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Liquidation and Insolvency

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This is a guide only and should be read with the relevant legislation.

Introduction

This booklet is a simple guide to liquidation and other insolvency procedures. It summarises some of the rules that apply to corporate voluntary arrangements, moratoria, administrations, receivers, voluntary liquidations, compulsory liquidations and EC regulations. Please also refer to the relevant legislation, which you will find in the Companies Act 1985 (as amended in 1989 and later), the Insolvency Act 1986, the Insolvency Rules 1986, the Insolvency Act 2000, the Insolvency (Amendment) (No 2) Rules 2002, Council Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000, the Insolvency (Amendment) (No2) Regulations 2002, the Enterprise Act 2002, and the Insolvency (Amendment) Rules 2003 (SI 1730/2003).

The winding up, liquidation, insolvency, cessation of payments and similar procedures that apply to a PLC also apply to a European company, ‘Societas Europaea’ (SE) registered in GB. For general information on SEs, please see our booklet, ‘The European Company: Societas Europaea (SE)’.

Please remember that if your company is considering liquidation, or any other measures to deal with insolvency, you should seek appropriate professional advice or consult an

authorised insolvency practitioner. We can only assist with queries relating to filing statutory documents with the Registrar of Companies.

CHAPTER 1

General information

1. What are insolvency proceedings?

These are formal measures taken to deal with company debt. There are many different types of company insolvency proceedings. All are covered in this booklet.

Please note: the initiation or termination of insolvency procedures involving a European company (SE), or any decision to continue operating the SE, must be notified to Companies House on Form SE82(1)(b). This is in addition to the other requirements mentioned in this booklet. For more information about SEs, please see our booklet, 'The European Company: Societas Europaea (SE)'.

2. Do insolvency proceedings apply to all types of companies?

The parts of this booklet covering compulsory winding-up and receivers (including administrative receivers) apply to registered and unregistered companies (including oversea companies).

The parts of this booklet covering voluntary winding-up and administration orders do not apply to unregistered companies, which cannot be wound up by these methods.

If the liquidation or receivership began before 29 December 1986, then the law in force at that time will continue to apply.

Remember: Not all companies in liquidation are insolvent.

3. Do all companies have to go through insolvency proceedings before being dissolved?

No. If the Registrar has reason to believe that a company is not carrying on business or is not in operation, its name may be struck off the register and dissolved without going through liquidation. A private company that is not trading may apply to the Registrar to be struck off the register. **This procedure is not an alternative to formal insolvency proceedings.**

More information about striking off and dissolution of a company is available in our booklet, 'Strike-off, Dissolution and Restoration'.

4. Can anyone supervise insolvency procedures?

All liquidators, administrators, administrative receivers and supervisors taking office on or after 29 December 1986 must be authorised insolvency practitioners.

Receiver managers, Law of Property Act (LPA) receivers and nominees appointed to manage a corporate voluntary arrangement moratorium do not have to be authorised.

Insolvency practitioners may be authorised by:

- the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants;
- the Insolvency Practitioners' Association;
- the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales;
- the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland;
- the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland;
- the Law Society;
- the Law Society of Scotland; or
- the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

5. What happens to the directors of an insolvent company?

The liquidator, administrative receiver, administrator or Official Receiver has a duty to send the Secretary of State a report on the conduct of all directors who were in office in the last 3 years of the company's trading. The Secretary of State has to decide whether it is in the public interest to seek a disqualification order against a director.

Examples of the most commonly reported conduct are:

- continuing the company's trading when the company was insolvent;
- failing to keep proper accounting records;
- failing to prepare and file accounts or make returns to Companies House; and
- failing to send in returns or pay to the Crown any tax that is due.

CHAPTER 2

Corporate voluntary arrangements (CVA) including CVA moratoria

1. What is a corporate voluntary arrangement?

A corporate voluntary arrangement is when a company makes an agreement with its creditors by proposing a 'composition in satisfaction of its debt' or a 'scheme of arrangement of its affairs'.

This means an arrangement, approved by the court, in which the company has formally agreed terms with its creditors for the settlement of its debts.

2. Who may propose a corporate voluntary arrangement?

A corporate voluntary arrangement may be proposed by:

- the administrator, if there is an administration order;
- the liquidator, if the company is being wound up; or
- the directors, in other circumstances.

