

SHIP FINANCE

United Arab Emirates



Ship Finance

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Quick reference guide enabling side-by-side comparison of local insights into ship finance issues, including in each jurisdiction due diligence; repayment; registration of vessels; ship mortgages and other liens over vessels; collateral; tax considerations for vessel owners; insolvency and restructuring considerations; and recent trends.

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United Arab Emirates



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DUE DILIGENCE

Demonstrating title or legal ownership

How does one demonstrate title to or legal ownership of a vessel registered under the laws of your jurisdiction?

Vessels are registered at the Marine Affairs Department of the Ministry of Communications. Title to or legal ownership of a vessel is demonstrated by a transcript of the ship's register in which the name and address of the shipowner is set out together with the date on which title was registered.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Liens

How can one determine whether there are any liens recorded over a vessel?

A mortgage on a vessel can be recognised in the transcript of the ship register. In respect of other liens (possessory or maritime), there are no means of determining whether any liens are registered against a vessel, since these types of liens are generally not registrable in the UAE.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

How does one determine whether there are any security agreements, liens, charges or other encumbrances granted by a vessel owner or affiliated party who might be a borrower, guarantor or other credit party in connection with a vessel finance transaction?

The amount of the mortgage can be ascertained by viewing the transcript of registry. However, in respect of security agreements, liens, charges or other encumbrances, such information is usually private between the parties, and if this is not disclosed voluntarily there is no direct means to ascertain the existence of such obligations.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Public registry searches

Can one determine whether an obligor registered in your jurisdiction is duly organised and in good standing from a search of a public registry?

There is no public registry in the UAE to search for this type of information. There is no concept of good standing in the UAE. However, in practical terms, to ensure the existence and capacity of a UAE company to enter into any proposed transaction, one should request copies of:

- constitutive documents;
- a trade licence;
- the commercial registration certificate; and
- a chamber of commerce certificate.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Can the shareholders or other equity interest holders, directors and officers or other authorised signatories of an obligor organised in your jurisdiction be determined from a search of a public registry? If not, how are these parties customarily identified?

There is no public registry in the UAE to search for this type of information. It is prudent to request copies of the following documents, which should be verified by an officer of the company, confirming that it is a true copy and no change has been made to such copy:

- constitutive documents;
- a trade licence;
- the commercial registration certificate; and
- a chamber of commerce certificate.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Debt obligation

What corporate or other entity action is necessary for an obligor to enter into or guarantee a debt obligation? When is action by the board of directors or other governing body required? Must shareholders approve a guarantee?

There is no restriction relating to the legal capacity of UAE companies entering into a guarantee. However, it would be prudent to obtain a copy of the company's memorandum and articles of association to ascertain any relevant limitations. The UAE company must operate its business within the ambit of the powers provided for in its constitutive documents and relevant trade licence. In terms of entering and performing its obligations under any transaction, the constitutive documents of the company must empower it to borrow, lend, grant security, give guarantees or grant other security, whether on its own account or on account of the debt of a third party (to the extent the transaction involves such activities). In addition, the company needs to hold the necessary quorum of directors' or shareholders' meetings, or both, and obtain the relevant approvals to enable the company to enter into the relevant transaction to which it is a party.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Obligations of foreign lenders

Must foreign lenders qualify to do business in your jurisdiction to extend credit to a borrower organised in your jurisdiction? Will foreign creditors be deemed resident as a consequence of making a loan or other extension of credit to an obligor within your jurisdiction?

No. UAE companies may borrow abroad and in foreign currencies directly. Foreign lenders will not be considered to be resident simply by extending a cross-border loan or credit to a UAE-based obligor.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

REPAYMENT

Central bank and regulatory approval

Is central bank or other regulatory approval required for repayment of a loan in foreign currency?

No, approval by the Central Bank of the UAE or other regulatory approval is not required.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Usury laws

Do usury laws limit the interest payable to a lender in respect of a vessel financing?

