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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**1976 No. 59 (N.I. 3)**

**NORTHERN IRELAND**

**The Insurance Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1976**

*Laid before Parliament in Draft*

*Made*

*19th January 1976*

*Coming into operation on day to be appointed under Article 1*

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### SCHEDULES:

Schedule 1—Consequential amendments

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At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 19th day of January 1976

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas a draft of this Order has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to the Northern Ireland Act 1974 (a) and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

## PART I

### INTRODUCTORY

#### *Title and commencement*

1. This Order may be cited as the Insurance Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1976 and shall come into operation on such day as the Secretary of State may by order appoint.

#### *Interpretation*

2.—(1) The Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 (b) shall apply to Article 1 and the following provisions of this Order as it applies to a Measure of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

(2) In this Order—

“actuary” means an actuary possessing the prescribed qualifications;

“annuities on human life” does not include superannuation allowances and annuities payable out of any fund applicable solely to the relief and maintenance of persons engaged or who have been engaged in any particular profession, trade or employment, or of the dependants of such persons;

“Assembly” means the Assembly of Northern Ireland;

“authorisation” means an authorisation under Article 7 (1) (b);

“body corporate” does not include a corporation sole but includes a body incorporated outside Northern Ireland;

“capital redemption business” means such business as, by virtue of subparagraph (c) of paragraph (2) of Article 3 falls within the definition in that paragraph of ordinary long term insurance business;

“chief executive” has the meaning given in Article 11;

“contract of insurance”, except in Articles 3 and 4, includes a contract to pay an annuity on human life;

“controller” has the meaning given in Article 11;

“court” means the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland;

“deed of settlement”, in relation to an insurance company, includes any instrument constituting the company;

“Department” means the Department of Commerce for Northern Ireland;

“director” includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called;

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(a) 1974 c. 28.

(b) 1954 c. 33 (N.I.).

- “financial year” means, subject to Article 70, each period of twelve months at the end of which the balance of the accounts of the insurance company is struck or, if no such balance is struck, the calendar year;
- “former Companies Acts” means the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1932 (a) and any enactment repealed by that Act or by the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908 (b);
- “general business” has the meaning given in Article 5 (2);
- “Great Britain union” means a trade union or employers’ association within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 (c), being either—
- (a) a union whose name is for the time being entered in the list of trade unions or of employers’ associations under section 8 of that act; or
- (b) a union or association whose name is not so entered, but whose principal office is situated in England, Wales or Scotland;
- “industrial assurance business” and “industrial assurance company” have the meanings given in section 1 of the Industrial Assurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1924 (d);
- “Industrial Assurance Commissioner” means the Industrial Assurance Commissioner for Northern Ireland;
- “insolvent” means, in relation to an insurance company at any relevant date, that if proceedings had been taken for the winding up of the company the court could, in accordance with the provisions of sections 210 and 211 or section 349 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 (e), hold or have held that the company was at that date unable to pay its debts;
- “insurance company” means a person or body of persons (whether incorporated or not) carrying on insurance business;
- “liability insurance business” has the meaning given in Article 3 (3);
- “life policy” means any instrument by which the payment of money is assured on death (except death by accident only) or the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, or any instrument evidencing a contract which is subject to payment of premiums for a term dependent on human life;
- “long term business” has the meaning given in Article 5 (2);
- “long term policy holder” means a policy holder in respect of a policy the effecting of which by the insurer constituted the carrying on of long term business;
- “manager”, except in Article 59, has the meaning given in Article 11;
- “marine, aviation and transport insurance business” has the meaning given in Article 3 (4);
- “motor vehicle insurance business” has the meaning given in Article 3 (5);
- “ordinary long term insurance business” has the meaning given in Article 3 (2);
- “pecuniary loss insurance business” has the meaning given in Article 3 (6);
- “personal accident insurance business” has the meaning given in Article 3 (7);
- “policy”—
- (a) in relation to ordinary long term insurance business and industrial

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(a) 1932 c. 7 (N.I.).      (b) 1908 c. 69.      (c) 1974. c. 52.  
 (d) 1924 c. 21 (N.I.).      (e) 1960 c. 22 (N.I.).

assurance business, includes an instrument evidencing a contract to pay an annuity upon human life;

(b) in relation to insurance business of any other class includes any policy under which there is for the time being an existing liability already accrued or under which a liability may accrue; and

(c) in relation to capital redemption business, includes any policy, bond, certificate, receipt or other instrument evidencing the contract with the company;

“policy holder” means the person who for the time being is the legal holder of the policy for securing the contract with the insurance company, or, in relation to capital redemption business, means the person who for the time being is the legal holder of the policy, bond, certificate, receipt or other instrument evidencing the contract with the company, and—

(a) in relation to such ordinary long term insurance business or industrial assurance business as consists in the granting of annuities upon human life, includes an annuitant; and

(b) in relation to insurance business of any kind other than such as is mentioned in the foregoing sub-paragraph or capital redemption business, includes a person to whom, under a policy, a sum is due or a periodic payment is payable;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations under this Order;

“property insurance business” has the meaning given in Article 3 (8);

“registered society” means a society registered, or deemed to be registered, under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 (a) or a society registered or deemed to be registered in Great Britain under any corresponding enactment there whose rules have been recorded in Northern Ireland by the registrar of friendly societies;

“registrar of companies” has the meaning given in section 399 (1) of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960;

“registrar of friendly societies” means the officer appointed to perform in Northern Ireland the functions of registrar of friendly societies;

“subsidiary”, except in Article 60, shall be construed in accordance with section 148 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960;

“underwriter” includes any person named in a policy or other contract of insurance as liable to pay or contribute towards the payment of the sum secured by the policy or contract;

“valuation regulations” means regulations under Article 88.

(3) References in this Order to a fund or funds maintained in respect or long term business are references to a fund or funds maintained under Article 27 (1) (b) and in Articles 47 (2) and 58 (5) include references to a fund or funds maintained under section 14 (1) of the Insurance Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 (b).

(4) A person shall not be deemed to be within the meaning of any provision of this Order a person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors of a company or other body corporate or any of them are accustomed to act by reason only that the directors of the company or body act on advice given by him in a professional capacity.

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(a) 1969 c. 24 (N.I.). (b) 1968 c. 6 (N.I.).

*Definitions of classes of insurance business*

3.—(1) In this Order “industrial assurance business” and “industrial assurance company” have the meanings given in section 1 of the Industrial Assurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1924.

(2) In this Order “ordinary long term insurance business” means business of any of the following kinds, namely—

- (a) effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance on human life or contracts to pay annuities on human life;
- (b) effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against risks of the persons insured sustaining injury as the result of an accident or of an accident of a specified class or dying as the result of an accident or of an accident of a specified class or becoming incapacitated in consequence of disease or of disease of a specified class, being contracts that are expressed to be in effect for a period of not less than five years or without limit of time and either are not expressed to be terminable by the insurer before the expiration of five years from the taking effect thereof or are expressed to be so terminable before the expiration of that period only in special circumstances therein mentioned; and
- (c) effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance, whether effected by the issue of policies, bonds or endowment certificates or otherwise, whereby, in return for one or more premiums paid to the insurer, a sum or a series of sums is to become payable to the insured in the future, not being such contracts as fall within either of the foregoing paragraphs;

but does not include industrial assurance business.

(3) In this Order “liability insurance business” means the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties, not being risks arising out of, or in connection with the use of, motor vehicles or out of, or in connection with the use of, vessels or aircraft or risks incidental to the construction, repair or docking of vessels or aircraft.

(4) In this Order “marine, aviation and transport insurance business” means the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance—

- (a) upon vessels or aircraft, or upon the machinery, tackle, furniture or equipment of vessels or aircraft;
- (b) upon goods, merchandise or property of any description whatever on board of vessels or aircraft;
- (c) upon the freight of, or any other interest in or relating to, vessels or aircraft;
- (d) against damage arising out of, or in connection with, the use of vessels or aircraft, including third-party risks;
- (e) against risks incidental to the construction, repair or docking of vessels or aircraft, including third-party risks;
- (f) against transit risks (whether the transit is by sea, inland water, land or air, or partly one and partly another), including risks incidental to the transit insured from the commencement of the transit to the ultimate destination covered by the insurance; or
- (g) against any other risks insurance against which is customarily undertaken in conjunction with, or as incidental to, the undertaking of such business as falls within this definition by virtue of any of the foregoing paragraphs.



(5) In this Order “motor vehicle insurance business” means the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against loss of, or damage to, or arising out of or in connection with the use of, motor vehicles, inclusive of third-party risks but exclusive of transit risks.

(6) In this Order “pecuniary loss insurance business” means the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against any of the following risks, namely,—

- (a) risks of loss to the persons insured arising from the insolvency of debtors of theirs or from the failure (otherwise than through insolvency) of debtors of theirs to pay their debts when due;
- (b) risks of loss to the persons insured arising from their having to perform contracts of guarantee entered into by them;
- (c) risks of loss to the persons insured attributable to interruptions of the carrying on of business carried on by them or to reductions of the scope of businesses so carried on;
- (d) risks of loss to the person insured attributable to their incurring unforeseen expense; and
- (e) risks neither falling within any of the foregoing paragraphs nor being of a kind such that the carrying on of the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against them constitutes the carrying on of insurance business of some other class.

(7) In this Order “personal accident insurance business” means the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against risks of the persons insured sustaining injury as the result of an accident or of an accident of a specified class or dying as the result of an accident or of an accident of a specified class or becoming incapacitated in consequence of disease or of disease of a specified class, not being contracts falling within paragraph (2) (b).

(8) In this Order “property insurance business” means the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against risks of loss of, or damage to, material property, not being risks of a kind such that the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against them constitutes marine, aviation and transport insurance business or motor vehicle insurance business.

*Insurance business of one class incidental to insurance business of different class*

4.—(1) For the purposes of this Order, a person shall not be taken to carry on liability insurance business by reason only of the incidental inclusion, in a contract of insurance whose principal object is to insure a person against risks of a kind such that the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against them constitutes property insurance business, of provision whereby he assumes liability against the risk of the person insured incurring liabilities to third parties.

(2) For the purposes of this Order, a person shall not be taken to carry on marine, aviation and transport insurance business by reason only of the incidental inclusion, in a contract of insurance whose principal object is to insure a person against risks of a kind such that the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against them constitutes insurance business of some other class, of provision whereby he assumes a liability of a kind whose assumption by itself in a contract of insurance would make that contract such a one as is mentioned in Article 3 (4).

(3) For the purposes of this Order, a person shall not be taken to carry on motor vehicle insurance business by reason only of the fact that goods, merchandise or property upon which a contract of insurance is effected by him (being goods, merchandise or property on board of a vessel or aircraft) consist of, or include, motor vehicles.

(4) For the purposes of this Order, a person shall not be taken to carry on ordinary long term insurance business by reason only of the incidental inclusion in a contract of insurance whose principal object is to insure a person against risks of a kind such that the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against them constitutes marine, aviation and transport insurance business, motor vehicle insurance business or property insurance business, of provision whereby he assumes liability against the happening of personal accidents (whether fatal or not).

(5) For the purposes of this Order, a person shall not be taken to carry on pecuniary loss insurance business by reason only of the incidental inclusion, in a contract of insurance whose principal object is to insure a person against risks of a kind such that the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against them constitutes marine, aviation and transport insurance business, motor vehicle insurance business or property insurance business, of provision whereby he assumes liability against such risks as are mentioned in Article 3 (6) (c) and (d).

(6) For the purposes of this Order, a person shall not be taken to carry on personal accident insurance business by reason only of the incidental inclusion, in a contract of insurance whose principal object is to insure a person against risks of a kind such that the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against them constitutes marine, aviation and transport insurance business, motor vehicle insurance business or property insurance business, of provision whereby he assumes liability against the happening of personal accidents (whether fatal or not).

## PART II

### RESTRICTION ON CARRYING ON INSURANCE BUSINESS

#### *Preliminary*

#### *Classes of insurance business relevant for Part II*

5.—(1) The classes of insurance business relevant for the purposes of this Part are—

- (a) ordinary long term insurance business;
- (b) industrial assurance business;
- (c) liability insurance business;
- (d) marine, aviation and transport insurance business;
- (e) motor vehicle insurance business;
- (f) pecuniary loss insurance business;
- (g) personal accident insurance business;
- (h) property insurance business.

(2) In this Order “long term business” means insurance business of either or both of the classes mentioned in paragraphs (1) (a) and (1) (b) and includes,

in relation to any insurance company, insurance business carried on by the company as incidental only to any such class of business; and "general business" means insurance business not being long term business.

#### *Authorised insurers*

##### *Persons permitted to carry on insurance business*

6.—(1) No person shall carry on in Northern Ireland insurance business of a class relevant for the purposes of this Part, other than industrial assurance business, except—

- (a) a body corporate which is authorised under Article 7 to carry on business of that class;
- (b) an unincorporated body of persons which is authorised under that Article to carry on business of that class being a body which immediately before 21st December 1967 was carrying on in Northern Ireland insurance business (whether of that class or not);
- (c) a member of Lloyd's, or of any other association of underwriters approved for the purposes of this Part by the Department;
- (d) a body which is, or is deemed to be, registered under the Acts relating to friendly societies or a body which is, or is deemed to be, registered under the corresponding enactments in Great Britain and whose rules have been recorded in Northern Ireland by the registrar of friendly societies;
- (e) a body which is, or is deemed to be, registered under the Acts relating to trade unions, or is a Great Britain union and in either case limits its insurance business to the provision for its members of provident benefits or strike benefits.

(2) No person shall carry on in Northern Ireland industrial assurance business except—

- (a) a body corporate which is authorised under Article 7 to carry on such business; or
- (b) a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Friendly Societies Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (a), being a friendly society within the meaning of that Act.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall not preclude any person from carrying on pecuniary loss insurance business if he carries it on solely in the course of carrying on, and for the purposes of, banking business.

(4) The reference in paragraph (2) (b) to a society registered under the Friendly Societies Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 includes a reference to a society registered under the corresponding enactment in Great Britain being a friendly society within the meaning of that enactment whose rules have been recorded in Northern Ireland by the registrar of friendly societies.

##### *Authorisations*

7.—(1) A body corporate and, subject to paragraph (2), an unincorporated body of persons shall be authorised to carry on in Northern Ireland insurance business of a class relevant for the purposes of this Part if either—

- (a) it was carrying on in Northern Ireland insurance business of that class immediately before 21st December 1967 (being a body entitled under the

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(a) 1970 c. 31 (N.I.).

Assurance Companies Acts (Northern Ireland) 1909 to 1947 to carry on that business); or

(b) it is authorised by the Department to carry on insurance business of that class.

(2) An unincorporated body of persons shall not be authorised under either paragraph (1) (a) or (b) to carry on industrial assurance business and no such body shall be authorised under paragraph (1) (b) to carry on insurance business of any other class unless it was carrying on in Northern Ireland insurance business (whether of that class or not) immediately before 21st December 1967.

*Margin of solvency required for authorisation*

8.—(1) Subject to Article 12, the Department shall not issue an authorisation under Article 7 (1) (b) (hereafter referred to as “an authorisation”) in respect of any body unless the Department is satisfied—

(a) in a case in which the body is, when the authorisation is applied for, carrying on (whether within or outside Northern Ireland) general business and has completed its first financial year, that the value of its assets exceeds the amount of its liabilities by the relevant amount;

(b) in any other case, that it has assets whose value amounts (after deduction, if it has liabilities, of the amount thereof) to not less than £50,000.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) (a) the relevant amount is, subject to paragraph (3), in each of the cases set out in the first column of the following Table, the amount specified in relation to that case in the second column of that Table.

TABLE

Case	Relevant Amount
1. The general premium income of the body in its last preceding financial year did not exceed £250,000.	£50,000.
2. The said income in that year exceeded £250,000 but did not exceed £2,500,000.	One-fifth of the said income in that year.
3. The said income in that year exceeded £2,500,000.	The aggregate of £500,000 and one-tenth of the amount by which the said income in that year exceeded £2,500,000.

(3) In the case of a body whose last preceding financial year was not a period of twelve months (other than a body which has not completed its second financial year and whose first financial year was a period of less than twelve months) paragraph (2) shall have effect—

(a) with the substitution for each number specified in the Table (other than 50,000 and 500,000) of a number equal to the product derived by multiplying the number so specified by the relevant fraction; and

(b) with the substitution for each fraction specified in that Table of a fraction equal to the quotient derived by dividing the fraction so specified by the relevant fraction;

and for the purposes of this paragraph the relevant fraction is a fraction whose numerator is the number of days in the body's last preceding financial year and whose denominator is 365.

