

Restructuring and insolvency in UK (England & Wales): overview

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FORMS OF SECURITY

1. What are the most common forms of security granted over immovable and movable property? What formalities must the security documents, the secured creditor or the debtor comply with? What is the effect of non-compliance with these formalities?

Immovable property

Common forms of security. The most common forms of security over immovable property are:

- **Mortgage.** A mortgage is a transfer of ownership in land or other property to secure the payment of a debt or to discharge some other obligation. The debtor has a right of redemption, under which the creditor must transfer title back to the debtor when the debt is repaid or the obligation discharged.
- **Fixed charge.** A fixed charge is typically taken over a specific, valuable asset (such as land, machinery, ships or aircraft). Title and possession remain with the borrower, but the borrower cannot usually dispose of the asset without the lender's permission or until the debt is repaid. This can cause difficulties where the relevant assets (for example, accounts receivable) are used in the ordinary course of the borrower's business and therefore floating charges are used in these cases (*see below, Movable property: Floating charge*).

A lender holding a fixed charge has recourse to the asset if the borrower defaults under the loan. The lender usually has a power of sale over the asset, or the power to appoint a fixed charge receiver to deal with and realise the asset on its behalf (because of concerns over lender liability, the second option is normally used). The lender therefore has a claim over the proceeds of sale in priority to other creditors. Where the sale proceeds are less than the amount of the loan, the lender has an unsecured claim for the balance, but if there is a surplus after repayment of the loan, the balance must be returned to the borrower.

A fixed legal mortgage or charge is the best security interest available as it gives the secured lender a proprietary interest in the asset ahead of the costs and expenses of office holders appointed on an insolvency (other than those of the receiver appointed by the lenders), and the claims of floating charge holders, preferential creditors and unsecured creditors (*see Question 2*).

Movable property

Common forms of security. The most common forms of security over movable property are:

- **Mortgage and fixed charge.** *See above, Immovable property.*
- **Floating charge.** A floating charge secures a group of assets, which fluctuate with time, such as cash in a trading bank account. Assets secured by a floating charge are identified

generically rather than individually (for example, a borrower's undertaking and assets or inventory).

Unlike a fixed charge, a floating charge allows the borrower to deal with the charged assets in the ordinary course of business without the charge holder's consent. If certain events occur (usually events of default set out in the charging instrument), the floating charge effectively becomes a fixed charge in relation to all assets over which it previously "floated", and which remain in the borrower's possession. At this point, the floating charge crystallises and the borrower is then unable to dispose of the assets without the lender's consent.

In the order of payment on an insolvency, floating charge holders rank behind fixed charge holders and certain other creditors (*see Question 2*).

- **Pledge.** A pledge is a way to create security by delivering an asset to a creditor to hold until an obligation is performed (for example, a debt is repaid). The creditor takes possession of the asset while the debtor retains ownership. The creditor can sell the pledged asset if the obligation is not performed.
- **Lien.** A lien is the right to retain possession of another person's property until a debt is settled. Liens arise automatically under English law in certain types of commercial relationships, such as a client's relationship with his solicitors or bankers. They can also be created contractually. A lien does not confer a right on the holder to dispose of the relevant asset if the debt is not paid.

Formalities. Formalities for creating a security interest depend on the nature of the asset over which security is to be granted and the nature of the security interest to be granted.

To be effective against liquidators, administrators and buyers of relevant assets for value, most mortgages and fixed charges, and all floating charges created by a company must be registered with Companies House within 21 days of their creation. Registration is not a requirement for attachment; an unregistered charge is effective against the company provided it is not in liquidation or administration.

Pledges and liens do not require registration.

Security over certain assets may also require registration at specialist registers (for example, land, certain intellectual property rights, ships and aircraft).

Effects of non-compliance. If these security interests are not registered, these charges will be void against secured creditors, and against a liquidator or administrator and creditors generally in a liquidation.

CREDITOR AND CONTRIBUTORY RANKING

2. Where do creditors and contributories rank on a debtor's insolvency?

In corporate insolvencies, creditors and shareholders are paid in the following order of priority:

- **Fixed charge holders.** Fixed charge holders are paid up to the amount realised from the assets covered by the fixed charge (net of the costs of realising those assets). If the value of the charged assets is less than the amount of the debt, the charge holder can claim the balance as an unsecured creditor (or under any valid floating charge in its favour).
- **Liquidators.** Liquidators' fees and expenses have priority over preferred creditors and floating charge holders (subject to restrictions relating to certain expenses which have not been authorised or approved by floating charge holders, by preferential creditors or the court).
- **Preferred creditors.** Preferred creditors are mainly employees with labour-related claims (such as unpaid wages and contributions to occupational pension schemes).
- **Floating charge holders.** Floating charge holders are paid up to the amount realised from the assets covered by the floating charge. However, part of the proceeds from realising assets covered by any floating charge created after 15 September 2003 must be set aside and made available to satisfy unsecured debts (the prescribed part). The prescribed part is calculated as 50% of the first GB£10,000 of net floating charge realisations and 20% of the remainder, subject to a cap of GB£600,000. The prescribed part must not be distributed to floating charge holders, unless the claims of unsecured creditors have been satisfied and there is a surplus.
- **Unsecured creditors.** Unsecured creditors are creditors who do not have a security interest in the debtor's assets.
- **Interest.** Interest incurred on all unsecured debts post-liquidation.
- **Shareholders.** Any surplus goes to the shareholders according to the rights attached to their shares.