Article 72 of the Commercial Code allows lenders to charge simple interest, which cannot exceed 9 per cent per annum.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Withholding taxes

Are withholding taxes payable on principal or interest payments to non-resident lenders?

There is no withholding tax in the UAE and, accordingly, principal or interest payments by a UAE company to a non-resident lender is not subject to any withholding tax.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

REGISTRATION OF VESSELS

Eligibility for registration

What vessels are eligible for registration under the flag of your country? Are offshore drilling rigs or mobile offshore drilling units considered vessels under the laws of your jurisdiction? What is the effect of registration?

A vessel under construction may not be registered for the purpose of recording a mortgage over it. Article 18(1) of the UAE Maritime Code (the UAE Code) provides that all vessels are eligible for registration under the UAE flag with limited exceptions – these include fishing and pleasure boats. The UAE Code also prohibits the registration of any oil tanker that is over 10 years old (unless special dispensation is obtained).

A vessel is defined as any structure normally operating in navigation at sea, without regard to its power, tonnage or the purpose for which it sails. A hovercraft is deemed to be a vessel and can be registered on the UAE Ship Registry.

Offshore drilling rigs and mobile offshore drilling units are considered 'vessels' and, as such, can be registered on the UAE Ship Registry.

The registration of vessels in the UAE can now be done online via the Federal Transport Authority website: www.nationaltransportauthority.ae.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Who may register a vessel in your jurisdiction?

Pursuant to the UAE Code, individuals must be UAE nationals to be owners or co-owners of vessels registered in UAE.

UAE vessels may be owned by limited liability companies provided that 51 per cent of capital of such companies is owned by UAE nationals and all directors are UAE nationals.

A separate set of rules applies to pleasure boats used for non-commercial purposes. Such pleasure boats may be owned by foreign nationals resident in the UAE.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Registry for international shipping operations

Is there an alternate registry for international shipping operations?

There is no alternate registry in the UAE for international shipping operations, such as an offshore register, for foreign owners to have their vessels registered.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

SHIP MORTGAGES AND OTHER LIENS OVER VESSELS

Types of ship mortgage

What types of ship mortgages exist and what obligations may a ship mortgage secure? Can contingent obligations, including swap obligations, be secured? Are there standardised forms?

There are no standardised forms of mortgage agreements and, provided that the agreement meets the basic requirements (set out below) generally as stated in the law, the parties are free to draft the agreement. The main points to bear in mind are as follows:

- the mortgage must be effected through an 'official instrument'. In practice, this means that the mortgage must be in Arabic and should be properly notarised. There is no statutory short form mortgage or prescribed form for drafting a mortgage; it should contain all the essential elements as set out in the UAE Maritime Code (UAE Code); and
- the loan amount set out in the mortgage should have a specific maturity date, the maximum mortgage amount should be fixed, interest, if any, should be stipulated and the mortgage should cover a particular vessel.

Also, it should be noted that:

- the law in respect of provisional mortgages over a vessel that has not been registered is unclear – it is preferable to ensure that a mortgage is created over a vessel that is already registered with the National Transport Authority (NTA); and
- the mortgage can be in any currency; however, should proceedings be initiated in a UAE court (or if a UAE court accepts jurisdiction) the amount will be converted into dirhams.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Required form

Give details of any required form for ship mortgages in your jurisdiction.

Under UAE law, a ship mortgage agreement has no prescribed form. In practice, dual English and Arabic documentation

is accepted; however, it is important to bear in mind that the Arabic version will generally prevail if there is a dispute over language. In the mortgage agreement itself, the parties may, by and large, insert whatever provisions they wish. This can include the rights and obligations of the mortgagor and mortgagee. We have seen that loans or guarantees of obligations of considerable complexity can be expressed to be secured by such a mortgage deed. The mortgage must be notarised.

The signed mortgage agreement, together with the respective application and other supporting documentation, must be submitted to the relevant authorities. We have noted in some instances that the bank must also consent for mortgage registration through a simple letter addressed to the NTA. Again, this needs to be in English and in Arabic, but it does not need to be notarised.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Registration of mortgages

Who maintains the register of mortgages? What information does it contain and where are such filings to be made? What is the effect of registration?