3. Who considers the proposal?

When the directors have proposed the arrangement, the nominee appointed to supervise its implementation reports to the court within 28 days on whether, in his or her opinion, meetings of the company and of its creditors should be called.

4. How is a proposed corporate voluntary arrangement approved?

The meetings summoned by the nominee decide whether to approve the arrangement which, subject to certain restrictions, may be approved with or without modifications. It is then binding on all creditors who had notice of the meeting and were entitled to vote. All creditors who had notice of the meeting are bound by the terms of the arrangement.

5. What happens when the corporate voluntary arrangement is approved?

If the meetings of members and creditors approve the arrangement, then the nominee or his replacement becomes the supervisor of the arrangement.

6. What needs to be sent to Companies House?

The supervisor must send a copy of the chairman's report of the meeting.

At least once every 12 months, the supervisor must send an account of receipts and payments, together with a progress report, to all interested parties including the Registrar.

When the arrangement is completed, the supervisor must notify the Registrar within 28 days after final completion. If the arrangement is suspended or revoked, the Registrar must be notified.

The appropriate forms are:

<i>Form title</i>	<i>Number</i>
Report of a meeting approving a corporate voluntary arrangement	1.1
Order of revocation or suspension of corporate voluntary arrangement	1.2
Voluntary arrangement's supervisor's abstract of receipts and payments	1.3
Notice of completion of corporate voluntary arrangement	1.4

Please note: These forms are not available from Companies House. They can be obtained from legal stationers.

7 Corporate voluntary arrangement moratorium

The Insolvency Act 2000 introduced the option of a moratorium into the existing corporate voluntary arrangement procedures.

The courts decide whether a company is eligible for a moratorium. The moratorium will normally last for a period of 28 days and will be managed by a nominee, who may or may not be a registered insolvency practitioner.

The Insolvency (Amendment)(No2) Rules 2002 came into force on 1 January 2003 and introduced the following statutory forms that are required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies:

<i>Form title</i>	<i>Number</i>
Commencement of Moratorium	1.11
Extension of a Moratorium	1.12
Ending of a Moratorium	1.14
Withdrawal of Nominee's consent to Act	1.16
Appointment of a replacement Nominee	1.18

Please note: These forms are not available from Companies House. They can be obtained from legal stationers.

At the end of a moratorium a company may (or may not) proceed to a corporate voluntary arrangement.

CHAPTER 3

'In administration' and 'administration orders'

The current law concerning administration was introduced with effect from 15 September 2003. For details of the previous law, see Part 2 of this chapter. Under the new regime, a company will usually be described as being 'in administration' – under the old regime a company would be described as subject to an 'administration order'. We have used these two terms to describe the different regimes.

What follows is a brief outline of the process of administration: it is not a complete statement of the law.

Part 1: Cases beginning on or after 15 September 2003: 'In administration'

1. What is 'in administration'?

Administration is when a person, 'the administrator', is appointed to manage a company's affairs, business and property for the benefit of the creditors. The person appointed must be an

insolvency practitioner and has the status of an officer of the court (whether or not he or she is appointed by the court).

The objective of administration is to:

- (a) rescue a company as a going concern;
- (b) achieve a better price for the company's assets or otherwise realise their value more favourably for the creditors as a whole than would be likely if the company were wound up (without first being in administration); or
- (c) in certain circumstances, realise the value of property in order to make a distribution to one or more preferential creditors.

2. How does a company enter administration?

A company enters administration when the appointment of an administrator takes effect. An administrator may be appointed by:

- (a) an administration order made by the court;
- (b) the holder of a floating charge; or
- (c) the company or its directors.

The administrator must perform his or her functions as quickly and efficiently as reasonably practicable.

3. What are the effects on a company of being in administration?

When a company enters administration:

- any pending winding-up petitions will be dismissed or suspended;
- there will be moratorium on insolvency and on other legal proceedings;
- if an administrative receiver has been appointed, he or she must vacate office;
- if a receiver of part of the company's property has been appointed, he or she must vacate office (if the administrator requires this).

4. Who must be told that a company is in administration?

As soon as reasonably practicable, an administrator must send a notice of his or her appointment to the company and each of its creditors and publish notice of his or her appointment in the Gazette and in a newspaper in the area where the company has its principal place of business.

What is the Gazette?

The Gazette is the official newspaper of record which contains various statutory notices and advertisements. It is published daily. References to the Gazette are to the London Gazette in respect of companies registered in England and Wales.