UNPAID DEBTS AND RECOVERY

3. Can trade creditors use any mechanisms to secure unpaid debts? Are there any legal or practical limits on the operation of these mechanisms?

The main mechanism used by trade creditors to secure unpaid debts is a retention of title clause in sale contracts. This provides that title in goods does not pass from the trade creditor to the buyer until it has received full payment for the goods. These clauses sometimes provide for title to be retained by the trade creditor until all outstanding amounts due to the trade creditor have been paid (and not simply the price for the particular goods sold).

Difficult issues can arise where goods which are subject to a retention of title clause are mixed or incorporated with other goods as part of a manufacturing process or the clause provides that, if the buyer sells the goods, it must account to the trade creditor for the sale proceeds.

4. Can creditors invoke any procedures (other than the formal rescue or insolvency procedures described in Questions 6 and 7) to recover their debt? Is there a mandatory set-off of mutual debts on insolvency?

Court judgment

An unpaid creditor can bring proceedings against a debtor seeking a judgment for the debt. If the debt is undisputed, judgment can be sought on a summary basis.

Once judgment has been obtained, the creditor can enforce it by seeking either:

- A charging order over the debtor's property.
- An order requiring a third party to pay a receivable due to the debtor to the judgment creditor instead.

Receivership

Receivership is an out-of-court enforcement mechanism for secured creditors. If the debtor defaults under the relevant security documents, the secured creditor can appoint a receiver over secured assets to satisfy its debt.

Any duty the receiver owes to the company, its directors, other creditors and shareholders is secondary to the receiver's duty to realise the charged assets on behalf of the appointing chargee.

There are two main types of receivership under English law:

- **Administrative receivership.** Under the Insolvency Act 1986 (see Question 6, *Administrative receivership*).
- **Fixed charge receivership.** Where the creditor has fixed charges over specific assets, the creditor can appoint one or more fixed charge receivers over those specific assets. The receiver's main function is typically to sell the charged assets and to account to the creditor for the sale proceeds (net of costs). A fixed charge receiver need not be an authorised insolvency practitioner.

Insolvency set-off

The rules of insolvency set-off are mandatory and cannot be varied by contract. Where a creditor proves in a liquidation or administration (see Question 6 and Question 7, *Liquidation*), an account must be taken of the mutual dealings between the creditor and the company in liquidation or administration. The sums due from one party will be set off against the sums due from the other, except that sums due from the insolvent party will not be taken into account if the other party had notice, at the time they were incurred, of:

- A resolution or petition to wind up.
- An application for an administration order or notice of an intention to appoint an administrator.

All amounts, including future, contingent and unliquidated sums, are brought into account.

In the case of an administration, insolvency set-off takes place as at the date on which notice of the intended distribution is issued by the administrator with retrospective effect as at the date of administration.

Cross-border debt recovery

The process to recover cross-border debts is complex and the costs of recovering a debt from a debtor with assets in several member states can often be prohibitive. However, the European Parliament has approved draft proposals for the freezing and disclosure of debtors' assets in cross-border cases. The proposed remedies appear to be similar in nature to English law freezing orders (and ancillary disclosure orders) and would be in addition to those

remedies available under national law. Further details, including the application procedure and time frame for possible implementation, are still under discussion (see *Question 14* for reform proposals).

STATE SUPPORT

5. Is state support for distressed businesses available?

Special rescue and insolvency procedures for banks

The Banking Act 2009 (2009 Act) came into force in February 2009. The most significant aspect of the 2009 Act is the special resolution regime (SRR) which gives the government authorities various powers to deal with banks and other deposit-taking institutions which are failing. The rescue mechanisms are referred to as "stabilisation powers" and the SRR provides for three stabilisation options in relation to UK banks:

- Transfer of the banking business to a third party, to facilitate a private sector solution.
- Transfer of all or part of the bank's business to a publicly controlled "bridge bank".
- Transfer of the bank into temporary public sector ownership.

The 2009 Act also contains insolvency and administration regimes for banks and building societies. The main features of the bank insolvency procedure are based primarily on the liquidation provisions of the Insolvency Act 1986. The bank administration procedure is to be used when part of the business of the bank has been sold to a third party or transferred to a "bridge bank" under the SRR and a bank administrator is appointed by the court to administer the affairs of the insolvent residual bank.

Certain amendments to the 2009 Act were introduced by the Financial Services Act 2012 (2012 Act). These largely relate to technical amendments to the SRR, in particular changes to reporting requirements following the use of stabilisation powers and compliance with EU commitments, particularly state aid. The 2012 Act also extended the SRR and the bank administration procedure to investment firms as it applies to banks and the SRR to UK clearing houses with certain modifications.

On 14 January 2014, HM Treasury published a report compiled by Peter Bloxham following his review of the special administration regime for investment banks. The report contains a number of recommendations for reforms to the special administration regime. The report is currently under consideration by HM Treasury.

Enterprise Finance Guarantee

In January 2009 the UK government launched the Enterprise Finance Guarantee (EFG). The EFG is a loan guarantee scheme aimed at facilitating additional bank lending to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with viable business cases but insufficient security. By providing lenders with a government-backed guarantee, the aim is to facilitate lending that would otherwise not be available and to ensure that SMEs can obtain the working capital and investment they require.