(4) For the purposes of this Article—

- (a) in computing the amount of the liabilities of a body, all contingent and prospective liabilities shall be taken into account but not liabilities in respect of share capital; and
- (b) the general premium income of a body in any year shall be taken to be the net amount, after deduction of any premiums paid by the body for reinsurance, of the premiums received by the body in that year in respect of all insurance business other than long term business.

(5) For the purposes of this Article the value of any assets and the amount of any liabilities shall, subject to paragraph (6), be determined in accordance with any applicable regulations made under Article 88 (hereafter referred to as “valuation regulations”), and paragraph (4) (a) shall have effect subject to any such regulations made by virtue of paragraph (2) of that Article.

(6) For the purposes of this Article the amount of the liabilities of the long term business of a body at any time shall be taken to be—

- (a) an amount equal to the total amount at that time standing to the credit of the fund or funds maintained by the body in respect of its long term business; or
- (b) the amount of those liabilities at that time as determined in accordance with any applicable valuation regulations,

whichever is the greater.

*Paid up share capital required for authorisation*

9. Subject to Article 12, the Department shall not issue an authorisation in respect of any body corporate (other than a registered society) which has a share capital unless the amount paid up thereon is £100,000 or more.

*Reinsurance arrangements required for authorisation*

10. The Department shall not issue an authorisation in respect of any body unless it is satisfied, as regards each class of risks against which, in the course of carrying on business, the body insures or proposes to insure persons—

- (a) that adequate arrangements are in force, or will be made, for the reinsurance of risks of that class against which persons are, or are to be, insured by the body in the course of carrying on business; or
- (b) that it is justifiable not to make arrangements for that purpose.

*No authorisation for body under control, etc., of unfit persons*

11.—(1) The Department shall not issue an authorisation in respect of any body (“the relevant body”) if it appears to the Department that any director, controller or manager of that body is not a fit and proper person to be a director, controller or manager of that body, as the case may be.

(2) In this Article “controller”, in relation to the relevant body, means—

- (a) a managing director of the relevant body or of a body corporate of which it is a subsidiary;
- (b) a chief executive of the relevant body or of a body corporate, being an insurance company, of which it is a subsidiary;

(c) a person—

- (i) in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors of the relevant body or of a body corporate of which it is a subsidiary (or any of them) are accustomed to act; or
- (ii) who, either alone or with any associate or associates, is entitled to exercise, or control the exercise of, one-third or more of the voting power at any general meeting of the relevant body or of a body corporate of which it is a subsidiary.

(3) In this Article “manager”, in relation to the relevant body, means a person (other than a chief executive) employed by that body who, under the immediate authority of a director or chief executive of that body—

- (a) exercises managerial functions; or
- (b) is responsible for maintaining accounts or other records of that body, not being a person whose functions relate exclusively to business conducted from a place of business outside Northern Ireland.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), in this Article “chief executive”, in relation to the relevant body or a body corporate of which it is a subsidiary, means a person employed by the relevant body or that body corporate, who, either alone or jointly with one or more other persons, is responsible under the immediate authority of the directors for the conduct of the whole of the insurance business of the relevant body or that body corporate.

(5) In relation to a relevant body incorporated outside Northern Ireland—

- (a) the reference in paragraph (2) (a) to a managing director of that body includes a reference to a person who is a managing director of that body in respect of so much of its insurance business as is carried on within Northern Ireland; and
- (b) the reference in paragraph (2) (b) to a chief executive of that body includes a reference to a person employed by that body who, either alone or jointly with one or more other persons, is responsible (whether or not under the immediate authority of the directors) for the conduct of the whole of the insurance business carried on by that body within Northern Ireland but, if he is responsible also for the conduct of insurance business carried on by it elsewhere, only if there is no other person subordinate to him who is responsible for the conduct of the whole of the insurance business carried on by it within Northern Ireland.

(6) In this Article “associate”, in relation to any person, means—

- (a) the wife or husband or minor son or daughter of that person;
- (b) any company of which that person is a director;
- (c) any person who is an employee or partner of that person;
- (d) if that person is a company—

- (i) any director of that company;
- (ii) any subsidiary of that company;
- (iii) any director or employee of any such subsidiary;

and for the purposes of this paragraph “son” includes step-son and adopted son, “daughter” includes step-daughter and adopted daughter and “minor”, in relation to Scotland, includes pupil.

*Authorisation for business limited to persons or risks of specified class*

12.—(1) This Article applies to the issue of an authorisation to a body in a case in which the Department is satisfied that the purpose for which the authorisation is sought is to enable the body to carry on business for the purpose only of insuring persons of a limited class or of insuring persons against risks of a limited category of the class against which insurance cannot, in the absence of the authorisation, lawfully be undertaken by the body in the course of carrying on business in Northern Ireland.

(2) Articles 8 and 9 shall not apply to an authorisation to which this Article applies, but any such authorisation may contain provision imposing on the body either or both of the following obligations—

- (a) to refrain, in the course of carrying on business of the class to which the authorisation relates, from insuring persons other than of a specified class;
- (b) to refrain, as aforesaid, from insuring persons against risks other than of a specified class.

(3) An obligation binding on a body by virtue of paragraph (2) may be discharged by the Department if it appears to it to be no longer necessary for the obligation to continue in force or may be varied by the Department at any time.

*Termination of authorisation*

13.—(1) The Department may direct that a body shall cease to be authorised under either sub-paragraph of Article 7 (1) to carry on insurance business of a class relevant for the purposes of this Part if that body ceases to carry on in Northern Ireland insurance business of that class.

(2) The Department may direct that a body shall cease to be authorised under sub-paragraph (b) of Article 7 (1) to carry on insurance business of a class relevant for the purposes of this Part if that body does not, before the expiration of the period of twelve months beginning with the day next following that on which the authorisation was issued, commence to carry on in Northern Ireland insurance business of that class.

(3) A direction under this Article is without prejudice to the subsequent issue of an authorisation to carry on insurance business of the class to which the direction relates.

*Supplementary*

*Power to amend Articles 8 and 9*

14.—(1) The Department may by order amend the provisions of Article 8 (1) to (4) and Article 9 by substituting for any amount specified in or to be determined in accordance with those provisions (whether as originally enacted or as amended by a previous order under this Article) an amount specified in or to be determined in accordance with the order.

(2) The power to make orders under this Article includes power to vary or revoke a previous order and an order under this Article may make different provision in relation to different cases or circumstances.

*Offences under Part II*

15.—(1) A person who carries on business in contravention of this Part shall be guilty of an offence and liable—

(a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine, or to both;

(b) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £400.

(2) A person who for the purpose of obtaining the issue of an authorisation furnishes information which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly furnishes information which is false in a material particular shall be guilty of an offence and liable—

(a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or both;

(b) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £200.

(3) A body corporate or unincorporated body of persons shall not be taken to carry on insurance business in contravention of this Part by reason only of carrying on business for the purpose of discharging liabilities lawfully assumed by it before 4th April 1968.

PART III

REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

*Preliminary*

*Insurance companies to which Part III applies*

16.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Article, this Part applies to all insurance companies, whether established within or outside Northern Ireland, which carry on insurance business within Northern Ireland.

(2) This Part does not apply to—

(a) any insurance company which is, or is deemed to be, registered under the Acts relating to friendly societies or to any insurance company which is, or is deemed to be, registered under the corresponding enactments in Great Britain and whose rules have been recorded in Northern Ireland by the registrar of friendly societies; or

(b) a member of Lloyd's, or of any other association of underwriters approved by the Department for the purposes of Part II, who carries on insurance business of any class provided that he complies with the requirements set out in Article 84 and applicable to business of that class; or

(c) a person by reason only that, solely in the course of carrying on banking business and for the purposes of that business, he carries on pecuniary loss insurance business; or

(d) any insurance company which is, or is deemed to be, registered under the Acts relating to trade unions or to any insurance company which is a Great Britain union if in either case the insurance business is limited to the provision for its members of provident benefits or strike benefits.

*Accounts and statements*

*Annual accounts and balance sheets*

17.—(1) Every insurance company to which this Part applies shall, with respect to each financial year of the company, prepare—

(a) a revenue account for the year;

(b) a profit and loss account for the year or, in the case of a company not trading for profit, an income and expenditure account for the year; and

(c) a balance sheet as at the end of the year.



(2) The contents of the documents required by paragraph (1) to be prepared shall be such as may be prescribed, but regulations may provide for enabling information required to be given by such documents to be given instead in a note thereon or statement or report annexed thereto or may require there to be given in such a note, statement or report such information in addition to that given in the documents as may be prescribed.

(3) Regulations may, as respects such matters stated in such documents as aforesaid or in statements or reports annexed thereto as may be prescribed, require there to be given by such persons as may be prescribed and to be annexed to the documents certificates of such matters as may be prescribed.

(4) If a form is prescribed for any such document as aforesaid or as that in which information authorised or required to be given in a statement or report annexed to any such document is to be given or for a certificate to be so annexed, the document shall be prepared, the information shall be given or, as the case may be, the certificate shall be framed, in that form.

*Periodic actuarial investigation of company with long term business*

**18.**—(1) Every insurance company to which this Part applies which carries on long term business—

- (a) shall, once in every three years or at such shorter intervals as may be prescribed by the deed of settlement of the company or by its regulations or bylaws, cause an investigation to be made into its financial condition in respect of that business, including a valuation of its liabilities in respect thereof, by the person who for the time being is its actuary under Article 19 (1) of this Order or section 3 (5) of the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973 (a); and
- (b) when such an investigation has been made, or when at any other time an investigation into the financial condition of the company in respect of its long term business has been made with a view to the distribution of profits, or the results of which are made public, shall cause an abstract of the actuary's report of the investigation to be made.

(2) Where under paragraph (1) an insurance company causes an abstract to be made of the report of an actuary on his investigation into the financial condition of the company in respect of its long term business, the company shall prepare a statement of its long term business at the date to which the accounts of the company are made up for the purposes of the investigation:

Provided that if the investigation is made annually the company may prepare such a statement at any time so long as it is made at least once in every five years.

(3) For the purposes of any investigation to which this Article applies the value of any assets and the amount of any liabilities shall be determined in accordance with any applicable valuation regulations.

(4) The form and contents of any abstract or statement under this Article shall be such as may be prescribed.

*Appointment of actuary by company with long term business*

**19.**—(1) Every insurance company to which this Part applies shall within one month of beginning to carry on long term business appoint an actuary as

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(a) 1973 c. 58.

actuary to the company; and whenever an appointment under this Article or section 3 (5) of the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973 comes to an end the company shall as soon as practicable make a fresh appointment.

(2) A company making an appointment under this Article shall within fourteen days serve on the Department a written notice stating that fact and the name and qualifications of the person appointed; and if an appointment under this Article or the said section 3 (5) comes to an end the company shall within fourteen days serve on the Department a written notice stating that fact and the name of the person concerned.

*Annual statements by company with prescribed class of insurance business*

20. Classes of insurance business may be prescribed for the purposes of this Article, and every insurance company to which this Part applies which carries on such business of a prescribed class shall annually prepare the prescribed statement of business of that class, being, if a form is prescribed for the statement, a statement in the prescribed form.

*Audit of accounts*

21.—(1) The accounts and balance sheets of every insurance company to which this Part applies shall be audited in the prescribed manner by a person of the prescribed description, and regulations made for the purposes of this Article may apply to such companies the provisions of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 relating to audit, subject to such adaptations and modifications as may appear necessary or expedient.

(2) In paragraph (1) the reference to accounts and balance sheets shall include a reference to any statement or report annexed thereto giving information authorised or required by virtue of Article 17 (2) to be given in a statement or report so annexed.

*Deposit of accounts, etc., with Department*

22.—(1) Every account, balance sheet, abstract or statement required by Articles 17, 18 and 20 and any report of the auditor of the company made in pursuance of Article 21 shall be printed, and four copies shall be deposited with the Department within six months after the close of the period to which the account, balance sheet, abstract, statement or report relates:

Provided that if in any case it is made to appear to the Department that the circumstances are such that a longer period than six months should be allowed, the Department may extend that period by such period as it thinks fit.

(2) There shall be deposited with the Department, at the same time as the documents mentioned in paragraph (1), four printed copies of a statement of the names and the connection with the company of any persons who, during the period to which those documents relate—

(a) were authorised by the company to issue, or to the knowledge of the company have issued, any such invitation in relation to the company as is mentioned in Article 75 (1) (a); and

(b) were connected with the company as provided by regulations under that Article.

(3) One of the copies of any document deposited under paragraph (1) or (2) except an auditor's report shall be a copy signed—

(a) in any case—

- (i) where there are more than two directors of the company, by at least two of those directors and, where there are not more than two directors, by all the directors;
- (ii) by a chief executive, if any, of the company or (if there is no chief executive) by the secretary, if any; and

(b) in the case of an abstract or statement under Article 18, by the actuary who made the investigation to which the abstract relates or by reference to which the statement was prepared.

(4) One of the copies of any auditor's report deposited under paragraph (1) shall be a copy signed by the auditor.

(5) The Department shall consider the documents deposited under paragraphs (1) and (2), and if any such document appears to the Department to be inaccurate or incomplete in any respect the Department shall communicate with the company with a view to the correction of any such inaccuracies and the supply of deficiencies and if this is not done to the satisfaction of the Department, the Department may, after considering any representations made by or on behalf of the company, reject the document and give such directions as it thinks necessary for the variation thereof.

(6) There shall be deposited with every revenue account and balance sheet of a company any report on the affairs of the company submitted to the shareholders or policy holders of the company in respect of the financial year to which the account and balance sheet relate.

(7) In this Article any reference to an account or balance sheet includes a reference to any statement or report annexed thereto giving information authorised or required by virtue of Article 17 (2) to be so given and any certificate so annexed by virtue of paragraph (3) of that Article.

(8) Where an insurance company, not being an insurance company registered or having its head office in Northern Ireland, carries on insurance business both in Great Britain and in Northern Ireland and is required to deposit documents under this Article with the Department and under a provision in force in Great Britain corresponding to this Article with the Department of Trade, it shall be a sufficient compliance on the part of the company with the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (6) to furnish to the Department certified copies of the documents deposited with the Department of Trade being documents which comply with the requirements of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 (a); and such copies shall for the purposes of this Article be deemed to be documents deposited under paragraph (1).

*Obligation to send copies of statements to shareholders and policy holders*

**23.**—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the insurance company shall forward by post or otherwise to any shareholder or policy holder who applies for one—

- (a) a printed copy of any of the documents last deposited under paragraph (1) or (2) of Article 22;
- (b) a copy of any document supplied to the Department under paragraph (5) of that Article which relates to any of those documents;
- (c) a copy of any report deposited with any of those documents under paragraph (6) of that Article.

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(a) 1974 c. 49.

(2) If, in the opinion of the Department, the disclosure of information contained in—

(a) a statement or report annexed to a document prepared in pursuance of Article 17 (1) by an insurance company; or

(b) a statement prepared in pursuance of Article 20 by such a company, would be harmful to the business of the company or of any of its subsidiaries, the Department may dispense the company from complying with the obligation imposed by paragraph (1) to forward a copy of the document containing the information to a shareholder or policy holder who applies for it.

*Deposit of accounts, etc., by registered society*

24.—(1) A registered society (other than one registered in Great Britain) shall, in addition to depositing with the Department as required by Article 22 four copies of each document to which paragraphs (1) and (2) of that Article apply, deposit, within the time limited by virtue of that Article for depositing them, a copy with the registrar of friendly societies, being a copy signed by the like persons as those by whom the copies deposited under that Article are required to be signed.

(2) Paragraph (6) of the said Article 22 shall have effect in relation to the deposit by virtue of this Article of accounts and balance sheets as it has effect in relation to the deposit by virtue of that Article of accounts and balance sheets.

(3) Section 97 (1) of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 (which empowers the Department to make regulations respecting, among other things, the inspection of documents kept by the registrar under that Act) shall have effect as if the reference to documents kept by the registrar under that Act included a reference to documents deposited in pursuance of this Article.

*Periodic statements by company with prescribed class of business*

25.—(1) Every insurance company to which this Part applies which carries on business of a class or description prescribed for the purposes of this Article shall prepare, at such intervals and for such periods as may be prescribed, a statement of its business of that class or description.

(2) The form and contents of any statement under this Article shall be such as may be prescribed.

