

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1986 No. 1032

The Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (revoked)

F1 Order repealed (prosp.) by [Companies Act 2006 \(c. 46\), ss. 1284\(2\), 1295, 1300\(2\), Sch. 16](#) and the repeal being partly in force, as to which see individual Articles (with savings (with adaptations) by Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No. 6, Saving and Commencement Nos. 3 and 5 (Amendment)) Order 2008 ([S.I. 2008/674](#)), arts. 2(3), {4}, Sch. 2) and subject to amendments (6.4.2008) by [Companies Act 2006 \(Consequential Amendments etc\) Order 2008 \(S.I. 2008/948\)](#), arts. 2(2), 3(1)(b)(2), Sch. 1 paras. 135, 147, 148 {Sch. 2 Note 1} (with arts. 6, 11, 12) and subject to amendments (6.4.2008) by [S.R. 2008/133](#), {regs. 2, 3}

PART I

INTRODUCTORY AND INTERPRETATION

Title and commencement

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986.

(2) ^{F1} . . . this Order comes into operation on the expiration of three months from the day on which it is made.

F1 [1990 NI 5](#)

General interpretation

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

Para. (2) rep. by 1990 NI 10

(3) ^{F2} In this Order—

“the Act of 1960” means the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960;

“agent” does not include a person's counsel acting as such;

^{F3}“annual return” means the return to be made by a company under Article 371 or 372 (as the case may be);

“articles” and “articles of association” mean, in relation to a company, its articles of association, as originally framed or as altered by resolution, including (so far as applicable to the company) regulations contained in or annexed to any statutory provision relating to companies passed or made before this Order, as altered by or under any such statutory provision;

Definition rep. by 1990 NI 5

^{F3}“authorised minimum” has the meaning given by Article 128;

“bank holiday” means a day which is a bank holiday in Northern Ireland under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971;

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Definition rep. by SI 2001/3649

“books and papers” and “books or papers” include accounts, deeds, writings and documents;

[^{F4}“communication” means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act (Northern Ireland) 2001;]

“the Companies Orders” means this Order, the [^{F5} insider dealing legislation] and the consequential Provisions Order;

^{F3}“company limited by guarantee” and “company limited by shares” have the meaning assigned to them respectively by Article 12(2);

“the Consequential Provisions Order” means the Companies Consolidation (Consequential Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1986;

^{F3}“contributory” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 473;

“the court,” in relation to a company, means the court having jurisdiction to wind up the company;

“debenture” includes debenture stock, bonds and any other securities of a company, whether constituting a charge on the assets of the company or not;

“the Department” means the Department of Economic Development;

“document” includes summons, notice, order and other legal process, and registers;

[^{F6}“EEA State” means a State which is a Contracting Party to the Agreement signed at Oporto on 2nd May 1992 as adjusted by the Protocol signed at Brussels on 17th March 1993;]

[^{F4}“electronic communication” means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act (Northern Ireland) 2001;]

“equity share capital” means, in relation to a company, its issued share capital excluding any part of that capital which, neither as respects dividends nor as respects capital, carries any right to participate beyond a specified amount in distribution;

^{F3}“expert” has the meaning given by Article 72;

“former Companies Acts” means the Joint Stock Companies Acts, the Companies Act 1862, the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908, the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1932 and the Companies Acts (Northern Ireland) 1960 to 1983;

“hire purchase agreement” has the same meaning as in the Consumer Credit Act 1974;

[^{F5}“the insider dealing legislation” means Part V of the Criminal Justice Act 1993 (insider dealing);]

[^{F7}“insurance market activity” has the meaning given in section 316(3) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;]

“the Insolvency Account” means the account kept by the Department under [^{F8} Article 358 of the Insolvency Order];

Definition rep. by SI 2001/3649

^{F3}“joint stock company” has the meaning given by Article 632;

“the Joint Stock Companies Acts” means the Joint Stock Companies Act 1856, the Joint Stock Banking Companies Act 1856, 1857, the Joint Stock Banking Companies Act 1857 and the Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability, or any one or more of those Acts (as the case may require), but does not include the Joint Stock Companies Act 1844;

“memorandum”, in relation to a company, means its memorandum of association, as originally framed or as altered in pursuance of any statutory provision;

“number”, in relation to shares, includes amount, where the context admits of the reference to shares being construed to include stock;

“officer” in relation to a body corporate, includes a director or secretary;

^{F3}“the Official Assignee” means the officer appointed under Article 488 and, for the purposes of this Order, includes an Assistant Official Assignee;

“the Order of 1978” means the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1978;

“the Order of 1981” means the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1981;

“the Order of 1982” means the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1982;

“the Order of 1983” means the Companies (Beneficial Interests) (Northern Ireland) Order 1983;

“Part XXIII company” has the meaning given by Article 640;

“place of business” includes a share transfer or share registration office;

“prescribed” means^{F8} . . . , prescribed by regulations made under Article 681;

“prospectus” means any prospectus, notice, circular, advertisement or other invitation, offering to the public for subscription or purchase any shares in or debentures of a company;

[^{F9}“prospectus issued generally” means a prospectus issued to persons who are not existing members of the company or holders of its debentures;]

Definition rep. by 1987 c. 22

Definition rep. by 1986 c. 60

[^{F7}regulated activity has the meaning given in section 22 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;]

“the registrar” means the registrar of companies appointed under Article 653, and, for the purposes of this Order, includes an assistant registrar;

^{F3}“a resolution for reducing share capital” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 145(3);

Definition rep. by 1989 NI 19

“share” means share in the share capital of a company and includes stock (except where a distinction between shares and stock is express or implied);

“statutory provision” has the meaning assigned to it by section 1(f) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954;

“undischarged bankrupt” includes—

- (a) a bankrupt who has not obtained the certificate of conformity mentioned in section 56 of the Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment Act 1872;
- (b) a bankrupt who has not been discharged from his bankruptcy by an absolute order of discharge under Article 28 or 30 of the Bankruptcy Amendment (Northern Ireland) Order 1980^{F8} or Article 254 of the Insolvency Order], or by virtue of the expiration of the period or the satisfaction of any requirement specified in a suspended or conditional order of discharge under^{F8} any] of those Articles, or by virtue of Article 29(2) or (4) (automatic discharge) of that Order^{F8} of 1980 or of Article 253 (duration of discharge) of the Insolvency Order];
- (c) a person who is an undischarged bankrupt under the law of England or Scotland;

^{F3}“undistributable reserves” has the meaning given by Article 272;

^{F3}“unlimited company” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 12(2)(c).

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(4) For the purposes of section 42 of the Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973 (validity of Acts of Parliament of Northern Ireland), provisions of this Order which re-enact provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Northern Ireland are deemed to be provisions of such an Act.

- F2** mod. by SR 2004/307
- F3** prosp. repeal by [1990 NI 10](#)
- F4** SR 2003/3
- F5** [1993 c.36](#)
- F6** SR 2004/263
- F7** SI 2001/3649
- F8** [1989 NI 19](#)
- F9** [Art 2](#): definition of "prospectus issued generally" repealed (29.4.1988 for certain purposes, otherwise prosp.) by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), s. 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#); S.I. 1988/740, art. 2, [Sch.](#) (N.B. [1986 c. 60](#) repealed (1.12.2001) by S.I. 2001/3649, [arts. 1](#), 3(1)(c) (with art. 292))

{prosp. insertion of 2nd art. 2A by 1990 NI10}

2A^{F10F11F12F13F14F15}

- F10** [Art. 2A](#) (new) prosp. insertion by 1990 NI10
- F11** SI 2001/3649 amending art. 2A which was inserted prosp. by [1990 NI 10](#)
- F12** SR 2003/3 amending art. 2A which was inserted prosp. by [1990 NI 10](#)
- F13** SR 2004/263 amending Art. 2A which was inserted prosp. by [1990 NI 10](#)
- F14** SR 2004/496 5 amendments to be made amending Art. 2A which was inserted prosp. by [1990 NI 10](#)
- F15** mod. by SR 2004/307

[^{F16}Relationship of this Order to Insolvency Order

2A.—(1^{F17} In this Order “the Insolvency Order” means the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989.

(2) In Articles 383(1)(b), 418(5)(a),^{F18} . . . 453(2), 625, 626, 627 and 676 and paragraph 6(1) of Schedule 20 the words “this Order” are to be read as including Parts II to VII and Articles 359 to 362 of the Insolvency Order^{F19} and the Company Directors Disqualification (Northern Ireland) Order 2002]

(3) In Articles^{F20} 653(4) and (5)], 655(1),^{F21} 656B],^{F18} 656A(1),] 657(1)(a) and (3),^{F18} 658(1) and (3),]^{F18} 659A], 662(1), 677 and 680(3) references to the Companies Orders include Parts II to VII and Articles 359 to 362 of the Insolvency Order^{F19} and the Company Directors Disqualification (Northern Ireland) Order 2002].]

- F16** [1989 NI 19](#)
- F17** mod. by SR 2004/307
- F18** [1990 NI 10](#)
- F19** [2002 NI 4](#)
- F20** [1996 NI 11](#)
- F21** SR 2003/3

[^{F22}Relationship of this Order to Parts IV and V of the Financial Services Act 1986

2B. In Articles[^{F23} 653(4) and (5)], 655(1), 656(1), 656A(1), 657(1)(a) and (3), 658(1) and (3), 659A and 662(1) references to the Companies Orders include[^{F24} Part 6 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000].]

F22 1990 NI 10, art. 61(6)

F23 1996 NI 11

F24 SI 2001/3649

“Company”, etc.

3.—(1) In this Order—

- (a) “company” means a company formed and registered under this Order, or an existing company;
- (b) “existing company” means a company formed and registered, or deemed to have been registered, in Northern Ireland under the former Companies Acts;

(2) “Public company” and “private company” have the meanings given by Article 12.

[^{F25}“**Subsidiary**”, “**holding company**” and “**wholly-owned subsidiary**”

4.—(1 ^{F26} A company is a “subsidiary” of another company, its “holding company”, if that other company—

- (a) holds a majority of the voting rights in it, or
- (b) is a member of it and has the right to appoint or remove a majority of its board of directors, or
- (c) is a member of it and controls alone, pursuant to an agreement with other shareholders or members, a majority of the voting rights in it,

or if it is a subsidiary of a company which is itself a subsidiary of that other company.

^{F26}(2 ^{F26} A company is a “wholly-owned subsidiary” of another company if it has no members except that other and that other's wholly-owned subsidiaries or persons acting on behalf of that other or its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

(3) In this Article “company” includes any body corporate.]

F25 1990 NI 10, art. 62(1)

F26 mod. by SR 2004/307

[^{F27}**Provisions supplementing Article 4**

4A.—(1) The provisions of this Article explain expressions used in Article 4 and otherwise supplement that Article.

^{F28}(2) In Article 4(1)(a) and (c) the references to the voting rights in a company are to the rights conferred on shareholders in respect of their shares or, in the case of a company not having a share capital, on members, to vote at general meetings of the company on all, or substantially all, matters.

^{F28}(3) In Article 4(1)(b) the reference to the right to appoint or remove a majority of the board of directors is to the right to appoint or remove directors holding a majority of the voting rights at meetings of the board on all, or substantially all, matters; and for the purposes of that provision—

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- (a) a company shall be treated as having the right to appoint to a directorship if—
 - (i) a person's appointment to it follows necessarily from his appointment as director of the company, or
 - (ii) the directorship is held by the company itself; and
- (b) a right to appoint or remove which is exercisable only with the consent or concurrence of another person shall be left out of account unless no other person has a right to appoint or, as the case may be, remove in relation to that directorship.
- (4) Rights which are exercisable only in certain circumstances shall be taken into account only—
 - (a) when the circumstances have arisen, and for so long as they continue to obtain, or
 - (b) when the circumstances are within the control of the person having the rights;
 and rights which are normally exercisable but are temporarily incapable of exercise shall continue to be taken into account.
- (5) Rights held by a person in a fiduciary capacity shall be treated as not held by him.
- (6) Rights held by a person as nominee for another shall be treated as held by the other; and rights shall be regarded as held as nominee for another if they are exercisable only on his instructions or with his consent or concurrence.
- (7) ^{F28} Rights attached to shares held by way of security shall be treated as held by the person providing the security—
 - (a) where apart from the right to exercise them for the purpose of preserving the value of the security, or of realising it, the rights are exercisable only in accordance with his instructions;
 - (b) where the shares are held in connection with the granting of loans as part of normal business activities and apart from the right to exercise them for the purpose of preserving the value of the security, or of realising it, the rights are exercisable only in his interests.
- (8) ^{F28} Rights shall be treated as held by a company if they are held by any of its subsidiaries; and nothing in paragraph (6) or (7) shall be construed as requiring rights held by a company to be treated as held by any of its subsidiaries.
- (9) ^{F28} For the purposes of paragraph (7) rights shall be treated as being exercisable in accordance with the instructions or in the interests of a company if they are exercisable in accordance with the instructions of or, as the case may be, in the interests of—
 - (a) any subsidiary or holding company of that company, or
 - (b) any subsidiary of a holding company of that company.
- (10) ^{F28} The voting rights in a company shall be reduced by any rights held by the company itself.
- (11) References in any provision of paragraphs (5) to (10) to rights held by a person include rights falling to be treated as held by him by virtue of any other provision of those paragraphs but not rights which by virtue of any such provision are to be treated as not held by him.
- (12) ^{F28} In this Article “company” includes any body corporate.]

F27 1990 NI 10, art. 62(2)

F28 mod. by SR 2004/307

^{F29} **Power to amend Articles 4 and 4A**

4B.—(1) The Department may by regulations amend Articles 4 and 4A so as to alter the meaning of the expressions “holding company”, “subsidiary” or “wholly-owned subsidiary”.

(2) Any amendment made by regulations under this Article does not apply for the purposes of statutory provisions outside the Companies Orders unless the regulations so provide.

(3) So much of section 29(1) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 (effect of repeal and re-enactment) as relates to statutory documents shall not apply in relation to any repeal and re-enactment effected by regulations made under this Article.]

F29 1990 NI 10, art. 62(3)

“Called-up share capital”

5.—(1) In this Order, “called-up share capital”, in relation to a company, means so much of its share capital as equals the aggregate amount of the calls made on its shares (whether or not those calls have been paid), together with any share capital paid up without being called and any share capital to be paid on a specified future date under its articles, the terms of allotment of the relevant shares or any other arrangements for payment of those shares.