Business Payment Support Service

In late 2008, the UK HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) introduced a Business Payment Support Service (BPSS) to meet the needs of businesses affected by the economic downturn. The BPSS is available to all businesses who are experiencing difficulties in paying tax due in full and on time. Although the HMRC review each case on an individual basis, there is scope to suggest temporary, tailored options (such as arranging for tax payments to be made over a longer period).

RESCUE AND INSOLVENCY PROCEDURES

6. What are the main rescue/reorganisation procedures in your jurisdiction?

Administration

Objective. The administration procedure is a way of facilitating a rescue of a company or the better realisation of its assets. It allows an insolvent company to continue to trade with protection from its creditors through a statutory moratorium (*see below, Conclusion*).

The main aim of administration is to rescue the company as a going concern. However, if the administrator thinks this is not reasonably practicable or that a better result can be achieved for creditors as a whole, the second objective is to achieve a better result for the company's creditors than is likely if the company is wound up (without first being in administration).

The third objective, which only applies if the administrator thinks it is not reasonably practicable to achieve the first two objectives and if it will not "unnecessarily harm" the interests of the creditors as a whole, is to realise property to distribute the proceeds to the secured or preferential creditors.

Initiation. An administrator can be appointed by court order. An application is usually made by:

- The company.
- The company's directors.
- One or more creditors of the company.

There is also an out-of-court procedure for placing a company in administration, which is available to both:

- A company through its directors or shareholders.
- Qualifying floating charge holders.

Administration is potentially available to both UK and foreign-registered companies. The rules concerning cross-border insolvencies are complex but the availability of the administration procedure generally depends on a company's centre of main interest (COMI) being located in the UK. A company's COMI depends on where it conducts the administration of its interests on a regular basis and should be ascertainable by third parties (*see Question 13*).

Substantive tests. In most cases, an administration cannot begin unless it can be demonstrated that both:

- The company is, or is likely to become, unable to pay its debts.
- Administration is likely to achieve one of the purposes (*see above, Objective*).

If a qualifying floating charge holder appoints an administrator, there is no requirement for the company to be insolvent, although the floating charge underlying the appointment must be enforceable.

Consent and approvals. Where the court appoints the administrator, the applicant must notify any qualifying floating charge holder. If a qualifying floating charge holder has already appointed an administrator or administrative receiver, the court does not usually grant an administration order. Where the appointment is made out of court, the company or its directors must give all persons holding a qualifying floating charge five business days' written notice of their intention to appoint an administrator, who must also be identified in the notice. This is to enable a qualifying floating charge holder to appoint its own administrator if it does not approve of the company's or directors' proposed choice. A qualifying floating charge holder who wishes to appoint an administrator must also give two business days' written

notice of their intention to make the appointment to any person holding a prior ranking qualifying floating charge.

Supervision and control. One or more licensed insolvency practitioners can be appointed as administrators. The administrators:

- Are officers of the court (whether or not appointed by the court) and act as the company's agent.
- Have very extensive management powers (*see Question 11*).
- Have investigatory and enforcement powers, including powers to apply to the court to unwind pre-insolvency transactions (*see Question 10, Challenging pre-insolvency transactions*).

The directors' management powers generally cease although the administrator may leave some or all of the powers with the directors of the company. (For information regarding carrying on the business during insolvency, *see Question 11*.)

Protection from creditors. *See below, Conclusion.* The administration does not prevent trading parties cancelling contracts with the company. It is a typical term of many contracts (including intellectual property licences) that the agreement may be terminated upon the company entering into an insolvency procedure, such as administration. The administrator is given no power (unlike a liquidator; *see Question 7, Liquidation*) to disclaim onerous property. However, an administrator can cause the insolvent company to breach the terms of the contract and allow the counterparty to sue for damages. If successful, the counterparty would rank as an unsecured creditor.

Length of procedure. The administrator's appointment terminates one year after the date the appointment took effect. However, the appointment can be extended by the court for a specified period, or with the creditors' consent for a period not exceeding six months.

Conclusion. An automatic statutory moratorium, which comes into effect when an application for administration or a notice of intention to appoint an administrator is filed, helps the administrator achieve the objectives of the administration. The moratorium is a stay on creditors from taking any legal action or enforcing their security against the company or its property.

There is no direct impact on employees if an administrator is appointed and the procedure does not interfere with company contracts.

The way in which an administration is concluded depends on its objective. Administration usually results in one or more of the following:

- The administrator selling the company's assets and distributing their proceeds to creditors and shareholders.
- A composition of creditors' claims through a company voluntary arrangement (*see below, Company voluntary arrangement*).
- A scheme of arrangement (*see below, Scheme of arrangement*).
- Liquidation and dissolution of the company (*see Question 7, Liquidation*).

Company voluntary arrangement

Objective. A company voluntary arrangement (CVA) is a form of statutory composition between a company and its unsecured creditors. Its aim is to enable a company in financial difficulty to propose a compromise or arrangement with its creditors.

Initiation. A CVA can be commenced by a company's directors, or if the company is already in administration or liquidation, by the company's administrators or liquidators.

A copy of the proposed arrangement is filed in court, but the court has no active involvement in the procedure. While it does not need to be prefaced by an administration, it is often used in conjunction with administration because a CVA does not itself provide for a

moratorium unless the company is a "small company" (this is based on the company's financial returns).

A CVA is available to the same companies as for administration (*see above, Administration: Initiation*).

Substantive tests. There are no formal requirements that a company must satisfy to be placed into this procedure. Therefore, the company does not need to demonstrate that it is, or is likely to become, insolvent.