(3) Regulations may, as respects such matters contained in a statement under this Article as may be prescribed, require there to be given by such persons as may be prescribed and to be annexed to the statement certificates of such matters and in such form as may be prescribed.

(4) Four copies of any statement made under this Article (with any certificate annexed thereto in pursuance of paragraph (3)) shall be deposited by the company with the Department within such period as may be prescribed, and one of those copies shall be a copy signed by the persons required to sign copies of statements made under Article 20 which are deposited under Article 22.

(5) The whole or any part of any documents deposited under paragraph (4) may be deposited by the Department with the registrar of companies and may be published by the Department in such ways as the Department thinks appropriate.

*Statements of transactions of prescribed class or description*

26.—(1) Classes or descriptions of agreements or arrangements appearing to the Department as likely to be undesirable in the interests of policy holders may be prescribed for the purposes of this Article, and every insurance company to which this Part applies or subordinate company within the meaning of Article 30 of any such company which enters into an agreement or arrangement of a class or description so prescribed shall, within such period as may be prescribed, furnish the Department with a statement containing such particulars of that agreement or arrangement as may be prescribed.

(2) Different classes or descriptions of agreements or arrangements may be prescribed for the purposes of this Article in relation to companies of different classes or descriptions.

(3) The whole or any part of any statement furnished to the Department under this Article may be deposited by it with the registrar of companies and may be published by the Department in such ways as the Department thinks appropriate.

*Assets and liabilities attributable to long term business*

*Separation of assets and liabilities attributable to long term business*

27.—(1) Where an insurance company to which this Part applies carries on long term business of either or both classes—

- (a) the company shall maintain an account in respect of that class or, as the case may be, each of those classes of long term business; and
- (b) the receipts of that class or, as the case may be, of each of those classes of business shall be entered in the account maintained for that class and shall be carried to and form a separate insurance fund with an appropriate name.

(2) An insurance company to which this Part applies which carries on long term business of either or both classes shall maintain such books of account and other records as are necessary for identifying—

- (a) the assets representing the fund or funds maintained by the company under paragraph (1) (b) (but without necessarily distinguishing between the funds if more than one); and
- (b) the liabilities attributable to that class or, as the case may be, each of those classes of long term business.

(3) An insurance company to which this Part applies which was carrying on long term business on 25th July 1973—

- (a) shall in accordance with regulations made for the purposes of this subparagraph make arrangements, during the financial year of the company beginning next after the date on which the regulations are made, for identifying the assets and liabilities of the company as on the last day of that financial year which are attributable to its long term business; and
- (b) shall not be subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) until the day after the end of that financial year.

(4) Regulations made for the purposes of paragraph (3) (a) may make provision for requiring companies to furnish the Department with certificates of such matters relating to the making of the arrangements, signed by such persons, as may be prescribed.

*Application of assets of company with long term business*

28.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) and Article 58 (3), the assets representing the fund or funds maintained by an insurance company in respect of its long term business shall be applicable only for the purposes of that business.

(2) Where the value of the assets mentioned in paragraph (1) is shown, by an investigation to which Article 18 applies or which is made in pursuance of a requirement imposed under Article 38, to exceed the amount of the liabilities attributable to the company's long term business the restriction imposed by that paragraph shall not apply to so much of those assets as represents the excess.

(3) Nothing in paragraph (1) shall preclude an insurance company from exchanging, at fair market value, assets representing a fund maintained by the company in respect of its long term business for other assets of the company.

(4) Any mortgage or charge (including a charge imposed by a court on the application of a judgment creditor and, in Scotland, a charge imposed by way of diligence) shall be void to the extent to which it contravenes paragraph (1).

(5) For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that money from a fund maintained by a company in respect of its long term business may not be used for the purposes of any other business of the company notwithstanding any arrangement for its subsequent repayment out of the receipts of that other business.

(6) No insurance company to which this Part applies, and no company of which any such insurance company is a subsidiary, shall declare a dividend at any time when the value of the assets representing the fund or funds maintained by the insurance company in respect of its long term business, as determined in accordance with any applicable valuation regulations, is less than the amount of the liabilities attributable to that business as so determined.

*Allocations to policy holders*

29.—(1) Where in the case of an insurance company to which this Part applies—

- (a) there is an established surplus in which long term policy holders of any class are eligible to participate; and
- (b) an amount has been allocated to policy holders of that class in respect of the last preceding established surplus in which policy holders of that class were eligible to participate,

the company shall not apply assets representing any part of the surplus mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) for purposes other than those mentioned in Article 28 (1) unless the company has allocated to policy holders of that class in respect of that surplus either an amount not less than the relevant minimum, or, if the requirements of paragraph (3) have been complied with, the smaller amount specified in the notice served under sub-paragraph (a) of that paragraph.

(2) Subject to paragraphs (6) and (7), the relevant minimum is an amount calculated by—

- (a) taking an amount which bears to the surplus mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) the same proportion as the amount mentioned in sub-paragraph (b) of that paragraph bears to the surplus mentioned in that sub-paragraph; and
- (b) deducting an amount equal to one half of 1 per cent. of the amount of the surplus mentioned in the said sub-paragraph (a).

(3) The requirements of this paragraph are that the company—  
(a) has served on the Department a written notice stating that it proposes to make an allocation of an amount (specifying it) which is smaller than the relevant minimum; and  
(b) has published a statement approved by the Department in the Belfast Gazette and in such other ways as the Department may have directed, and that a period of not less than fifty-six days has elapsed since the date, or the last date, on which the company has published the statement mentioned in sub-paragraph (b) as required by or under that sub-paragraph.

(4) In this Article “established surplus” means an excess of assets representing the whole or a particular part of the fund or funds maintained by the company in respect of its long term business over the liabilities, or a particular part of the liabilities, of the company attributable to that business as shown by an investigation to which Article 18 applies or which is made in pursuance of a requirement imposed under Article 38.

(5) For the purposes of this Article an amount is allocated to policy holders if, and only if—

- (a) bonus payments are made to them; or
- (b) reversionary bonuses are declared in their favour or a reduction is made in the premiums payable by them;

and the amount of the allocation is, in a case within sub-paragraph (a), the amount of the payments and, in a case within sub-paragraph (b), the amount of the liabilities assumed by the company in consequence of the declaration or reduction.

(6) For the purposes of this Article the amount of any bonus payments made in anticipation of an established surplus shall be treated as an amount allocated in respect of that surplus; and for the purposes of paragraph (2) the amount of any surplus shall be treated as increased by the amount of any such payments made in anticipation of it.

(7) Paragraph (1) shall not authorise the application for purposes other than those mentioned in Article 28 (1) of assets representing any part of the surplus mentioned in paragraph (1) (a) which the company has decided to carry forward unappropriated; and for the purposes of paragraph (2) the amount of any surplus shall be treated as reduced by any part thereof which the company has decided to carry forward as aforesaid.

*Restriction on transactions with connected persons*

**30.**—(1) Neither an insurance company to which this part of this Order applies which carries on long term business nor a subordinate company of any such insurance company shall enter into a transaction to which this Article applies—

- (a) at a time when the aggregate of the value of the assets and the amount of the liabilities attributable to such transactions already entered into by the insurance company and its subordinate companies exceeds the prescribed percentage of the total amount standing to the credit of the insurance company’s long term funds; or
- (b) at any other time when the aggregate of the value of those assets and the amount of those liabilities would exceed that percentage if the transaction were entered into.

(2) This Article applies to any transaction entered into by any such insurance company as is mentioned in paragraph (1) (whether or not itself a subordinate company of another company), being a transaction under which—

- (a) a person connected with the insurance company will owe it money; or
- (b) the insurance company acquires shares in a company which is a person connected with it; or
- (c) the insurance company undertakes a liability to meet an obligation of a person connected with it or to help such a person to meet an obligation, if the right to receive the money would constitute a long term asset of the insurance company, the acquisition is made out of its long term funds or the liability would fall to be discharged out of those funds, as the case may be.

(3) Without prejudice to paragraph (2) this Article applies to any transaction entered into by a subordinate company of any such insurance company as is mentioned in paragraph (1), being a transaction under which—

- (a) the insurance company or a person connected with it will owe money to the subordinate company (not being money owed by the insurance company which can be properly paid out of its long term funds); or
  - (b) the subordinate company acquires shares in the insurance company or in a company which is a person connected with the insurance company; or
  - (c) the subordinate company undertakes a liability to meet an obligation of the insurance company or of a person connected with that company or to help the insurance company or such a person to meet an obligation;
- but where the subordinate company is itself such an insurance company as is mentioned in paragraph (1) this Article shall not by virtue of this paragraph apply to any such transaction if the right to receive the money would constitute a long term asset of the subordinate company, the acquisition is made out of its long term funds or the liability would fall to be discharged out of those funds, as the case may be.

(4) In this Article “subordinate company”, in relation to any such insurance company as is mentioned in paragraph (1), means—

- (a) a company having equity share capital some or all of which is held by the insurance company as part of its long term assets where the share capital so held by the insurance company—
  - (i) amounts to more than half in nominal value of that share capital; and
  - (ii) confers on the insurance company the power to appoint or remove the holders of all or a majority of the directorships of the company whose share capital is held and more than one half of the voting power at any general meeting of that company;
- (b) a company having equity share capital some or all of which is held by another company which is itself a subordinate company of the insurance company where the share capital held by that other company—
  - (i) amounts to more than half in nominal value of that share capital; and
  - (ii) confers on that other company the power to appoint or remove the holders of all or a majority of the directorships of the company whose share capital is held and more than one half of the voting power at any general meeting of that company;

and for the purposes of this paragraph share capital held for any person by a nominee shall (except where that person is concerned only in a fiduciary capa-



city) be treated as held by that person, and share capital held by a person in a fiduciary capacity or by way of security shall be treated as not held by that person.

(5) For the purposes of this Article a person is connected with any such insurance company as is mentioned in paragraph (1) if that person is not a subordinate company of the insurance company but—

- (a) controls, or is a partner of a person who controls, the insurance company; or
- (b) being a company, is controlled by the insurance company or by another person who also controls the insurance company; or
- (c) is a director of the insurance company or the wife or husband or a minor son or daughter of such a director;

and for the purposes of this paragraph a person controls a company if he is a controller of it within the meaning of Article 11 (2) (c).

(6) For the purposes of this Article the value of any assets and the amount of any liabilities shall be determined in accordance with any applicable valuation regulations.

(7) In this Article—

“company” (except in the expression “insurance company”) and “equity share capital” have the meaning given in section 148 (5) of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960;

“liability” includes a contingent liability;

“long term assets” and “long term funds”, in relation to an insurance company, mean respectively assets representing the fund or funds maintained by the company in respect of its long term business and that fund or those funds;

“the prescribed percentage” means 5 per cent. or such greater percentage as may from time to time be prescribed for the purposes of this Article by regulations;

“share” has the same meaning as in the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960;

“son” includes step-son and adopted son, “daughter” includes step-daughter and adopted daughter, and “minor”, in relation to Scotland, includes pupil.

(8) This Article shall not be construed as making any transaction unenforceable as between the parties thereto or as otherwise making unenforceable any rights or liabilities in respect of property.

#### *Liabilities of unlimited amount*

##### *Avoidance of contracts for unlimited amounts*

**31.** A contract entered into after the coming into force of this Article by an insurance company to which this Part applies shall be void if—

- (a) it is a contract under which the company undertakes a liability the amount, or maximum amount, of which is uncertain at the time when the contract is entered into; and
- (b) it is not a contract of insurance or a contract of a class or description exempted by regulations from the operation of this Article.

*Powers of intervention*

*Grounds on which powers are exercisable*

32.—(1) Any power conferred on the Department by Articles 33 to 41 shall be exercisable in relation to any insurance company to which this Part applies and shall be exercisable on any of the following grounds—

- (a) that the Department considers the exercise of the power to be desirable for protecting policy holders or potential policy holders of the company against the risk that the company may be unable to meet its liabilities or, in the case of long term business, to fulfil the reasonable expectations of policy holders or potential policy holders;
- (b) that it appears to the Department—
  - (i) that the company has failed to satisfy an obligation to which it is or was subject by virtue of this Order or any enactment repealed thereby;
  - (ii) that a company of which it is a subsidiary has failed to satisfy an obligation to which it is or was subject by virtue of Article 28 (6) or section 8 (6) of the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973; or
  - (iii) that a subordinate company within the meaning of Article 30 of the company has failed to satisfy an obligation to which it is or was subject by virtue of that Article or Article 26 or of section 6 or 10 of the said Act of 1973;
- (c) that it appears to the Department that the company has furnished misleading or inaccurate information to the Department under or for the purposes of any provision of this Order or any enactment repealed thereby;
- (d) that the Department is not satisfied that adequate arrangements are in force or will be made for the reinsurance of risks against which persons are insured by the company in the course of carrying on business, being risks of a class in the case of which the Department considers that such arrangements are required;
- (e) that there exists a ground on which the Department would be prohibited, by Article 11 from issuing an authorisation with respect to the company if it were applied for.

(2) Any power mentioned in paragraph (1) shall also be exercisable in relation to any such company as is there mentioned—

- (a) if it is carrying on general business, on the ground that the Department is not satisfied that the company is not to be deemed (by virtue of Article 55 (1)) for the purposes of section 210 or 349 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 be unable to pay its debts;
- (b) if it is carrying on long term business, on the ground that the Department is not satisfied that the value of the assets representing the fund or funds maintained in respect of its long term business exceeds the amount of the liabilities of its long term business;

and for the purposes of sub-paragraph (b) the value of any assets and the amount of any liabilities shall be determined in accordance with any applicable valuation regulations.

(3) The power conferred on the Department by paragraphs (2) to (4) of Article 40 shall also be exercisable on the ground that the Department considers the exercise of that power to be desirable in the general interests of persons who

are or may become policy holders of insurance companies to which this Part applies, and references in those paragraphs to a company include references to any body (whether incorporated or not) which appears to the Department to be an insurance company to which this Part applies.

(4) Any power conferred on the Department by Articles 33 to 38, 40 (1) or 41 shall also be exercisable, whether or not any of the grounds specified in paragraphs (1) to (3) exists, in relation to—

(a) any body in respect of which the Department has issued an authorisation;

(b) any insurance company to which this Part applies in the case of which a person has become a controller within the meaning of Article 11 (2) (c),

if that power is exercised before the expiration of the period of five years beginning with the date on which the authorisation was issued or that person became such a controller, as the case may be; but no requirement imposed by virtue of this paragraph shall continue in force after the expiration of the period of ten years beginning with that date.

(5) The power conferred on the Department by Article 41 shall not be exercisable except in a case in which the Department considers that the purpose mentioned in that Article cannot be appropriately achieved by the exercise of the powers conferred by Articles 33 to 40 or by the exercise of those powers alone.

(6) The Department shall, when exercising any power conferred by Articles 33 to 41, state the ground on which it is exercising it or, if it is exercising it by virtue of paragraph (4), that the Department is so exercising it; but this paragraph shall not apply where the Department has given notice under Article 44 or 45 of the proposed exercise of the power.

(7) The grounds specified in paragraphs (1) (b) to (e), (2) and (3) are without prejudice to the ground specified in paragraph (1) (a).

#### *Restrictions on new business*

33.—(1) The Department may require a company—

(a) not to effect any contracts of insurance or contracts of insurance of a specified description;

(b) not to vary any contracts of insurance of a specified description, being contracts effected in the course of carrying on general business and in force when the requirement is imposed;

(c) not to vary in such a manner as to increase the liabilities of the company any contracts of insurance of a specified description, being contracts effected in the course of carrying on long term business and in force when the requirement is imposed.

(2) A requirement under this Article may apply to contracts of insurance whether or not the effecting of them falls within a class of insurance business which the company is for the time being authorised to carry on.

#### *Requirements about investments*

34.—(1) The Department may require a company—

(a) not to make investments of a specified class or description;

(b) to realise, before the expiration of a specified period (or such longer period as the Department may allow), the whole or a specified proportion

of investments of a specified class or description held by the company when the requirement is imposed.

(2) A requirement under this Article may be framed so as to apply only to investments which are (or, if made, would be) assets representing a fund or funds maintained by the company in respect of its long term business or so as to apply only to other investments.

*Maintenance of assets in the United Kingdom*

35.—(1) The Department may require that assets of a company of a value which at any time is equal to the whole or a specified proportion of the amount of its domestic liabilities shall be maintained in the United Kingdom.

(2) The Department may direct that for the purposes of any requirement under this Article assets of a specified class or description shall or shall not be treated as assets maintained in the United Kingdom.