(2) “Uncalled share capital” is to be construed accordingly.

“Allotment” and “paid up”

6.—(1) In relation to an allotment of shares in a company, the shares are to be taken for the purposes of this Order to be allotted when a person acquires the unconditional right to be included in the company's register of members in respect of those shares.

(2) For the purposes of this Order, a share in a company is deemed paid up (as to its nominal value or any premium on it) in cash, or allotted for cash, if the consideration for the allotment or payment up is cash received by the company, or is a cheque received by it in good faith which the directors have no reason for suspecting will not be paid, or is a release of a liability of the company for a liquidated sum, or is an undertaking to pay cash to the company at a future date.

(3) In relation to the allotment or payment up of any shares in a company, references in this Order (except Articles 99 to 104) to consideration other than cash and to the payment up of shares and premiums on shares otherwise than in cash include the payment of, or any undertaking to pay, cash to any person other than the company.

(4) For the purpose of determining whether a share is or is to be allotted for cash, or paid up in cash, “cash” includes foreign currency.

“Non-cash asset”

7^{F30}.—(1) In this Order “non-cash asset” means any property or interest in property other than cash; and for this purpose “cash” includes foreign currency.

(2) A reference to the transfer or acquisition of a non-cash asset includes the creation or extinction of an estate or interest in, or a right over, any property and also the discharge of any person's liability, other than a liability for a liquidated sum.

F30 mod. by SR 2004/307

“Body corporate” and “corporation”

8^{F31}. References in this Order to a body corporate or to a corporation do not include a corporation sole, but include a company incorporated elsewhere than in Northern Ireland.

Such references to a body corporate do not include a Scottish firm.

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F31 mod. by SR 2004/307

“Director” and “shadow director”

9.—(1) In this Order, “director” includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever^{F32} name] called.

(2) In relation to a company, “shadow director” means a person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors of the company are accustomed to act.

However, a person is not deemed a shadow director by reason only that the directors act on advice given by him in a professional capacity.

(3)^{F33} For the purposes of the following provisions, namely—

Article 317 (directors' duty to have regard to interests of employees);

Article 327 (directors' long-term contracts of employment);

Article 328 to 330 (substantial property transactions involving directors);^{F34} . . .

[^{F34}Article 330B (contracts with sole members who are directors); and]

Articles 338 to 354 (general restrictions on power of companies to make loans, etc. to directors and others connected with them),

(being provisions under which shadow directors are treated as directors), a body corporate is not to be treated as a shadow director of any of its subsidiary companies by reason only that the directors of the subsidiary are accustomed to act in accordance with its directions or instructions.

F32 1989 NI 18

F33 mod. by SR 2004/307

F34 SR 1992/405

[^{F35}Expressions used in connection with accounts

10^{F36}.—(1) In this Order the following expressions have the same meaning as in Part VIII (accounts)—

“annual accounts”,

“accounting reference date” and “accounting reference period”,

“balance sheet” and “balance sheet date”,

[^{F37}“Companies Order accounts”]

[^{F37}“Companies Order individual accounts”]

“current assets”,

“financial year”, in relation to a company,

“fixed assets”,

[^{F37}“IAS accounts”]

[^{F37}“IAS individual accounts”]

“parent company” and “parent undertaking”,

“profit and loss account”, and

“subsidiary undertaking”.

(2) References in this Order to “realised profits” and “realised losses”, in relation to a company's accounts, shall be construed in accordance with Article 270(3).

[
^{F38}(3) References in this Order to sending or sending out copies of any of the documents referred to in Article 246(1) include sending or sending out such copies in accordance with Article 246(4A) or (4B).]]

F35 1990 NI 5, art. 25

F36 mod. by SR 2004/307

F37 SR 2004/496

F38 SR 2003/3

[^{F39} **Meaning of “offer to the public”**

10A.—(1) Any reference in [^{F40} Article 2(3) (interpretation),] Part V (allotment of shares and debentures) or Part VIII (accounts) to offering shares or debentures to the public is to be read as including a reference to offering them to any section of the public, however selected.

(2) This Article does not require an offer to be treated as made to the public if it can properly be regarded, in all the circumstances—

- (a) as not being calculated to result, directly or indirectly, in the shares or debentures becoming available for subscription or purchase by persons other than those receiving the offer; or
- (b) as being a domestic concern of the persons receiving and making it.

(3) An offer of shares in or debentures of a private company (other than an offer to which paragraph (5) applies) is to be regarded (unless the contrary is proved) as being a domestic concern of the persons making and receiving it if—

- (a) it is made to—
 - (i) an existing member of the company making the offer;
 - (ii) an existing employee of that company;
 - (iii) the [^{F41} surviving spouse or surviving civil partner] of a person who was a member or employee of that company;
 - (iv) a member of the family of a person who is or was a member or employee of that company; or
 - (v) an existing debenture holder; or
- (b) it is an offer to subscribe for shares or debentures to be held under an employee's share scheme.

(4) Paragraph (5) applies to an offer—

- (a) which falls within sub-paragraph (a) or (b) of paragraph (3); but
- (b) which is made on terms which permit the person to whom it is made to renounce his right to the allotment of shares or issue of debentures.

(5) The offer is to be regarded (unless the contrary is proved) as being a domestic concern of the persons making and receiving it if the terms are such that the right may be renounced only in favour—

- (a) of any person mentioned in paragraph (3)(a); or
- (b) in the case of an employee's share scheme, of a person entitled to hold shares or debentures under the scheme.

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(6) For the purposes of paragraph (3)(a)(iv), the members of a person's family are—

- (a) the person's spouse^{F41} or civil partner] and children (including step-children) and their descendants, and
- (b) any trustee (acting in his capacity as such) of a trust the principal beneficiary of which is the person him or herself or of any of those relatives.

(7) Where an application has been made to the competent authority in any EEA State for the admission of any securities to official listing, then an offer of those securities for subscription or sale to a person whose ordinary business it is to buy or sell shares or debentures (whether as principal or agent) is not to be regarded as an offer to the public for the purposes of this Part.

(8) For the purposes of paragraph (7)—

- (a) “competent authority” means a competent authority appointed for the purposes of the Council Directive of 28 May 2001 on the admission of securities to official stock exchange listing and on information to be published on those securities; and
- (b) “official listing” means official listing pursuant to that directive.]

F39 Arts. 10A-10C inserted by S.I. 2001/3649, art. 43

F40 SI 2004/355

F41 2004 c.33

^{F42} **Meaning of “banking company”**

10B.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), "banking company" means a person who has permission under Part 4 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to accept deposits.

(2) A banking company does not include—

- (a) a person who is not a company, and
- (b) a person who has permission to accept deposits only for the purpose of carrying on another regulated activity in accordance with that permission.

(3) This Article must be read with—

- (a) section 22 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
- (b) any relevant order under that section; and
- (c) Schedule 2 to that Act.

F42 Arts. 10A-10C inserted by S.I. 2001/3649, art. 43

^{F43} **Meaning of “insurance company” and “authorised insurance company”**

10C.—(1) For the purposes of this Order, "insurance company" has the meaning given in paragraph (2) and "authorised insurance company" has the meaning given in paragraph (4).

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), "insurance company" means a person (whether incorporated or not)

- (a) who has permission under Part 4 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to effect or carry out contracts of insurance;
- (b) who carries on insurance market activity; or

- (c) who may effect or carry out contracts of insurance under which the benefits provided by that person are exclusively or primarily benefits in kind in the event of accident to or breakdown of a vehicle, and does not fall within sub-paragraph (a).
- (3) An insurance company does not include a friendly society, within the meaning of section 116 of the Friendly Societies Act 1992.
- (4) An “authorised insurance company” means a person falling within sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (2).
- (5) References in this Article to contracts of insurance and the effecting or carrying out of such contracts must be read with—
 - (a) section 22 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
 - (b) any relevant order under that section; and
 - (c) Schedule 2 to that Act.]

F43 Arts. 10A-10C inserted by S.I. 2001/3649, art. 43

“Employees’ share scheme”

11. For the purposes of this Order, an employees’ share scheme is a scheme for encouraging or facilitating the holding of shares or debentures in a company by or for the benefit of—

- (a) the bona fide employees or former employees of the company, the company’s subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the company’s holding company, or
- (b) the^{F44} spouses, civil partners, surviving spouses, surviving civil partners] or children, step-children or adopted children under the age of 18 of such employees or former employees.

F44 2004 c.33

PART II

FORMATION AND REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES; JURIDICAL STATUS AND MEMBERSHIP

CHAPTER I

COMPANY FORMATION

Memorandum of association

Mode of forming incorporated company

12.—(1) Any two or more persons associated for a lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association and otherwise complying with the requirements of this Order in respect of registration, form an incorporated company, with or without limited liability.

(2) A company so formed may be either—

- (a) a company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them (“a company limited by shares”);

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- (b) a company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum to such amount as the members may respectively thereby undertake to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up (“a company limited by guarantee”); or
 - (c) a company not having any limit on the liability of its members (“an unlimited company”).
- (3) A “public company” is a company limited by shares or limited by guarantee and having a share capital, being a company—
- (a) the memorandum of which states that it is to be a public company, and
 - (b) in relation to which the provisions of this Order or the former Companies Acts as to the registration or re-registration of a company as a public company have been complied with on or after 1st July 1983;
- and a “private company” is a company that is not a public company.

[^{F45}(3A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), one person may, for a lawful purpose, by subscribing his name to a memorandum of association and otherwise complying with the requirements of this Order in respect of registration, form an incorporated company being a private company limited by shares or by guarantee.]

(4) With effect from 1st July 1983, a company cannot be formed as, or become, a company limited by guarantee with a share capital.

F45 SR 1992/405

Requirements with respect to memorandum

13.—(1) The memorandum of every company must state—

- (a) the name of the company;
- (b) that the registered office of the company is to be situated in Northern Ireland;
- (c) the objects of the company.

(2) The memorandum of a company limited by shares or by guarantee must also state that the liability of its members is limited.

(3) The memorandum of a company limited by guarantee must also state that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year after he ceases to be a member, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding a specified amount.

(4) In the case of a company having a share capital—

- (a) the memorandum must also (unless the company is an unlimited company) state the amount of the share capital with which the company proposes to be registered and the division of the share capital into shares of a fixed amount;
- (b) no subscriber of the memorandum may take less than one share; and
- (c) there must be shown in the memorandum against the name of each subscriber the number of shares he takes.

(5) [^{F46}Subject to paragraph (5A), the memorandum] must be signed by each subscriber in the presence of at least one witness, who must attest the signature.

[^{F46}(5A) Where the memorandum is delivered to the registrar otherwise than in legible form and is authenticated by each subscriber in such manner as is directed by the registrar, the requirements in

paragraph (5) for signature in the presence of at least one witness and for attestation of the signature do not apply.]

(6) A company may not alter the conditions contained in its memorandum except in the cases, in the mode and to the extent, for which express provision is made by this Order.

F46 SR 2003/3

Forms of memorandum

14. Subject to the provisions of Articles 12 and 13, the form of the memorandum of association of—

- (a) a public company, being a company limited by shares,
- (b) a public company, being a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital,
- (c) a private company limited by shares,
- (d) a private company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital,
- (e) a private company limited by guarantee and having a share capital, and
- (f) an unlimited company having a share capital,

shall be as prescribed respectively for such companies by regulations, made by the Department, or as near to that form as circumstances admit.

[^{F47}Statement of company's objects: general commercial company

14A. Where the company's memorandum states that the object of the company is to carry on business as a general commercial company—

- (a) the object of the company is to carry on any trade or business whatsoever, and
- (b) the company has power to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the carrying on of any trade or business by it.]

F47 1990 NI 10

[^{F48}Resolution to alter objects

15.—(1) A company may by special resolution alter its memorandum with respect to the statement of the company's objects.

(2) If an application is made under Article 16, an alteration does not have effect except in so far as it is confirmed by the court.]

F48 1990 NI 10, 46(2)

Procedure for objecting to alteration

16.—(1) Where a company's memorandum has been altered by special resolution under Article 15, application may be made to the court for the alteration to be cancelled.

(2) Such an application may be made—

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- (a) by the holders of not less in the aggregate than 15 per cent. in nominal value of the company's issued share capital or any class of it or, if the company is not limited by shares, not less than 15 per cent. of the company's members; or
- (b) by the holders of not less than 15 per cent. of the company's debentures entitling the holders to object to an alteration of its objects;

but an application shall not be made by any person who has consented to or voted in favour of the alteration.

(3) The application must be made within 21 days after the date on which the resolution altering the company's objects was passed, and may be made on behalf of the persons entitled to make the application by such one or more of their number as they may appoint in writing for the purpose.

(4) The court may on such an application make an order confirming the alteration either wholly or in part and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, and may—

- (a) if it thinks fit, adjourn the proceedings in order that an arrangement may be made to its satisfaction for the purchase of the interests of dissentient members, and
- (b) give such directions and make such orders as it thinks expedient for facilitating or carrying into effect any such arrangement.

(5) The court's order may (if the court thinks fit) provide for the purchase by the company of the shares of any members of the company, and for the reduction accordingly of its capital, and may make such alterations in the company's memorandum and articles as may be required in consequence of that provision.

(6) If the court's order requires the company not to make any, or any specified, alteration in its memorandum or articles, the company does not then have power without the leave of the court to make any such alteration in breach of that requirement.

(7) An alteration in the memorandum or articles of a company made by virtue of an order under this Article, other than one made by resolution of the company, is of the same effect as if duly made by resolution; and this Order applies accordingly to the memorandum or articles as so altered.

[^{F49}(7A) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(a), any of the company's issued share capital held as treasury shares must be disregarded.]

(8) The debentures entitling the holders to object to an alteration of a company's objects are any debentures secured by a floating charge which were issued or first issued before 1st April 1961 or form part of the same series as any debentures so issued; and a special resolution altering a company's objects requires the same notice to the holders of any such debentures as to members of the company. In the absence of provisions regulating the giving of notice to any such debenture holders, the provisions of the company's articles regulating the giving of notice to members apply.