A ship mortgage is registered with the ship registry in which the relevant ship is registered. The main registries are in Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah. Upon an application being filed, the registrar will enter the mortgage into the registry. The transcript of register is endorsed by a stamp confirming the mortgage registration. The mortgage only becomes effective upon its registration.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Must the total amount of the mortgage be stated therein? Must the mortgage contain a maturity date? Must the underlying debt instrument be filed with or attached to the recorded mortgage?

The beneficiary bank, the amount of the secured debt and the interest rate (if any) must be recorded. The mortgage needs to specify a maturity date. There is no requirement for the underlying debt instrument to be filed with or attached to the recorded mortgage; however, it is commonplace to do so.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Can a mortgage be registered in the name of an agent or trustee for the benefit of multiple lenders?

Yes, a security agent can be used in the UAE jurisdiction for the purpose of holding and administering security. The UAE does not recognise the concept of a trust and, to the extent that this concept is used, there is no certainty that this will be enforced by the courts. Other techniques, such as parallel debt, are also used.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Filings on transfer

If the mortgagee is an agent or trustee for a lending syndicate, must any filings be made upon transfer of a portion of the underlying debt among existing lenders or to a new lender?

Although it is not necessary to make any fresh filing on transfer of a portion of the underlying debt among existing

lenders to a new lender, as a matter of good practice, financial institutions usually amend their filings to accommodate such modifications. With a security agent structure, transfers of underlying debt positions need not be registered at the UAE Ship Registry.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

**If the mortgagee transfers its interest to a new lender, agent or trustee what filings are required?
Is the mortgagor's consent required?**

The transfer of the mortgage interest by assignment is not required to maintain the validity of the mortgage, but should be done for the protection of the assignee mortgagee's rights with regard to the assignor and also to avoid difficulties and delays in establishing the assignee's right to foreclose on the mortgage in the future. We have received conflicting responses when conducting our enquiries at the various ship registries in the UAE. To be certain, it may be worthwhile to register a new mortgage in the name of the new lender.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Maritime liens

What other maritime liens over vessels are recognised in your jurisdiction? Do these claims give rise to a right to arrest a vessel? In what circumstances may associated ships be arrested?

The UAE Code lists the debts that give rise to maritime liens. In summary, these are as follows:

- legal and judicial costs in maintaining and selling the ship;
- crews' wages;
- claims for salvage reward and the ship's share in general average;
- damages for collisions, bodily injury to passengers and crew, and loss of or damage to goods; and
- debts arising from contracts made by the master within the scope of his or her authority for the supply of necessities to the ship while the ship was away from her home port.

Under UAE law, a maritime lien gives rise to a right to arrest the respective vessel regardless of who the vessel's owner is. Maritime liens cease to exist on either a judicial sale of the ship or on a commercial sale, if the purchaser has taken certain steps to advertise and register the sale.

Article 116(1) of the UAE Code permits the arrest of a sister ship at the time the debt arose, except where the claim concerns disputes over ownership, joint ownership and mortgages. The arresting party is only entitled to arrest the vessel to which the debt refers. Arrests of associated ships are not permitted under the UAE Code.

In relation to a claim against a vessel not owned by the owner but by a demise charterer, the claimant may arrest either the vessel in respect of which the claim arose or any other vessel owned by the demise charterer. The claimant may not arrest other vessels owned by the owner of the vessel in respect of which the claim arose.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

What maritime liens rank higher than a mortgage lien?

Under the UAE Code, ship mortgages rank immediately after the following categories of maritime liens:

- legal and judicial costs in maintaining and selling the ship;
- crews' wages;
- claims for salvage reward and the ship's share in general average;
- damages for collisions, bodily injury to passengers and crew, and loss of or damage to goods; and
- debts arising from contracts made by the master within the scope of his or her authority for the supply of necessities to the ship while the ship was away from her home port.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Non-mortgage liens

May non-mortgage liens be recorded over a vessel?