Consent and approvals. A CVA must be approved by creditors holding at least 75% in value of the claims held by all unsecured creditors voting at a meeting convened for this purpose. Shareholders must also approve the CVA by a majority vote, but if the creditors approve the CVA and the shareholders do not, the creditors' approval prevails (although dissenting shareholders can challenge the CVA by applying to the court on the grounds of unfair prejudice or procedural irregularity).

Supervision and control. If a proposal for a CVA is approved, it is normally implemented under the supervision of a licensed insolvency practitioner. The company's directors must do everything possible to put the relevant assets of the company into the hands of this supervisor. The directors do, however, otherwise remain in control. (For information regarding carrying on the business during insolvency, *see Question 11*.)

Protection from creditors. There is generally no protection but a moratorium on legal processes, including the enforcement of security, is available for small companies contemplating a CVA. The moratorium lasts between one and three months. In relation to company contracts, the default position is that a CVA will not interfere with the contracts of the company.

Length of procedure. The duration of a CVA depends on its terms.

Conclusion. The CVA binds the company and all unsecured creditors, irrespective of whether they attended the creditors' meeting or received notice of it (although any creditor who did not receive notice of the creditors' meeting is entitled to treatment under the CVA as if he received notice of it, and has 28 days to challenge the CVA from the date he becomes aware of it). However, the CVA does not bind secured creditors unless they consent to be bound by it.

There is no direct impact on employees and the procedure does not interfere with company contracts.

A CVA is concluded once its terms have been implemented. The company reverts to its former status and control returns to its directors and shareholders.

Scheme of arrangement

Objective. Like a CVA (*see above, Company voluntary arrangement*), a scheme of arrangement (scheme) enables a company to reach a compromise or arrangement with its creditors or with certain classes of its creditors.

Initiation. A scheme can be initiated by the company itself or by the company's administrator or liquidator. The process is relatively complex, time consuming and can be costly, as it involves both applications to court and meetings of the various classes of creditors and shareholders who may be affected by the scheme. Since the preparatory steps of a scheme are not protected from creditor actions, when they are used in restructuring scenarios, they are often used in tandem with administration, which does provide a moratorium (*see above, Administration*). However, a scheme is not an insolvency proceeding.

A scheme is generally available to companies registered in England and Wales. However, it may also be available in the case of a foreign company which could be wound up in England and Wales and which has a sufficient connection with England and Wales. The English courts have found that a sufficient connection can exist where the COMI of a foreign incorporated company is located in

England and Wales. The courts have also found, in cases where a scheme is proposed solely to amend finance documents, that a sufficient connection exists on the basis that English law is the governing law of the documents and that the English courts have been given jurisdiction under the terms of the documents. The courts will require expert evidence that the scheme of arrangement of a foreign entity is likely to be recognised and given effect in its jurisdiction of incorporation.

Substantive tests. The company must be liable to be wound up in England and Wales, but does not need to show that it is (or is likely to become) insolvent.

Consent and approvals. All classes of creditors affected by the scheme must approve the scheme. A class approves the scheme if at least 75% in value and more than half in number of the creditors in that class present and voting at the scheme meeting (in person or by proxy) vote in favour of it. Once all required classes have approved the scheme at the scheme meetings, the parties request the court to sanction or approve it.

Supervision and control. The directors of the company remain in control. (For information regarding carrying on the business during insolvency, see *Question 11*.)

Protection from creditors. There is no moratorium so creditors can take enforcement action against the company up until the point at which the scheme is sanctioned. In relation to company contracts, the default position is that a scheme will not interfere with the contracts of the company.

Length of procedure. The duration of a scheme depends on its terms.

Conclusion. Once the scheme has been sanctioned by the court and a copy of the order filed at Companies House, it binds the company and all of its creditors, including any creditors who did any of the following:

- Voted to reject the scheme.
- Did not attend the scheme meeting.
- Did not receive notice of the scheme.

Secured creditors can also be bound if their class approves the scheme.

There is no direct impact on employees and the procedure does not interfere with company contracts.

The scheme is concluded in accordance with its terms and the company reverts to its former status.

Administrative receivership

Objective. Administrative receivership is an out-of-court enforcement mechanism for secured creditors. As a result of legislative changes introduced by the Enterprise Act 2002 (2002 Act), this process is now used very rarely, and generally only for securitisations and regulated industries.

The mechanism is used to realise assets to satisfy a secured creditor's debt. Any duty the administrative receiver owes to the company, its directors, other creditors and shareholders is secondary to his duty to realise the charged assets on behalf of the appointing secured creditor.

Initiation. Any holder of a floating charge over all or substantially all of a company's assets created before 15 September 2003 can appoint one or more administrative receivers after an event of default. Subject to certain limited exceptions, the changes introduced by the 2002 Act now prevent the appointment of an administrative receiver in relation to floating charges created after 15 September 2003. Administrative receivership is available to a company incorporated in the UK.

Substantive tests. The appointment of an administrative receiver is subject to the enforcement provisions contained in the security documents.

Consent and approvals. No consent or approval is required.

Supervision and control. The administrative receiver controls the affairs of the company. The directors' powers of management are suspended. (For information regarding carrying on the business during insolvency, see *Question 11*.)