(3) The Department may direct that for the purposes of any requirement under this Article the domestic liabilities of a company, or such liabilities of any class or description, shall be taken to be the net liabilities after deducting any part of them which is reinsured.

(4) A requirement imposed under this Article may be framed so as to come into effect immediately after the day on which it is imposed or so as to come into effect after the expiration of a specified period (or such longer period as the Department may allow).

(5) In this Article any reference to a domestic liability is a reference to a liability arising under a contract made in the United Kingdom, or under a contract of insurance made elsewhere, being a contract of insurance in whose case, if only one premium is payable thereunder, that premium, or, if more than one premium is payable thereunder, any of those premiums, is payable or has been paid in the United Kingdom.

(6) Subject to paragraph (7), in computing the amount of any liabilities for the purposes of this Article all contingent and prospective liabilities shall be taken into account but not liabilities in respect of share capital.

(7) For the purposes of this Article the value of any assets and the amount of any liabilities shall be determined in accordance with any applicable valuation regulations; and paragraph (6) shall have effect subject to any such regulations made by virtue of Article 88 (2).

*Custody of assets*

36.—(1) The Department may, in the case of a company on which a requirement has been imposed under Article 35, impose an additional requirement that the whole or a specified proportion of the assets to which the requirement under that Article applies shall be held by a person approved by the Department for the purposes of the requirement under this Article as trustee for the company.

(2) Article 35 (4) shall apply also to a requirement under this Article.

(3) Assets of a company held by a person as trustee for a company shall be taken to be held by him in compliance with a requirement imposed under this Article if, and only if, they are assets in whose case the company has given him a written notice that they are to be held by him in compliance with such a require-

ment or they are assets into which assets in whose case the company has given him such written notice have, by any transaction or series of transactions, been transposed by him on the instructions of the company.

(4) No assets held by a person as trustee for a company in compliance with a requirement imposed under this Article shall, so long as the requirement is in force, be released except with the consent of the Department.

(5) If a mortgage or charge is created by a company at a time when there is in force a requirement imposed on the company by virtue of this Article, being a mortgage or charge conferring a security on any assets which are held by a person as trustee for the company in compliance with the requirement, the mortgage or charge shall, to the extent that it confers such a security, be void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company.

#### *Limitation of premium income*

**37.—**(1) The Department may require a company to take all such steps as are requisite to secure that the aggregate of the premiums—

- (a) to be received by the company in consideration of the undertaking by it during a specified period of liabilities in the course of carrying on general business or any specified part of such business; or
- (b) to be received by it in a specified period in consideration of the undertaking by the company during that period of liabilities in the course of carrying on long term business or any specified part of such business,

shall not exceed a specified amount.

(2) A requirement under this Article may apply either to the aggregate premiums to be received as mentioned in paragraph (1) or to the aggregate of those premiums after deducting any premiums payable by the company for reinsuring the liabilities in consideration of which the first-mentioned premiums are receivable.

#### *Actuarial investigations*

**38.—**(1) The Department may require a company which carries on long term business—

- (a) to cause the person who for the time being is its actuary under Article 19 (1) or section 3 (5) of the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973 to make an investigation into its financial condition (including a valuation of its liabilities) in respect of that business, or any specified part of that business, as at a specified date;
- (b) to cause an abstract of that person's report of the investigation to be made; and
- (c) to prepare a statement of its long term business or of that part thereof as at that date.

(2) For the purposes of any investigation made in pursuance of a requirement under this Article the value of any assets and the amount of any liabilities shall be determined in accordance with any applicable valuation regulations.

(3) The form and contents of any abstract or statement made in pursuance of a requirement under this Article shall be the same as for an abstract or statement made under Article 18.

(4) Four copies of any abstract or statement made in pursuance of a requirement under this Article shall be deposited by the company with the Department on or before such date as the Department may specify, and one of those copies shall be a copy signed by the persons required to sign copies of abstracts or statements made under the said Article 18 which are deposited under Article 22.

*Acceleration of information required by accounting provisions*

39.—(1) The Department may require any documents which under Article 22 are required to be deposited with it by a company within the period specified in that Article to be deposited with it on or before a specified date before the end of that period, being a date not earlier than three months before the end of that period and not earlier than one month after the date on which the requirement is imposed.

(2) The Department may require any statement which under Article 25 is required to be deposited with it by a company within a period prescribed under that Article to be deposited with it on or before a specified date before the end of that period.

*Power to obtain information and require production of documents*

40.—(1) The Department may, at any time, if it thinks there is good reason so to do, give directions to—

- (a) any body, whether incorporated or not, which is, or appears to the Department to be, an insurance company to which this Order applies; or
- (b) any other body, whether incorporated or not, whose activities appear to the Department to be so connected with a body mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) as to make it necessary for the purposes of obtaining information regarding the affairs of a body so mentioned that this paragraph should apply to that other body;

at such time and place as may be specified in the directions, to produce such books or papers as may be so specified or may at any time, if it thinks there is good reason to do so, authorise any officer of the Department, on producing (if so required) evidence of his authority, to require any such body as is mentioned in paragraph (1) to produce to him forthwith any books or papers which the officer may specify.

(2) The Department may require a company to furnish the Department at specified times or intervals, with information about specified matters being, if the Department so requires, information verified in a specified manner.

(3) Where, by virtue of paragraph (1), the Department or a person authorised by the Department has power to require the production of any books or papers from any body, the Department or that person shall have the like power to require production of those books or papers from any person who appears to the Department or to the authorised person to be in possession of them. But where any person from whom such production is required claims a lien on books or papers produced by him, the production shall be without prejudice to the lien.

(4) Any power conferred by or by virtue of paragraphs (1) and (3) to require a company or other person to produce books or papers shall include power—

- (a) if the books or papers are produced—
  - (i) to take copies of them or extracts from them; and

- (ii) to require that person, or any other person who is a present or past director, controller or auditor of, or is or was at any time employed by the company in question, to provide an explanation of any of them;
- (b) if the books or papers are not produced, to require the person who was required to produce them to state, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where they are.

(5) Nothing in this Article shall compel the production by a solicitor of a document containing a privileged communication made by or to him in that capacity or authorise the taking of possession of any such document which is in his possession.

(6) The Department shall not, under this Article, require, or authorise an officer of the Department to require, the production by a person carrying on the business of banking of a document relating to the affairs of a customer of his unless either it appears to the Department that it is necessary so to do for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the first-mentioned person or the customer is a person on whom a requirement has been imposed by virtue of this Article.

(7) A statement made by a person in compliance with a requirement imposed by virtue of this Article may be used in evidence against him.

(8) References in this Article to books and papers shall be construed as if they were contained in the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960.

#### *Residual power to impose requirements for protection of policy holders*

**41.** The Department may require a company to take such action as appears to it to be appropriate for the purpose of protecting policy holders or potential policy holders of the company against the risk that the company may be unable to meet its liabilities or, in the case of long term business, to fulfil the reasonable expectations of policy holders or potential policy holders.

#### *Entry and search of premises*

**42.—(1)** If a justice of the peace is satisfied on information on oath laid by an officer of the Department, or laid under the authority of the Department, that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there are on any premises any books or papers of which production has been required by virtue of Article 40 and which have not been produced in compliance with that requirement, the justice may issue a warrant authorising any constable, together with any other persons named in the warrant and any other constables, to enter the premises specified in the information (using such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose) and to search the premises and take possession of any books or papers appearing to be such books or papers as aforesaid, or to take, in relation to any books or papers so appearing, any other steps which may appear necessary for preserving them and preventing interference with them.

(2) Every warrant issued under this Article shall continue in force until the end of the period of one month after the date on which it is issued.

(3) Any books or papers of which possession is taken under this Article may be retained for a period of three months or, if within that period there are commenced any such criminal proceedings as are mentioned in Article 43 (1) (a) (being proceedings to which the books or papers are relevant) until the conclusion of those proceedings.

*Provision for security of information*

**43.**—(1) No information or document relating to a body which has been obtained under Article 40 or 42 shall, without the previous consent in writing of that body, be published or disclosed, except to a competent authority, unless the publication or disclosure is required—

- (a) with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purposes of, any criminal proceedings pursuant to, or arising out of, the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960, or this Order or any criminal proceedings for an offence entailing misconduct in connection with the management of the body's affairs or misapplication or wrongful retainer of property of its;
- (b) for the purpose of enabling the Department to consider whether or not it should exercise with respect to the body a power conferred on it by this Order;
- (c) for the purpose of complying with any requirement, or exercising any power, imposed or conferred by the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 with respect to reports made by inspectors appointed thereunder by the Department;
- (d) with a view to the institution by the Department of proceedings for the winding up under the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 of the body or otherwise for the purposes of proceedings instituted by it for that purpose; or
- (e) for the purposes of proceedings under Article 42.

(2) For the purposes of this Article each of the following shall be a competent authority, namely, the Department, an officer of the Department and an inspector appointed under the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 by the Department.

*Notice of proposed exercise of power under Article 33*

**44.**—(1) Before exercising with respect to a company the power conferred by Article 33 the Department shall serve on the company a written notice stating—

- (a) that the Department is considering exercising that power and the ground on which it is considering the exercise of the power; and
- (b) that the company may, within the period of one month from the date of service of the notice, make written representations to the Department and, if the company so requests, oral representations to an officer of the Department appointed for the purpose by the Department.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply if the ground on which the Department proposes to exercise the power is that specified in Article 32 (1) (e) unless the person whose fitness is in question is a controller of the company; and, if that person is a controller of the company, the Department, before exercising the power, shall also serve a written notice on that person containing the matters mentioned in paragraph (1), taking references to the company as references to that person.

(3) A notice under this Article shall give particulars of the ground on which the Department is considering the exercise of the power except that no particulars need be given if the ground is that mentioned in Article 32 (2).

(4) Where representations are made in accordance with this Article the Department shall take them into consideration before exercising the power.



(5) This Article shall not apply in relation to the exercise of the power conferred by Article 33 where, by virtue of paragraph (4) of Article 32, it is exercised by the Department when issuing an authorisation; and in relation to any other exercise of that power by virtue of that paragraph this Article shall have effect as if paragraph (1) (a) required the notice to state that the Department is considering exercising the power by virtue of the said paragraph (4) and as if paragraphs (2) and (3) were omitted.

*Notice of proposed exercise of powers on ground of unfitness of director or manager*

**45.—**(1) Before exercising with respect to a company any power or powers conferred by Articles 33 to 41 on the ground specified in Article 32 (1) (e) where the person whose fitness is in question is a director, not being a controller, of the company or a manager of the company, the Department shall serve on that person a written notice stating—

- (a) that the Department is considering exercising a power or powers conferred by those Articles and the ground on which it is considering the exercise of the power or powers; and
- (b) that the person on whom the notice is served may, within the period of one month from the date of service of the notice, make written representations to the Department and, if that person so requests, oral representations to an officer of the Department appointed for the purpose by the Department.

(2) Unless the Department, after considering any representations made in accordance with paragraph (1) by the person served with a notice under that paragraph, decides not to exercise the power or powers in relation to which the notice was served, the Department shall before exercising the power or powers serve on the company a written notice—

- (a) containing the matters mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of that paragraph, taking references to the person there mentioned as references to the company; and
- (b) specifying the power or powers which it proposes to exercise and, if the power or one of them is that conferred by Article 41 specifying the manner of its proposed exercise.

(3) A notice under this Article shall give particulars of the ground on which the Department is considering the exercise of the power or powers in question.

(4) Where representations are made in accordance with this Article the Department shall take them into consideration before exercising the power or powers in question.

(5) A requirement imposed on a company in the exercise of any power or powers to which this Article applies may be framed so as to come into effect after the expiration of a specified period (or such longer period as the Department may allow) unless before the expiration of that period the person whose fitness is in question has ceased to be a director or manager of the company.

*Rescission, variation and publication of requirements*

**46.—**(1) The Department may rescind a requirement imposed under Articles 33 to 41 if it appears to it that it is no longer necessary for the requirement to continue in force, and may from time to time vary any such requirement.

(2) No requirement imposed by virtue of paragraph (4) of Article 32 shall be varied after the expiration of the period of five years mentioned in that paragraph except in a manner which relaxes that requirement.

(3) A rescission under paragraph (1) of a requirement imposed under Article 33 may be limited so as to apply only to contracts of a specified description.

(4) Notice of the imposition of a requirement under the said Article 33 and of the rescission or variation of any such requirement shall be published by the Department in the Belfast Gazette and in such other ways as appear to it expedient for notifying the public.

(5) Where a requirement is imposed under Article 36 or any such requirement is rescinded or varied the Department shall forthwith serve—

(a) except where sub-paragraph (b) applies, on the registrar of companies;

(b) if the requirement is imposed on a registered society (other than one registered in Great Britain) on the registrar of friendly societies,

a written notice stating that fact and, in the case of a notice of the imposition of a requirement, setting out the terms of the requirement, in the case of a notice of the rescission of a requirement, identifying the requirement and, in the case of a notice of a variation of a requirement, identifying the requirement and setting out the terms of the variation.

(6) A notice served in pursuance of paragraph (5) on the registrar of companies shall be open to inspection, and a copy thereof may be procured by any person on payment of such fee as the Department may direct; and every document purporting to be certified by the registrar of companies to be a copy of such a notice shall be deemed to be a copy of that notice and shall be received in evidence as if it were the original notice unless some variation between it and the original is proved.

(7) Section 97 of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 (which empowers the Department to make regulations respecting, among other things, the inspection of documents kept by the registrar under that Act) shall have effect as if the reference to documents so kept included a reference to notices served in pursuance of paragraph (5) on that registrar.

*Power of Department of Commerce to bring civil proceedings on behalf of insurance company*

47.—(1) If, from any report made under section 162 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 or from any information or document obtained under Article 40 or 42, it appears to the Department that any civil proceedings ought in the public interest to be brought by any body corporate which is an insurance company to which this Order applies, the Department may itself bring such proceedings in the name and on behalf of the body corporate.

(2) Where under a judgment given or decree pronounced in proceedings brought by virtue of paragraph (1) on behalf of an insurance company a sum is recovered in respect of a loss of assets representing a fund or funds maintained by the company in respect of its long term business the court shall direct that the sum shall be treated for the purposes of this Order as assets of that fund or those funds and this Order shall have effect accordingly.

(3) The Department shall indemnify the body corporate against any costs or expenses incurred by it in or in connection with any proceedings brought by virtue of paragraph (1).

(4) Section 164 (1) (a) of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960, in its application to an insurance company to which this Order applies, shall have effect as if the reference to any person who is ordered to pay damages or restore any property in proceedings brought by virtue of section 163 (4) of that Act included a reference to any person who is ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of proceedings brought by virtue of paragraph (1) of this Article, and section 164 (3) of that Act shall have effect as if the references to subsections (4) and (5) of section 163 of that Act included references respectively to paragraphs (1) and (3) of this Article.

(5) Section 163 (4) and (5) of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 shall cease to apply to any insurance company to which paragraphs (1) and (3) of this Article apply.

*Extension of Department's power of investigation under section 159 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960*

48. Section 159 (b) (i) of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 (by virtue of which the Department is empowered to appoint one or more competent inspectors to investigate the affairs of a company if it appears to the Department that there are circumstances suggesting, inter alia, that the business of the company is being conducted with intent to defraud its creditors or the creditors of any other person or otherwise for a fraudulent or unlawful purpose or in a manner oppressive of any part of its members) shall, in its application to insurance companies to which this Part applies, have effect as if, after the words "is being" there were inserted the words "or has been" and the powers of the Department under that section shall be exercisable with respect to such a company notwithstanding that it is in the course of being voluntarily wound up.

*Power of inspectors to secure attendance of persons for purposes of investigation*

49. Section 161 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 (which imposes on officers and agents of bodies being investigated the duty to assist inspectors) shall, in its application to insurance companies to which this Order applies, be amended as follows—

- (a) in subsection (1), after the words "to produce to the inspectors all books and documents of or relating to the company or, as the case may be, the other body corporate which are in their custody or power" there shall be inserted the words "to attend before the inspectors when required so to do"; and
- (b) in subsection (3), after the words "refuses to produce to the inspectors any book or document which it is his duty under this section so to produce" there shall be inserted the words "refuses to attend before the inspectors when required so to do" and after the words "order him to produce any such book or document" there shall be inserted the words "or to attend before the inspectors at a stated place and time"; and after the words "by producing the book or document" there shall be inserted the words "or attending before the inspectors".

