SQUIRE

Members Voluntary Liquidation (MVL)

However, at no time has that practice direction permitted

During the pandemic, Companies House accepted statements

of doing this given that there is no clear authority on whether

completed correctly, does this bring the statement of solvency

outstanding requests for clearance. HMRC has since provided an

Practitioners will need to ensure that suitable enquiries are made

in relation to the company's tax position, before entering MVL. If

expect this to be corrected as soon as practically possible. HMRC

will also not be able to submit an accurate proof of debt until all

Practitioners should also be satisfied that all outstanding tax

issues if a dissolved company's tax affairs are not satisfactorily

returns are submitted, and all debts are paid in full before finalising the MVL, as HMRC will take action and report conduct

there are any outstanding pre-appointment returns, HMRC will

update on what practitioners need to do following this change,

which includes advice on how to best correspond with HMRC.

this is permitted. If the statutory declaration has not been

HMRC changed its <u>policy</u> on issuing tax clearance letters for MVLs, so that it no longer provides them or responds to

sworn remotely, and we understand that it still does, but be wary

declarations of solvency to be conducted remotely.

Update

UK – November 2024

There have been a few changes regarding MVLs, which we have set out in this insight as a helpful reminder to practitioners.

Our insight considers the changes to filing statements of solvency, comments on the practice of remote swearing those statements and highlights the change in policy regarding clearance letters from HMRC.

into question?

Clearance

Statements of Solvency

Copies Only

S89 of the Insolvency Act 1986 sets out the requirements for a statutory declaration of solvency where it is proposed that a company is wound up on a solvent basis.

Previously, it was a requirement of s89 that the original statement had to be delivered to the registrar of companies. However, with changes introduced by the Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023, the registrar now only requires a copy.

Companies House issued a <u>new LIQ01 form</u>, which provides that a copy should be sent.

Sending the original statement is likely to result in the statement being returned. Companies House also said that the new form must be used or it will reject the declaration of solvency.

Although not a significant change, it is still worth noting given the time limits in s89(3) trequire a copy of the statement to be sent to the registrar within 15 days and there is now the possibility that the form might be rejected if the original of the form is submitted.

Remote Swearing

We still see a number of statutory declarations of insolvency being signed remotely over video conference.

We do have a practice direction that allows notices of intention to appoint administrators and notices of appointment of administrators to be sworn by video conference.

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resolved.

returns have been received.





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The opinions expressed in this update are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the firm, its clients, or any of its or their respective affiliates. This article is for general information purposes and is not intended to be and should not be taken as legal advice.

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