Non-mortgage liens cannot generally be recorded over the vessel. The UAE Code provides for the endorsement in the Ship Registry of any claim in rem against a registered ship. This procedure is certainly followed in respect of registered mortgages; however, we have never had experience of the registration of, for example, a maritime lien over a registered ship. Our due diligence has shown that it is unclear whether, in practice, the Ship Registry would be prepared to make such a registration.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

'Foreign' flag vessels

Will mortgages on 'foreign' flag vessels be recognised in your jurisdiction? If so, do they share the same priority as those on vessels registered under the laws of your jurisdiction?

Mortgages on foreign-flagged vessels are recognised and may be enforced in the UAE. The UAE courts will normally treat a foreign-registered mortgage in the same way as a UAE-registered mortgage, insofar as both are maritime debts under the UAE Code. The UAE courts will also generally uphold claims from foreign lenders for debts secured over vessels that are registered in another jurisdiction provided that the UAE court is satisfied that they have jurisdiction and the mortgage is validly recorded in the relevant foreign jurisdiction and contains no provisions that are considered contrary to the public policy of the place of enforcement.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Enforcement of mortgages

What is the procedure for enforcing a mortgage in your jurisdiction by way of foreclosure? Are interlocutory sales permitted? How long does a judicial sale take? What are the associated court costs and how are they calculated?

A vessel may only be arrested to secure payment of a 'maritime debt' as defined in article 115 of the UAE Code.

To arrest any vessel in the UAE, the claimant bank must first prepare a power of attorney (POA) in favour of the lawyers with a right of audience in the UAE to represent them in the UAE courts. If the POA is executed abroad, it must be notarised, legalised by the relevant Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the country of execution and authenticated by the UAE embassy in that country. Upon its arrival in the UAE, the POA must be further authenticated by the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and then translated into Arabic. This can take time, which can be an issue, especially if the arrest is urgent. If an arrest order is granted, a letter from the UAE court will be sent to the relevant port authority requesting the arrest of the vessel.

The claimant needs to file substantive proceedings within eight days of an arrest order being granted, otherwise, the arrest can be challenged. The UAE court will then, typically, schedule a number of hearings and determine the case on its merits. In the meantime, the arrest order will remain in place unless the defendant provides a UAE bank guarantee or pays cash into court. A judicial sale typically takes between two and three years. This is for a relatively straightforward case of non-payment.

Costs vary depending on the emirate, however, and these are roughly US\$4,000 in Dubai and US\$8,000 in the other emirates.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Sale by mortgagee

May a vessel be sold privately by a mortgagee? Will the sale discharge liens over the vessel?

The private sale of mortgaged vessels by a mortgagee is not allowed. In the UAE, the enforcement process is only possible through a court and under UAE law there is no provision for 'self-help remedies' whereby lenders can take possession of and sell the vessel in the event of a default free from a court order.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Default under mortgage

Will the courts of your jurisdiction enforce mortgage provisions stipulating the appointment of a receiver on default under the mortgage?

It is common for ship mortgages to appoint a receiver following a default. In general, the UAE law recognises the appointment of receivers or administrators following the insolvency or bankruptcy of the owner.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Limitations on rights of self-help

What are the limitations on rights of self-help by a mortgagee?

There is no express prohibition on self-help remedies. These are contractual arrangements between parties. Accordingly, if all parties agree, self-help remedies can be exercised, but it is possible for a third party to approach the court and challenge such arrangement.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Duties to owner or third-party creditors

What duties does a mortgagee owe to an owner or third-party creditors?

In the emirate of Dubai, simultaneously with an arrest application, an undertaking needs be given by the arresting party indemnifying the port authorities in Dubai if the vessel under arrest is abandoned. We are not aware of similar undertakings requested by other emirates, although this may change.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

COLLATERAL

Finance leases

May finance leases or other charters be recorded over vessels flagged under the laws of your jurisdiction?