*Amendment of provisions as to expenses of investigations*

50.—(1) Section 164 (expenses of investigation of company's affairs) of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 shall, in its application to insurance companies to which this Order applies, be amended in accordance with the following provisions of this Article.

(2) For paragraph (c) of subsection (1) there shall be substituted the following paragraphs—

- “(c) any body corporate dealt with by the report, where the inspector was appointed otherwise than by the Department’s own motion, shall be liable, except so far as the Department otherwise directs; and
- (d) the applicants for the investigation, where the inspector was appointed under section 158, shall be liable to such extent, if any, as the Department may direct”.

(3) In subsection (2), for the words “paragraph (c)” there shall be substituted the words “paragraphs (c) and (d)”.

(4) In subsection (4)—

- (a) for the words “paragraph (c)”, where first occurring, there shall be substituted the words “paragraphs (c) and (d)”;
- (b) for the words from “the said paragraph (a) or the said paragraph (b)” to “as the case may be” there shall be substituted the words “any of the said paragraphs shall be entitled to contribution from any other person liable under the same paragraph”.

*Power of inspector to inform Department of matters tending to show commission of offence*

**51.** An inspector appointed under section 158 or 159 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 may, at any time in the course of his investigation of an insurance company to which this Order applies, without the necessity of making an interim report, inform the Department of matters coming to his knowledge as a result of the investigation tending to show that an offence has been committed.

*Extension of Department’s powers of investigation to certain insurance companies incorporated outside Northern Ireland*

**52.** Sections 159 to 166 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 shall apply to all companies incorporated outside Northern Ireland which are or have been insurance companies to which this Order applies as if they were companies formed and registered under the said Act of 1960 but subject to such, if any, adaptations and modifications as may be prescribed.

*Transfers of long term business*

*Sanction of court for transfer of long term business*

**53.—(1)** Where it is proposed to carry out a scheme under which the whole or part of the long term business carried on by an insurance company to which this Part applies (“the transferor company”) is to be transferred to another body whether incorporated or not (“the transferee company”) the transferor company or transferee company may apply to the court, by petition, for an order sanctioning the scheme.

(2) The court shall not entertain an application under this Article unless the petition is accompanied by a report on the terms of the scheme by an independent actuary and the court is satisfied that the requirements of paragraph (3) have been complied with.

(3) The said requirements are—

- (a) that a notice has been published in the Belfast Gazette and, except where the court has otherwise directed, in two national newspapers stating that the application is to be made and giving the address of the offices at which, and the period for which, copies of the documents mentioned in sub-paragraph (d) will be available as required by that sub-paragraph;
- (b) except where the court has otherwise directed, that a statement—
  - (i) setting out the terms of the scheme; and
  - (ii) containing a summary of the report mentioned in paragraph (2) sufficient to indicate the opinion of the actuary on the likely effects of the scheme on the long term policy holders of the companies concerned,has been sent to each of those policy holders and to every member of those companies;
- (c) that a copy of the petition, of the report mentioned in paragraph (2) and of any statement sent out under sub-paragraph (b) has been served on the Department and that a period of not less than twenty-one days has elapsed since the date of service; and
- (d) that copies of the petition and of the report mentioned in paragraph (2) have been open to inspection at offices in Northern Ireland of the companies concerned for a period of not less than twenty-one days beginning with the date on which the notice mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) was published as required by that sub-paragraph.

(4) Each of the companies concerned shall, on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by rules of court, furnish a copy of the petition and of the report mentioned in paragraph (2) to any person who asks for one at any time before an order sanctioning the scheme is made on the petition.

(5) On any petition under this Article—

- (a) the Department; and
- (b) any person (including any employee of the transferor company or the transferee company) who alleges that he would be adversely affected by the carrying out of the scheme,

shall be entitled to be heard.

(6) The court shall not make an order sanctioning the scheme unless it is satisfied that the transferee company is, or immediately after the making of the order will be, authorised under Article 7 to carry on long term business of the class or classes to be transferred under the scheme.

(7) No such transfer as is mentioned in paragraph (1) shall be carried out unless the scheme relating to the transfer has been sanctioned by the court in accordance with this Article; and no order shall be made under section 197 or 199 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 (compromises and arrangements between a company and its creditors or members) in respect of so much of any compromise or arrangement as involves any such transfer.

(8) This Article does not apply to any scheme if the transferor company and transferee company are registered or have their head offices in Great Britain;

and paragraph (7) does not apply if either of those companies is registered or has its head office in Great Britain and the scheme has been sanctioned by the High Court of Justice in England or the Court of Session in Scotland.

(9) Paragraph (7) does not apply to a transfer of long term business carried on elsewhere than in Northern Ireland but, save as aforesaid, this Article applies whether or not the long term business is carried on in Northern Ireland and whether or not the scheme involves the transfer of any other part of the transferor company's undertaking or the amalgamation of that company with one or more other companies.

*Provisions supplementary to Article 53*

**54.—(1)** Where the court makes an order under Article 53 sanctioning a scheme the court may, either by that order or by any subsequent order, make provision for all or any of the following matters—

- (a) the transfer to the transferee company of the whole or any part of the undertaking and of the property or liabilities of the transferor company;
- (b) the allotting or appropriation by the transferee company of any shares, debentures, policies or other like interests in that company which under the scheme are to be allotted or appropriated by that company to or for any person;
- (c) the continuation by or against the transferee company of any legal proceedings pending by or against the transferor company;
- (d) the dissolution, without winding up, of the transferor company;
- (e) such incidental, consequential and supplementary matters as are necessary to secure that the scheme shall be fully and effectively carried out.

(2) Where any such order provides for the transfer of property or liabilities, that property shall, by virtue of the order, be transferred to and vest in, and those liabilities shall, by virtue of the order, be transferred to and become the liabilities of, the transferee company, and in the case of any property, if the order so directs, freed from any mortgage or charge which is by virtue of the scheme to cease to have effect.

(3) For the purposes of any provision requiring the delivery of an instrument of transfer as a condition for the registration of a transfer of any property (including in particular section 75 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 and section 27 (4) of the Finance (No. 2) Act (Northern Ireland) 1946 (a)) an order which by virtue of this Article operates to transfer any property shall be treated as an instrument of transfer.

(4) Where a scheme is sanctioned by an order of the court under Article 53 the transferee company shall, within ten days from the date on which the order is made or such longer period as the Department may allow, deposit two office copies of the order with the Department.

(5) In this Article "property" includes property, rights and powers of every description, "liabilities" includes duties and "shares" and "debentures" have the same meaning as in the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960.

(6) Where a scheme is, under Article 53 in its application to Great Britain, sanctioned by an order of the High Court of Justice in England or the Court of Session in Scotland and the transferee company carries on insurance business in

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(a) 1946 c. 17 (N.I.).

Northern Ireland, that company shall, within ten days from the date on which the order is made or such longer period as the Department may allow, deposit two office copies of the order with the Department.

*Insolvency and winding up*

*Margin of solvency for general business*

55.—(1) An insurance company to which this Part applies, being a company which carries on (whether within or outside Northern Ireland) general business, shall be deemed for the purposes of sections 210 and 349 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 (winding up of company unable to pay its debts) to be unable to pay its debts if—

- (a) at any time in its first financial year the value of its assets does not exceed the amount of its liabilities by £50,000; or
- (b) at any time after the expiration of that year the value of its assets does not exceed the amount of its liabilities by the amount which is the relevant amount for the purposes of Article 8 (1) (a);

and the provisions of this Order as to winding up shall have effect accordingly.

(2) For the purposes of this Article—

- (a) in computing the amount of the liabilities of an insurance company, all contingent and prospective liabilities shall be taken into account but not liabilities in respect of share capital; and
- (b) the general premium income of an insurance company in any year shall be taken to be the net amount, after deduction of any premiums paid by the company for reinsurance, of the premiums received by the company in that year in respect of insurance business other than long term business.

(3) For the purposes of this Article the value of any assets and the amount of any liabilities shall, subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), be determined in accordance with any applicable valuation regulations, and paragraph (2) (a) shall have effect subject to any such regulations made by virtue of Article 88 (2).

(4) In the case of an insurance company which carries on long term business as well as general business the amount of the liabilities of its long term business at any time shall, for the purposes of this Article, be taken to be—

- (a) an amount equal to the total amount at that time standing to the credit of the fund or funds maintained by the company in respect of its long term business; or
- (b) the amount of those liabilities at any time as determined in accordance with any applicable valuation regulations,

whichever is the greater.

(5) Regulations made for the purposes of this Article may require that, in every balance sheet prepared under Article 17 by an insurance company carrying on general business, there shall be included a certificate—

- (a) in such form and signed by such persons as may be prescribed by the regulations; and
- (b) containing such a statement with respect to assets and liabilities of the company as may be so prescribed;

and if any such company fails to comply with the regulations so made the value of its assets shall, in any proceedings under this Article for the winding up of the

company, be deemed, until the contrary is proved, not to exceed the amount of its liabilities by the amount required by paragraph (1).

(6) Nothing in this Article shall be taken as affecting the manner in which, on a winding up, any assets or liabilities are required to be dealt with whether by virtue of Article 58 or otherwise.

*Winding up of insurance companies under Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960*

**56.** The court may order the winding up, in accordance with the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960, of an insurance company to which this Part applies and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly subject to the modification that the company may be ordered to be wound up on the petition of ten or more policy holders owning policies of an aggregate value of not less than £10,000:

Provided that such a petition shall not be presented except by leave of the court, and leave shall not be granted until a prima facie case has been established to the satisfaction of the court and until security for costs for such amount as the court may think reasonable has been given.

*Winding up on petition of Department*

**57.—(1)** The Department may present a petition for the winding up, in accordance with the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960, of an insurance company to which this Part applies, being a company which may be wound up by the court under the provisions of that Act, on the ground—

- (a) that the company is unable to pay its debts within the meaning of sections 211 and 349 of that Act;
- (b) that the company has failed to satisfy an obligation to which it is or was subject by virtue of this Order or any enactment repealed thereby; or
- (c) that the company, being under an obligation imposed by section 141 of the said Act of 1960 with respect to the keeping of proper books of account, has failed to satisfy that obligation or to produce books kept in satisfaction of that obligation and that the Department is unable to ascertain its financial position.

(2) In any proceedings on a petition to wind up an insurance company presented by the Department under paragraph (1), evidence that the company was insolvent—

- (a) at the close of the period to which—
  - (i) the accounts and balance sheet of the company last deposited under Article 22; or
  - (ii) any statement of the company last deposited under Article 25; relate; or
- (b) at any date or time specified in a requirement under Article 38 or 40, shall be evidence that the company continues to be unable to pay its debts, unless the contrary is proved.

(3) If, in the case of an insurance company to which this Part applies, being a body corporate which may be wound up by the court under the provisions of the said Act of 1960, it appears to the Department from any report made under section 162 (inspector's report) of that Act or from any information or document obtained under Article 40 or 42 of this Order that it is expedient in the public



interest that the company should be wound up, the Department may, unless the company is already being wound up by the court, present a petition for it to be so wound up if the court thinks it just and equitable for it to be so wound up and, accordingly section 212 (1) (d) of the said Act of 1960 (provisions as to application for winding up) in so far as it applies to any such insurance company as aforesaid shall have effect with the substitution for the reference to section 163 (3) of that Act, of a reference to this paragraph.

(4) Where a petition for the winding up of an insurance company to which this Part applies is presented by a person other than the Department, a copy of the petition shall be served on the Department and the Department shall be entitled to be heard on the petition.

(5) If, in the case of any such insurance company as is mentioned in paragraph (3), it appears to the Department from any report made or information or document obtained as aforesaid that its business is being conducted, or that the powers of its directors are being exercised in a manner oppressive to any part of its members, the Department may (in addition to, or instead of, presenting a petition under paragraph (3)) present a petition for an order under section 201 (remedy in cases of oppression) of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 and accordingly subsection (2) of that section, in so far as it applies to any such insurance company as aforesaid, shall have effect with the substitution, for the reference to section 163 (3) of that Act, of a reference to this paragraph.

(6) Section 163 (3) of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 shall cease to apply to any insurance company to which paragraphs (3) and (5) of this Article apply.

*Winding up of insurance companies with long term business*

**58.**—(1) No insurance company to which this Part applies which is an unincorporated body and carries on long term business shall be made the subject of bankruptcy proceedings.

(2) No insurance company to which this Part applies which carries on long term business shall be wound up voluntarily.

(3) Article 28 (1) shall not have effect in relation to the winding up of a company to which Article 27 (1) applies but, subject to paragraph (4) and to rules made by virtue of Article 62 (2), in any such winding up—

- (a) the assets representing the fund or funds maintained by the company in respect of its long term business shall be available only for meeting the liabilities of the company attributable to that business;
- (b) the other assets of the company shall be available only for meeting the liabilities of the company attributable to its other business.

(4) Where the value of the assets mentioned in either sub-paragraph of paragraph (3) exceeds the amount of the liabilities mentioned in that sub-paragraph the restriction imposed by that paragraph shall not apply to so much of those assets as represents the excess.

(5) Where under section 299 (1) of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 (defalcations of directors etc. disclosed in course of winding up) a court orders any money or property to be repaid or restored to a company or any sum to be contributed to its assets then, if and so far as the wrongful act which is the reason for the making of the order related to assets representing a fund

or funds maintained by the company in respect of its long term business, the court shall include in the order a direction that the money, property or contribution shall be treated for the purposes of this Order as assets of that fund or those funds and this Order shall have effect accordingly.

*Continuation of long term business of insurance company in liquidation*

59.—(1) This Article has effect in relation to the winding up of an insurance company to which this Part applies, being a company carrying on long term business.

(2) The liquidator shall, unless the court otherwise orders, carry on the long term business of the company with a view to its being transferred as a going concern to another insurance company, whether an existing company or a company formed for that purpose; and, in carrying on that business as aforesaid, the liquidator may agree to the variation of any contracts of insurance in existence when the winding up order is made but shall not effect any new contracts of insurance.

(3) If the liquidator is satisfied that the interests of the creditors in respect of liabilities of the company attributable to its long term business require the appointment of a special manager of the company's long term business, he may apply to the court, and the court may on such application appoint a special manager of that business to act during such time as the court may direct, with such powers, including any of the powers of a receiver or manager, as may be entrusted to him by the court.

(4) A special manager appointed under paragraph (3) shall give such security and account in such manner as the Department directs and shall receive such remuneration as may be fixed by the court.

(5) The court may, if it thinks fit and subject to such conditions (if any) as it may determine, reduce the amount of the contracts made by the company in the course of carrying on its long term business.

(6) The court may, on the application of the liquidator, a special manager appointed under paragraph (3) or the Department, appoint an independent actuary to investigate the long term business of the company and to report to the liquidator, the special manager or the Department, as the case may be, on the desirability or otherwise of that business being continued and on any reduction in the contracts made in the course of carrying on that business that may be necessary for its successful continuation.

(7) Notwithstanding section 227 (1) of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 (which requires a liquidator to obtain the sanction of the court or committee of inspection for the bringing of legal proceedings in the name of and on behalf of the company) the liquidator may without any such sanction make an application in the name of and on behalf of the company under Article 53 of this Order.

*Subsidiary companies*

60.—(1) Where the insurance business or any part of the insurance business of an insurance company has been transferred to an insurance company to which this Part applies under an arrangement in pursuance of which the first-

mentioned company (in this Article called the subsidiary company) or the creditors thereof has or have claims against the company to which the transfer was made (in this Article called the principal company), then, if the principal company is being wound up by or under the supervision of the court, the court shall, subject to the provisions of this Article, order the subsidiary company to be wound up in conjunction with the principal company, and may by the same or any subsequent order appoint the same person to be liquidator for the two companies, and make provision for such other matters as may seem to the court necessary, with a view to the companies being wound up as if they were one company.

(2) The commencement of the winding up of the principal company shall, save as otherwise ordered by the court, be the commencement of the winding up of the subsidiary company.

(3) In adjusting the rights and liabilities of the members of the several companies between themselves, the court shall have regard to the constitution of the companies, and to the arrangements entered into between the companies, in the same manner as the court has regard to the rights and liabilities of different classes of contributories in the case of the winding up of a single company, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(4) Where any company alleged to be subsidiary is not in process of being wound up at the same time as the principal company to which it is subsidiary, the court shall not direct the subsidiary company to be wound up unless, after hearing all objections (if any) that may be urged by or on behalf of the company against its being wound up, the court is of opinion that the company is subsidiary to the principal company, and that the winding up of the company in conjunction with the principal company is just and equitable.