F49 SR 2004/275

Provisions supplementing Articles 15 and 16

17.—(1) Where a company passes a resolution altering its objects, then—

- (a) if with respect to the resolution no application is made under Article 16, the company shall within 15 days from the end of the period for making such an application deliver to the registrar a printed copy of its memorandum as altered; and
- (b) if such an application is made, the company shall—
 - (i) forthwith give notice (in the prescribed form) of that fact to the registrar, and

- (ii) within 15 days from the date of any order cancelling or confirming the alteration, deliver to the registrar an office copy of the order and, in the case of an order confirming the alteration, a printed copy of the memorandum as altered.

(2) The court may by order at any time extend the time for the delivery of documents to the registrar under paragraph (1)(b) for such period as the court may think proper.

(3) If a company makes default in giving notice or delivering any document to the registrar as required by paragraph (1), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(4) The validity of an alteration of a company's memorandum with respect to the objects of the company shall not be questioned on the ground that it was not authorised by Article 15, except in proceedings taken for the purpose (whether under Article 16 or otherwise) before the expiration of 21 days after the date of the resolution in that behalf.

(5) Where such proceedings are taken otherwise than under Article 16, paragraphs (1) to (3) apply in relation to the proceedings as if they had been taken under that Article and as if an order declaring the alteration invalid were an order cancelling it, and as if an order dismissing the proceedings were an order confirming the alteration.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C1 Art. 17(3) applied (prosp.) by [Charities Act \(Northern Ireland\) 2008 \(c. 12\)](#), **ss. 96(6)**, 185(1)

Articles of association

Regulation of companies by articles of association

18.—(1) There may in the case of a company limited by shares, and there shall in the case of a company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be registered with the memorandum articles of association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum and making regulations for the company.

(2) In the case of an unlimited company having a share capital, its articles must state the amount of share capital with which the company proposes to be registered.

(3) Articles of association must—

- (a) be printed,
- (b) be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, and
- (c) ^{F50}subject to paragraph (4), be signed by each subscriber of the memorandum in the presence of at least one witness who must attest the signature.

^{F50}(4) Where the articles are delivered to the registrar otherwise than in legible form and are authenticated by each subscriber to the memorandum in such manner as is directed by the registrar, the requirements in paragraph (3)(c) for signature in the presence of at least one witness and for attestation of the signature do not apply.]

F50 SR 2003/3

Tables A, C, D and E

19.—(1) Table A is as prescribed by regulations made by the Department; and a company may for its articles adopt the whole or any part of that Table.

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(2) In the case of a company limited by shares, if articles are not registered or, if articles are registered, in so far as they do not exclude or modify Table A, that Table (so far as applicable, and as in force at the date of the company's registration) constitutes the company's articles in the same manner and to the same extent as if articles in the form of that Table had been duly registered.

(3) If in consequence of regulations under this Article Table A is altered, the alteration does not affect a company registered before the alteration takes effect, or revoke as respects that company any portion of the Table.

(4) The form of the articles of association of—

- (a) a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital,
- (b) a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital, and
- (c) an unlimited company having a share capital,

shall be respectively in accordance with Table C, D or E prescribed by regulations made by the Department or as near to that form as circumstances admit.

{prosp. insertion of art. 19A by 1990 NI10}

19A^{F51}

F51 Art. 19A inserted (prosp.) by 1990 NI 10

Alteration of articles by special resolution

20.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order and to the conditions contained in its memorandum, a company may by special resolution alter its articles.

(2) Alterations so made in the articles are (subject to this Order) as valid as if originally contained in them and are subject in like manner to alteration by special resolution.

Registration and its consequences

Documents to be sent to registrar

21.—(1) A company's memorandum and articles (if any) shall be delivered to the registrar.

(2) With the memorandum there shall be delivered a statement in the prescribed form containing the names and requisite particulars of—

- (a) the person who is, or the persons who are, to be the first director or directors of the company; and
- (b) the person who is, or the persons who are, to be the first secretary or joint secretaries of the company;

and the requisite particulars in each case are those set out in Schedule 1.

(3) The statement shall be signed by or on behalf of the subscribers of the memorandum and shall contain a consent signed by each of the persons named in it as a director, as secretary or as one of joint secretaries, to act in the relevant capacity.

(4) Where a memorandum is delivered by a person as agent for the subscribers, the statement shall specify that fact and the person's name and address.

(5) An appointment by a company's articles delivered with the memorandum of a person as director or secretary of the company is void unless he is named as a director or secretary in the statement.

(6) There shall in the statement be specified the intended situation of the company's registered office on incorporation.

Minimum authorised capital (public companies)

22. When a memorandum delivered to the registrar under Article 21 states that the association to be registered is to be a public company, the amount of the share capital stated in the memorandum to be that with which the company proposes to be registered must not be less than the authorised minimum.

Duty of registrar

23.—(1) The registrar shall not register a company's memorandum delivered under Article 21 unless he is satisfied that all the requirements of this Order in respect of registration and of matters precedent and incidental to it have been complied with.

(2) Subject to this, the registrar shall retain and register the memorandum and articles (if any) delivered to him under that Article.

(3) [^{F52}Subject to paragraph (4), a statutory declaration] in the prescribed form by—

- (a) a solicitor engaged in the formation of a company, or
- (b) a person named as a director or secretary of the company in the statement delivered under Article 21(2),

that those requirements have been complied with shall be delivered to the registrar and the registrar may accept such a declaration as sufficient evidence of compliance.

[^{F52}(4) In place of the statutory declaration referred to in paragraph (3), there may be delivered to the registrar using electronic communications a statement made by a person mentioned in subparagraph (a) or (b) of paragraph (3) that the requirements mentioned in paragraph (1) have been complied with; and the registrar may accept such a statement as sufficient evidence of compliance.

(5) Any person who makes a false statement under paragraph (4) which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.]

F52 SR 2003/3

Effect of registration

24.—(1) On the registration of a company's memorandum, the registrar shall give a certificate that the company is incorporated and, in the case of a limited company, that it is limited.

(2) The certificate shall be given under the registrar's hand.

(3) From the date of incorporation mentioned in the certificate, the subscribers of the memorandum, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the company, shall be a body corporate by the name contained in the memorandum.

(4) That body corporate is then capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated company, but with such liability on the part of its members to contribute to its assets in the event of its being wound up as is provided by this Order^[F53] and the Insolvency Order]. This is subject, in the case of a public company, to Article 127 (additional certificate as to compliance with share capital requirements).

(5) The persons named in the statement under Article 21 as directors, secretary or joint secretaries are, on the company's incorporation, deemed to have been respectively appointed as its first directors, secretary or joint secretaries.

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(6) Where the registrar registers an association's memorandum which states that the association is to be a public company, the certificate of incorporation shall contain a statement that the company is a public company.

(7) A certificate of incorporation given in respect of an association is conclusive evidence—

- (a) that the requirements of this Order in respect of registration and of matters precedent and incidental to it have been complied with, and that the association is a company authorised to be registered, and is duly registered, under this Order; and
- (b) if the certificate contains a statement that the company is a public company, that the company is such a company.

F53 1989 NI 19

Effect of memorandum and articles

25.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, the memorandum and articles, when registered, bind the company and its members to the same extent as if they respectively had been signed and sealed by each member, and contained covenants on the part of each member to observe all the provisions of the memorandum and of the articles.

(2) Money payable by a member to the company under the memorandum or articles is a debt due from him to the company.

Memorandum and articles of company limited by guarantee

26.—(1) In the case of a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, every provision in the memorandum or articles, or in any resolution of the company purporting to give any person a right to participate in the divisible profits of the company otherwise than as a member, is void.

(2) For the purposes of provisions of this Order relating to the memorandum of a company limited by guarantee, and for those of Article 12(4) and this Article, every provision in the memorandum or articles, or in any resolution, of a company so limited purporting to divide the company's undertaking into shares or interests is to be treated as a provision for a share capital, notwithstanding that the nominal amount or number of the shares or interests is not specified by the provision.

Effect of alteration on company's members

27.—(1) A member of a company is not bound by an alteration made in its memorandum or articles after the date on which he became a member, if and so far as the alteration—

- (a) requires him to take or subscribe for more shares than the number held by him at the date on which the alteration is made; or
- (b) in any way increases his liability as at that date to contribute to the company's share capital or otherwise to pay money to the company.

(2) Paragraph (1) operates notwithstanding anything in the memorandum or articles; but it does not apply in a case where the member agrees in writing, either before or after the alteration is made, to be bound by the alteration.

Conditions in memorandum which could have been in articles

28.—(1) A condition contained in a company's memorandum which could lawfully have been contained in articles of association instead of in the memorandum may be altered by the company

by special resolution; but if an application is made to the court for the alteration to be cancelled, the alteration does not have effect except in so far as it is confirmed by the court.

(2) This Article—

- (a) is subject to Article 27, and also to Part XVIII (court order protecting minority), and
- (b) does not apply where the memorandum itself provides for or prohibits the alteration of all or any of the conditions referred to in paragraph (1), and does not authorise any variation or abrogation of the special rights of any class of members.

(3) Article 16 (except paragraphs (2)(b) and (8)) and Article 17(1) to (3) apply in relation to any alteration and to any application made under this Article as they apply in relation to alterations and applications under Articles 15 to 17.

Amendments of memorandum or articles to be recorded

29.—^{F54}(1) Where an alteration is made in a company's memorandum or articles by any statutory provision, a printed copy of the statutory provision shall, not later than 15 days after that provision comes into operation, be forwarded to the registrar and recorded by him.

(2) Where a company is required (by this Article or otherwise) to send to the registrar any document making or evidencing an alteration in the company's memorandum or articles (other than a special resolution under Article 15) the company shall send with it a printed copy of the memorandum or articles as altered.

(3) If a company fails to comply with this Article, the company and any officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

F54 mod. by SR 1986/305

Copies of memorandum and articles to be given to members

30.—(1) A company shall, on being so required by any member, send to him a copy of its memorandum and of its articles (if any), and a copy of any statutory provision which alters the memorandum, subject to payment—

- (a) in the case of a copy of the memorandum and of the articles, of 5 pence or such less sum as the company may determine, and
- (b) in the case of a copy of a statutory provision, of such sum not exceeding its published price as the company may require.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable for each offence to a fine.

Issued copy of memorandum to embody alterations

31.—(1) Where an alteration is made in a company's memorandum, every copy of the memorandum issued after the date of the alteration shall be in accordance with the alteration.

(2) If, where any such alteration has been made, the company at any time after the date of the alteration issues any copies of the memorandum which are not in accordance with the alteration, it is liable to a fine, and so too is every officer of the company who is in default.

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A company's membership

Definition of “member”

32.—(1) The subscribers of a company's memorandum are deemed to have agreed to become members of the company, and on its registration shall be entered as such in its register of members.

(2) Every other person who agrees to become a member of a company, and whose name is entered in its register of members, is a member of the company.

[^{F55}Membership of holding company]

33.—(1) Except as mentioned in this Article, a body corporate cannot be a member of a company which is its holding company and any allotment or transfer of shares in a company to its subsidiary is void.

(2) The prohibition does not apply where the subsidiary is concerned only as personal representative or trustee unless, in the latter case, the holding company or a subsidiary of it is beneficially interested under the trust.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether the holding company or a subsidiary is so interested, there shall be disregarded—

- (a) any interest held only by way of security for the purposes of a transaction entered into by the holding company or subsidiary in the ordinary course of a business which includes the lending of money;
- (b) any such interest as is mentioned in Part I of Schedule 2.

[^{F56}(3)] The prohibition does not apply where shares in the holding company are held by the subsidiary in the ordinary course of its business as an intermediary.

For this purpose a person is an intermediary if that person—

- (a) carries on a bona fide business of dealing in securities;
- (b) is a member of an EEA exchange (and satisfies any requirements for recognition as a dealer in securities laid down by that exchange) or is otherwise approved or supervised as a dealer in securities under the laws of an EEA State; and
- (c) does not carry on an excluded business.

(3A) The excluded businesses are the following—

- (a) any business which consists wholly or mainly in the making or managing of investments;
- (b) any business which consists wholly or mainly in, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the purpose of, providing services to persons who are connected with the person carrying on the business;
- (c) any business which consists in insurance business;
- (d) any business which consists in managing or acting as trustee in relation to a pension scheme or which is carried on by the manager or trustee of such a scheme in connection with or for the purposes of the scheme;
- (e) any business which consists in operating or acting as trustee in relation to a collective investment scheme or is carried on by the operator or trustee of such a scheme in connection with or for the purposes of the scheme.

(3B) For the purposes of paragraphs (3) and (3A)—

- (a) the question whether a person is connected with another shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of section 839 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988;

- (b) “collective investment scheme” has the meaning given in section 235 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
- (c) “EEA exchange” means a market which appears on the list drawn up by an EEA State pursuant to Article 16 of Council Directive [93/22/EEC](#) on investment services in the securities field;
- (d) “insurance business” means business which consists of the effecting or carrying out of contracts of insurance;
- (e) “securities” includes—
 - (i) options,
 - (ii) futures, and
 - (iii) contracts for differences,and rights or interests in those investments;
- (f) “trustee” and “the operator” shall, in relation to a collective investment scheme, be construed in accordance with section 237(2) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

(3C) Paragraph (3B) must be read with—

- (a) section 22 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
- (b) any relevant order under that section; and
- (c) Schedule 2 to that Act.

(3D) Where—

- (a) a subsidiary which is a dealer in securities has purportedly acquired shares in its holding company in contravention of the prohibition in paragraph (1); and
- (b) a person acting in good faith has agreed, for value and without notice of that contravention, to acquire shares in the holding company from the subsidiary or from someone who has purportedly acquired the shares after their disposal by the subsidiary,

any transfer to that person of the shares mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) shall have the same effect as it would have had if their original acquisition by the subsidiary had not been in contravention of the prohibition.]

(4) Where a body corporate became a holder of shares in a company—

- (a) before 1st April 1961, or
- (b) on or after that date and before^[F56] 2nd August 2004], in circumstances in which this Article as it then had effect did not apply,

but at any time^[F56] on or after 2nd August 2004] falls within the prohibition in paragraph (1) in respect of those shares, it may continue to be a member of that company; but for so long as that prohibition would apply, apart from this paragraph, it has no right to vote in respect of those shares at meetings of the company or of any class of its members.

(5) Where a body corporate becomes a holder of shares in a company^[F56] on or after 2nd August 2004.] in circumstances in which the prohibition in paragraph (1) does not apply, but subsequently falls within that prohibition in respect of those shares, it may continue to be a member of that company; but for so long as that prohibition would apply, apart from this paragraph, it has no right to vote in respect of those shares at meetings of the company or of any class of its members.