Protection from creditors. The appointment of an administrative receiver does not create an automatic moratorium. Creditors can therefore commence or continue legal actions against the company. In relation to the treatment of company contracts, the position is broadly similar to administration (*see above, Administration: Protection from creditors*) in that the appointment of an administrative receiver does not affect company contracts unless provided for in the contract itself.

Length of procedure. There is no time limit, but an administrative receiver usually seeks to realise and distribute assets as quickly as possible.

Conclusion. Administrative receivers have the power to sell all or part of the company's business and assets to satisfy the secured creditors' claims.

There is no direct impact on employees and the procedure does not interfere with company contracts.

Once a sale has occurred and the administrative receiver has accounted to the secured creditor for the proceeds of sale (net of costs), control of the company is returned to the directors for either continued operations or final liquidation (*see Question 7, Liquidation*).

7. What are the main insolvency procedures in your jurisdiction?

Liquidation

Objective. There are two types of liquidation:

- **Voluntary liquidation.** This is not a court proceeding and can be started in relation to a solvent company (members' voluntary liquidation (MVL)) and an insolvent company (creditors' voluntary liquidation (CVL)).
- **Compulsory liquidation.** This is a court proceeding.

Liquidation is used to wind up a company, and realise and distribute its assets to creditors and shareholders.

Initiation. Voluntary liquidation is initiated by a shareholders' resolution to wind up the company. Compulsory liquidation is started by the presentation of a petition to the court by any of the following:

- The company.
- The company's shareholders.
- The company's directors.
- The company's creditors.

A company and its directors are not required to file for liquidation on insolvency, but may wish to do so to avoid incurring liability for wrongful or fraudulent trading (*see Question 9*).

While the rules relating to cross-border insolvencies are complex, CVL and compulsory liquidation are potentially available to both UK and foreign-registered companies, provided they can demonstrate they have their centre of main interest or an establishment in the UK or potentially some other sufficient

connection. MVL is only available to companies incorporated in the UK.

Substantive tests. The most common ground on which creditors petition the court for a compulsory winding-up order is that the company is unable to pay its debts, which is deemed if any of the following occur:

- A creditor who is owed more than GB£750 by the company serves a statutory demand on the company and the company fails to pay.
- A judgment remains unsatisfied.
- It is proved to the court that the company is unable to pay its debts as they fall due.
- It is proved to the court that the company's liabilities (including contingent and prospective liabilities) are more than the company's assets.

A court can also wind up a company if it can be shown that it is just and equitable to do so.

An MVL must be supported by a statutory declaration sworn by the directors that the company will be able to pay its debts in full, together with interest, within 12 months of the start of the MVL.

Consent and approvals. Resolutions for MVL and CVL must be approved by 75% of shareholders voting at the relevant shareholders' meeting. A CVL also requires approval by a majority by value of the company's creditors at a meeting called for that purpose. A court order is required to place a company into compulsory liquidation.

Supervision and control. See below, *Conclusion* and, for further information regarding carrying on the business during insolvency, see *Question 11*.

Protection from creditors. See below, *Conclusion*.

Length of procedure. This depends on the substance of the liquidation and the company's situation.

Conclusion. Compulsory liquidation (unlike an MVL or CVL) provides for an automatic stay or moratorium by prohibiting any action or proceedings from being started or continued against the company or its property, without leave of the court. Once the court makes a winding-up order, the company's directors are automatically dismissed and replaced by the liquidator, who is vested with extensive powers to act in the name of the company (see *Question 11*).

On a compulsory liquidation and CVL, employees' service contracts are automatically terminated, unlike an MVL.

Company contracts are not automatically terminated but a liquidator has the ability to terminate onerous contracts under section 178 of the Insolvency Act 1986 to facilitate a winding-up.

The company is dissolved once the liquidator has realised all the company's assets and, where applicable, made distributions to creditors and shareholders.

STAKEHOLDERS' ROLES

8. Which stakeholders have the most significant role in the outcome of a restructuring or insolvency procedure? Can stakeholders or commercial/policy issues influence the outcome of the procedure?

Stakeholders

While English insolvency procedures are favourable to senior lenders, most restructurings involve negotiations outside of any statutory procedure between a company and its key creditors. If an agreement cannot be reached on a consensual basis, a CVA or

scheme may then be proposed as a means of imposing a restructuring on any non-consenting creditors. A proposed CVA or scheme can be defeated if the statutory majorities of creditors do not vote in favour of it.

Influence on outcome of procedure

In relation to commercial or policy issues that affect the outcome of the restructuring or insolvency procedure, the current economic downturn clearly has a direct effect on employees and businesses and in the present climate it is a high political priority to promote economic recovery, boost investment and safeguard employment. Rehabilitation of debtors so that they can survive the financial crisis, operate more efficiently and where necessary, make a fresh start, is a key element in these policy objectives.

LIABILITY

9. Can a director, partner, parent entity (domestic or foreign) or other party be held liable for an insolvent debtor's debts?

Director

The main ways in which a company's directors (including de facto and shadow directors) can be held liable to contribute to the company's assets are as follows:

- **Misfeasance or breach of fiduciary duty.** A liquidator, any creditor or any contributory can bring proceedings against any officer of the company or anyone involved in promoting, forming or managing the company, in connection with any alleged misfeasance or breach of fiduciary or other duty.
- **Fraudulent trading.** Any person who is or was knowingly a party to the carrying on of business by a company with intent to defraud creditors may be liable to contribute to the company's assets. Criminal penalties may also be imposed for fraudulent trading even if the company is not insolvent.
- **Wrongful trading.** A successful wrongful trading action imposes personal liability on directors if they allow a company to continue trading after they knew, or ought reasonably to have known, that there was no reasonable prospect of avoiding insolvent liquidation. However, it is a defence to a wrongful trading action if the directors can show that, from the relevant time, they took every step to minimise the potential loss to the company's creditors. This allows directors to continue with a restructuring if they conclude that there is a reasonable prospect of avoiding liquidation and improving the return to creditors.