(5) An application may be made in relation to the winding up of any subsidiary company in conjunction with a principal company by any creditor of, or person interested in, the principal or subsidiary company.

(6) Where a company stands in the relation of a principal company to one company, and in the relation of a subsidiary company to some other company, or where there are several companies standing in the relation of subsidiary companies to one principal company, the court may deal with any number of such companies together or in separate groups, as it thinks most expedient, upon the principles laid down in this Article.

#### *Reduction of contracts as alternative to winding up*

61. In the case of an insurance company which has been proved to be unable to pay its debts, the court may, if it thinks fit, reduce the amount of the contracts of the company on such terms and subject to such conditions as the court thinks just, in place of making a winding up order.

#### *Winding up rules*

62.—(1) At the end of section 317 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 (rules of court for winding up) there shall be added the words “and for determining the amount of the liabilities of an insurance company to policy holders of any class or description for the purpose of proof in a winding up and generally for carrying into effect the provisions of this Part with respect to the winding up of insurance companies”.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of section 21 of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 and the said section 317 rules of court may make provision for all or any of the following matters—

- (a) the identification of the assets and liabilities falling within either sub-paragraph of paragraph (3) of Article 58;
- (b) the apportionment between the assets falling within sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of that paragraph of the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up and of any debts of the company having priority under section 287 of the said Act of 1960;
- (c) the determination of the amount of liabilities of any description falling within either sub-paragraph of that paragraph for the purpose of establishing whether or not there is any such excess in respect of that sub-paragraph as is mentioned in paragraph (4) of Article 58;
- (d) the application of assets within sub-paragraph (a) of the said paragraph (3) for meeting the liabilities within that sub-paragraph;
- (e) the application of assets representing any such excess as is mentioned in the said paragraph (4).

*Changes of director, controller or manager*

*Approval of proposed managing director or chief executive of insurance company*

63.—(1) No insurance company to which this Part applies shall appoint a person as managing director or chief executive of the company unless—

- (a) the company has served on the Department a written notice stating that it proposes to appoint that person to that position and containing such particulars as may be prescribed; and
- (b) either the Department has, before the expiration of the period of three months beginning with the date of service of that notice, notified the company in writing that there is no objection to that person being appointed to that position or that period has elapsed without the Department having served on the company a written notice of objection.

(2) A notice served by a company under paragraph (1) (a) shall contain a statement signed by the person proposed to be appointed that it is served with his knowledge and consent.

(3) The Department may serve a notice of objection under paragraph (1) on the ground that it appears to it that the person proposed to be appointed is not a fit and proper person to be appointed to the position in question, but before serving such a notice the Department shall serve on the company and on that person a preliminary written notice stating—

- (a) that the Department is considering the service on the company of a notice of objection on that ground; and
- (b) that the company and that person may, within the period of one month from the date of service of the preliminary notice, make written representations to the Department and, if the company or that person so requests, oral representations to an officer of the Department appointed for the purpose.

(4) The Department shall not be obliged to disclose to the company or to the person proposed to be appointed any particulars of the ground on which it is considering the service on the company of a notice of objection.

(5) Where representations are made in accordance with this Article the Department shall take them into consideration before serving the notice of objection.

*Approval of person proposing to become controller of insurance company where Article 63 does not apply*

64.—(1) No person shall become a controller of an insurance company to which this Part applies otherwise than by virtue of an appointment in relation to which Article 63 has effect unless—

- (a) he has served on the Department a written notice stating that he intends to become a controller of that company and containing such particulars as may be prescribed; and
- (b) either the Department has, before the expiration of the period of three months beginning with the date of service of that notice, notified him in writing that there is no objection to his becoming a controller of the company or that period has elapsed without the Department having served on him a written notice of objection.

(2) The Department may serve a notice of objection under paragraph (1) on the ground that it appears to it that the person concerned is not a fit and proper person to be a controller of the company, but before serving such a notice the Department shall serve on that person a preliminary written notice stating—

- (a) that the Department is considering the service on him of a notice of objection on that ground; and
- (b) that that person may, within the period of one month from the date of service of the preliminary notice, make written representations to the Department and, if that person so requests, oral representations to an officer of the Department appointed for the purpose.

(3) The Department shall not be obliged to disclose to any person any particulars of the ground on which it is considering the service on him of a notice of objection.

(4) Where representations are made in accordance with this Article the Department shall take them into consideration before serving the notice of objection.

*Duty to notify change of director, controller or manager*

65.—(1) A person who becomes or ceases to be a controller of an insurance company to which this Part applies shall, before the expiration of the period of seven days beginning with the day next following that on which he does so, notify the insurance company in writing of that fact and of such other matters as may be prescribed; and a person who becomes a director or manager of any such insurance company shall, before the expiration of the period of seven days beginning with the day next following that on which he does so, notify the insurance company in writing of such matters as may be prescribed.

(2) An insurance company to which this Part applies shall give written notice to the Department of the fact that any person has become or ceased to be a director, controller or manager of the company and of any matter of which any such person is required to notify the company under paragraph (1), and that notice shall be given before the expiration of the period of fourteen days beginning with the day next following that on which that fact or matter comes to the company's knowledge.

*Miscellaneous*

*Documents deposited with Department*

**66.**—(1) The Department shall deposit with the registrar of companies one copy of—

- (a) any document deposited with the Department under Article 22 including any document obtained under paragraph (5) of that Article;
- (b) any document deposited with it under Article 38 (4) or 54 (4).

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), any document deposited under this Article or Article 25 (5) or 26 (3) with the registrar of companies shall be open to inspection and copies thereof may be procured by any person on payment of such fees as the Department may direct.

(3) Paragraph (2) shall not apply to any document if it is a copy of a document in respect of which a dispensation has been granted under Article 23.

(4) Every document deposited with the Department under this Part and certified by the registrar of companies to be a document so deposited shall be deemed to be a document so deposited; and every document purporting to be certified by the registrar of companies to be a copy of a document so deposited shall be deemed to be a copy of that document and shall be received in evidence as if it were the original document unless some variation between it and the original is proved.

*Power to treat certain business as or as not being ordinary long term insurance business*

**67.**—(1) The Department may, on the application or with the consent of an insurance company to which this Part applies, by order direct that for the purposes of the application to the company of all or any of the provisions to which this Article applies—

- (a) business of a kind specified in the order, not being ordinary long term insurance business, shall be treated as being such business; or
- (b) ordinary long term insurance business of a kind so specified shall be treated as not being such business.

(2) An order under paragraph (1) (b) may direct that the business specified in the order shall be treated as falling within a specified class of business relevant for the purposes of Part II.

(3) An order under this Article may be subject to conditions and may be varied or revoked at any time by the Department.

(4) The provisions to which this Article applies are Articles 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 27 to 30, 38, 55, 58, 59 and 62 (2).

*Power to modify Part III in relation to particular companies*

**68.**—(1) The Department may, on the application or with the consent of an insurance company to which this Part applies, by order direct that all or any of the provisions to which this Article applies shall not apply to the company or shall apply to it with such modifications as may be specified in the order.

(2) An order under this Article may be subject to conditions.

(3) An order under this Article may be revoked at any time by the Department; and the Department may at any time vary any such order on the application or with the consent of the company to which it applies.

(4) The provisions to which this Article applies are Articles 17 to 22, 25 to 31 and 55, the provisions of regulations made for the purposes of any of those Articles and the provisions of any valuation regulations.

(5) In relation to Article 30, paragraph (1) shall have effect as if the reference to an insurance company to which this Part applies included a reference to any subordinate company within the meaning of that Article of any such insurance company.

#### *Power to amend Article 55*

**69.**—(1) The Department may by order amend paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article 55 by substituting for any amount specified in or to be determined in accordance with those paragraphs (whether as originally enacted or as amended by a previous order under this Article) an amount specified in or to be determined in accordance with the order.

(2) No amendment of the said Article 55 made by an order under this Article shall come into force before the expiration of the period of twelve months beginning with the date on which the order is made.

(3) The power to make orders under this Article includes power to vary or revoke a previous order and an order under this Article may make different provision in relation to different cases or circumstances.

#### *Power to alter insurance company's financial year*

**70.** The Department may extend or shorten, for the purposes of this Part the duration of any financial year of an insurance company to which this Part applies.

#### *Service of notices*

**71.**—(1) Any notice which is by this Part required to be sent to any policy holder may be addressed and sent to the person to whom notices respecting that policy are usually sent, and any notice so addressed and sent shall be deemed to be notice to the holder of the policy:

Provided that where any person claiming to be interested in a policy has given to the company notice in writing of his interest, any notice which is by this Part required to be sent to policy holders shall also be sent to that person at the address specified by him in his notice.

(2) Any notice to be served on any person by the Department under Article 44, 45, 63 or 64 may be served by post, and a letter containing that notice shall be deemed to be properly addressed if it is addressed to that person at his last known residence or last known place of business in Northern Ireland.

#### *Offences under Part III*

**72.**—(1) Any person who—

(a) makes default in complying with Articles 27 to 29 or 65 (1) or with any requirement imposed under Article 33; or

(b) in purported compliance with a requirement imposed under Article 40 (2) furnishes information which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly furnishes information which is false in a material particular;

or

(c) causes or permits to be included in—

(i) any document copies of which are, by Article 22, required to be deposited with the Department;

(ii) any notice, statement or certificate served or furnished under or by virtue of Article 19 (2), 26 (1) or 27 (4);  
(iii) any document deposited with the Department under Article 25 (4) or 38 (4);  
(iv) any statement sent out under Article 53 (3) (b),  
a statement which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly caused or permits to be so included any statement which is false in a material particular,  
shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person guilty of an offence under paragraph (1) shall be liable—  
(a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine, or to both;  
(b) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £400.

(3) Subject to the following provisions of this Article—  
(a) any insurance company which makes default in complying with, or with a requirement imposed under, any provision of this Part being a default for which no penalty is provided by the foregoing provisions of this Article; and  
(b) any other person who makes default in complying with or with a requirement imposed under, Article 26, 28 (6), 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 53 (4), 54 (4) or 64 (1);

shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £400.

(4) Any person being an officer of such a body as is mentioned in Article 40 (1) and who—

(a) destroys, mutilates or falsifies, or is privy to the destruction, mutilation or falsification of a document affecting or relating to the property or affairs of the body, or makes or is privy to the making of a false entry in such a document, unless he proves that he had no intention to conceal the state of affairs of the body or to defeat the law; or

(b) who fraudulently either parts with, alters or makes an omission in any such document, or who is privy to fraudulent parting with, fraudulent altering or fraudulent making of an omission in, any such document,  
shall be guilty of an offence.

(5) A person who publishes or discloses any information or document in contravention of Article 43 shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) A person guilty of an offence under paragraphs (4) and (5) shall be liable—

(a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine, or to both;

(b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding £200, or to both.

(7) Where a person continues to make default in complying with—

(a) Article 22 (1) or (2), 24 (1), 25 (4) or 38 (4); or



(b) a requirement imposed under Article 39 or 40; after being convicted of that default he shall be guilty of a further offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £40 for each day on which the default so continues.

(8) A person shall not be guilty of an offence by reason of his default in complying with Article 64 or 65 (1) if he proves that he did not know that the acts or circumstances by virtue of which he became or ceased to be a controller of the body in question were such as to have that effect.

(9) Where a person is charged with an offence in respect of his default in complying with a requirement imposed under Article 40 to produce any books or papers it shall be a defence to prove that they were not in his possession or control and that it was not reasonably practicable for him to comply with the requirement.

(10) A person who obstructs the exercise of a right of entry or search conferred by virtue of a warrant issued under Article 42 or who obstructs the exercise of a right so conferred to take possession of any books or paper, shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding £200, or to both.

#### PART IV

##### CONDUCT OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

###### *Insurance advertisements*

73.—(1) Regulations may be made as to the form and contents of insurance advertisements.

(2) Regulations under this Article may make different provision in relation to insurance advertisements of different classes or descriptions.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), any person who issues an insurance advertisement which contravenes regulations under this Article shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) A person who in the ordinary course of his business issues an advertisement to the order of another person, being an advertisement the issue of which by that other person constitutes an offence under paragraph (3), shall not himself be guilty of the offence if he proves that the matters contained in the advertisement were not (wholly or in part) devised or selected by him or by any person under his direction or control.

(5) In this Article “insurance advertisement” means an advertisement inviting persons to enter into or to offer to enter into contracts of insurance, and an advertisement which contains information calculated to lead directly or indirectly to persons entering into or offering to enter into such contracts shall be treated as an advertisement inviting them to do so.

(6) In this Article “advertisement” includes every form of advertising, whether in a publication or by the display of notices or by means of circulars or other documents or by an exhibition of photographs or cinematograph films or by way of sound broadcasting or television, and references to the issue of an advertisement shall be construed accordingly.

(7) For the purposes of this Article an advertisement issued by any person on behalf of or to the order of another person shall be treated as an advertise-

ment issued by that other person; and for the purposes of any proceedings under this Article an advertisement inviting persons to enter into or to offer to enter into contracts with a person specified in the advertisement shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to have been issued by that person.

*Misleading statements, etc., inducing persons to enter into contracts of insurance*

74. Any person who, by any statement, promise or forecast which he knows to be misleading, false or deceptive, or by any dishonest concealment of material facts, or by the reckless making (dishonestly or otherwise) of any statement, promise or forecast which is misleading, false or deceptive, induces or attempts to induce another person to enter into or offer to enter into any contract of insurance with an insurance company shall be guilty of an offence.

*Intermediaries in insurance transactions*

75.—(1) Regulations may be made for requiring any person who—  
(a) invites another person to make an offer or proposal or to take any other step with a view to entering into a contract of insurance with an insurance company; and  
(b) is connected with that company as provided in the regulations, to give the prescribed information with respect to his connection with the company to the person to whom the invitation is issued.

(2) Regulations may be made for requiring any person who, in the course of carrying on any business or profession, issues any such invitation as is mentioned in paragraph (1) (a) in relation to an insurance company which is not an authorised insurer in respect of the contract in question to inform the person to whom the invitation is issued that the company is not such an insurer as aforesaid.

In this paragraph “authorised insurer”, in relation to a contract of any description, means a person entitled to carry on in Northern Ireland insurance business of a class comprising the effecting of contracts of that description.

(3) Regulations under this Article may make different provision in relation to different cases or circumstances.

(4) Any person who contravenes regulations under this Article shall be guilty of an offence.

*Statutory notice by insurer in relation to long term policy*

76.—(1) Subject to paragraph (5), no insurance company to which Part III applies and no member of Lloyd’s, or of any other association of underwriters approved for the purposes of Part II by the Department, shall enter into a contract of a kind mentioned in Article 3 (2) unless that company or member (“the insurer”) either—

- (a) has sent by post to the other party to the contract a statutory notice in relation to that contract; or
- (b) does so at the time when the contract is entered into.

(2) For the purposes of this Article a statutory notice is a notice which—

- (a) contains such matters (and no others) and is in such form as may be prescribed for the purposes of this Article and complies with such require-

ments (whether as to type, size, colour or disposition of lettering, quality or colour of paper, or otherwise) as may be prescribed for securing that the notice is easily legible; and

(b) has annexed to it a form of notice of cancellation of the prescribed description for use under Article 77.

(3) Regulations made for the purposes of paragraph (2) may make different provision—

(a) in relation to contracts of different classes or descriptions;

(b) in relation to cases where the statutory notice is sent before the contract is entered into and in relation to other cases;

and the Department may, on the application of any insurer, alter the requirements of any regulations made for the purposes of paragraph (2) (a) so as to adapt those requirements to the circumstances of that insurer or to any particular kind of contract proposed to be entered into by that insurer.

(4) Any insurer who contravenes this Article shall be guilty of an offence but, without prejudice to Article 77 (2), no contract shall be invalidated by reason of the fact that the insurer has contravened this Article in relation to that contract.

(5) Paragraph (1) of this Article does not apply to any contract the effecting of which by the insurer constitutes the carrying on of industrial assurance business; and regulations may exempt from that paragraph contracts of any other class or description.

(6) In Articles 77 and 78 “insurer” and “statutory notice” have the same meaning as in this Article.

*Right to withdraw from transaction in respect of long term policy*

77.—(1) A person who has received a statutory notice from an insurer in relation to any contract to which Article 76 (1) applies may before the expiration of—

(a) the tenth day after that on which he received the notice; or

(b) the earliest day on which he knows both that the contract has been entered into and that the first or only premium has been paid;

whichever is the later, serve a notice of cancellation on the insurer.