(6) Where a body corporate is permitted to continue as a member of a company by virtue of paragraph (4) or (5), an allotment to it of fully paid shares in the company may be validly made by way of capitalisation of reserves of the company; but for so long as the prohibition in paragraph (1)

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would apply, apart from paragraph (4) or (5), it has no right to vote in respect of those shares at meetings of the company or of any class of its members.

(7) The provisions of this Article apply to a nominee acting on behalf of a subsidiary as to the subsidiary itself.

(8) In relation to a company other than a company limited by shares, the references in this Article to shares shall be construed as references to the interest of its members as such, whatever the form of that interest.]

F55 1990 NI 10, art/ 64(1)

F56 SR 2004/263

Minimum membership for carrying on business

34^{F57}.—[^{F58}(1)] If a company[^{F59}, other than a private company limited by shares or by guarantee,] carries on business without having at least two members and does so for more than 6 months, a person who, for the whole or any part of the period that it so carries on business after those 6 months—

(a) is a member of the company, and

(b) knows that it is carrying on business with only one member,

is liable (jointly and severally with the company) for the payment of the company's debts contracted during the period or, as the case may be, that part of it.

[^{F58}(2) For the purposes of this Article references to a member of a company do not include the company itself where it is such a member only by virtue of its holding shares as treasury shares.]

F57 mod. by SR 2004/307

F58 SR 2004/275

F59 SR 1992/405

CHAPTER II

COMPANY NAMES

Name as stated in memorandum

35.—(1) The name of a public company must end with the words “public limited company” and those words may not be preceded by the word “limited”.

(2) In the case of a company limited by shares or by guarantee (not being a public company), the name must have “limited” as its last word, subject to Article 40 (exempting, in certain circumstances, a company from the requirement to have “limited” as part of the name).

Prohibition on registration of certain names

36.—(1) A company shall not be registered under this Order by a name—

(a) which includes, otherwise than at the end of the name, any of the following words or expressions, that is to say, “limited”, “unlimited”^{F60} or “public limited company”;

(b) which includes otherwise than at the end of the name an abbreviation of any of those words or expressions;

[^{F61}(bb) which includes, at any place in the name, the expression “investment company with variable capital” or “open-ended investment company”];]

- [^{F62}(bbb) which includes, at any place in the name, the expression “limited liability partnership”];
- (c) which is the same as a name appearing in the registrar's index of company names;
 - (d) the use of which by the company would in the opinion of the Department constitute a criminal offence; or
 - (e) which in the opinion of the Department is offensive.
- (2) Except with the approval of the Department, a company shall not be registered under this Order by a name which—
- (a) in the opinion of the Department would be likely to give the impression that the company is connected in any way with Her Majesty's Government or with any district council; or
 - (b) includes any word or expression for the time being prescribed in regulations under Article 39.
- (3) In determining for the purposes of paragraph (1)(c) whether one name is the same as another, there are to be disregarded—
- (a) the definite article, where it is the first word of the name;
 - (b) the following words and expressions where they appear at the end of the name, that is to say—
“company”, “and company”, “company limited”, “and company limited”, “limited”,
“unlimited”^{F63} . . . ^{F64} “public limited company” [^{F63F61} . . . “investment company with variable capital”];^{F61} and open#ended investment company]
 - (c) abbreviations of any of those words or expressions where they appear at the end of the name; and
 - (d) type and case of letters, accents, spaces between letters and punctuation marks;
- and “and” and “&” are to be taken as the same.

F60 prosp. substituted by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (6.4.2007) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2007/1093, art. 5, Sch. 2 Pt. 2)

F61 SR 2004/335

F62 SR 2004/307

F63 SR 1997/251

F64 prosp. substituted by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (6.4.2007) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2007/1093, art. 5, Sch. 2 Pt. 2)

Alternatives of statutory designations

37.—(1) A company which by any provision of this Order is either required or entitled to include in its name, as the last part, any of the words specified in paragraph (4) may, instead of those words, include as the last part of its name the abbreviations there specified as alternatives in relation to those words.

(2) A reference in this Order to the name of a company or to the inclusion of any of those words in a company's name includes a reference to the name including (in place of any of the words so specified) the appropriate alternative, or to the inclusion of the appropriate alternative, as the case may be.

(3) A provision of this Order requiring a company not to include any of those words in its name also requires it not to include the abbreviated alternative specified in paragraph (4).

(4) For the purposes of this Article—

- (a) the alternative of “limited” is “ltd.”; and

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(b) the alternative of “public limited company” is “p.l.c.”.^{F65}

F65 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17 (amendment not carried out as 2005 NI 17 is repealed by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46) and a similar amendment resulting in the same text is made by virtue of S.I. 2007/1093, in operation at 6.4.2007)

Change of name

38.—(1) A company may by special resolution change its name (but subject to Article 41 in the case of a company which has received a direction under paragraph (2) of that Article from the Department).

(2) Where a company has been registered by a name which—

- (a) is the same as or, in the opinion of the Department, too like a name appearing at the time of the registration in the registrar's index of company names, or
- (b) is the same as or, in the opinion of the Department, too like a name which should have appeared in that index at that time,

the Department may within 12 months of that time, in writing, direct the company to change its name within such period as the Department may specify.

Article 36(3) applies in determining under this paragraph whether a name is the same as or too like another.

(3) If it appears to the Department that misleading information has been given for the purpose of a company's registration with a particular name, or that undertakings or assurances have been given for that purpose and have not been fulfilled, the Department may within 5 years of the date of the company's registration with that name in writing direct the company to change its name within such period as the Department may specify.

(4) Where a direction has been given under paragraph (2) or (3), the Department may by a further direction in writing extend the period within which the company is to change its name, at any time before the end of that period.

(5) A company which fails to comply with a direction under this Article, and any officer of it who is in default, is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(6) Where a company changes its name under this Article, the registrar shall (subject to Article 36) enter the new name on the register in place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; and the change of name has effect from the date on which the altered certificate is issued.

(7) A change of name by a company under this Article does not affect any rights or obligations of the company or render defective any legal proceedings by or against it; and any legal proceedings that might have been continued or commenced against it by its former name may be continued or commenced against it by its new name.

Regulations about names

39.—(1) The Department may by regulations—

- (a) prescribe words or expressions for the registration of which as or as part of a company's corporate name the Department's approval is required under Article 36(2)(b), and
- (b) in relation to any such word or expression, prescribe a government department or other body as the relevant body for the purposes of paragraph (2).

(2) Where a company proposes to have as, or as part of, its corporate name any such word or expression in relation to which a relevant body has been prescribed under paragraph (1)(b), a

request shall be made (in writing) to the relevant body to indicate whether (and if so why) it has any objections to the proposal; and the person to make the request is—

- (a) in the case of a company seeking to be registered under this Part, the person making the statutory declaration^{F66} under Article 23(3) or statement under Article 23(4) (as the case may be)],
- (b) in the case of a company seeking to be registered under Article 629, the persons making the statutory declaration^{F66} under Article 635(2) or statement under Article 635(2A) (as the case may be)], and
- (c) in any other case, a director or secretary of the company concerned.

(3) The person who has made that request to the relevant body shall submit to the registrar a statement that it has been made and a copy of any response received from that body, together with—

- (a) the requisite statutory declaration^{F66} or statement], or
- (b) a copy of the special resolution changing the company's name,

according as the case is the one or the other of those mentioned in paragraph (2).

(4) Articles 658 and 659 (public inspection of documents kept by registrar) do not apply to documents sent under paragraph (3) other than documents mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of that paragraph.

(5) Regulations under this Article may contain such transitional provisions and savings as the Department thinks appropriate.

(6) The regulations shall be laid before the Assembly after being made and shall cease to have effect at the end of the statutory period next after the regulations have been so laid (but without prejudice to anything previously done by virtue of the regulations or to the making of new regulations) unless during that period they are approved by a resolution of the Assembly.

F66 SR 2003/3

Exemption from requirement of “limited” as part of the name

40.—(1) Certain companies are exempt from requirements of this Order relating to the use of the word “limited” as part of the company name.

(2) A private company (including a private company about to be registered) limited by guarantee is exempt from those requirements and so too is a company which on 30th June 1983 was a private company limited by shares with a name which, by virtue of a licence under section 19 of the Act of 1960, did not include the word “limited”; but in either case the company must, to have the exemption, comply with the requirements of paragraph (3).

(3) Those requirements are that—

- (a) the objects to the company are (or, in the case of a company about to be registered, are to be) the promotion of commerce, art, science, education, religion, charity or any profession, and anything incidental or conducive to any of those objects; and
- (b) the company's memorandum or articles—
 - (i) require its profits (if any) or other income to be applied in promoting its objects,
 - (ii) prohibit the payment of dividends to its members, and
 - (iii) require all the assets which would otherwise be available to its members generally to be transferred on its winding up either to another body with objects similar to its own or to another body the objects of which are the promotion of charity and

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anything incidental or conducive thereto (whether or not the body is a member of the company).

(4) [^{F67}Subject to paragraph (5A), a statutory declaration] that a company complies with the requirements of paragraph (3) may be delivered to the registrar, who may accept the declaration as sufficient evidence of the matters stated in it^{F67}. . . .

(5) The statutory declaration must be in the prescribed form and be made—

- (a) in the case of a company to be formed, by a solicitor engaged in its formation or by a person named as director or secretary in the statement delivered under Article 21(2);
- (b) in the case of a company to be registered in pursuance of Article 629, by two or more directors or other principal officers of the company; and
- (c) in the case of a company proposing to change its name so that it ceases to have the word “limited” as part of its name, by a director or secretary of the company.

[^{F67}(5A) In place of the statutory declaration referred to in paragraph (4), there may be delivered to the registrar using electronic communications a statement made by a person falling within the applicable sub-paragraph of paragraph (5) stating that the company complies with the requirements of paragraph (3); and the registrar may accept such a statement as sufficient evidence of the matters stated in it.

(5B) The registrar may refuse to register a company by a name which does not include the word “limited” unless a statutory declaration under paragraph (4) or statement under paragraph (5A) has been delivered to him.

(5C) Any person who makes a false statement under paragraph (5A) which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.]

(6) References in this Article to the word “limited” include the appropriate alternative.

(7) A company which^{F68} is exempt from requirements relating to the use of the word “limited” and does not include that word as part of its name, is also exempt from the requirements of this Order relating to the publication of its name and the sending of lists of members to the registrar.

F67 SR 2003/3

F68 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (6.4.2007) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2007/1093, art. 5, Sch. 2 Pt. 2)

Provisions applying to company exempt under Article 40

41.—(1) A company which is exempt under Article 40 and whose name does not include the word “limited” shall not alter its memorandum or articles so that it ceases to comply with the requirements of paragraph (3) of that Article.

(2) If it appears to the Department that such a company—

- (a) has carried on any business other than the promotion of any of the objects mentioned in that paragraph; or
- (b) has applied any of its profits or other income otherwise than in promoting such objects; or
- (c) has paid a dividend to any of its members,

the Department may, in writing, direct the company to change its name by resolution of the directors within such period as may be specified in the direction, so that its name ends with the word “limited”. A resolution passed by the directors in compliance with a direction under this paragraph is subject to Article 388 (copy to be forwarded to the registrar within 15 days).

(3) A company which has received a direction under paragraph (2) shall not thereafter be registered by a name which does not include the word “limited”, without the approval of the Department.

(4) References in this Article to the word “limited” include the appropriate alternative.

(5) A company which contravenes paragraph (1), and any officer of it who is in default, is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(6) A company which fails to comply with a direction by the Department under paragraph (2), and any officer of the company who is in default, is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

Power to require company to abandon misleading name

42.—(1) If in the opinion of the Department the name by which a company is registered gives so misleading an indication of the nature of its activities as to be likely to cause harm to the public, the Department may direct it to change its name.

(2) The direction must, if not duly made the subject of an application to the court under paragraph (3), be complied with within a period of 6 weeks from the date of the direction or such longer period as the Department may think fit to allow.

(3) The company may, within a period of 3 weeks from the date of the direction, apply to the court to set it aside; and the court may set the direction aside or confirm it and, if it confirms the direction, shall specify a period within which it must be complied with.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with a direction under this Article, it is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(5) Where a company changes its name under this Article, the registrar shall (subject to Article 36) enter the new name on the register in place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; and the change of name has effect from the date on which the altered certificate is issued.

(6) A change of name by a company under this Article does not affect any of its rights or obligations or render defective any legal proceedings by or against it; and any legal proceedings that might have been continued or commenced against it by its former name may be continued or commenced against it by its new name.

Prohibition on trading under misleading name

43.—(1) A person who is not a public company is guilty of an offence if he carries on any trade, profession or business under a name which includes, as its last part, the words “public limited company” or any contraction or imitation of those words.

(2) A public company is guilty of an offence if, in circumstances in which the fact that it is a public company is likely to be material to any person, it uses a name which may reasonably be expected to give the impression that it is a private company.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph (1) or (2) and, if that person is a company, any officer of the company who is in default, is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

Penalty for improper use of “limited”

44. If any person trades or carries on business under a name or title of which the word “limited”, or any contraction or imitation of that word, is the last word, that person, unless duly incorporated with limited liability, is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

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VALID FROM 06/04/2007

[^{F69}Penalty for improper use of “community interest company”

44A.—(1) A company which is not a community interest company is guilty of an offence if it carries on any trade, profession or business under a name which includes any of the expressions specified in paragraph (3).

(2) A person other than a company is guilty of an offence if it carries on any trade, profession or business under a name which includes any of those expressions (or any contraction of them) as its last part.

(3) The expressions are—

- (a) “community interest company”, and
- (b) “community interest public limited company”.

(4) Paragraphs (1) and (2) do not apply—

- (a) to a person who was carrying on a trade, profession or business under the name in question at any time during the period beginning with 1st January 2005 and ending with 15th March 2005, or
- (b) if the name in question was on 15th March 2005 a registered trade mark or Community trade mark (within the meaning of the Trade Marks Act 1994), to a person who was on that date a proprietor or licensee of that trade mark.

(5) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph (1) or (2) and, if that person is a company, any officer of the company who is in default, is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.]