No, finance leases or other charters may not be recorded over UAE-flagged vessels.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

May finance leases be recharacterised by a court as a financing contract? If so, is there any procedure for protecting the lessor's interest against third-party creditors?

It is possible that the UAE courts may recharacterise certain finance leasing transactions as being conventional loans or other arrangements. We are aware of a Dubai Court of First Instance decision that recharacterised an Islamic lease as a sale by way of instalments. This is indicative of how the UAE courts may recharacterise lease financings. To the extent that the UAE Civil Code is applicable, it contains various provisions that impact upon leasing arrangements and that could prevail over contractual provisions contained in a lease. The Civil Code contains a number of provisions that protect the lessor's interests: for example, one of the statutory provisions include the lessee not being able to sublease unless the lessor consents (article 787).

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Security interests

How is a security interest created over earnings of a vessel, charter contracts, insurances, etc?
How are these security interests perfected?

Usually, the security interest over a vessel's earnings is established by the owner assigning all earnings and all other income of the vessel in favour of the financier. It is recommended that the relevant debtor (ie, the charterer) is notified of the assignment.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Must security interests against non-vessel collateral be registered to be enforceable? If so, where are such filings made?

Except for land charges, security interests against non-vessel collateral historically did not have to be registered to be enforceable. Entry into force of Federal Law No. 20 of 2016, which has now been repealed and replaced by Federal Law No. 4 of 2020, brought a significant change in the security-taking and perfection regime in the UAE. Federal Law No. 4 of 2020 covers accounts payable, bank accounts and documents of title and raw materials, such as hard and soft commodities. Pursuant to Federal Law No. 4 of 2020, certain security interests should be registered in order to ensure priority over unregistered prior and subsequent security interests as well as subsequent registered security interests over the same asset. The security interests continue to be registrable at the Emirates Integrated Registries Company (formerly known as the Emirates Movable Collateral Registry).

Law stated - 14 April 2023

How is a security interest over a deposit account established? How is a security interest perfected?

A security interest over accounts is established by pledging the relevant account and notifying the relevant account holder of the pledge. Federal Law No. 4 of 2020 recognises the concept of 'floating charges' and therefore such accounts do not need to be blocked or fixed in order to be valid security under UAE law. Such security interest is perfected by registering the relevant pledge agreement at the Emirates Integrated Registries Company (formerly known as the Emirates Movable Collateral Registry).

Law stated - 14 April 2023

How are security interests in non-vessel collateral enforced?

Security interests in non-vessel collateral are normally enforced by notifying the relevant debtor of the event of default and granting him or her a reasonable period to rectify such default before enforcement action commences.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Share pledges

How are share pledges for vessel financings established? Are share pledges or share charges common in your jurisdiction?

Taking a local pledge of shares is relatively uncommon, as it requires a local UAE licensed bank to hold such security. The Companies Law (Law No. 2 of 2015) expressly permits shareholders in limited liability companies to pledge their shares. Any such pledge must be made in accordance with the company's memorandum of association, under an official notarised document and entered into the Commercial Register maintained by the Department of Economic Development in the relevant emirate. However, as the vessel is usually registered and flagged offshore, a shares pledge is sometimes taken by UAE financiers in respect of the shares of an offshore special purpose company.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Is there a risk that a pledgee, before or after exercise of the share pledge, may be exposed to debts or other liabilities of the pledged company?

If the lender exercises the shares pledge and either the lender or a third-party purchaser becomes a shareholder in the company, it will be exposed to the debts or other liabilities under the same conditions that would apply to a shareholder of the company.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

TAX CONSIDERATIONS FOR VESSEL OWNERS

Domestic taxation

Is the income earned by the owners of vessels registered in your jurisdiction subject to domestic taxation? At what rate?

The Federal Law no. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses was issued on 9 December 2022 and has introduced corporate tax (CT) in the UAE. The CT regime will apply for fiscal years starting on or after 1 June 2023.