(2) A person to whom an insurer ought to have, but has not, sent a statutory notice in relation to any such contract as aforesaid may serve a notice of cancellation on the insurer; but if the insurer sends him a statutory notice in relation to that contract before he has served a notice of cancellation under this paragraph, then, without prejudice to his right to serve a notice of cancellation under paragraph (1), his right to do so under this paragraph shall cease.

(3) A notice of cancellation may, but need not, be in the form annexed to the statutory notice and shall have effect if, however expressed, it indicates the intention of the person serving it to withdraw from the transaction in relation to which the statutory notice was or ought to have been sent.

(4) Where a person serves a notice of cancellation, then—

(a) if at the time when the notice is served the contract has been entered into the notice shall operate so as to rescind the contract;

- (b) in any other case, the service of the notice shall operate as a withdrawal of any offer to enter into the contract which is contained in, or implied by, any proposal made to the insurer by the person serving the notice of cancellation and as notice to the insurer that any such offer is withdrawn.
- (5) Where a notice of cancellation operates to rescind a contract or as the withdrawal of an offer to enter into a contract—
- (a) any sum which the person serving the notice has paid in connection with the contract (whether by way of premium or otherwise and whether to the insurer or to a person who is the agent of the insurer for the purpose of receiving that sum) shall be recoverable from the insurer by the person serving the notice;
  - (b) any sum which the insurer has paid under the contract shall be recoverable by him from the person serving the notice.
- (6) Any sum recoverable under paragraph (5) shall be recoverable as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

*Service of notice of cancellation*

- 78.**—(1) For the purposes of Article 77 a notice of cancellation—
- (a) shall be deemed to be served on the insurer if it is sent by post addressed to any person specified in the statutory notice as a person to whom a notice of cancellation may be sent, and is addressed to that person at an address so specified; and
  - (b) where sub-paragraph (a) applies, shall be deemed to be served on the insurer at the time when it is posted.
- (2) Paragraph (1) shall have effect without prejudice to the service of a notice of cancellation (whether by post or otherwise) in any way in which the notice could be served apart from that paragraph, whether the notice is served on the insurer or on a person who is the agent of the insurer for the purpose of receiving such a notice.
- (3) A notice of cancellation which is sent by post to a person at his proper address, otherwise than in accordance with paragraph (1), shall be deemed to be served on him at the time when it is posted.
- (4) So much of section 24 of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 as relates to the time when service is deemed to have been effected shall not apply to a notice of cancellation.

*Linked long term policies*

- 79.**—(1) Regulations may be made, as respects the matters specified in paragraph (2), in relation to contracts of the kinds mentioned in Article 3 (2) which—
- (a) are entered into by insurance companies to which Part III applies or by members of Lloyd's, or of any other association of underwriters approved for the purposes of Part II by the Department; and
  - (b) are contracts under which the benefits payable to the policy holder are wholly or partly to be determined by reference to the value of, or the income from, property of any description (whether or not specified in the contract) or by reference to fluctuations in, or in an index of, the value of property of any description (whether or not so specified).

- (2) Regulations under this Article may make provision for—
- (a) restricting the descriptions of property or the indices of the value of property by reference to which benefits under the contracts may be determined;
  - (b) regulating the manner in which and the frequency with which property of any description is to be valued for the purpose of determining such benefits and the times at which reference is to be made for that purpose to any index of the value of property;
  - (c) requiring insurers under the contracts to appoint valuers for carrying out valuations of property of any description for the purpose of determining such benefits (being valuers who comply with the prescribed requirements as to qualifications and independence from the insurer) and to furnish the Department with the prescribed information in relation to such appointments;
  - (d) requiring insurers under the contracts to furnish, in such manner and at such times or intervals as may be prescribed, such information relating to the value of the benefits under the contracts as may be prescribed, whether by sending notices to policy holders, depositing statements with the Department or the registrar of companies, publication in the press or otherwise;
  - (e) requiring insurers under the contracts to furnish to the Department, in such manner and at such times or intervals as may be prescribed, such information certified in such manner as may be prescribed with respect to so much of their business as is concerned with the contracts or with any class or description of the contracts, and enabling the Department to publish such information in such ways as it thinks appropriate.

(3) Regulations made for the purposes of paragraph (2) (d) may, in relation to notices required to be sent to policy holders, impose requirements (whether as to type, size, colour or disposition of lettering, quality or colour of paper, or otherwise) for securing that such notices are easily legible.

(4) Regulations under this Article may make different provision in relation to different cases or circumstances; and the Department may, on the application of any insurer, alter the requirements of any regulations under this Article so as to adapt those requirements to the circumstances of that insurer or to any particular kind of contract entered into or proposed to be entered into by that insurer.

(5) Regulations under this Article may, to such extent as may be specified therein, apply in relation to contracts entered into before the coming into operation of the regulations, including contracts entered into before the passing of this Order.

(6) Regulations under this Article shall not apply in relation to any contract the effecting of which by the insurer constitutes the carrying on of industrial assurance business or to any contract entered into by an insurance company to which Part III applies by reason only that the policy holder is eligible to participate in any established surplus as defined in Article 29 (4).

*Scope of Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act (Northern Ireland) 1940*

**80.** The agreements and arrangements mentioned in section 12 (1) of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act (Northern Ireland) 1940 (a) (misleading

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(a) 1940 c. 9 (N.I.).

statements etc. inducing persons to invest money) and in the definition of "dealing in securities" in section 22 (1) of that Act shall not include contracts of insurance.

*Capital redemption business*

**81.** Where an insurance company to which Part III applies carries on capital redemption business in the case of which the premiums in return for which a contract is effected are payable at intervals of less than six months, the company shall not give the holder of any policy issued after 2nd December 1909 any advantage dependent on lot or chance:

Provided that this Article shall not be construed as in any way prejudicing any question as to the application to any such transaction, whether in respect of a policy issued before, on or after that date, of the law relating to lotteries.

*Penalties and offences under Part IV*

**82.—(1)** Any person guilty of an offence under Article 73, 74 or 75 shall be liable—

- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine, or to both;
- (b) on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400.

(2) Any person who makes default in complying with, or with a requirement imposed under, any other provision of this Part shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400.

PART V

SPECIAL CLASSES OF INSURERS

*Industrial assurance business*

**83.—(1)** In its application to industrial assurance business this Order shall have effect subject to the modifications specified in this Article.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3) the provisions of Articles 22 and 23 (1) shall have effect in relation to any document which relates to industrial assurance business as if references in those provisions to the Department included references to the Commissioner.

(3) Where the documents required under Article 23 (1) to be sent to the Department relate both to industrial assurance and to other insurance business, those documents shall be sent to the Department and one copy of those documents, signed by the like persons as those by whom one of the copies sent to the Department is required to be signed, shall be sent to the Commissioner.

(4) Where any document required to be deposited by a company under paragraph (4) of Article 38 relates to industrial assurance business the company shall also, within the time required under that paragraph, deposit one copy of that document with the Commissioner, and Article 72 (7) shall have effect in relation to this paragraph as it has effect in relation to that paragraph.

(5) Where any business proposed to be transferred as mentioned in Article 53 is or includes industrial assurance business, that Article and Article 54 (4) shall have effect as if references to the Department included references to the Commissioner.

(6) The power to make orders under Article 68 as respects Article 17 so far as it relates to revenue accounts, Articles 18, 20 and 22 and the provisions of regulations made for the purposes of any of those Articles (other than valuation regulations) shall, in relation to industrial assurance business, be exercisable by the Commissioner.

(7) Where any expenses of management, or interest from investments, or sums on account of depreciation of securities, are apportioned between the industrial assurance business and any other business carried on by the company the auditor shall include in his report a special report as to the propriety or otherwise of the apportionment; and a copy of every report of the auditor shall be furnished to the Commissioner.

(8) The provisions of this Order relating to industrial assurance business shall have effect notwithstanding anything in the memorandum or articles of association or rules or special Act of any insurance company carrying on such business but nothing in this Order shall affect the liability of the industrial assurance fund or of the ordinary long term insurance fund, in the case of a company established before 1st January 1925, to the prejudice of persons interested in contracts entered into by the company before that date.

(9) In relation to information or a document relating to a body carrying on industrial assurance business, the Commissioner and an officer of his shall be a competent authority for the purposes of Article 43 in addition to those mentioned in paragraph (2) of that Article.

(10) The Commissioner shall include in his annual report under section 44 of the Industrial Assurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1924 a report of his proceedings under this Order and that section shall have effect accordingly.

(11) In this Article "the Commissioner" means the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

*Requirements to be complied with by Lloyd's underwriters, etc.*

84.—(1) The requirements referred to in Article 16 (2) (b) are as follows.

(2) Every underwriter shall, in accordance with the provisions of a trust deed approved by the Department, carry to a trust fund all premiums received by him or on his behalf in respect of any insurance business.

(3) Premiums received in respect of long term business shall in no case be carried to the same trust fund under this Article as premiums received in respect of general business, but the trust deed may provide for carrying the premiums received in respect of all or any classes of long term business and all or any classes of general business either to a common fund or to any number of separate funds.

(4) The accounts of every underwriter shall be audited annually by an accountant approved by the Committee of Lloyd's or the managing body of the association, as the case may be, and the auditor shall furnish a certificate in the prescribed form to the Committee or managing body and the Department.

(5) The said certificate shall in particular state whether in the opinion of the auditor the value of the assets available to meet the underwriter's liabilities in respect of insurance business is correctly shown in the accounts, and whether or not that value is sufficient to meet the liabilities calculated—

- (a) in the case of liabilities in respect of long term business, by an actuary and
- (b) in the case of other liabilities, by the auditor on a basis approved by the Department.

(6) Where any liabilities of an underwriter are calculated by an actuary under paragraph (5), he shall furnish a certificate of the amount thereof to the Committee of Lloyd's or the managing body of the association, as the case may be, and to the Department, and shall state in his certificate on what basis the calculation is made; and a copy of his certificate shall be annexed to the auditor's certificate.

(7) The underwriter shall, when required by the Committee of Lloyd's or the managing body of the association, as the case may be, furnish to them such information as they may require for the purpose of preparing the statement of business which is to be deposited with the Department under Article 85.

(8) Where an underwriter furnishes proof to the satisfaction of the Department that he has complied and continues to comply with the requirements of enactments in Great Britain relating to insurance companies in respect of a class or classes of insurance business carried on, or proposed to be carried on, in Great Britain he shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of the foregoing provisions of this Article in respect of the carrying on in Northern Ireland of insurance business of that class or those classes.

*Statement of business by Committee of Lloyd's, etc.*

**85.**—(1) The Committee of Lloyd's, and the managing body of every association of underwriters approved by the Department for the purposes of Part II, shall deposit every year with the Department a statement in the prescribed form summarising the extent and character of the insurance business done by the members of Lloyd's or of the association, as the case may be, in the twelve months to which the statement relates.

(2) Regulations made for the purpose of this Article may require the statement to deal separately with such classes or descriptions of business as may be specified in the regulations.

(3) Where the Committee of Lloyd's or the managing body of an association of underwriters is required to deposit a statement under section 74 of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 with the Secretary of State and under paragraph (1) of this Article with the Department, it shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the said paragraph (1) to deposit with the Department a certified copy of the statement deposited with the Secretary of State and accepted by him as complying with the requirements of the said section 74.

*Companies established outside Northern Ireland*

**86.**—(1) Regulations may provide that, in their application to an insurance company established in a country outside the United Kingdom, Articles 8, 9 and 55 above shall have effect subject to such adaptations of the references to sums of money and to paid up share capital as appear to the Department to be necessary having regard to the currency of that country or the law relating to companies in force in that country.

(2) The following provisions of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960, that is to say, sections 356, 358 to 364 and 373, if, apart from this paragraph they would not so apply, shall apply in relation to an insurance company incor-



porated outside Northern Ireland which carries on insurance business within Northern Ireland as they apply in relation to companies within the meaning of section 355 of that Act.

#### *Unregistered companies*

**87.**—(1) Every insurance company to which Part III applies, being a company which is not registered under the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 or under the former Companies Acts—

- (a) if it has not incorporated in its deed of settlement section 10 of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 (a), shall keep a shareholders address book in accordance with the provisions of that section and shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy holder of the company, furnish to him a copy of the book on payment of a sum not exceeding 2½p. for every one hundred words required to be copied;
- (b) shall cause a sufficient number of copies of its deed of settlement to be printed and shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy holder of the company, furnish to him one of those copies on payment of a sum not exceeding 5p.

(2) Any insurance company which makes default in complying with this Article shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400.

## PART VI

### SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

#### *Valuation regulations*

##### *Power to make valuation regulations*

**88.**—(1) Regulations may be made with respect to the determination of the value of assets and the amount of liabilities in any case in which the value or amount is required by any provision of this Order to be determined in accordance with valuation regulations.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1), regulations under this Article may provide that, for any specified purpose, assets or liabilities of any specified class or description shall be left out of account or shall be taken into account only to a specified extent.

(3) Regulations under this Article may make different provision in relation to different cases or circumstances.

#### *Criminal proceedings*

##### *Criminal liability of directors*

**89.**—(1) Where an offence under this Order committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, chief executive, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of that offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

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(a) 1845 c. 16.

(2) For the purposes of this Article a person shall be deemed to be a director of a body corporate if he is a person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors of the body corporate or any of them act.

*Criminal proceedings against unincorporated bodies*

90.—(1) Proceedings for an offence alleged to have been committed under this Order by an unincorporated body shall be brought in the name of that body (and not in that of any of its members) and, for the purposes of any such proceedings, any rules of court relating to the service of documents shall have effect as if that body were a corporation.

(2) A fine imposed on an unincorporated body on its conviction of an offence under this Order shall be paid out of the funds of that body.

(3) Section 18 of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 1945 (a) and Schedule 5 to the Magistrates' Courts Act (Northern Ireland) 1964 (b) (procedure on charge of offence against a corporation) shall have effect in a case in which an unincorporated body is charged with an offence under this Order in like manner as they have effect in the case of a corporation so charged.

*Restriction on institution of prosecutions*

91. Proceedings in respect of an offence under this Order shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Department or the Director of Public Prosecutions.

*Summary proceedings*

92.—(1) Summary proceedings for any offence under this Order may (without prejudice to any jurisdiction exercisable apart from this paragraph) be taken against a body corporate at any place at which the body has a place of business, and against any other person at any place at which he is for the time being.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in section 34 of the Magistrates' Courts Act (Northern Ireland) 1964 a complaint relating to an offence under this Order which is triable summarily may be so tried if it is made at any time within three years after the commission of the offence and within twelve months after the date on which evidence sufficient to justify the proceedings comes to the knowledge of the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Department.

(3) For the purposes of this Article a certificate of the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Department, as the case may be, as to the date on which such evidence came to his knowledge shall be prima facie evidence thereof.

*Miscellaneous*

*Regulations and orders*

93.—(1) The Department may make regulations under this Order for any purpose for which regulations are authorised or required to be made thereunder.

(2) All regulations under this Order shall be subject to negative resolution.

(3) No order shall be made under Article 14 or 69 unless a draft of it has been approved by a resolution of the Assembly.

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(a) 1945 c. 15 (N.I.).      (b) 1964 c. 21 (N.I.).

*Annual report by Department*

94. The Department shall cause a general annual report of matters within this Order to be laid before the Assembly.

*Consequential amendments, repeals and savings*

95.—(1) The enactments specified in Schedule 1 shall have effect subject to the amendments there specified, being amendments consequential on the provisions of this Order.

(2) The enactments specified in Schedule 2 are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

(3) In so far as any instrument made or other thing done (or by virtue of section 73 (3) of the Insurance Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 or section 54 (5) or (6) of the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973 having effect as if made or done) under an enactment repealed by this Order could have been made or done under a corresponding enactment in this Order, it shall not be invalidated by the repeal effected by this Article but shall have effect as if it had been made or done under that corresponding enactment.

(4) Without prejudice to paragraph (1), any enactment or other document whatsoever referring to any enactment repealed by this Order shall be construed as referring (or including a reference) to the corresponding enactment in this Order.

(5) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (4), any enactment or document whatsoever referring to an assurance company within the meaning of the Assurance Companies Act 1909 (a) shall be construed as referring (or as including a reference) to an insurance company to which Part III applies.

(6) The foregoing provisions of this Article are without prejudice to sections 28 and 29 of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 (effect of repeals).