Notices placed by the Registrar of Companies in England and Wales are included in the Company Law Official Notifications Supplement to the London Gazette which is published on microfiche. You may see copies at the Companies House search rooms in Cardiff and London. Some of the larger public libraries also have copies. Visit www.gazettes-online.co.uk for more information.

The administrator must send a notice of his or her appointment to the Registrar on Form 2.12B.

While a company is in administration, every business document issued by or on behalf of the company or the administrator must state the name of the administrator and that he or she is managing the affairs, business and property of the company.

5. What does the process of administration involve?

The administrator will request a statement of the company's affairs from relevant people (e.g. an officer or employee of the company).

No later than 8 weeks after the company enters administration, the administrator must make a statement setting out proposals for achieving the purpose of the administration or explaining why they cannot be achieved. The proposals may include a voluntary arrangement or a compromise or arrangement with creditors or members.

The statement setting out the proposals must be sent to:

- The Registrar of Companies.
- Every creditor of the company with an invitation to an initial creditors' meeting, if one is to be held. The business of the initial creditors meeting will be to approve (with or without modifications) the statement of proposals. Following the initial meeting, the administrator may hold further creditors' meetings, form a creditors committee, or deal with matters in correspondence between the administrator and creditors.
- Every member of the company unless the administrator undertakes to provide a copy free of charge to any member of the company who applies in writing for a copy. Any revisions to the proposals following a creditors' meeting must, likewise, be notified to members.

Decisions taken at creditors' meetings must be reported to the Register of Companies on Form 2.23B and to the court.

6. When does administration end?

There are several ways in which administration can come to an end.

Administration can end automatically when the administrator's term of office expires. The appointment of an administrator expires after 1 year. However, this may be extended with the consent of creditors or the court. Any extension must be notified to the Registrar on Form 2.31B.

An administrator appointed under a court order may apply to the court to end administration if he or she thinks that the purpose of the administration cannot be achieved or the company should not have entered administration, or a creditors' meeting requires the application. The court will discharge the administration order and the administrator must notify the Registrar on Form 2.33B.

An administrator appointed by the holders of a floating charge or by the company or its directors may end administration when the purpose of administration has been sufficiently achieved. The administrator must file notice with the court and with the Registrar on Form 2.32B.

Administration may end on the application of a creditor to the court alleging an improper motive on the part of the person who appointed the administrator or applied to the court for an administration order. The administrator must send a copy of the order with Form 2.33B to the Registrar within 14 days of the order being made.

Administration may end when the company moves into creditors' voluntary winding up. This can happen where the administrator thinks that each secured creditor is likely to be paid and a distribution will be made to unsecured creditors, if there are any. The administrator must notify the Registrar on Form 2.34B and send copies to the court and each creditor. The company will then be wound up as if a resolution for voluntary winding up had been passed on the day on which notice is registered with the Registrar.

Administration may end when the company moves into dissolution. This can happen if the administrator thinks that a company has no property with which to make a distribution to its creditors. The administrator must send notice to the Registrar on Form 2.35B and send copies to the court and each creditor. 3 months after the date the form is registered with the Registrar, the company will be dissolved unless, on application to the court, an order is made to extend or suspend the period or stop the dissolution. Notice of the order must be notified to the Registrar on Form 2.36B.

7. Which forms should be used?

The Insolvency (Amendment) Rules 2003 came into force on 15th September 2003, and introduced new statutory forms for filing with the Registrar, some of which are listed below:

<i>Form title</i>	<i>Number</i>
Notice of administrator's appointment	2.12B
Notice of statement of affairs	2.16B
Notice of extension of time period	2.18B
Statement of administrators revised proposals	2.22B
Notice of result of meeting of creditors	2.23B
Administrators progress report	2.24B
Notice of automatic end of administration	2.30B
Notice of extension of period of administration	2.31B
Notice of end of administration	2.32B
Notice of court order ending administration	2.33B
Notice of move from administration to creditors voluntary liquidation	2.34B
Notice of move from administration to dissolution	2.35B
Notice to registrar of companies in respect of date of dissolution	2.36B
Notice of intention to resign as administrator	2.37B
Notice of resignation by administrator	2.38B
Notice of vacation of office by administrator	2.39B
Notice of appointment of replacement/additional administrator	2.40B

Please note: These forms are not available from Companies House. They can be obtained from legal stationers.

