

# Insolvency Act 1986

## **1986 CHAPTER 45**

[F1PART A1

**MORATORIUM** 

## [F1CHAPTER 2

#### **OBTAINING A MORATORIUM**

#### **Textual Amendments**

F1 Pt. A1 inserted (26.6.2020) by Corporate Insolvency and Governance Act 2020 (c. 12), ss. 1(1), 49(1) (with ss. 2(2), 5(2))

## A3 Obtaining a moratorium by filing or lodging documents at court

- (1) This section applies to an eligible company that—
  - (a) is not subject to an outstanding winding-up petition, and
  - (b) is not an overseas company.
- (2) The directors of the company may obtain a moratorium for the company by filing the relevant documents with the court (for the relevant documents, see section A6).
- (3) For the purposes of this Chapter a company is "subject to an outstanding winding-up petition" if—
  - (a) a petition for the winding up of the company has been presented, and
  - (b) the petition has not been withdrawn or determined.

#### **Modifications etc. (not altering text)**

C1 S. A3 modified (temp.) (26.6.2020) by Corporate Insolvency and Governance Act 2020 (c. 12), s. 49(1), Sch. 4 para. 5 (with ss. 2(2), 5(2), Sch. 4 para. 1)

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C2 S. A3 modified (temp.) (26.6.2020) by Corporate Insolvency and Governance Act 2020 (c. 12), s. 49(1), Sch. 4 para. 6(1)(a) (with ss. 2(2), 5(2), Sch. 4 para. 1)

## A4 Obtaining a moratorium for company subject to winding-up petition

- (1) This section applies to an eligible company that is subject to an outstanding winding-up petition.
- (2) The directors of the company may apply to the court for a moratorium for the company.
- (3) The application must be accompanied by the relevant documents (for the relevant documents, see section A6).
- (4) On hearing the application the court may—
  - (a) make an order that the company should be subject to a moratorium, or
  - (b) make any other order which the court thinks appropriate.
- (5) The court may make an order under subsection (4)(a) only if it is satisfied that a moratorium for the company would achieve a better result for the company's creditors as a whole than would be likely if the company were wound up (without first being subject to a moratorium).

#### **Modifications etc. (not altering text)**

- C3 S. A4 modified (temp.) (26.6.2020) by Corporate Insolvency and Governance Act 2020 (c. 12), s. 49(1), Sch. 4 para. 5 (with ss. 2(2), 5(2), Sch. 4 para. 1)
- C4 S. A4 modified (temp.) (26.6.2020) by Corporate Insolvency and Governance Act 2020 (c. 12), s. 49(1), Sch. 4 para. 6(2) (with ss. 2(2), 5(2), Sch. 4 para. 1)

#### A5 Obtaining a moratorium for other overseas companies

- (1) This section applies to an eligible company that—
  - (a) is not subject to an outstanding winding-up petition, and
  - (b) is an overseas company.
- (2) The directors of the company may apply to the court for a moratorium for the company.
- (3) The application must be accompanied by the relevant documents (for the relevant documents, see section A6).
- (4) On hearing the application the court may—
  - (a) make an order that the company should be subject to a moratorium, or
  - (b) make any other order which the court thinks appropriate.

#### **Modifications etc. (not altering text)**

C5 S. A5 modified (temp.) (26.6.2020) by Corporate Insolvency and Governance Act 2020 (c. 12), s. 49(1), Sch. 4 para. 5 (with ss. 2(2), 5(2), Sch. 4 para. 1)

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#### A6 The relevant documents

- (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, "the relevant documents" are—
  - (a) a notice that the directors wish to obtain a moratorium,
  - (b) a statement from a qualified person ("the proposed monitor") that the person—
    - (i) is a qualified person, and
    - (ii) consents to act as the monitor in relation to the proposed moratorium,
  - (c) a statement from the proposed monitor that the company is an eligible company,
  - (d) a statement from the directors that, in their view, the company is, or is likely to become, unable to pay its debts, and
  - (e) a statement from the proposed monitor that, in the proposed monitor's view, it is likely that a moratorium for the company would result in the rescue of the company as a going concern.
- (2) Where it is proposed that more than one person should act as the monitor in relation to the proposed moratorium—
  - (a) each of them must make a statement under subsection (1)(b), (c) and (e), and
  - (b) the statement under subsection (1)(b) must specify—
    - (i) which functions (if any) are to be exercised by the persons acting jointly, and
    - (ii) which functions (if any) are to be exercised by any or all of the persons.
- (3) The rules may make provision about the date on which a statement comprised in the relevant documents must be made.
- (4) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend this section for the purposes of adding to the list of documents in subsection (1).
- (5) Regulations under subsection (4) are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

#### **Modifications etc. (not altering text)**

- C6 S. A6(1)(e) modified (temp.) (26.6.2020) by Corporate Insolvency and Governance Act 2020 (c. 12),
  - s. 49(1), **Sch. 4 para. 6(1)(b) (with** ss. 2(2), 5(2), Sch. 4 para. 1)
- C7 S. A6(1)(e) modified (temp.) (26.6.2020) by Corporate Insolvency and Governance Act 2020 (c. 12),
  - s. 49(1), Sch. 4 para. 7(a) (with ss. 2(2), 5(2), Sch. 4 para. 1)

## A7 Beginning of moratorium and appointment of monitor

- (1) A moratorium for a company comes into force at the time at which—
  - (a) in the case of a company to which section A3 applies, the relevant documents are filed with the court under subsection (2) of that section;
  - (b) in the case of a company to which section A4 applies, an order is made under section A4(4)(a);
  - (c) in the case of a company to which section A5 applies, an order is made under section A5(4)(a).

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(2) On the coming into force of a moratorium, the person or persons who made the statement mentioned in section A6(1)(b) become the monitor in relation to the moratorium.

### A8 Obligations to notify where moratorium comes into force

- (1) As soon as reasonably practicable after a moratorium for a company comes into force, the directors must notify the monitor of that fact.
- (2) As soon as reasonably practicable after receiving a notice under subsection (1), the monitor must notify the following that a moratorium for the company has come into force—
  - (a) the registrar of companies,
  - (b) every creditor of the company of whose claim the monitor is aware,
  - (c) in a case where the company is or has been an employer in respect of an occupational pension scheme that is not a money purchase scheme, the Pensions Regulator, and
  - (d) in a case where the company is an employer in respect of such a pension scheme that is an eligible scheme within the meaning given by section 126 of the Pensions Act 2004, the Board of the Pension Protection Fund.
- (3) A notice under subsection (2) must specify—
  - (a) when the moratorium came into force, and
  - (b) when, subject to any alteration under or by virtue of any of the provisions mentioned in section A9(3) or (4), the moratorium will come to an end.
- (4) If the directors fail to comply with subsection (1), any director who did not have a reasonable excuse for the failure commits an offence.
- (5) If the monitor without reasonable excuse fails to comply with subsection (2), the monitor commits an offence.]

#### **Changes to legislation:**

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## Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole Act associated Parts and Chapters:

- Act amendment to earlier affecting provision S.I. 1986/1999, art. 3, Sch. 1 Pt. 2 by S.I. 2017/1119 Sch. 3 para. 1
- Act savings and transitional provisions for amendments by S.I. 2022/1166 by S.I. 2022/1172 Regulations

Whole provisions yet to be inserted into this Act (including any effects on those provisions):

- s. 41HB(2) words substituted by 2018 c. 14 s. 1(3)(b)