F69 Art. 44A inserted (6.4.2007) by The Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No. 2, Consequential Amendments, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2007 (S.I. 2007/1093), arts. 1(3), 6(2), **Sch. 4 para. 51** (with art. 11(1))

{prosp. insertion of art. 44A by 2005 NI17}

4A^{F70}

F70 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (6.4.2007) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, **Sch. 16**; S.I. 2007/1093, art. 5, **Sch. 2 Pt. 2**)

CHAPTER III

A COMPANY'S CAPACITY; FORMALITIES OF CARRYING ON BUSINESS

A company's capacity not limited by its memorandum

45.—(1) The validity of an act done by a company shall not be called into question on the ground of lack of capacity by reason of anything in the company's memorandum.

(2) A member of a company may bring proceedings to restrain the doing of an act which but for paragraph (1) would be beyond the company's capacity; but no such proceedings shall lie in respect of an act to be done in fulfilment of a legal obligation arising from a previous act of the company.

(3) It remains the duty of the directors to observe any limitations on their powers flowing from the company's memorandum; and action by the directors which but for paragraph (1) would be beyond the company's capacity may only be ratified by the company by special resolution.

A resolution ratifying such action shall not affect any liability incurred by the directors or any other person; relief from any such liability must be agreed to separately by special resolution.

(4) The operation of this Article is restricted by Article 9A of the Charities (Northern Ireland) Order 1987 in relation to companies which are charities; and Article 330A below (invalidity of certain transactions to which directors or their associates are parties) has effect notwithstanding this Article.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C2 [Art. 45](#) restricted (prosp.) by [Charities Act \(Northern Ireland\) 2008 \(c. 12\)](#), **ss. 97(1)**, 185(1)

Power of directors to bind the company

45A.—(1) In favour of a person dealing with a company in good faith, the power of the board of directors to bind the company, or authorise others to do so, shall be deemed to be free of any limitation under the company's constitution.

(2) For this purpose—

- (a) a person “deals with” a company if he is a party to any transaction or other act to which the company is a party;
- (b) a person shall not be regarded as acting in bad faith by reason only of his knowing that an act is beyond the powers of the directors under the company's constitution; and
- (c) a person shall be presumed to have acted in good faith unless the contrary is proved.

(3) The references above to limitations on the directors' powers under the company's constitution include limitations deriving—

- (a) from a resolution of the company in general meeting or a meeting of any class of shareholders, or
- (b) from any agreement between the members of the company or of any class of shareholders.

(4) Paragraph (1) does not affect any right of a member of the company to bring proceedings to restrain the doing of an act which is beyond the powers of the directors; but no such proceedings shall lie in respect of an act to be done in fulfilment of a legal obligation arising from a previous act of the company.

(5) Nor does that paragraph affect any liability incurred by the directors, or any other person, by reason of the directors' exceeding their powers.

(6) The operation of this Article is restricted by Article 9A of the Charities (Northern Ireland) Order 1987 in relation to companies which are charities; and Article 330A below (invalidity of certain transactions to which directors or their associates are parties) has effect notwithstanding this Article.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C3 [Art. 45A](#) restricted (prosp.) by [Charities Act \(Northern Ireland\) 2008 \(c. 12\)](#), **ss. 97(1)**, 185(1)

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No duty to enquire as to capacity of company or authority of directors

45B. A party to a transaction with a company is not bound to enquire as to whether it is permitted by the company's memorandum or as to any limitation on the powers of the board of directors to bind the company or authorise others to do so.

Form of company contracts

46 ^{F71}. ^{F72} A contract may be made—

- (a) by a company, by writing under its common seal, or
- (b) on behalf of a company, by any person acting under its authority, express or implied;

and any formalities required by law in the case of a contract made by an individual also apply, unless a contrary intention appears, to a contract made by or on behalf of a company.

F71 mod. by SR 2003/5
F72 mod. by SR 2004/307

Execution of documents

46A ^{F73}.—(1) The following provisions have effect with respect to the execution of documents by a company.

(2) A document is executed by a company by the affixing of its common seal.

(3) A company need not have a common seal, however, and the following paragraphs apply whether it does or not.

(4) ^{F74} A document signed by a director and the secretary of a company, or by two directors of a company, [^{F75} or a liquidator of a company,] and expressed (in whatever form of words) to be executed by the company has the same effect as if executed under the common seal of the company.

(5) A document executed by a company which makes it clear on its face that it is intended by the person or persons making it to be a deed has effect, upon delivery, as a deed; and it shall be presumed, unless a contrary intention is proved, to be delivered upon its being so executed.

(6) ^{F74} In favour of a purchaser a document shall be deemed to have been duly executed by a company if it purports to be signed by a director and the secretary of the company, or by two directors of the company, [^{F75} or the liquidator of the company,] and, where it makes it clear on its face that it is intended by the person or persons making it to be a deed, to have been delivered upon its being executed.

A “purchaser” means a purchaser in good faith for valuable consideration and includes a lessee, mortgagee or other person who for valuable consideration acquires an interest in property.

F73 mod. by SR 2003/5
F74 mod. by SR 2004/307
F75 2005 NI 7

Pre-incorporation contracts and deeds

46B ^{F76}.—(1) A contract which purports to be made by or on behalf of a company at a time when the company has not been formed has effect, subject to any agreement to the contrary, as one made with the person purporting to act for the company or as agent for it, and he is personally liable on the contract accordingly.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies to the making of a deed as it applies to the making of a contract.

F76 mod. by SR 2004/307

Bills of exchange and promissory notes

47^{F77}. A bill of exchange or promissory note is deemed to have been made, accepted or endorsed on behalf of a company if made, accepted or endorsed in the name of, or by or on behalf or on account of, the company by a person acting under its authority.

F77 mod. by SR 2004/307

Execution of deeds abroad

48^{F78}.—(1) A company may, by writing under its common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its attorney, to execute deeds on its behalf in any place elsewhere than in the United Kingdom.

[^{F79}(2) A deed executed by such an attorney on behalf of the company has the same effect as if it were executed under the company's common seal.]

F78 mod. by SR 2004/307

F79 1990 NI 10

Power of company to have official seal for use abroad

49.—(1^{F80} A company[^{F81} which has a common seal and] whose objects require or comprise the transaction of business in foreign countries may, if authorised by its articles, have for use in any territory, district, or place elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, an official seal, which shall be a facsimile of[^{F81} its common seal], with the addition on its face of the name of every territory, district or place where it is to be used.

[^{F81}(2) The official seal when duly affixed to a document has the same effect as the company's common seal.]

(3) A company having an official seal for use in any such territory, district or place may, by writing under its common seal, authorise any person appointed for the purpose in that territory, district or place to affix the official seal to any deed or other document to which the company is party in that territory, district or place.

(4) As between the company and a person dealing with such an agent, the agent's authority continues during the period (if any) mentioned in the instrument conferring the authority, or if no period is there mentioned, then until notice of the revocation or determination of the agent's authority has been given to the person dealing with him.

(5) The person affixing the official seal shall certify in writing on the deed or other instrument to which the seal is affixed the date on which and the place at which it is affixed.

F80 mod. by SR 2004/307

F81 1990 NI 10

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Official seal for share certificates, etc.

50. ^{F82} A company^{[F83} which has a common seal] may have, for use for sealing securities issued by the company and for sealing documents creating or evidencing securities so issued, an official seal which is a facsimile of^{[F83} its common seal] with the addition on its face of the word “Securities”.^{[F83} The official seal when duly affixed to a document has the same effect as the company's common seal.]

F82 mod. by SR 1986/305

F83 1990 NI 10

Authentication of documents

51 ^{F84}. A document or proceeding requiring authentication by a company^{[F85} is sufficiently authenticated by the signature of a director, secretary or other authorised officer of the company.]

F84 mod. by SR 2004/307

F85 1990 NI 10

Events affecting a company's status

52.—(1 ^{F86} A company is not entitled to rely against other persons on the happening of any of the following events—

- (a) the making of a winding-up order in respect of the company, or the appointment of a liquidator in a voluntary winding up of the company, or
- (b) ^{F86} any alteration of the company's memorandum or articles, or
- (c) ^{F86} any change among the company's directors, or
- (d) (as regards service of any document on the company) any change in the situation of the company's registered office,

if the event had not been officially notified at the material time and is not shown by the company to have been known at that time to the person concerned, or if the material time fell on or before the 15th day after the date of official notification (or, where the 15th day was a non-business day, on or before the next day that was not) and it is shown that the person concerned was unavoidably prevented from knowing of the event at that time.

(2) In paragraph (1)—

- (a) “official notification” has the meaning given by Article 660(2) (registrar to give public notice of the issue or receipt by him of certain documents), and
- (b) “non-business day” means a Saturday or Sunday, or a bank holiday.

F86 mod. by SR 2004/307

PART III

RE-REGISTRATION AS A MEANS OF ALTERING A COMPANY'S STATUS

Private company becoming public

Re-registration of private company as public

53.—(1) Subject to this Article and Articles 54 to 58, a private company (other than a company not having a share capital) may be re-registered as a public company if—

- (a) a special resolution that it should be so re-registered is passed; and
- (b) an application for re-registration is delivered to the registrar, together with the necessary documents.

A company cannot be re-registered under this Article if it has previously been re-registered as unlimited.

(2) The special resolution must—

- (a) alter the company's memorandum so that it states that the company is to be a public company; and
- (b) make such other alterations in the memorandum as are necessary to bring it (in substance and in form) into conformity with the requirements of this Order with respect to the memorandum of a public company (the alterations to include compliance with Article 35(1)^{F87} as regards the company's name); and
- (c) make such alterations in the company's articles as are requisite in the circumstances.

(3) The application must be in the prescribed form and be signed by a director or secretary of the company; and the documents to be delivered with it are the following—

- (a) a printed copy of the memorandum and articles as altered in pursuance of the resolution;
- (b) a copy of a written statement by the company's auditors that in their opinion the relevant balance sheet shows that at the balance sheet date the amount of the company's net assets (within the meaning given to that expression by Article 272(2)) was not less than the aggregate of its called-up share capital and undistributable reserves;
- (c) a copy of the relevant balance sheet, together with a copy of an unqualified report (as defined in Article 56) by the company's auditors in relation to that balance sheet;
- (d) if Article 54 applies, a copy of the valuation report under paragraph (2)(b) of that Article; and
- (e) [^{F88}subject to paragraph (3A),] a statutory declaration in the prescribed form by a director or secretary of the company—
 - (i) that the special resolution required by this Article has been passed and that the conditions of Articles 54 and 55 (so far as applicable) have been satisfied, and
 - (ii) that, between the balance sheet date and the application for re-registration, there has been no change in the company's financial position that has resulted in the amount of its net assets becoming less than the aggregate of its called-up share capital and undistributable reserves.

[^{F88}(3A) In place of the statutory declaration referred to in sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph (3), there may be delivered to the registrar using electronic communications a statement made by a director or secretary of the company as to the matters set out in heads (i) and (ii) of that sub-paragraph.

(3B) Any person who makes a false statement under paragraph (3A) which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.]

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(4) In this Article and Articles 54 and 56, “relevant balance sheet” means a balance sheet prepared as at a date not more than 7 months before the company's application under this Article.

(5) A resolution that a company be re-registered as a public company may change the company name by deleting the word “company” or the words “and company”, including any abbreviation of them.

F87 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (6.4.2007) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2007/1093, art. 5, Sch. 2 Pt. 2)

F88 SR 2003/3

Consideration for shares recently allotted to be valued

54.—(1) This Article applies if shares have been allotted by the company between the relevant balance sheet date and the passing of the special resolution under Article 53, and those shares were allotted as fully or partly paid up as to their nominal value or any premium on them otherwise than in cash.

(2) Subject to the following provisions of this Article, the registrar shall not entertain an application by the company under Article 53 unless beforehand—

- (a) the consideration for the allotment has been valued in accordance with Article 118, and
- (b) a report with respect to the value of the consideration has been made to the company (in accordance with that Article) during the 6 months immediately preceding the allotment of the shares.

(3) Where an amount standing to the credit of any of the company's reserve accounts, or of its profit and loss account, has been applied in paying up (to any extent) any of the shares allotted to members of the company or any premium on those shares, the amount applied does not count as consideration for the allotment, and accordingly paragraph (2) does not apply to it.

(4) Paragraph (2) does not apply if the allotment is in connection with an arrangement providing for it to be on terms that the whole or part of the consideration for the shares allotted is to be provided by the transfer to the company or the cancellation of all or some of the shares, or of all or some of the shares of a particular class, in another company (with or without the issue to the company applying under Article 53 of shares, or of shares of any particular class, in that other company).

(5) But paragraph (4) does not exclude the application of paragraph (2), unless under the arrangement it is open to all the holders of the shares in the other company in question (or, where the arrangement applies only to shares of a particular class, to all the holders of the other company's shares of that class) to take part in the arrangement.

In determining whether that is the case, shares held by or by a nominee of the company allotting shares in connection with the arrangement, or by or by a nominee of a company which is that company's holding company or subsidiary or a company which is a subsidiary of its holding company, are to be disregarded.

(6) Paragraph (2) does not apply to preclude an application under Article 53, if the allotment of the company's shares is in connection with its proposed merger with another company; that is, where one of the companies concerned proposes to acquire all the assets and liabilities of the other in exchange for the issue of shares or other securities in that one to shareholders of the other, with or without any cash payment to those shareholders.

(7) In this Article—

- (a) “arrangement” means any agreement, scheme or arrangement, including an arrangement sanctioned in accordance with Article 418 (company compromise with creditors and members) or^{F89} Article 96 of the Insolvency Order] (liquidator in winding up accepting shares as consideration for sale of a company's property), and

- (b) “another company” includes any body corporate and any body to which letters patent have been issued under the Chartered Companies Act 1837.

F89 1989 NI 19

Additional requirements relating to share capital

55.—(1) For a private company to be re-registered under Article 53 as a public company, the following conditions with respect to its share capital must be satisfied at the time the special resolution under that Article is passed.

(2) Subject to paragraphs (5) to (7)—

(a) the nominal value of the company's allotted share capital must be not less than the authorised minimum, and

(b) each of the company's allotted shares must be paid up at least as to one-quarter of the nominal value of that share and the whole of any premium on it.