'In administration' does not apply to Limited Liability Partnerships (LLP's). LLP's will enter administration under the old style administration order (see part 2)

Part 2: Cases that began before 15th September 2003: Administration orders

Before 15 September 2003, the only way into administration was by court order to appoint an administrator. Where a petition for an administration order had been presented before 15 September 2003 the old law continues to apply.

1. What was the purpose of the administration order?

Its purpose may have been to:

- save the whole or any part of the company as a going concern; or
- approve a corporate voluntary arrangement; or
- sanction (agree to) a compromise or arrangement; or
- get a better price for the company's assets or otherwise realise their value more favourably than in a winding up.

2. What are the administrator's duties?

As with the current law, the administrator would take control of all the property to which the company was, or appeared to be entitled. He or she would have prepared proposals for achieving the purpose for which the administration order was made and called a meeting of creditors to consider those proposals. If the majority of creditors approved the proposals, the administrator would then manage the affairs, business and property of the company in accordance with the proposals.

3. Would the administrator send anything else to Companies House?

Yes, as now, the administrator would have sent details of the proposals to the Registrar. This would have been done within 3 months after the administration order was made. Then, every 6 months, the administrator must send an account of receipts and payments.

4. When does administration end?

It continues until the court discharges the administration order - in other words, decides that the order is no longer needed. If there is a court order to discharge the order, or to vary its terms, the administrator must send a copy to the Registrar within 14 days after the order was made.

5 Which forms would be used?

The appropriate forms are:

<i>Form title</i>	<i>Number</i>
Notice of administration order	2.6
Administration order	2.7
Administrator's abstract of receipts and payments	2.15
Notice of discharge of administration order	2.19
Notice of variation of administration order	2.20
Statement of administrator's proposals	2.21
Notice of result of meeting of creditors	2.23

Please note: These forms are not available from Companies House. They can be obtained from legal stationers.

CHAPTER 4

Receivers

1. What is a receiver?

There are many different kinds of receiver and their powers vary according to the terms of their appointment.

An administrative receiver is a receiver or manager of the whole, or substantially the whole, of a company's property who is appointed by or on behalf of the holders of any debentures of the company secured by a floating charge. He or she has the power to sell (or otherwise realise) the assets covered by the floating charge and apply the proceeds to the debt owed to the chargeholder.

Receivers who are not administrative receivers may be appointed in other circumstances. For example, under powers contained in an instrument or document creating a charge over a company's property, a receiver or manager may be appointed until the debt is recovered. Receivers may also be appointed under the Law of Property Act 1925.

2. Who gives notice of the receiver's appointment?

The person who appoints the administrative receiver, receiver or manager, or has them appointed under the powers contained in an instrument, is responsible for informing the Registrar within 7 days of the appointment. A Form 405(1) is required for each separate charge registered at Companies House over which the Receiver is appointed, whether the appointment is over part of the property or all the company's assets. An administrative receiver must also publish notice of his or her appointment in the Gazette and in an appropriate newspaper.

When the administrative receiver, receiver or manager ceases to act they must notify the Registrar.

3. What must the receiver send to Companies House?

Within 3 months of appointment, an administrative receiver must make a report to:

- the Registrar;
- the company's creditors;
- the holders of a floating charge; and
- any trustees for secured creditors of the company.

The report must explain the circumstances of the appointment and the action the administrative receiver is taking. The report must also include a summary of any 'statement of affairs' prepared for the receiver by the officers or employees of the company.

Statement of affairs

This is a summary of the company's assets, liabilities and creditors. The administrative receiver decides whether it is required and who should prepare it.

All receivers must send an account of receipts and payments for the first 12 months of receivership to the Registrar, and:

- for administrative receivers, at 12-monthly intervals thereafter;
- for receivers and managers, at 6-monthly intervals.

4. Which forms should be used?

The appropriate forms are:

<i>Form title</i>	<i>Number</i>
Notice of the appointment of receiver or manager	405(1)
Notice of ceasing to act as receiver or manager	405(2)
Receiver or manager or administrative receiver's abstract of receipts and payment	3.6
Administrative receiver's report	3.10

Please note: Forms 3.6 and 3.10 are not available from Companies House. They can be obtained from legal stationers.

Please Note: Separate Forms 405(1) and 405(2) must be filed for each separate charge registered at Companies House over which a receiver is appointed and/or ceases to act, whether the appointment is over part of the property or all the company's assets.