Two different rates of CT apply, as follows:

- 0 per cent rate on taxable income up to 375,000 dirhams (approximately US\$102,000); and
- 9 per cent rate on taxable income above 375,000 dirhams (approximately US\$102,000).

Income earned in the UAE by a non-resident from operating or chartering a vessel used in international transportation will be exempt from CT provided the same tax treatment is granted to UAE businesses in their home jurisdiction.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Tonnage tax

Is there an optional tonnage tax exempting vessel owners from tax on income?

The UAE does not have an optional tonnage tax regime.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Tax incentives

What special tax incentives are available to shipowners registering vessels in your jurisdiction?

There are no particular tax incentives to note.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Other tax provisions

Are there any other noteworthy tax provisions specifically applicable to shipping, shipping income or ship finance?

There is no particular tax regime to note, and the UAE introduced value added tax on chargeable goods and services in January 2018.

There is a broad exemption for shipping services.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

INSOLVENCY AND RESTRUCTURING

General scheme of reorganisation or insolvency administration

Is there a general scheme of reorganisation or insolvency administration in your jurisdiction?

The insolvency regime in the UAE was recently developed by a new UAE Insolvency Law (Federal Law No. 9 of 2016) came into force on 29 December 2016. The objective of the Insolvency Law is to modernise and streamline insolvency procedures for UAE companies. The Insolvency Law offers two court procedures: a court-based debtor-led composition process and formal bankruptcy. It applies to companies incorporated in the UAE and individuals trading for profit (such as lawyers and accountants).

Foreign court rulings

Will the courts of your jurisdiction respect the rulings of a foreign court presiding over reorganisation or liquidation proceedings?

In the absence of a treaty or convention, a foreign judgment will not be enforced in Dubai if the local courts have jurisdiction over the subject matter of that judgment.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency

Has your jurisdiction adopted the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency promulgated by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law?

The UAE has not adopted the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency but it has been adopted by the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC) as per the DIFC Insolvency Law (Law No. 1 of 2019), which became effective in June 2019, and by the Abu Dhabi Global Market (ADGM) in the Insolvency Regulations.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Order of priority

What is the order of priority among creditors? In what circumstances will creditors be required to disgorge payments from an insolvent company?

Regardless of the contractual provisions in the underlying finance documents, the position of lenders will rank after those interests having priority pursuant to law. The following claims are given priority:

- the government has a privilege for taxes due to it, but this only extends for taxes in the two years preceding the pronouncement of bankruptcy – other taxes rank as ordinary debts;
- pursuant to Federal Labour Law (Federal Law No. 8 of 1980, as amended) employees have priority in respect of wages and benefits owed to them by their employer over all other indebtedness of the employer; and
- the Civil Code contains certain provisions relating to priorities enjoyed by certain categories of persons.

Under the UAE Insolvency Law, certain transactions (such as security granted for a pre-existing debt or disposals without sufficient consideration) that take place during the two years prior to the commencement of insolvency proceedings may be declared invalid and unwound by the court if it is found that the relevant transaction occurred at a time when the creditor knew, or ought to have known, that the debtor was insolvent and where it can be shown that the transaction has caused detriment to the other creditors. The court may refuse to reverse the transaction to the extent that the court finds that the transaction was made in good faith and for the purpose of continuation of the debtor's business, and that there were grounds for the debtor to believe that the transaction would be of benefit to the business. Personal liability may also accrue to directors and general managers in connection with preferential treatment of creditors and transactions at an undervalue.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Security provision by vessel owner

May a vessel owner provide security on behalf of other related or unrelated companies? What are the requirements for it to be enforceable?

An owner of a vessel may provide security on behalf of other related or unrelated companies and no particular relation to the owner or borrower is required.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Law of fraudulent transfer

Is there a law of fraudulent transfer that permits a third-party creditor to challenge, for example, the grant of a mortgage because of insolvency of the mortgagor or insufficient consideration received by the mortgagor in exchange for the grant of the mortgage?