(3) Subject to paragraph (5), if any shares in the company or any premium payable on them have been fully or partly paid up by an undertaking given by any person that he or another should do work or perform services (whether for the company or any other person), the undertaking must have been performed or otherwise discharged.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), if shares have been allotted as fully or partly paid up as to their nominal value or any premium payable on them otherwise than in cash and the consideration for the allotment consists of or includes an undertaking (other than one to which paragraph (3) applies) to the company, then either—

(a) the undertaking must have been performed or otherwise discharged, or

(b) there must be a contract between the company and some person pursuant to which the undertaking is to be performed within 5 years from the time the special resolution under Article 53 is passed.

(5) For the purpose of determining whether paragraphs (2)(b), (3) and (4) are complied with, certain shares in the company may be disregarded; and these are—

(a) subject to paragraph (6), any share which was allotted on or before 31st December 1984, or

(b) any share which was allotted in pursuance of an employees' share scheme and by reason of which the company would, but for this paragraph, be precluded under paragraph (2)(b) (but not otherwise) from being re-registered as a public company.

(6) A share is not to be disregarded under paragraph (5)(a) if the aggregate in nominal value of that share and other shares proposed to be so disregarded is more than one-tenth of the nominal value of the company's allotted share capital; but for this purpose the allotted share capital is treated as not including any shares disregarded under paragraph (5)(b).

(7) Any shares disregarded under paragraph (5) are treated as not forming part of the allotted share capital for the purposes of paragraph (2)(a).

Meaning of “unqualified report” in Article 53(3)

56.—(1) The following paragraphs explain the reference in Article 53(3)(c) to an unqualified report of the company's auditors on the relevant balance sheet.

^[F90](2) If the balance sheet was prepared for a financial year of the company, the reference is to an auditors' report stating without material qualification the auditors' opinion that the balance sheet has been properly prepared in accordance with this Order.

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(3) If the balance sheet was not prepared for a financial year of the company, the reference is to an auditors' report stating without material qualification the auditors' opinion that the balance sheet has been properly prepared in accordance with the provisions of this Order which would have applied if it had been so prepared.

For the purposes of an auditors' report under this paragraph the provisions of this Order shall be deemed to apply with such modifications as are necessary by reason of the fact that the balance sheet is not prepared for a financial year of the company.

(4) A qualification shall be regarded as material unless the auditors state in their report that the matter giving rise to the qualification is not material for the purpose of determining (by reference to the company's balance sheet) whether at the balance sheet date the amount of the company's net assets was not less than the aggregate of its called up share capital and undistributable reserves. In this paragraph "net assets" and "undistributable reserves" have the meaning given by Article 272(2) and (3).]

F90 1990 NI 5

Certificate of re-registration under Article 53

57.—(1) If the registrar is satisfied, on an application under Article 53, that a company may be re-registered under that Article as a public company, he shall—

- (a) retain the application and other documents delivered to him under that Article; and
- (b) issue the company with a certificate of incorporation stating that the company is a public company.

(2) The registrar may accept a declaration under Article 53(3)(e)^{F91} or a statement under Article 53(3A)] as sufficient evidence that the special resolution required by that Article has been passed and the other conditions of re-registration have been satisfied.

(3) The registrar shall not issue a certificate of incorporation if it appears to him that the court has made an order confirming a reduction of the company's capital which has the effect of bringing the nominal value of the company's allotted share capital below the authorised minimum.

(4) Upon the issue to a company of a certificate of incorporation under this Article—

- (a) the company by virtue of the issue of that certificate becomes a public company; and
- (b) any alterations in the memorandum and articles of association set out in the resolution take effect accordingly.

(5) A certificate of incorporation is conclusive evidence—

- (a) that the requirements of this Order in respect of re-registration and of matters precedent and incidental thereto have been complied with; and
- (b) that the company is a public company.

F91 SR 2003/3

Modification for unlimited company re-registering

58.—(1) In their application to unlimited companies, Articles 53 to 57 are modified as follows.

(2) The special resolution required by paragraph (1) of Article 53 must, in addition to the matters mentioned in paragraph (2) of that Article—

- (a) state that the liability of the members is to be limited by shares, and what the company's share capital is to be; and

- (b) make such alterations in the company's memorandum as are necessary to bring it in substance and in form into conformity with the requirements of this Order with respect to the memorandum of a company limited by shares.
- (3) The certificate of incorporation issued under paragraph (1) of Article 57 shall, in addition to containing the statement required by sub-paragraph (b) of that paragraph, state that the company has been incorporated as a company limited by shares; and—
 - (a) the company by virtue of the issue of the certificate becomes a public company so limited; and
 - (b) the certificate is conclusive evidence of the fact that it is such a company.

Limited company becoming unlimited

Re-registration of limited company as unlimited

59.—(1) Subject as follows, a company which is registered as limited may be re-registered as unlimited in pursuance of an application in that behalf complying with the requirements of this Article.

(2) A company is excluded from re-registering under this Article if it is limited by virtue or re-registration under Article 119 of the Order of 1978 or Article 61 of this Order.

(3) A public company cannot be re-registered under this Article; nor can a company which has previously been re-registered as unlimited.

(4) An application under this Article must be in the prescribed form and be signed by a director or the secretary of the company, and be lodged with the registrar, together with the documents specified in paragraph (8).

(5) The application must set out such alterations in the company's memorandum as—

- (a) if it is to have a share capital, are requisite to bring it (in substance and in form) into conformity with the requirements of this Order with respect to the memorandum of a company to be formed as an unlimited company having a share capital; or
- (b) if it is not to have a share capital, are requisite in the circumstances.

(6) If articles of association have been registered, the application must set out such alterations in them as—

- (a) if the company is to have a share capital, are requisite to bring its articles (in substance and in form) into conformity with the requirements of this Order with respect to the articles of a company to be formed as an unlimited company having a share capital; or
- (b) if the company is not to have a share capital, are requisite in the circumstances.

(7) If articles of association have not been registered, the application must have annexed to it, and request the registration of, printed articles; and these must, if the company is to have a share capital, comply with the requirements mentioned in paragraph (6)(a) and, if not, be articles appropriate to the circumstances.

(8) The documents to be lodged with the registrar are—

- (a) the prescribed form of assent to the company's being registered as unlimited, subscribed by or on behalf of all the members of the company;
- (b) [^{F92}subject to paragraph (8A),] a statutory declaration made by the directors of the company—
 - (i) that the persons by whom or on whose behalf the form of assent is subscribed constitute the whole membership of the company, and

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- (ii) that if any of the members have not subscribed that form themselves, that the directors have taken all reasonable steps to satisfy themselves that each person who subscribed it on behalf of a member was lawfully empowered to do so;
- (c) a printed copy of the memorandum incorporating the alterations in it set out in the application; and
- (d) if articles of association have been registered, a printed copy of them incorporating the alterations set out in the application.

[^{F92}(8A) In place of the lodging of a statutory declaration under sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (8), there may be delivered to the registrar using electronic communications a statement made by the directors of the company as to the matters set out in heads (i) and (ii) of that sub-paragraph.

(8B) Any person who makes a false statement under paragraph (8A) which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.]

(9) For the purposes of this Article—

- (a) subscription to a form of assent by the personal representative of a deceased member of a company is deemed a subscription by him; and
- (b) the assignees or trustee in bankruptcy of a member of a company is, to the exclusion of that member, deemed a member of the company.

F92 SR 2003/3

Certificate of re-registration under Article 59

60.—(1) The registrar shall retain the application and other documents lodged with him under Article 59 and shall—

- (a) if articles of association are annexed to the application, register them; and
 - (b) issue to the company a certificate of incorporation appropriate to the status to be assumed by it by virtue of that Article.
- (2) On the issue of the certificate—
- (a) the status of the company, by virtue of the issue, is changed from limited to unlimited; and
 - (b) the alterations in the memorandum set out in the application and (if articles of association have been previously registered) any alterations to the articles so set out take effect as if duly made by resolution of the company; and
 - (c) the provision of this Order apply accordingly to the memorandum and articles as altered by virtue of Article 59.

(3) The certificate is conclusive evidence that the requirements of Article 59 in respect of re-registration and of matters precedent and incidental to it have been complied with, and that the company was authorised to be re-registered under this Order in pursuance of that Article and was duly so re-registered.

Unlimited company becoming limited

Re-registration of unlimited company as limited

61.—(1) Subject as follows, a company which is registered as unlimited may be re-registered as limited if a special resolution that it should be so re-registered is passed, and the requirements of this Article are complied with in respect of the resolution and otherwise.

(2) A company cannot under this Article be re-registered as a public company; and a company is excluded from re-registering under it if it is unlimited by virtue of re-registration under Article 118 of the Order of 1978 or Article 59 or this Order.

(3) The special resolution must state whether the company is to be limited by shares or by guarantee and—

- (a) if it is to be limited by shares, must state what the share capital is to be and provide for the making of such alterations in the memorandum as are necessary to bring it (in substance and in form) into conformity with the requirements of this Order with respect to the memorandum of a company so limited, and such alterations in the articles of association as are requisite in the circumstances;
- (b) if it is to be limited by guarantee, must provide for the making of such alterations in its memorandum and articles as are necessary to bring them (in substance and in form) into conformity with the requirements of this Order with respect to the memorandum and articles of a company so limited.

(4) The special resolution is subject to Article 388 (copy to be forwarded to registrar within 15 days); and an application for the company to be re-registered as limited, framed in the prescribed form and signed by a director or by the secretary of the company, must be lodged with the registrar, together with the necessary documents, not earlier than the day on which the copy of the resolution forwarded under Article 388 is received by him.

(5) The documents to be lodged with the registrar are—

- (a) a printed copy of the memorandum as altered in pursuance of the resolution; and
- (b) a printed copy of the articles as so altered.

(6) This Article does not apply in relation to the re-registration of an unlimited company as a public company under Article 53.

Certificate of re-registration under Article 61

62.—(1) The registrar shall retain the application and other documents lodged with him under Article 61, and shall issue to the company a certificate of incorporation appropriate to the status to be assumed by the company by virtue of that Article.

(2) On the issue of the certificate—

- (a) the status of the company is, by virtue of the issue, changed from unlimited to limited; and
- (b) the alterations in the memorandum specified in the resolution and the alterations in, and additions to, the articles so specified take effect.

(3) The certificate is conclusive evidence that the requirements of Article 61 in respect of re-registration and of matters precedent and incidental to it have been complied with, and that the company was authorised to be re-registered in pursuance of that Article and was duly so re-registered.

Public company becoming private

Re-registration of public company as private

63.—(1) A public company may be re-registered as a private company if—

- (a) a special resolution complying with paragraph (2) that it should be so re-registered is passed and has not been cancelled by the court under Article 64;
- (b) an application for the purpose in the prescribed form and signed by a director or the secretary of the company is delivered to the registrar, together with a printed copy of the memorandum and articles of the company as altered by the resolution; and

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- (c) the period during which an application for the cancellation of the resolution under Article 64 may be made has expired without any such application having been made; or
- (d) where such an application has been made, the application has been withdrawn or an order has been made under Article 64(5) confirming the resolution and a copy of that order has been delivered to the registrar.

(2) The special resolution must alter the company's memorandum so that it no longer states that the company is to be a public company and must make such other alterations in the company's memorandum and articles as are requisite in the circumstances.

(3) A company cannot under this Article be re-registered otherwise than as a company limited by shares or by guarantee.

Litigation objection to resolution under Article 63

64.—(1) Where a special resolution by a public company to be re-registered under Article 63 as a private company has been passed, an application may be made to the court for the cancellation of that resolution.

(2) The application may be made—

- (a) by the holders of not less in the aggregate than 5 per cent. in nominal value of the company's issued share capital or any class thereof;
- (b) if the company is not limited by shares, by not less than 5 per cent. of its members; or
- (c) by not less than 50 of its members;

but not by a person who has consented to or voted in favour of the resolution.

[^{F93}(2A) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(a), any of the company's issued share capital held as treasury shares must be disregarded.]

(3) The application must be made within 28 days after the passing of the resolution and may be made on behalf of the persons entitled to make the application by such one or more of their number as they may appoint in writing for the purpose.

(4) If such an application is made, the company shall forthwith give notice in the prescribed form of that fact to the registrar.

(5) On the hearing of the application, the court shall make an order either cancelling or confirming the resolution and—

- (a) may make that order on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, and may (if it thinks fit) adjourn the proceedings in order that an arrangement may be made to the satisfaction of the court for the purchase of the interests of dissentient members; and
- (b) may give such directions and make such orders as it thinks expedient for facilitating or carrying into effect any such arrangement.

(6) The court's order may, if the court thinks fit, provide for the purchase by the company of the shares of any of its members and for the reduction accordingly of the company's capital, and may make such alterations in the company's memorandum and articles as may be required in consequence of that provision.

(7) The company shall, within 15 days from the making of the court's order, or within such longer period as the court may at any time by order direct, deliver to the registrar an office copy of the order.

(8) If the court's order requires the company not to make any, or any specified, alteration in its memorandum or articles, the company has not then power without the leave of the court to make any such alteration in breach of that requirement.

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(9) An alteration in the memorandum or articles made by virtue of an order under this Article, if not made by resolution of the company, is of the same effect as if duly made by resolution; and this Order applies accordingly to the memorandum or articles as so altered.

(10) A company which fails to comply with paragraph (4) or paragraph (7), and any officer of it who is in default, is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

F93 SR 2004/275

Certificate of re-registration under Article 63

65.—(1) If the registrar is satisfied that a company may be re-registered under Article 63, he shall—

- (a) retain the application and other documents delivered to him under that Article; and
- (b) issue the company with a certificate of incorporation appropriate to a private company.

(2) On the issue of the certificate—

- (a) the company by virtue of the issue becomes a private company; and
- (b) the alterations in the memorandum and articles set out in the resolution under Article 63 take effect accordingly.

(3) The certificate is conclusive evidence—

- (a) that the requirements of Article 63 in respect of re-registration and of matters precedent and incidental to it have been complied with; and
- (b) that the company is a private company.

^{F94}PART IV

CAPITAL ISSUES

F94 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246, art. 5](#), [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, [Sch.](#) (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285, arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538, art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

CHAPTER I

ISSUES BY COMPANIES REGISTERED, OR TO BE REGISTERED, IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The prospectus

^{F95}Matters to be stated, and reports to be set out, in prospectus

66.—(1) Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company, or by or on behalf of any person who is or has been engaged or interested in the formation of the company, must comply—

- (a) with Part I of Schedule 3, as respects the matters to be stated in the prospectus, and
- (b) with Part II of that Schedule, as respects the reports to be set out.