CHAPTER 5

Voluntary liquidation

There are two kinds of voluntary liquidation:

- members' voluntary liquidation (MVL) - which means the directors have made a statutory declaration of solvency;
- creditors' voluntary liquidation (CVL) - which means that the directors have not made such a declaration.

1. When can a company go into MVL?

This can take place when the directors of a company believe that the company is solvent.

A majority of the company's directors must make a statutory declaration of solvency in the 5 weeks before a resolution to wind up the company is passed - see question 3.

2. What is in the declaration?

The statutory declaration will state that the directors have made a full inquiry into the company's affairs and that, having done so, they believe that the company will be able to pay its debts in full within 12 months from the start of the winding-up. The declaration will include a statement of the company's assets and liabilities as at the latest practicable date before making the declaration.

3. When does liquidation actually start?

The liquidation starts when the members, in general meeting, pass a resolution (usually a special resolution) to wind up the company voluntarily.

4. Must notice of voluntary liquidation be given to anyone?

Yes. Notice of the special resolution for voluntary winding-up of the company must be published in the Gazette within 14 days of the general meeting. The company must also send a copy of the declaration and the special resolution to the Registrar within 15 days of the general meeting.

5. When may a CVL be appropriate?

A company may go into CVL when it cannot pay its debts.

6. What must the company do?

The company passes an extraordinary resolution to say that it cannot continue in business because of its liabilities and that it is advisable to wind up.

The resolution must be:

- advertised in the Gazette within 14 days; and
- sent to the Registrar within 15 days.

A meeting of creditors must be held in the next 14 days after passing the resolution. Notice of the meeting must be sent to the creditors at least 7 days before the meeting. Also, the directors must prepare a statement of affairs for consideration at the meeting, and appoint one of themselves to attend and preside over the meeting.

When the liquidator is appointed, the directors must provide him or her with a statement of affairs and otherwise co-operate with the liquidator.

7. Does the company have to advertise notice of the meeting?

Yes. The meeting must be advertised in the Gazette and in two newspapers in the area where the company has its principal place of business.

8. What are the main duties of a liquidator?

The liquidator is appointed to wind up the company's affairs. The liquidator does this by calling in all the company's assets and distributing them to its creditors. If anything is left over, the liquidator distributes it among the members of the company.

9. Does a liquidator need to notify anyone of his or her appointment?

Yes. Within 14 days of being appointed, a liquidator must publish a notice of appointment in the Gazette and notify the Registrar. If the liquidation is voluntary, the liquidator must also give notice in a newspaper in the area where the company has its principal place of business.

10. What does the liquidator have to send to Companies House?

The liquidator must send a statement of affairs and [Form 4.20](#) to the Registrar within 7 days of the creditors' meeting.

The liquidator must also send a statement, in duplicate, of receipts and payments for the first 12 months of liquidation. After that, statements must be sent every 6 months until the winding-up is complete.

11. Can an MVL be converted into a CVL?

Yes. If the liquidator decides that the company will not be able to pay its debts in full in the period stated in the directors' statutory declaration of solvency, he or she must call a meeting of the creditors which must be held within 28 days. The liquidation becomes a CVL from the date of the meeting.

12. What are the requirements for giving notice in such a case?

The liquidator must:

- post a notice of the meeting to each creditor at least 7 days before the date of the meeting;
- advertise the date of the meeting in the Gazette and in 2 newspapers in the area where the company has its principal place of business; and
- prepare a statement of affairs for consideration at the meeting. A copy of the statement must be sent to the Registrar within 7 days of the meeting.

13. What happens when the company's affairs are fully wound up?

The liquidator presents an account to final meetings of creditors and members of the company. He or she must advertise the meetings in the Gazette at least one month before.

Within one week of the meeting having taken place, the liquidator must send the account to the Registrar and a return of the final meeting.

Unless the court makes an order deferring the dissolution of the company, it is dissolved 3 months after the return and account are registered at Companies House.

14. Which forms should be used?

The appropriate forms are:

<i>Form title</i>	<i>Number</i>
Notice of appointment of liquidator voluntary winding-up (members or creditors)	600
Statement of affairs in conversion from a members' voluntary to a creditors' voluntary liquidation	4.18 & 4.20
Statement of affairs in a creditors' voluntary liquidation	4.19 & 4.20
Liquidator's statement of receipts and payments	4.68
Members' voluntary winding-up declaration of solvency embodying a statement of assets and liabilities	4.70
Return of final meeting in a members' voluntary winding-up	4.71
Return of final meeting in a creditors' voluntary winding-up	4.72

Please note: With the exception of Form 600, these forms are not available from Companies House. They can be obtained from legal stationers.

