

*Public Examination of Debtor***Public examination of debtor**

16. (1) Where the Court makes a receiving order, it shall hold a public sitting on a day to be appointed by the Court for the examination of the debtor and the debtor shall attend thereat, and shall be examined as to his conduct, dealings and property.

(2) The examination shall be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of the time for the submission of the debtor's statement of affairs.

(3) The Court may adjourn the examination from time to time.

(4) Any creditor who has tendered a proof, or his representative authorized in writing, may question the debtor concerning his affairs and the causes of his failure.

(5) The official receiver shall take part in the examination of the debtor, and for the purpose thereof, if specially authorized by the prescribed authority may employ a solicitor.

(6) If a trustee is appointed before the conclusion of the examination, he may take part therein.

(7) The Court may put such questions to the debtor as it may think expedient.

(8) The debtor shall be examined upon oath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him. Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing and shall be read over to and signed by the debtor, and may thereafter be used in evidence against him; they shall also be open to the inspection of any creditor at all reasonable times.

(9) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the debtor have been sufficiently investigated, it shall by order declare that his examination is concluded, but such order shall not be made until after the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors.

*Composition or Scheme of Arrangement***Power for creditor to accept and Court to approve composition or arrangement**

17. (1) The creditors may at the first meeting, or any adjournment thereof, by special resolution, resolve to entertain a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them from the debtor, or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of the debtor's affairs.

(2) The composition or scheme shall not be binding on the creditors unless it is confirmed by a resolution passed (by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of all the creditors who have proved) at a subsequent meeting of the creditors and is approved by the prescribed authority but, where in the notice convening the first meeting of creditors, notice of the proposed composition has been given in the prescribed manner and such composition has been approved by three-fourths in value of the creditors, the composition if approved by the prescribed authority shall be binding without being confirmed at a subsequent meeting of creditors. Any creditor who has