement instead of Tenant with all rights and obligations of Tenant."
- Probably not available in Myanmar at the moment





Mortgage taken by local security agent

- Foreign lenders cannot take mortgage of immovable property
- Local bank can act as security agent and take mortgage on behalf of the foreign lender

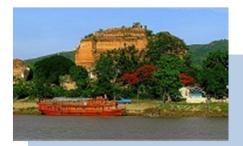




Share "pledge"

- Share pledge agreement and BoD resolution approving the share pledge agreement
- Handing over form 6, bank statement proving payment of paid-up capital, irrevocable power of attorney, signed undated share transfer form, signed undated resignation letters, signed undated cover letter





Floating charge on receivables ("book debt") and/or inventory

 Requires registration with DICA (section 109 Companies Act), but DICA does not register such things





Fixed charge on machines

 Requires registration with DICA (section 109 Companies Act), but DICA does not register such things





Assignment of rights; assignment of licenses

- Regulated in Chapter VIII Transfer of Property Act 1882
- Assignment of licenses usually not possible as licenses are usually not transferrable (exception: telecom-related licenses, section 23(c) Licensing Rules, but prior approval required)





Security over intellectual property

 "Pledging" a trademark: Pledge agreement + handing over signed undated BoD resolution, signed undated application to delete trademark, original certificate of incorporation, irrevocable power of attorney





ENFORCING A FOREIGN JUDGMENT

- Foreign judgment for a specific sum of money: May theoretically be enforced (specimen form of plaint: Form 11 in Appendix A to the Civil Procedure Rules)
- Other foreign judgments cannot be enforced. However, it may be possible to sue the other party in Myanmar and persuade the judge to treat the facts stated in the foreign judgment as undisputed between the parties
- Further reading: Adrian Briggs, Private International Law in Myanmar, 2015





ENFORCING A FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARD

- Arbitration Law (Law No. 5/2016 dated 5 January 2016)
- Competent court: District Court (worth of the claim up to Ks. 500,000,000) or High Court (worth of the claim in excess of Ks. 500,000,000)
- Time bars: District Court 3 years, High Court 12 years
- Produce original award and original arbitration agreement (or "duly certified" copies)





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