Partner

There are three types of partnership:

- General partnership.
- Limited partnership.
- Limited Liability Partnership (LLP).

A general partnership does not have its own legal personality. It must contract with a third party through one or more of its partners but all partners will be liable for the partnership's debts.

A limited partnership does not have its own legal personality. It will have one or more general partners, who will be responsible for managing the business of the partnership and they will have unlimited liability for the debts and obligations of the partnership. A limited partnership will also have one or more limited partners, who do not take an active role in the operation of the limited partnership and have limited liability (unless they take an active role in the management of the limited partnership's business, in which case they may lose that limited liability).

An LLP is a body corporate with a separate legal personality. Generally, the liability of the members of an LLP will be limited to

the amount they have contributed to it. However, it is possible for an administrator or liquidator of an insolvent LLP to bring proceedings against its members for wrongful trading, fraudulent trading, misfeasance or breach of duty to the LLP, in much the same way as they can bring claims against directors of an insolvent limited company (*see above, Director*). A liquidator of an insolvent LLP can also seek to recover amounts paid by the LLP to its members in the two years prior to its insolvency if the member knew (or ought to have known) that there was no reasonable prospect of the LLP avoiding an insolvent liquidation.

Parent entity (domestic or foreign)

As a matter of English law, a parent entity (domestic or foreign) of a limited company cannot be held liable for the debts of that subsidiary upon its insolvency unless it has contractually agreed to accept liability. In certain circumstances, the parent entity of a limited company in liquidation can be required to repay distributions which it has received from that subsidiary. For example, the parent entity will be liable to repay a distribution if and to the extent that it exceeded the distributable profits of the subsidiary and the parent entity knew, or had reasonable grounds to believe, this was the case. The parent entity will also be liable for any unpaid contribution on the shares it holds.

There is no limit on the liability of the shareholders (domestic or foreign) of an unlimited company. They will therefore be liable for the debts of the unlimited company if it enters liquidation. This liability extends to the statutory interest on debts provable in the liquidation of the subsidiary and also to any unprovable liabilities it has incurred.

The shareholders of a company limited by guarantee will be liable for its debts but only up to the amount which they have undertaken to contribute to its assets in the event that it is wound up.

The shareholders of an unlimited company or a company which is limited by guarantee will be liable only in the case of a liquidation of that company, and not if it enters administration.

Other party

If an insolvent company is an employer with an occupational defined benefit pension scheme, the pensions regulator can, in certain circumstances, serve notices on persons who are connected or associated with the company (including other members of a corporate group, directors and shareholders with one-third or more voting control), which may make them liable for the company's pension obligations.

SETTING ASIDE TRANSACTIONS

10. Can an insolvent debtor's pre-insolvency transactions be set aside? If so, who can challenge these transactions, when and in what circumstances? Are third parties' rights affected?

Challenging pre-insolvency transactions

On a company's liquidation or administration, the liquidator or administrator can apply to the court for an order to avoid or unwind certain transactions that took place before the insolvency. The court has wide discretion to grant these orders if it determines that a pre-insolvency transaction should be avoided or unwound. The overriding principle is to restore the company to the position it would have been in if the improper transaction had not occurred.

The transactions that can be set aside are as follows:

- **Transactions at an undervalue.** The court can set aside a transaction entered into by a company for no consideration, or for significantly less consideration than the value of the transaction, unless both:
 - the company enters into the transaction in good faith and for the purpose of carrying on its business;

- at the time, there were reasonable grounds for believing that the transaction would benefit the company.

The vulnerable period is two years before the start of liquidation or administration.

- **Preferences.** A preference is a transaction by a company that prefers a creditor, surety or guarantor by putting that party (in a hypothetical insolvent liquidation of the company), into a better position than that party would have been in if the transaction had not taken place. The court can set aside a preference if there is evidence that the company was influenced by a desire to prefer the creditor. The vulnerable period is six months before liquidation or administration starts, unless the preferred creditors are connected to the company (for example, the company's directors), in which case the period is two years.
- **Avoidance of floating charges.** Floating charges created by an insolvent company in the year before the insolvency are invalid, except to the extent of the value of the consideration given to the company by the lender when the charge was created. This period is extended to two years where the charge was created in favour of a "connected person" (*see above, Preferences*).

Generally, a transaction is only a transaction at an undervalue (*see above, Transactions at an undervalue*) or a preference, and a floating charge is only avoided, if at the time the company enters into the transaction or creates the charge, it is unable to pay its debts or becomes unable to do so as a consequence of the transaction or preference.
- **Transactions defrauding creditors.** This is similar to a transaction at an undervalue (*see above, Transactions at an undervalue*), but the court only makes an order to unwind a transaction if it is satisfied the transaction was entered into to defraud creditors by putting assets beyond the reach of claimants against the company. No time limit applies for unwinding the transaction.
- **Dispositions after the start of winding-up.** Any disposition of a company's property made after winding-up has started is void, unless the court orders otherwise. This provision can cause difficulties, as a compulsory winding-up is deemed to start when the petition is presented, rather than on the date of the court order.