CHAPTER 6

Compulsory liquidation

1. What is 'compulsory liquidation'?

Compulsory liquidation of a company is when the company is ordered by a court to be wound up.

2. Which courts can order a compulsory liquidation?

The High Court, or a county court with the appropriate jurisdiction, may order the winding-up of a company. This may be, for example, on the petition of a creditor or creditors on the grounds that the company cannot pay its debts.

A company is regarded as unable to pay its debts if, for example, a creditor:

- is owed more than £750;
- presents a written demand in the prescribed form (known as a statutory demand ([Form 4.1](#))) to the company; and
- the company fails to pay, secure or agree a settlement of the debt to the creditor's reasonable satisfaction.

There are other situations where a company is deemed unable to pay its debts. Please read the relevant legislation.

The court may also order the company to be wound up on the petition of:

- the company itself;
- the company's directors or one or more members;
- the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry;
- the Financial Services Authority (formerly the Securities and Investment Board); or
- the Official Receiver.

In the case of a European company (SE) registered in GB, the Secretary of State may petition the Court for a winding up order on the grounds that it appears that the SE does not have both its head office and registered office in GB. For more information on SEs, please see our booklet, 'The European Company: Societas Europaea (SE)'.

3. Must the petition be advertised?

Unless the court directs other arrangements, the petition must be advertised in the Gazette.

4. What appears on the company record held by Companies House?

If the petition is successful, the company must send the winding-up order to the Registrar straightaway and it will be placed on the company's public record.

The petition itself is not presented to the Registrar so it will not appear on the public records.

5. Who acts as the liquidator when an order is made to wind up the company?

The Official Receiver becomes liquidator on the making of a winding-up order against a company, unless the court orders otherwise.

6. What are the duties of the Official Receiver as liquidator?

The Official Receiver has a duty to investigate the company's affairs and the causes of its failure. He also decides whether to call meetings of the creditors and contributories (that is, those people liable to contribute to the assets of the company if it is wound up) for the purpose of appointing a liquidator in his place.

If he decides not to call meetings, he must notify the creditors, contributories and the court of his decision.

On the other hand, if he decides to call meetings, a liquidator may then be appointed in place of the Official Receiver. The liquidator must notify the Registrar of his or her appointment immediately.

If the position of liquidator becomes vacant at any time, the Official Receiver becomes the liquidator for the duration of the vacancy.

7. What happens when the winding-up is complete?

When the Registrar receives notice from the liquidator of the final meeting of creditors or notice from the Official Receiver that winding-up is complete, the Registrar will register it and publish its receipt in the Gazette.

Unless the Secretary of State directs otherwise, the company will be dissolved 3 months after the notice was registered at Companies House.

If the Official Receiver, acting as liquidator, is satisfied that the company's realisable assets (that is, assets which could be sold or disposed of to raise money) will not cover the expenses of winding-up and that no further investigation of the company's affairs is necessary, he may apply to the Registrar for early dissolution of the company. The company will be dissolved 3 months after the application is registered at Companies House.

CHAPTER 7

European cross-border insolvency proceedings

Council Regulation (EC) No.1346/2000 became effective on 31 May 2002. The Regulation is directly applicable and an integral part of each member state's law (except Denmark where parallel legislation will apply). To implement the Regulation in the UK, it was necessary to make some limited changes to the Insolvency Act 1986 and the Insolvency Rules.

1. What is the effect of the Regulation?

The Regulation restricts where insolvency proceedings can be opened to the country where the debtor has his "centre of main interests". It requires insolvency proceedings opened under the Regulation to be recognised, and liquidators to be able to exercise their powers, in all member states.

The relevant company insolvency proceedings covered by the Regulation in the UK are –

- Winding up by or subject to the supervision of the court
- Creditors' voluntary winding up (with confirmation by the court)
- Administration
- Corporate voluntary arrangements under insolvency legislation

The Regulation does not apply to receiverships – administrative or otherwise – nor to members' voluntary winding up or to winding-up orders.