*Transitory provisions relating to the coming into force of Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973*

96.—(1) The repeal by the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973 of sections 8, 11 and 31 of the Insurance Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 shall not affect—

- (a) any requirement or direction imposed or given under any of those sections before 25th July 1973;
- (b) the giving of a direction under the said section 11 in any case in which a notice has been served under subsection (3) of that section before that date;

and the said Act of 1968 shall have effect in relation to any such requirement, direction or powers as if the said Act of 1973 and this Order had not been passed.

(2) The provisions of this Order, so far as re-enacting provisions of the said Act of 1973 relating to winding up, shall not affect any winding up commenced before the date on which the first rules made by virtue of section 30 (5) of the said Act of 1973 or Article 62 (2) of this Order come into operation.

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(a) 1909 c. 49.

(3) In relation to any amalgamation or transfer in respect of which proceedings under section 40 of the Insurance Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 were begun before 25th January 1974, the said Act of 1968 shall continue to have effect as if the said Act of 1973 and this Order had not been passed.

(4) In relation to any offence committed before 25th July 1973, Articles 15 (2) (b) and 72 (2) (b) shall have effect as if they contained provisions corresponding to sections 3 (3) (b) and 13 (b) of the said Act of 1968 respectively, and Articles 72 (3), 82 (2) and 87 (2) of this Order shall have effect as if for "£400" there were substituted "£200".

(5) If no regulations under section 11 of the said Act of 1973 have come into operation before the coming into operation of this Order, Article 31 of this Order shall not take effect until the first regulations under the said section 11 or Article 31 come into operation.

(6) If no rules under section 30 (5) of the said Act of 1973 have come into operation before the commencement of this Order the repeal of section 44 (2) and (3) of, and Schedules 3 and 4 to, the said Act of 1968 shall not take effect until the first rules under the said section 30 (5) or under Article 62 (2) of this Order come into operation.

(7) If no regulations made for the purposes of sections 33 to 35 of the said Act of 1973 have come into operation before the commencement of this Order Articles 63 to 65 of this Order and the repeal of sections 22 and 23 of the said Act of 1968 shall not take effect until the date on which the first regulations made for the purposes of the said sections 33 to 35 or Articles 63 to 65 come into operation, and so long as the said sections 22 and 23 continue in force the said Act of 1968 shall have effect in relation to them as if the said Act of 1973 and this Order had not been passed.

(8) If no regulations under section 41 of the said Act of 1973 have come into operation before the commencement of this Order the repeal of section 56 of the said Act of 1968 shall not take effect until the first regulations under the said section 41 or under Article 73 of this Order come into operation.

(9) If no regulations under section 44 (5) of the said Act of 1973 have come into operation before the commencement of this Order Articles 76 to 78 shall not take effect until the first regulations under the said section 44 (5) or under Article 76 (5) of this Order come into operation.

*N. E. Leigh*

## SCHEDULES

### SCHEDULE 1

Article 95 (1)

#### CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

##### *Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960*

In section 381 (6) of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 for the words "the Assurance Companies Act 1909" there shall be substituted the words "the Insurance Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1975".

In paragraph 24 (1) of Schedule 8 of the said Act of 1960, for the words "the Assurance Companies Acts 1909 to 1947" there shall be substituted the words "Part III of the Insurance Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1975".

##### *Building Societies Act (Northern Ireland) 1967*

In section 128 (1) of the Building Societies Act (Northern Ireland) 1967 (a), in the definition of "assurance company", for the words "the Assurance Companies Acts (Northern Ireland) 1909 to 1947" there shall be substituted the words "Part III of the Insurance Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1975".

### SCHEDULE 2

Article 95 (2)

#### REPEALS

Chapter	Short Title	Extent of Repeal
1968 c. 6	Insurance Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1968.	The whole Act except sections 47 to 50, 55 and 74.
1973 c. 58	The Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973.	The whole Act except sections 50 and 57 (1).

(a) 1967 c. 31 (N.I.).

## TABLE OF DERIVATION

SHOWING THE DERIVATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ORDER

The following abbreviations are used in this Table—

1968—Insurance Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 (c. 6)

1973—Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973 (c. 58)

Article	Derivation
1	—
2 (1)	
(2)	1968 s. 72; 1973 s. 55 (1) (3) (4), Sch. 3 para. 41, Sch. 4 para. 16; 1973 c. 36, Sch. 5; 1974 c. 52, s. 25, Sch. 3 para. 13.
(3)	1973 s. 55 (2), Sch. 3 para. 41.
(4)	1968 s. 72 (8).
3	1968 s. 72.
4	1968 s. 72 (2) to (7); 1973 s. 55 (3), Sch. 3 para. 41.
5 (1)	1968 s. 2.
(2)	1968 s. 72.
6 (1)	1968 s. 3 (1); 1973 s. 55 (5), Sch. 3 para. 41; 1974 c. 52, s. 25, Sch. 3 para. 13, Sch. 5.
(2)	1968 s. 3 (2); 1973 s. 55 (5), Sch. 3 para. 41.
(3)	1968 s. 3 (4).
(4)	1968 s. 3 (2).
7	1968 s. 4; 1973 s. 55 (5), Sch. 4 para. 1, Sch. 3 para. 41.
8 (1)	1968 s. 5 (1); 1973 s. 55 (5), Sch. 3 para. 41.
(2)	1968 s. 5 (2); 1973 s. 55 (5), Sch. 3 para. 41.
(3)	1968 s. 5 (3); 1973 s. 55 (5), Sch. 3 para. 41.
(4)	1968 s. 5 (4); 1973 Sch. 4 para. 2.
(5)	1973 ss. 1 (3), 32 (3).
(6)	1973 ss. 1 (4), 55 (5), Sch. 3 para. 41.
9	1968 s. 5 (1) (part); 1973 s. 55 (5), Sch. 3 para. 41.
10	1968 s. 6; 1973 s. 55 (5), Sch. 3 para. 41.
11 (1)	1973 ss. 2 (1), 55 (5), Sch. 3 paras. 4 and 41.
(2)	1973 s. 2 (2).
(3)	1973 s. 2 (3), Sch. 3 para. 4.
(4)	1973 s. 2 (4).
(5)	1973 s. 2 (6), Sch. 3 para. 4.
(6)	1973 s. 2 (5).
12 (1)	1968 s. 5 (5); 1973 s. 55 (5), Sch. 3 para. 41.
(2)	1968 s. 10 (1).
(3)	1968 s. 10 (2).
13 (1)	1968 s. 12 (1); 1973 s. 55 (5), Sch. 3 para. 41.
(2)	1968 s. 12 (1).
(3)	1968 s. 12 (2).
14 (1)	1973 s. 1 (1), Sch. 3 para. 3.
(2)	1973 s. 1 (2).
15 (1)	1968 s. 3 (3); 1973 s. 52 (8), Sch. 3 para. 38.
(2)	1968 s. 13.
(3)	1968 s. 3 (5); 1973 s. 55 (5), Sch. 3 para. 41.
16 (1)	1968 s. 1 (1).
(2)	1968 s. 1 (2); 1974 c. 52, s. 25, Sch. 3 para. 13, Sch. 5.
17	1968 s. 15 (1) to (4).
18 (1)	1968 s. 16 (1); 1973 s. 3 (1), (4), Sch. 3 para. 5, Sch. 4 para. 3.
(2)	1968 s. 16 (2); 1973 s. 3 (1), Sch. 3 para. 5.
(3)	1973 s. 3 (3), Sch. 3 para. 5.
(4)	1968 s. 16 (1), (2); 1973 s. 3 (2), Sch. 3 para. 5.

Article	Derivation
19 (1)	1973 s. 3 (5).
(2)	1973 s. 3 (6).
20	1968 s. 18 (1).
21	1968 s. 21.
22 (1)	1968 s. 19 (1); 1973 s. 4 (1) (3), Sch. 3 para. 6.
(2)	1973 s. 4 (2).
(3)	1968 s. 19 (1); 1973 s. 4 (4), Sch. 3 para. 6.
(4)	1973 s. 4 (1), Sch. 3 para. 6.
(5)	1968 s. 19 (2).
(6)	1968 s. 19 (4).
(7)	1968 s. 19 (8).
(8)	1968 s. 19 (5); 1973 Sch. 4 para. 4.
23	1968 s. 19 (6) (7); 1973 s. 4 (6), Sch. 3 para. 6.
24 (1)	1968 s. 20 (1).
(2)	1968 s. 20 (2).
(3)	1968 s. 20 (3); 1973 Sch. 4 para. 5.
25	1973 s. 5, Sch. 3 para. 7.
26	1973 s. 6.
27	1973 s. 7.
28	1973 s. 8, Sch. 3 para. 8.
29	1973 s. 9, Sch. 3 para. 9.
30	1973 s. 10, Sch. 3 para. 10.
31	1973 s. 11.
32	1973 ss. 12, 55 (5), Sch. 3 paras. 11 and 41.
33	1973 s. 13.
34	1973 s. 14.
35	1973 ss. 15, 32 (3), Sch. 3 para. 25.
36	1973 s. 16.
37	1973 s. 17.
38	1973 s. 18, Sch. 3 para. 12.
39	1973 s. 19, Sch. 3 para. 13.
40 (1)	1968 s. 32 (1); 1973 s. 20 (1).
(2)	1968 s. 32 (1); 1973 s. 20 (2).
(3)	1968 s. 32 (2); 1973 s. 20 (3), Sch. 3 para. 14.
(4)	1968 s. 32 (3); 1973 s. 20 (4).
(5)	1968 s. 38 (1).
(6)	1968 s. 38 (2).
(7)	1968 s. 32 (5); 1973 s. 20 (5).
(8)	1968 s. 39; 1973 s. 20 (6).
41	1973 s. 21.
42	1968 s. 33; 1973 Sch. 4 para. 7.
43 (1)	1968 s. 34 (1); 1973 Sch. 4 para. 8.
(2)	1968 s. 34 (3).
44	1973 s. 22 (1) to (4) and (6), Sch. 3 para. 15.
45	1973 s. 23 (1) to (5), Sch. 3 para. 16.
46	1973 s. 24, Sch. 3 para. 17.
47 (1)	1968 s. 57 (1); 1973 s. 25 (1), Sch. 3 para. 18.
(2)	1973 s. 25 (2), Sch. 3 para. 18.
(3)	1968 s. 57 (2).
(4)	1968 s. 57 (3).
(5)	1968 s. 57 (4).
48	1968 s. 26.
49	1968 s. 27.
50	1968 s. 28.
51	1968 s. 29.

Article	Derivation
52	1968 s. 30.
53	1973 s. 26, Sch. 3 para. 19.
54	1973 s. 27, Sch. 3 para. 20.
55 (1)	1968 s. 25 (1); 1973 s. 28 (6), Sch. 3 para. 21 and Sch. 4 para. 6 (a).
(2)	1968 s. 25 (2); 1973 s. 32 (3), Sch. 3 para. 35.
(3)	1973 s. 28 (4), Sch. 3 para. 21; 1973 s. 32 (3), Sch. 3 para. 35.
(4)	1973 s. 28 (5), Sch. 3 para. 21.
(5)	1968 s. 25 (5).
(6)	1968 s. 25 (6); 1973 Sch. 4 para. 6 (b).
56	1968 s. 42 (1).
57 (1)	1968 s. 42 (2); 1973 s. 29 (2), Sch. 3 para. 22.
(2)	1968 s. 44 (1); 1973 Sch. 4 para. 10.
(3)	1968 s. 42 (3); 1973 s. 29 (1), Sch. 3 para. 22.
(4)	1973 s. 29 (3).
(5)	1968 s. 42 (4).
(6)	1968 s. 42 (5).
58	1973 s. 30, Sch. 3 para. 23.
59	1973 s. 31, Sch. 3 para. 24.
60	1968 s. 43.
61	1968 s. 45.
62 (1)	1973 s. 29 (4), Sch. 3 para. 22.
(2)	1973 s. 30 (5), Sch. 3 para. 23.
63	1973 s. 33 (1) to (5), Sch. 3 para. 26.
64	1973 s. 34 (1) to (4).
65	1973 s. 35.
66	1973 s. 36, Sch. 3 para. 27.
67	1973 s. 37.
68	1973 s. 38.
69	1973 s. 28 (1), (2), (3).
70	1968 s. 54; 1973 Sch. 4 para. 12.
71 (1)	1968 s. 58; 1973 Sch. 4 para. 13.
(2)	1973 s. 22 (5), Sch. 3 para. 15; 1973 ss. 23 (6), 33 (6), 34 (5).
72 (1)	1968 s. 37 (2); 1973 s. 52 (1) (8), Sch. 3 para. 38.
(2)	1973 s. 52 (2), (8), Sch. 3 para. 38.
(3)	1973 s. 52 (3), (8), Sch. 3 para. 38.
(4)	1968 s. 36 (1), (2).
(5)	1968 s. 34 (2).
(6)	1968 ss. 34 (2), 36 (3).
(7)	1973 s. 52 (4), Sch. 3 para. 38.
(8)	1973 s. 52 (5).
(9)	1973 s. 52 (6).
(10)	1968 s. 33 (4).
73	1973 s. 41.
74	1973 s. 42.
75	1973 s. 43, Sch. 3 para. 32.
76	1973 s. 44, Sch. 3 para. 33.
77	1973 s. 45.
78	1973 s. 46, Sch. 3 para. 34.
79	1973 s. 47, Sch. 3 para. 35.
80	1973 s. 48, Sch. 3 para. 36.
81	1968 s. 53.
82	1973 s. 52 (2), (3), (8), Sch. 3 para. 38.
83 (1)	1968 s. 46, Sch. 2 para. 1 (1).
(2)	1968 s. 46, Sch. 2 para. 1 (2).
(3)	1973 s. 39 (3), Sch. 3 para. 30. 1968 Sch. 2 Para. 1(3)(b).
(4)	1973 s. 39 (3), Sch. 3 Para. 30.
(5)	1973 s. 39 (4).
(6)	1973 s. 39 (5), Sch. 3 para. 30.



Article	Derivation
(7)	1968 Sch. 2 para. 1 (5) and (6).
(8)	1968 Sch. 2 para. 2.
(9)	1968 Sch. 2 para. 1 (4); 1973 Sch. 4 para. 17.
(10)	1968 Sch. 2 para. 3.
84	1968 Sch. 1.
85 (1)	1968 s. 17 (1).
(2)	1968 s. 17 (2).
(3)	1968 s. 17 (3).
86 (1)	1968 Sch. 2 para. 4.
(2)	1968 s. 52; 1973 Sch. 4 para. 11.
87 (1)	1968 s. 51; 1969 c. 19, ss. 10, 18.
(2)	1968 s. 62; 1973 s. 52 (8), Sch. 3 para. 38.
88	1973 s. 32 (1), (2) and (4).
89	1968 s. 64; 1973 s. 52 (7), Sch. 3 para. 38.
90	1968 s. 63; 1973 s. 52 (7), Sch. 3 para. 38.
91	1968 s. 66; 1973 s. 52 (7), Sch. 3 para. 38; S.I. 1972/538 (N.I.1).
92	1968 s. 65; 1973 s. 52 (7), Sch. 3 para. 38; S.I. 1972/538 (N.I.1).
93	1968 s. 69 (1); 1973 s. 53 (1) and (2), Sch. 3 para. 39.
94	1968 s. 61; 1973 Sch. 4 para. 14.
95	1968 s. 73 (3) and (4); 1973 s. 54 (5), (6), Sch. 3 para. 40.
96 (1)	1973 s. 54 (4), Sch. 3 para. 40.
(2)	1973 s. 57 (5), Sch. 3 para. 42.
(3)	1973 s. 57 (4), Sch. 3 para. 42.
(4)	1973 s. 52 (8), Sch. 3 para. 38.
(5)	1973 s. 57 (3).
(6)	1973 s. 57 (4), Sch. 3 para. 42.
(7)	1973 s. 57 (5), Sch. 3 para. 42.
(8)	1973 s. 57 (7), Sch. 3 para. 42.
(9)	1973 s. 57 (6), Sch. 3 para. 42.
Sch. 1.	

EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This Note is not part of the Order.)*

This Order consolidates, with certain exceptions, the provisions of the Insurance Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 and the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973.



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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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1976 No. 59 (N.I. 3)

NORTHERN IRELAND

**The Insurance Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1976**

Printed in Northern Ireland by Bell, Logan & Carswell Ltd., and published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

17 Dd153277 Z8 K18 2/76

ISBN 0 11 060059 2