Pursuant to article 168 of the Insolvency Law, unless the court approves, a debtor may not, within the two years preceding the date of initiating the proceedings, create any new security over its assets to secure pre-existing debts.

Under article 159, with the exception of the case of getting new financing pursuant to article 181, no security taken over the debtor's assets after the issuance of the decision initiating the proceedings shall be effective unless the court permits otherwise.

Pursuant to article 165(2), the initiation of restructuring proceedings shall not cause the expiration or termination of any contract in force between the debtor and the third parties unless the contract is based on personal consideration. Any transfer between a debtor and a third-party creditor could therefore be challenged if it were based on personal considerations.

Article 181 dictates that a debtor is able to raise new financing to hopefully assist in its rehabilitation and secure the financing by mortgaging any of its unencumbered or encumbered assets subject to the provisions in article 181.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Petitions by creditors

How may a creditor petition the courts of your jurisdiction to declare a debtor bankrupt or compel liquidation of an insolvent obligor?

Pursuant to article 69 of the Insolvency Law, a creditor with an ordinary debt of at least 100,000 dirhams may submit an application for the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings when the creditor has given the debtor a written notice demanding that he or she pays the due debt, but the debtor has not paid the same within 30 consecutive working days of the date of the notice.

On making the application under article 69, a creditor shall attach a copy of the notice demanding the payment of the due debt as well as any data relevant to the debt, including the debt amount and any available securities. In addition, the creditor will file with the court's treasury a sum of money or a bank guarantee of no more than 20,000 dirhams to cover the expenses of the initial proceedings to decide on the application.

In addition to the above, an application may also be made by the debtor under article 68, by a relevant regulatory authority under article 71 and by the Public Prosecution under article 72.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Model Netting Act

Has your jurisdiction adopted the Model Netting Act of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA)? If not, may a swap provider exercise its close-out netting rights under an ISDA master agreement despite an obligor's insolvency?

The UAE has not adopted the Model Netting Act of the ISDA, but it should be noted that Federal Law No. 10 of 2018 on netting for derivatives contracts and other qualified financial contracts follows key concepts set out in the Model Netting Act. Additionally, the Model Netting Act has been adopted by the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC) as per DIFC Law No. 2 of 2014, which came into force on 14 December 2014. ADGM's netting framework, contained in the Insolvency Regulations, is based on the Model Netting Act.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

UPDATE AND TRENDS

Current developments

Are there any emerging trends or hot topics that may affect shipping finance law and regulation in your jurisdiction in the foreseeable future?

The UAE is continuing to push towards digitalisation and decarbonisation within the shipping sector as it works towards achieving the IMO goal of achieving zero carbon emissions by 2050.

The Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure has stated that it will launch its National Hydrogen Strategy in April 2023, which will highlight the role and potential of hydrogen in decarbonisation. This will be especially significant for the maritime sector, which has already seen the use of hydrogen as a sustainable fuel in vessels. As the 28th UN Climate Change Conference (COP28) will be taking place in Dubai this year, we can expect further decarbonisation plans and possible regulations to be announced in the lead up to the Conference, as well as after. This, together with the general decarbonisation narrative is likely to mean increased pressure on banks and borrowers to adopt green loans as institutional investors look for green investment opportunities, driven by their own regulatory requirements.

Law stated - 14 April 2023

Jurisdictions

	Brazil	Basch & Rameh Advogados Associados
	China	KaiRong Law Firm
	Cyprus	Chrysses Demetriades & Co LLC
	Italy	Dardani Studio Legale
	Japan	Yoshida & Partners
	Malta	Dingli & Dingli Law Firm
	Marshall Islands	Vedder Price PC
	Nigeria	Tumba & Tumba
	Panama	Arias, Fábrega & Fábrega
	Singapore	Haridass Ho & Partners
	Sweden	HFW
	Turkey	ECC Law
	United Arab Emirates	HFW
	United Kingdom	HFW
	USA	Seward & Kissel LLP