As a result of the regulations a number of statutory forms (relating primarily to the opening of insolvency proceedings) have been amended and one new form (Form 7.20 Confirmation by Court of Creditors' Voluntary Winding Up) has been introduced.

2. Companies incorporated in Great Britain

Insolvency proceedings opened in this country will continue as normal. However, insolvency proceedings may be opened in another EU Member State if the company has its centre of main interests there. The public records of companies registered in England and Wales will show insolvency proceedings opened in another Member State of the EU. This will be the only indication that there are insolvency proceedings taking place abroad – the 'L' (for liquidation) marker will not appear against the company name on the Registrar's index of company names..

3. Companies incorporated in other EU member states

Insolvency proceedings may be opened in the UK and be governed by UK law if the company has its centre of main interests here. Alternatively, insolvency proceedings may be opened in another Member State.

The public records of EU companies that have registered a place of business or branch within England and Wales will show insolvency proceedings opened in another Member State of the EU. This will be the only indication that there are insolvency proceedings taking place abroad – the 'L' (for Liquidation) marker will not appear against the company name on the Registrar's index of company names.

EU companies that have not registered a place of business or branch within England and Wales can submit details of insolvency proceedings opened in another Member State of the EU. These documents may be searched on the Register of EC Insolvency Orders by contacting Companies House on 0870 33 33 636.

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4. Where can I obtain copies of the relevant legislation and get further information?

Copies of the Council Regulation and relevant UK Statutory Instruments are available on the Insolvency Service web-site (www.insolvency.gov.uk)

Enquiries about the Regulation should be forwarded to the Insolvency Service Policy Unit at Policy.Unit@insolvency.gsi.gov.uk or telephone 020 7291 6740

Chapter 8

Frequently Asked Questions

Liquidation and other insolvency procedures can be lengthy and complex. This booklet cannot answer every query but these are some of the most frequently asked questions.

1 Do I need to send the Court Order appointing a provisional liquidator to Companies House?

There is no statutory requirement to notify the Registrar of an appointment of a provisional liquidator. Companies House is unable to register the document on a company's record.

2 How do I defer the date of dissolution of a company that was subject to liquidation proceedings?

When the Registrar receives a liquidator's final documentation under sections 201 and 205 of the Insolvency Act 1986, it must be registered straightaway. After a period of approximately three months, the company is dissolved. However, it may be possible to defer the date at which the dissolution is to take effect.

In order to do so, the Registrar must receive either a direction to defer from the Secretary of State (in compulsory liquidation cases – s.205) or an order of court to defer (in voluntary cases – s.201). You should immediately apply for whichever is appropriate. Please note that whilst it may be possible to extend the deferment period by making a further application, it is not possible to shorten it. You should, therefore, select the period of the deferment with care.

We must receive the document in time to allow us to examine and register it before the company is dissolved.

3 Do the directors of a company subject to a liquidation need to file annual accounts and annual returns (Forms 363)?

Once a company goes into liquidation and the statutory liquidation documents are registered at Companies House, there is no need to file annual accounts and annual returns. However, until Companies House receives notification that the liquidation has commenced the annual accounts and annual returns will still be deemed to be due.

If the company comes out of Liquidation, via a court order to sist (see below) and is returned to the live companies register then annual accounts and annual returns should then be filed up to date. Failure to comply could result in the company being struck off the register.

Any other queries relating to filing annual accounts and annual returns should be referred to Compliance Section at Companies House by contacting Companies House on 0870 33 33 636.

4 Will Companies House accept notification of the resignation of a director (Form 288b) once a company has gone into liquidation?

Companies House will accept correctly completed forms 288b relating to the resignation of directors even if the company has gone into liquidation.

Any other queries relating to filing Forms 288b should be referred to Document Examination Support Section at Companies House by contacting Companies House on 0870 33 33 636.

5 What happens when I file an Order to stay a liquidation?

The Court may make an Order staying, or sisting (meaning, stopping) winding up proceedings, either altogether or for a limited period of time, pursuant to Section 112 and Section 147 of the Insolvency Act 1986.

The Order is to be sent to the Registrar forthwith for entry onto the records relating to the company. The Registrar records the Order onto the public records in the following ways:

- (i) The Order itself is placed on the public record for the company. It is listed as a 'miscellaneous' document on the list of documents received by the Registrar.
- (ii) The Liquidation status flag is removed from the company's public record. A searcher will still be able to obtain a copy of the winding up order. In addition, the insolvency details can still be obtained from the insolvency section of the electronic search products.
- (iii) Once the stay Order has been recorded, any outstanding accounts and annual returns must be filed, as for any other live and active company. Failure to comply may result in the company being struck off the register.