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(2) It is unlawful to issue any form of application for shares in or debentures of a company unless the form is issued with a prospectus which complies with the requirements of this Article.

(3) Paragraph (2) does not apply if it is shown that the form of application was issued either—

- (a) in connection with a bona fide invitation to a person to enter into an underwriting agreement with respect to the shares or debentures, or
- (b) in relation to shares or debentures which were not offered to the public.

(4) If a person acts in contravention of paragraph (2), he is liable to a fine.

(5) This Article does not apply—

- (a) to the issue to existing members or debenture holders of a company of a prospectus or form of application relating to shares in or debentures of the company, whether an applicant for shares or debentures will or will not have the right to renounce in favour of other persons, or
- (b) to the issue of a prospectus or form of application relating to shares or debentures which are or are to be in all respects uniform with shares or debentures previously issued and for the time being listed on a prescribed stock exchange;

but subject to this, it applies to a prospectus or a form of application whether issued on or with reference to the formation of a company or subsequently.

F95 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246](#), art. 5, [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, Sch. (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285](#), [arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538](#), [art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

^{F96} *Attempted evasion of Article 66 to be void*

67. A condition requiring or binding an applicant for shares in or debentures of a company to waive compliance with any requirement of Article 66, or purporting to affect him with notice of any contract, document or matter not specifically referred to in the prospectus, is void.

F96 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246](#), art. 5, [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, Sch. (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285](#), [arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538](#), [art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

^{F97} *Document offering shares, etc. for sale deemed a prospectus*

68.—(1) If a company allots or agrees to allot its shares or debentures with a view to all or any of them being offered for sale to the public, any document by which the offer for sale to the public is made is deemed for all purposes a prospectus issued by the company.

(2) All statutory provisions and rules of law as to the contents of prospectuses, and to liability in respect of statements in and omissions from prospectuses, or otherwise relating to prospectuses, apply and have effect accordingly, as if the shares or debentures had been offered to the public for subscription and as if person accepting the offer in respect of any shares or debentures were subscribers for those shares or debentures.

This is without prejudice to the liability (if any) of the persons by whom the offer is made, in respect of mis-statements in the document or otherwise in respect of it.

(3) For the purposes of this Order it is evidence (unless the contrary is proved) that an allotment of, or an agreement to allot, shares or debentures was made with a view to their being offered for sale to the public if it is shown—

- (a) that an offer of the shares or debentures (or of any of them) for sale to the public was made within 6 months after the allotment or agreement to allot, or
- (b) that at the date when the offer was made the whole consideration to be received by the company in respect of the shares or debentures had not been so received.

(4) Article 66 as applied by this Article has effect as if it required a prospectus to state, in addition to the matters required by that Article—

- (a) the net amount of the consideration received or to be received by the company in respect of the shares or debentures to which the offer relates, and
- (b) the place and time at which the contract under which those shares or debentures have been or are to be allotted may be inspected.

F97 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246](#), art. 5, [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, Sch. (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285](#), [arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538](#), [art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

Arts. 69, 70 rep. by SI 2001/3649

^{F98}Prospectus containing statement by expert

71.—(1) A prospectus inviting persons to subscribe for a company's shares or debentures and including a statement purporting to be made by an expert shall not be issued unless—

- (a) he (the expert) has given and has not, before delivery of a copy of the prospectus for registration, withdrawn his written consent to its issue with the statement included in the form and context in which it is in fact included; and
- (b) a statement that he has given and not withdrawn that consent appears in the prospectus.

(2) If a prospectus is issued in contravention of this Article the company and every person who is knowingly a party to the issue of the prospectus is liable to a fine.

F98 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246](#), art. 5, [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, Sch. (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285](#), [arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538](#), [art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

^{F99}Meaning of “expert”

72. In this Part, “expert” includes engineer, valuer, accountant and any other person whose profession gives authority to a statement made by him.

F99 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246](#), art. 5, [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, Sch. (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285](#), [arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538](#), [art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

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^{F100} **Prospectus to be dated**

73. A prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company, or in relation to an intended company, shall be dated; and that date shall, unless the contrary is proved, be taken as its date of publication.

F100 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246, art. 5](#), [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, [Sch.](#) (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285, arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538, art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

Registration of prospectus

^{F101} **Registration requirement applicable in all cases**

74.—(1) No prospectus shall be issued by or on behalf of a company, or in relation to an intended company, unless on or before the date of its publication there has been delivered to the registrar for registration a copy of the prospectus—

- (a) signed by every person who is named in it as a director or proposed director of the company, or by his agent authorised in writing, and
- (b) having endorsed on or attached to it any consent to its issue required by Article 71 from any person as an expert.

(2) Where the prospectus is such a document as is referred to in Article 68, the signatures required by paragraph (1) include those of every person making the offer, or his agent authorised in writing. Where the offer is made by a company or a firm, it is sufficient for the purposes of this paragraph if the document is signed on its behalf by 2 directors or (as the case may be) not less than half of the partners; and a director or partner may sign by his agent authorised in writing.

(3) Every prospectus shall on its face—

- (a) state that a copy has been delivered for registration as required by this Article, and
- (b) specify, or refer to statements in the prospectus specifying, any documents required by this Article or Article 75 to be endorsed on or attached to the copy delivered.

(4) The registrar shall not register a prospectus unless it is dated and the copy of it signed as required by this Article and unless it has endorsed on or attached to it the documents (if any) specified in paragraph (3)(b).

(5) If a prospectus is issued without a copy of it being delivered to the registrar as required by this Article, or without the copy so delivered having the required documents endorsed on or attached to it, the company and every person who is knowingly a party to the issue of the prospectus is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

F101 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246, art. 5](#), [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, [Sch.](#) (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285, arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538, art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

^{F102} **Additional requirements in case of prospectus issued generally**

75.—(1) In the case of a prospectus issued generally the following provisions apply in addition to those of Article 74.

(2) The copy of the prospectus delivered to the registrar must also have endorsed on or attached to it a copy of any contract required by paragraph 11 of Schedule 3 to be stated in the prospectus or, in the case of a contract not reduced into writing, a memorandum giving full particulars of it.

(3) In the case of a contract wholly or partly in a foreign language—

(a) the copy required by paragraph (2) to be endorsed on or attached to the prospectus must be a copy of a translation of the contract into English or (as the case may be) a copy embodying a translation into English of the parts in a foreign language, and

(b) the translation must be certified in the prescribed manner to be a correct translation.

(4) If the person making any report required by Part II of Schedule 3 have made in the report, or have (without giving reasons) indicated in it, any such adjustments as are mentioned in paragraph 21 of that Schedule (profits, losses, assets, liabilities), the copy of the prospectus delivered to the registrar must have endorsed on or attached to it a written statement signed by those persons setting out the adjustments and giving the reasons for them.

F102 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246, art. 5](#), [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, [Sch.](#) (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285, arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538, art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

Liabilities and offences in connection with prospectus

^{F103}Directors, etc. exempt from liability in certain cases

76.—(1) In the event of contravention of Article 66, a director or other person responsible for the prospectus does not incur any liability by reason of that contravention if—

- (a) as regards any matter not disclosed, he proves that he was not cognisant of it, or
- (b) he proves that the contravention arose from an honest mistake of fact on his part, or
- (c) the contravention was in respect of matters which, in the opinion of the court dealing with the case, were immaterial or was otherwise such as ought (in the court's opinion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case) reasonably to be excused.

(2) In the event of failure to include in a prospectus a statement with respect to the matters specified in paragraph 13 of Schedule 3 (disclosure of directors' interests), no director or other person incurs any liability in respect of the failure unless it is proved that he had knowledge of the matters not disclosed.

(3) Nothing in Article 66 or 67 or this Article limits or diminishes any liability which a person may incur under the general law or this Order apart from those provisions.

F103 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246, art. 5](#), [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, [Sch.](#) (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285, arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538, art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

^{F104}Compensation for subscribers misled by statement in prospectus

77.—(1) Where a prospectus invites persons to subscribe for a company's shares or debentures, compensation is payable to all those who subscribe for any shares or debentures on the faith of the prospectus for the loss or damage which they may have sustained by reason of any untrue statement included in it.

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(2) The persons liable to pay the compensation are—

- (a) every person who is a director of the company at the time of the issue of the prospectus,
- (b) every person who authorised himself to be named, and is named, in the prospectus as a director or as having agreed to become a director (either immediately or after an interval of time),
- (c) every person being a promoter of the company, and
- (d) every person who has authorised the issue of the prospectus.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) have effect subject to Articles 78 and 79; and here and in those Articles “promoter” means a promoter who was party to the preparation of the prospectus, or of the portion of it containing the untrue statement, but does not include any person by reason of his acting in a professional capacity for persons engaged in procuring the formation of the company.

F104 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246](#), art. 5, [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, [Sch.](#) (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285](#), [arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538](#), [art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

^{F105} ***Exemption from Article 77 for those acting with propriety***

78.—(1) A person is not liable under Article 77 if he proves—

- (a) that, having consented to become a director of the company, he withdrew his consent before the issue of the prospectus, and that it was issued without his authority or consent, or
- (b) that the prospectus was issued without his knowledge or consent, and that on becoming aware of its issue he forthwith gave reasonable public notice that it was issued without his knowledge or consent, or
- (c) that after issue of the prospectus and before allotment under it he, on becoming aware of any untrue statement in it, withdrew his consent to its issue and gave reasonable public notice of the withdrawal and of the reason for it.

(2) A person is not liable under that Article if he proves that—

- (a) as regards every untrue statement nor purporting to be made on the authority of an expert or of a public official document or statement, he had reasonable ground to believe, and did up to the time of the allotment of the shares or debentures (as the case may be) believe, that the statement was true; and
- (b) as regards every untrue statement purporting to be a statement by an expert or contained in what purports to be a copy of or extract from a report or valuation of an expert, it fairly represented the statement, or was a correct and fair copy of or extract from the report or valuation, and he had reasonable ground to believe and did up to the time of issue of the prospectus believe that the person making the statement was competent to make it and that person had given the consent required by Article 71 to the issue of the prospectus and had not withdrawn that consent before delivery of a copy of the prospectus for registration or, to the defendant's knowledge, before allotment under it; and
- (c) as regards every untrue statement purporting to be made by an official person or contained in what purports to be a copy of or extract from a public official document, it was a correct and fair representation of the statement or copy of or extract from the document.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) do not apply in the case of a person liable, by reason of his having given a consent required of him by Article 71, as a person who has authorised the issue of the prospectus in respect of an untrue statement purporting to be made by him as an expert.

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(4) Where under Article 71 the consent of a person is required to the issue of a prospectus and he has given that consent, he is not by reason of his having given it liable under Article 77 as a person who has authorised the issue of the prospectus except in respect of an untrue statement purporting to be made by him as an expert.

(5) A person who, apart from this paragraph, would under Article 77 be liable, by reason of his having given a consent required of him by Article 71, as a person who has authorised the issue of a prospectus in respect of an untrue statement purporting to be made by him as an expert is not so liable if he proves—

- (a) that, having given his consent under Article 71 to the issue of the prospectus, he withdrew it in writing before the delivery of a copy of the prospectus for registration; or
- (b) that, after delivery of a copy of the prospectus for registration and before allotment under it, he, on becoming aware of the untrue statement, withdrew his consent in writing and gave reasonable public notice of the withdrawal and of the reason for it; or
- (c) that he was competent to make the statement and that he had reasonable ground to believe, and did up to the time of the allotment of the shares or debentures (as the case may be) believe, that the statement was true.

F105 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246, art. 5](#), [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, [Sch.](#) (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285, arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538, art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

^{F106}**Indemnity for innocent director or expert**

79.—(1) This Article applies where—

- (a) the prospectus contains the name of a person as a director of the company, or as having agreed to become a director of it, and he has not consented to become a director, or has withdrawn his consent before the issue of the prospectus, and has not authorised or consented to its issue, or
- (b) the consent of a person is required under Article 71 to the issue of the prospectus and he either has not given that consent or has withdrawn it before the issue of the prospectus.

(2) The directors of the company (except any without whose knowledge or consent the prospectus was issued) and any other person who authorised its issue are liable to indemnify the person named, or whose consent was required under Article 71 (as the case may be), against all damages, costs and expenses to which he may be liable by reason of his name having been inserted in the prospectus or of the inclusion in it of a statement purporting to be made by him as an expert (as the case may be), or in defending himself against any action or legal proceeding brought against him in respect of it.

(3) A person is not deemed for the purposes of this Article to have authorised the issue of a prospectus by reason only of his having given the consent required by Article 71 to the inclusion of a statement purporting to be made by him as an expert.

F106 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246, art. 5](#), [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, [Sch.](#) (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285, arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538, art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

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F107 Criminal liability for untrue statements

80.—(1) If a prospectus is issued with an untrue statement included in it, any person who authorised the issue of the prospectus is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both, unless he proves either—

- (a) that the statement was immaterial, or
- (b) that he had reasonable ground to believe and did, up to the time of the issue of the prospectus, believe that the statement was true.

(2) A person is not deemed for the purpose of this Article to have authorised the issue of a prospectus by reason only of his having given the consent required by Article 71 to the inclusion in it of a statement purporting to be made by him as an expert.

F107 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246, art. 5](#), [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, [Sch.](#) (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285, arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538, art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

Supplementary

F108 Interpretation for Articles 66 to 80

81. For the purposes of Articles 66 to 80—

- (a) a statement included in a prospectus is deemed to be untrue if it is misleading in the form and context in which it is included, and
- (b) a statement is deemed to be included in a prospectus if it is contained in it, or in any report or memorandum appearing on its face, or by reference incorporated in, or issued with, the prospectus.

F108 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246, art. 5](#), [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, [Sch.](#) (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285, arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538, art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

CHAPTER II

ISSUES BY COMPANIES INCORPORATED, OR TO BE INCORPORATED, OUTSIDE THE UNITED KINGDOM

F109 Prospectus of non-United Kingdom company

82.—(1) It is unlawful for a person to issue, circulate or distribute in Northern Ireland any prospectus offering for subscription shares in or debentures of a company incorporated or to be incorporated outside the United Kingdom (whether the company has or has not established, or when formed will or will not establish, a place of business in the United Kingdom) unless the prospectus complies with the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3).