Third party rights

The rules concerning third party rights in pre-insolvency transactions are complex. Although third party rights may be affected, there is generally protection for bona fide purchasers acquiring property or benefits for value without notice of the relevant circumstances. Persons who are not direct recipients, parties to the transaction, or connected with the company or the parties to the transaction, are usually accorded a broad defence.

CARRYING ON BUSINESS DURING INSOLVENCY

11. In what circumstances can a debtor continue to carry on business during rescue or insolvency proceedings? In particular, who has the authority to supervise or carry on the debtor's business during the process and what restrictions apply?

Administration. On appointment, an administrator assumes management of a company and, although the directors usually remain in place, they cannot exercise any powers in a manner that is inconsistent with the administration (directors can be dismissed by the administrators at any time).

The administrator can do anything necessary or expedient for the management of the company's affairs, business or property, such as:

- Sell the company's assets.

- Borrow money on behalf of the company.
- Bring or defend proceedings.

During the administration, the administrator must report to creditors and seek approval for his proposals. If a creditor believes that the administration is not being conducted properly, he can apply to court for the removal of the administrator.

CVA and scheme of arrangement. The directors remain in control of the company, continue to trade and undertake the company's business, unless otherwise provided by the terms of the CVA or scheme.

Liquidation. Once the court makes a winding-up order, the company's directors are automatically dismissed and replaced by the liquidator who is vested with extensive powers to act on the company's behalf. The liquidator can continue to operate the company's business if this achieves better realisation of the assets than an immediate liquidation, but it is rare for a liquidator to do so.

ADDITIONAL FINANCE

12. Can a debtor that is subject to insolvency proceedings obtain additional finance both as a legal and as a practical matter (for example, debtor-in-possession financing or equivalent)? Is special priority given to the repayment of this finance?

Administration and liquidation

An administrator or liquidator can raise money on the security of the unencumbered assets of the company. Such additional funding has priority over all claims (other than those secured by a fixed charge) as an expense of the administration or liquidation.

CVA and scheme of arrangement

The raising of finance and the use of assets as security tends to be a matter for agreement between the company and its creditors. Typically, the company will look to its existing lenders to provide additional funding.

MULTINATIONAL CASES

13. What are the rules that govern a local court's recognition of concurrent foreign restructuring or insolvency procedures for a local debtor? Are there any international treaties or EU legislation governing this situation? What are the procedures for foreign creditors to submit claims in a local restructuring or insolvency process?

Recognition

Section 426 of the Insolvency Act 1986 provides a statutory framework for the reciprocal co-operation with English courts in relation of a number of former UK colonies and dependencies. When considering whether to provide assistance, the court can apply substantive English insolvency law or the law of the foreign jurisdiction if it is consistent with English law.

Regulation (EC) 1346/2000 on insolvency proceedings (Insolvency Regulation) requires the English courts to automatically recognise insolvency proceedings started in other EU member states and contains detailed provisions on concurrent proceedings in different member states (*see below and Question 14, Proposed amendments to the Insolvency Regulation*).

Directive 2001/24/EC on the reorganisation and winding up of credit institutions provides for a single set of winding-up or reorganisation proceedings to be commenced in the EU member state in which a credit institution has been authorised to take up its business. Subject to certain exceptions, the home member state's

insolvency rules apply throughout the EU and any decision relating to the commencement of reorganisation or winding-up procedures is automatically effective in another member state.

Concurrent proceedings

The UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency 1997 was implemented in England and Wales on 4 April 2006 by the Cross-Border Insolvency Regulations 2006. The Regulations provide uniform legislative provisions to deal with cross-border insolvency and promote:

- Co-operation between the courts and competent authorities involved in cases of cross-border insolvency.
- Fair and efficient administration of cross-border insolvency that protects the interests of all creditors and other interested persons, including debtors.
- The protection and maximisation of the value of the debtors' assets.
- The rescue of financially troubled businesses.

International treaties

The following international treaties apply:

- Insolvency Regulation.
- Cross-Border Insolvency Regulations 2006.

Procedures for foreign creditors

Generally, foreign creditors can file claims for debts due to them in UK insolvency proceedings in the same manner as local creditors. Foreign currency debts are converted into sterling. However, to ensure that local creditors are not prejudiced, if there are concurrent proceedings abroad, any recovery made in the foreign insolvency proceedings will be taken into account.

REFORM

14. Are there any proposals for reform?

The Insolvency Rules

In September 2013, the Insolvency Service published a working draft of the Insolvency Rules 2015, to replace entirely the Insolvency Rules 1986, and an accompanying consultation paper. Some of the most important changes include:

- Providing increased consistency between the various insolvency procedures.
- Allowing for electronic communication and filing of forms.
- Reducing the burden of reporting and record-keeping requirements for insolvency practitioners.
- Addressing certain technical issues which have arisen in recent cases in relation to the out-of-court appointment of administrators.

Proposed amendments to the Insolvency Regulation

In December 2012, the EU Commission outlined new legislative plans to update the Insolvency Regulation.

Under the current proposals there is a shift in emphasis from recognition of formal insolvency proceedings across Europe to promoting pre-insolvency and rescue procedures. The proposals also recognise some of the practical challenges faced in cross-border insolvency cases and seek to increase the extent to which insolvency office holders and courts should co-operate in those cases, including in group company situations.