6 My central heating has sprung a leak. The company is now in liquidation. Is my guarantee still valid?

Companies House is unable to answer this query. Please contact the liquidator.

7 How can I find out the name of the liquidator of a certain company?

This information is provided free on the Companies House web-site (www.companieshouse.gov.uk) or by calling 0870 333 3636.

Chapter 9

Quality of documents

1. What happens to documents sent to Companies House?

The documents and forms you deliver to Companies House are scanned to produce an electronic image. The original documents are then stored, and the electronic image is used as the working document.

When your business contacts view the company record, they see the electronic image reproduced on-line. So it is important not only that the original is legible, but that it can also produce a clear copy.

This chapter lays down a few quality guidelines to follow when preparing a document for filing at Companies House.

2. What happens if my documents do not meet the guidelines?

Section 706 of the Act allows Companies House to reject documents that cannot be captured electronically, giving a notice saying why they are unacceptable. An acceptable copy must be delivered within 14 days of the notice (otherwise we treat the original as not having been delivered).

3. How should documents be set out?

Every document delivered to the Registrar must state in a prominent position the registered number of the company, and must comply with any requirements specified by the Registrar relating to the legibility of that document.

Briefly, documents should be on A4 size, plain white paper between 80gsm and 100gsm in weight with a matt finish. Text should be black, clear, legible, and of uniform density. Letters and numbers must not be less than 1.8mm high, with a line width of not less than 0.25mm.

When you fill in a form:

- use black ink or black type;
- use bold lettering (some elegant thin typefaces and pens give poor quality copies);
- don't send a carbon copy;
- don't use a dot matrix printer; and
- remember - photocopies can result in a grey shade that will not scan well.

When you complete other documents, please remember:

- the points already made relating to completing forms;

- to use A4 size paper with a good margin;
- to supply them in portrait format (that is with the shorter edge across the top);
- to include the company number in the top right-hand corner of the first page.

Important: coloured ink can drop out (disappear) when a document is scanned to produce an image. To prevent this - **always use black ink to complete and sign all documents.**

Chapter 10

Further information

1. Where can I go for help?

Staff at Companies House in Cardiff will be able to advise you on general matters, but if you are considering liquidation or insolvency proceedings you should seek the advice of an insolvency practitioner or the Insolvency Service.

Complaints about the conduct of a licensed insolvency practitioner should be sent, in writing, to:

The Insolvency Practitioners' Section

The Insolvency Service

Area 1.10

PO Box 203

21 Bloomsbury Street

London

WC1B 3QW

They will then forward the complaint to the practitioner's authorising body.

2. Where do I get forms and guidance booklets?

This is one of a [series](#) of Companies House booklets which provide a simple guide to the Companies Act.

The following forms (mentioned in this booklet) are available from Companies House.

- 405(1) notice of appointment of receiver or manager;
- 405(2) notice of ceasing to act as receiver or manager;
- 600 notice of appointment of liquidator voluntary winding up (members or creditors); and
- SE82(1)(b) notice of initiation or termination of winding-up, liquidation, insolvency or cessation of payment procedures and decision to continue operating of Societas Europaea (SE)..

All the other forms mentioned in this booklet are insolvency forms and can only be obtained from legal stationers, not Companies House. A list of legal stationers can usually be found in 'Yellow Pages'.

Statutory forms and guidance booklets are available, free of charge from Companies House. The quickest way to get them is through this website or by telephoning 0870 3333636. If you prefer you can write to our Stationery Sections in Cardiff or Edinburgh.

3. How do I send information to the Registrar?

- Documents, including court orders, should display the correct company name and registration number, where appropriate.
- Companies House will only acknowledge receipt if you provide a stamped addressed envelope.
- You should supply documents in portrait format (that is, with the shorter edge across the top)

Documents may be delivered by hand (personally or by courier), including outside office hours, bank holidays and weekends to Cardiff or London.

You may also send documents by post or by the Document Exchange service.

If you send insolvency documents, you should address them to:
The Liquidation Department
Companies House
Crown Way
Cardiff CF14 3UZ

DX33050 Cardiff

Please note: Companies House does not accept accounts or any other statutory documents by fax.