The proposal for an amended Insolvency Regulation will be considered by the European Parliament and also the Council of the EU before it is adopted. Even then, the current proposals suggest a

lead-in time of up to two years once the amending regulation becomes effective.

See also *Question 4, Cross-border debt recovery*.

Special administration regime

On 14 January 2014, HM Treasury published a report compiled by Peter Bloxham following his review of the special administration regime for investment banks. The report contains a number of recommendations for reforms to the special administration regime. The report is currently under consideration by HM Treasury. See also *Question 5, State support*.

The Graham review

The Graham review was published in June 2014 and is an independent review of pre-pack sales commissioned by the Government. It recommends certain voluntary reforms by the insolvency industry of pre-pack sales. Some of the recommendations focus on sales to connected parties, which are defined to include those persons involved in the management of the insolvent company, but to exclude secured creditors who lend as part of their normal business activities. The other recommendations relate to any pre-pack sale, irrespective of the identity of the purchaser.

The recommended voluntary reforms include:

- Disclosure by connected parties to a pool of independent experienced business people of the details of any proposed pre-pack sale. The pool will then review the proposed deal and issue a statement on its reasonableness.
- Issuance by the connected parties of a viability review statement on the new company, including an opinion that will remain a going concern for at least 12 months.
- Introduction of six principles for good marketing in relation to a pre-pack sale. They include marketing the business widely and independently for an appropriate period of time and using online communications wherever possible. An explanation of the marketing and media strategy should be provided to creditors.

Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Bill

On 25 June 2014, the Government introduced the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Bill into Parliament. The Bill is intended to support small businesses in the UK and contains a number of insolvency measures. Some of the key insolvency features are:

- The strengthening the director disqualification regime and extending the courts' powers to compensate creditors for director misconduct.
- The modernisation creditor participation in the insolvency process by, for example, reducing the number of creditor meetings, allowing creditors to opt-out from receiving correspondence and allowing for electronic communication.

- The strengthening the regulatory oversight of insolvency practitioners.
- The creation of reserve powers to establish a sole regulator and to prohibit pre-pack sales to connected parties. These powers would only be used if certain criteria are met (for example, if the measures recommended in the Graham Review in relation to pre-pack sales are not implemented on a voluntary basis).

ONLINE RESOURCES

legislation.gov

W www.legislation.gov.uk

Description. This website is managed by the National Archives on behalf of HM Government. The website is maintained by the legislation editorial team at The National Archives and the staff of the Northern Ireland Statutory Publications Office (part of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of Northern Ireland within the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister).

Practical Law Contributor profiles



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Recent transactions. Representing:

- Noteholders of Atrium European Real Estate (formerly Meint European Land), BAA, Concordia Bus, Damovo Group, Depfa, Elektrim, Focus DIY, Head NV, Independent News & Media, Irish Nationwide Building Society, Kremikovtzi, Marconi Corporation, Petroplus, Phoenix Pharmahandel, Preem AB, Schefenacker, SwissAir, Truvo, Vantico International, Versatel Telecom International, Welcome Break, and Wind Hellas.
- Lenders in LBO restructurings, including Alliance Medical, Arcapita, Bulgaria Telecom, Europackaging, European Directories, Findus, Gala Coral, Ineos, Mauser, Monier, Schieder Möbel, Terreal, TMD Friction and Viridian.
- A mezzanine syndicate on the restructuring of Level One, a real estate securitisation vehicle.
- Numerous financial institutions in relation to prime broking, derivative and bond claims following the collapse of Lehman Brothers.
- The junior debt holders on the restructuring of Queens Moat Houses.
- The EGO BV bondholders in the administration of TXU Europe.

Non-professional qualifications. Bachelor of Laws, Southampton University; Legal Practice Course, Lancaster Gate College of Law.

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Recent transactions. Advised noteholders, bondholders and other creditor groups in a number of significant workouts and restructurings of European companies, including Royal Imtech N.V., the Quinn Group, Connaught plc, Waterford Wedgwood, 20:20 Mobile, MJ Maillis, two major UK homebuilders, Level One, Sea Containers Ltd, Pendragon, Johnston Press, Focus DIY, Nybron, IWP International plc, Cordiant Communications Group plc, Jarvis plc, Leeds United Football Club, Marconi Corporation plc - an Irish household and leisure products group, Albert Fisher Group plc, Mayflower Corporation plc and Gate Gourmet.

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Recent transactions

- Representing senior lenders on European LBO restructurings, including the Terreal Group and Monier.
- Representing a sole senior lender on the EUR480 million refinancing of a European real estate portfolio.
- Representing senior private placement noteholders to Royal Imtech N.V., Hampson Industries plc, and Giant Cement Holding Inc, subsidiary of Cementos Portland.
- Representing mezzanine lenders on European LBO restructurings, including Gala Coral, Viridian, Alliance Medical, Europackaging and 20:20.
- Representing public bondholders on the restructurings of Independent News & Media plc, Damovo Group, Emap, Torex Retail, Luxfer Holdings and Invitel.
- Representing Norsk Tillitsmann ASA, on behalf of holders of distressed Norwegian law bonds issued by offshore oil drilling companies Skeie Drilling AS, Master Marine ASA and Remedial (Cyprus) Public Company Limited.
- Representing investors on the terms of European sovereign bond issuances.

Professional associations/memberships. The Law Society of England and Wales; Association of Business Recovery Professionals (R3); Insolvency Lawyers' Association.