- (2) The prospectus must be dated and contain particulars with respect to the following matters—
 - (a) the instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the company;
 - (b) the enactments, or provisions having the force of an enactment, by or under which the incorporation of the company was effected;

- (c) an address in the United Kingdom where that instrument, and those enactments or provisions, or copies of them (and, if they are in a foreign language, a translation of them certified in the prescribed manner), can be inspected;
 - (d) the date on which, and the country in which, the company was incorporated; and
 - (e) whether the company has established a place of business in the United Kingdom and, if so, the address of its principal office in the United Kingdom.
- (3) Subject to the following provisions, the prospectus must comply—
- (a) with Part I of Schedule 3, as respects the matters to be stated in the prospectus, and
 - (b) with Part II of that Schedule, as respects the reports to be set out.
- (4) Sub-paragraphs (a) to (c) of paragraph (2) do not apply in the case of a prospectus issued more than 2 years after the company is entitled to commence business.
- (5) It is unlawful for a person to issue to any person in Northern Ireland a form of application for shares in or debentures of such a company or intended company as is mentioned in paragraph (1) unless the form is issued with a prospectus which complies with this Chapter and the issue of which in Northern Ireland does not contravene Article 84 or 85.
- This paragraph does not apply if it is shown that the form of application was issued in connection with a bona fide invitation to a person to enter into an underwriting agreement with respect to the shares or debentures.
- (6) This Article—
- (a) does not apply to the issue to a company's existing members or debenture holders of a prospectus or form of application relating to shares in or debentures of the company, whether an applicant for shares or debentures will or will not have the right to renounce in favour of other persons; and
 - (b) except in so far as it requires a prospectus to be dated, does not apply to the issue of a prospectus relating to shares or debentures which are or are to be in all respects uniform with shares or debentures previously issued and for the time being listed on a prescribed stock exchange;
- but subject to this, it applies to a prospectus or form of application whether issued on or with reference to the formation of a company or subsequently.

F109 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246](#), art. 5, [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, Sch. (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285](#), [arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538](#), [art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

^{F110} **Attempted evasion of Article 82 to be void**

83. A condition requiring or binding an applicant for shares or debentures to waive compliance with any requirement imposed—

- (a) by paragraph (2) of Article 82, as regards the particulars to be contained in the prospectus, or
- (b) by paragraph (3) of that Article, as regards compliance with Schedule 3,

or purporting to affect an applicant with notice of any contract, document or matter not specifically referred to in the prospectus, is void.

F110 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246](#), art. 5, [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7,

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Sch. (as amended by S.I. 1988/1960, arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285](#), [arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538](#), [art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

F111 Prospectus containing statement by expert

84.—(1) This Article applies in the case of a prospectus offering for subscription shares in or debentures of a company incorporated or to be incorporated outside the United Kingdom (whether it has or has not established, or when formed will or will not establish, a place of business in the United Kingdom), if the prospectus includes a statement purporting to be made by an expert.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to issue, circulate or distribute in Northern Ireland such a prospectus if—

- (a) the expert has not given, or has before the delivery of the prospectus for registration withdrawn, his written consent to the issue of the prospectus with the statement included in the form and context in which it is included; or
- (b) there does not appear in the prospectus a statement that he has given and has not withdrawn his consent as mentioned in sub-paragraph (a).

(3) For the purposes of this Article, a statement is deemed to be included in a prospectus if it is contained in it, or in any report or memorandum appearing on its face, or by reference incorporated in, or issued with, the prospectus.

F111 [Pt. IV](#) (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986](#) (c. 60), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246](#), [art. 5](#), [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, Sch. (as amended by S.I. 1988/1960, arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285](#), [arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538](#), [art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

F112 Restrictions on allotment to be secured in prospectus

85.—(1) It is unlawful for a person to issue, circulate or distribute in Northern Ireland a prospectus offering for subscription shares in or debentures of a company incorporated or to be incorporated outside the United Kingdom (whether the company has or has not established, or when formed will or will not establish, a place of business in the United Kingdom), unless the prospectus complies with the following condition.

(2) The prospectus must have the effect, where an application is made in pursuance of it, of rendering all persons concerned bound by all the provisions (other than penal provisions) of Articles 92, 96 and 97 (restrictions on allotment), so far as applicable.

F112 [Pt. IV](#) (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986](#) (c. 60), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246](#), [art. 5](#), [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, Sch. (as amended by S.I. 1988/1960, arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285](#), [arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538](#), [art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

F113 Stock exchange certificate exempting from compliance with Schedule 3

86.—(1) This Article applies where—

- (a) it is proposed to offer to the public by a prospectus issued generally any shares in or debentures of a company incorporated or to be incorporated outside the United Kingdom (whether the company has or has not established, or when formed will or will not establish, a place of business in the United Kingdom), and

(b) application is made to a prescribed stock exchange for permission of those shares or debentures to be listed on that stock exchange.

(2) There may on the applicant's request be given by or on behalf of that stock exchange a certificate that, having regard to the proposals (as stated in the request) as to the size and other circumstances of the issue of shares or debentures and as to any limitation on the number and class of person to whom the offer is to be made, compliance with Schedule 3 would be unduly burdensome.

(3) If a certificate is given under paragraph (2), and if the proposals mentioned in that paragraph are adhered to and the particulars and information required to be published in connection with the application for permission to the stock exchange are so published, then—

(a) a prospectus giving the particulars and information in the form in which they are so required to be published is deemed to comply with Schedule 3, and

(b) except as respects the requirement for the prospectus to be dated, Article 82 does not apply to any issue, after the permission applied for is given, of a prospectus or form of application relating to the shares or debentures.

F113 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\), ss. 211\(1\), 212\(3\), Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246, art. 5, Sch. 4, S.I. 1988/740, arts. 2-7, Sch.](#) (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960, arts. 2-4](#) and by [S.I. 1988/2285, arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538, art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

^{F114}**Registration of prospectus before issue**

87.—(1) It is unlawful for a person to issue, circulate or distribute in Northern Ireland a prospectus offering for subscription shares in or debentures of a company incorporated or to be incorporated outside the United Kingdom (whether the company has or has not established, or when formed will or will not establish, a place of business in the United Kingdom), unless before the issue, circulation or distribution of the prospectus in Northern Ireland the requirements of this Article have been complied with.

(2) A copy of the prospectus, certified by the chairman and two other directors of the company as having been approved by resolution of the managing body, must have been delivered for registration to the registrar or the registrar of companies as defined in the Companies Act 1985.

(3) The prospectus must state on the face of it that a copy has been so delivered and the following must be endorsed on or attached to that copy of the prospectus—

(a) any consent to the issue of the prospectus which is required by Article 84;

(b) a copy of any contract required by paragraph 11 of Schedule 3 to be stated in the prospectus or, in the case of a contract not reduced into writing, a memorandum giving full particulars of it; and

(c) where the persons making any report required by Part II of Schedule 3 have made in it or have, without giving the reasons, indicated in it any such adjustments as are mentioned in paragraph 21 of that Schedule, a written statement signed by those persons setting out the adjustments and giving the reasons for them.

(4) If in the case of a prospectus deemed by virtue of a certificate under Article 86 to comply with Schedule 3, a contract or a copy of it, or a memorandum of a contract, is required to be available for inspection in connection with the application under that Article to the stock exchange, a copy or (as the case may be) a memorandum of the contract must be endorsed on or attached to the copy of the prospectus delivered to the registrar for registration.

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(5) References in paragraphs (3)(b) and (4) to the copy of a contract are, in the case of a contract wholly or partly in a foreign language, to a copy of a translation of the contract into English, or a copy embodying a translation into English of the parts in foreign language (as the case may be); and—

- (a) the translation must in either case be certified in the prescribed manner to be a correct translation, and
- (b) the reference in paragraph (4) to a copy of a contract required to be available for inspection includes a copy of a translation of it or a copy embodying a translation of parts of it.

F114 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246](#), art. 5, [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, Sch. (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285](#), [arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538](#), art. 2 and otherwise prosp.)

F115 Consequences (criminal and civil) of contravention of Articles 82 to 87

88.—(1) A person who is knowingly responsible for the issue, circulation or distribution of a prospectus, or for the issue of a form of application for shares or debentures, in contravention of any of the provisions of Articles 82 to 87 is liable to a fine.

(2) Articles 77, 78 and 79 extend to every prospectus offering for subscription shares in or debentures of a company incorporated or to be incorporated outside the United Kingdom (whether the company has or has not established, or when formed will or will not establish, a place of business in the United Kingdom), substituting for any reference to Article 71 a reference to Article 84.

(3) In the event of contravention of any of the requirements of Article 82(2) as regards the particulars to be contained in the prospectus, or Article 82(3) as regards compliance with Schedule 3, a director or other person responsible for the prospectus incurs no liability by reason of the contravention if—

- (a) as regards any matter not disclosed, he proves that he was not cognisant of it, or
- (b) he proves that the contravention arose from an honest mistake of fact on his part, or
- (c) the contravention was in respect of matters which, in the opinion of the court dealing with the case, were immaterial or was otherwise such as ought, in the court's opinion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, reasonably to be excused.

(4) In the event of failure to include in a prospectus to which this Chapter applies a statement with respect to the matters contained in paragraph 13 of Schedule 3, no director or other person incurs any liability in respect of the failure unless it is proved that he had knowledge of the matters not disclosed.

(5) Nothing in Article 82 or 83 or this Article limits or diminishes any liability which a person may incur under the general law or this Order, apart from those provisions.

F115 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246](#), art. 5, [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, Sch. (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285](#), [arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538](#), art. 2 and otherwise prosp.)

F116 Supplementary

89.—(1) Where a document by which the shares in or debentures of a company incorporated outside the United Kingdom are offered for sale to the public would, if the company had been a company incorporated under this Order, have been deemed by virtue of Article 68 to be a prospectus

issued by the company, that document is deemed, for the purposes of this Chapter, a prospectus so issued.

(2) An offer of shares or debentures for subscription or sale to a person whose ordinary business it is to buy or sell shares or debentures (whether as principal or agent) is not deemed an offer to the public for those purposes.

(3) In this Chapter “shares” and “debentures” have the same meaning as when those expressions are used, elsewhere in this Order, in relation to a company incorporated under this Order.

F116 Pt. IV (arts. 66-89) repealed by [Financial Services Act 1986 \(c. 60\)](#), ss. 211(1), 212(3), [Sch. 17 Pt. II](#) (the repeal coming into force as mentioned in [S.I. 1986/2246](#), art. 5, [Sch. 4](#), [S.I. 1988/740](#), arts. 2-7, [Sch.](#) (as amended by [S.I. 1988/1960](#), arts. 2-4 and by [S.I. 1988/2285](#), [arts. 2-6](#)) and [S.I. 1995/1538](#), [art. 2](#) and otherwise prosp.)

PART V

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

General provisions as to allotment

Authority of company required for certain allotments

90.—(1) The directors of a company shall not exercise any power of the company to allot relevant securities unless they are, in accordance with this Article^{F117} or Article 90A], authorised to do so by—

- (a) the company in general meeting; or
- (b) the company's articles.

(2) In this Article “relevant securities” means—

- (a) shares in the company other than shares shown in the memorandum to have been taken by the subscribers to it or shares allotted in pursuance of an employees' share scheme, and
- (b) any right to subscribe for, or to convert any security into, shares in the company (other than shares so allotted);

and a reference to the allotment of relevant securities includes the grant of such a right but (subject to paragraph (6)) not the allotment of shares pursuant to such a right.

(3) Authority under this Article may be given for a particular exercise of the power or for its exercise generally, and may be unconditional or subject to conditions.

(4) The authority must state the maximum amount of relevant securities that may be allotted under it and the date on which it will expire, which must be not more than 5 years from whichever is relevant of the following dates—

- (a) in the case of an authority contained in the company's articles at the time of its original incorporation, the date of that incorporation; and
- (b) in any other case, the date on which the resolution is passed by virtue of which the authority is given;

but such an authority (including an authority contained in the company's articles) may be previously revoked or varied by the company in general meeting.

(5) The authority may be renewed or further renewed by the company in general meeting for a further period not exceeding 5 years; but the resolution must state (or restate) the amount of relevant

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securities which may be allotted under the authority or, as the case may be, the amount remaining to be allotted under it, and must specify the date on which the renewed authority will expire.

(6) In relation to an authority under this Article for the grant of such rights as are mentioned in paragraph (2)(b), the reference in paragraph (4) (as also the corresponding reference in paragraph (5)) to the maximum amount of relevant securities that may be allotted under the authority is to the maximum amount of shares which may be allotted pursuant to the rights.

(7) The directors may allot relevant securities, notwithstanding that any authority under this Article has expired, if they are allotted in pursuance of an offer or agreement made by the company before the authority expired and the authority allowed it to make an offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after the authority expired.

(8) A resolution of a company to give, vary, revoke or renew such an authority may, notwithstanding that it alters the company's articles, be an ordinary resolution; but it is in any case subject to Article 388 (copy to be forwarded to registrar within 15 days).

(9) A director who knowingly and wilfully contravenes, or permits or authorises a contravention of, this Article is liable to a fine.

(10) Nothing in this Article affects the validity of any allotment.

(11) This Article does not apply to any allotment of relevant securities by a company, other than a public company registered as such on its original incorporation, if it is made in pursuance of an offer or agreement made before the earlier of the following two dates—

- (a) the date of the holding of the first general meeting of the company after its registration or re-registration as a public company, and
- (b) 1st January 1985;

but any resolution to give, vary or revoke an authority for the purposes of Article 16 of the Order of 1981 or this Article has effect for those purposes if passed at any time on or after 10th June 1981.

F117 1990 NI 10

[^{F118}Election by private company as to duration of authority

90A.—(1) A private company may elect (by elective resolution in accordance with Article 387A) that the provisions of this Article shall apply, instead of the provisions of Article 90(4) and (5), in relation to the giving or renewal, after the election, of an authority under that Article.

(2) The authority must state the maximum amount of relevant securities that may be allotted under it and may be given—

- (a) for an indefinite period, or
- (b) for a fixed period, in which case it must state the date on which it will expire.

(3) In either case an authority (including an authority contained in the articles) may be revoked or varied by the company in general meeting.

(4) An authority given for a fixed period may be renewed or further renewed by the company in general meeting.

(5) A resolution renewing an authority—

- (a) must state, or re-state, the amount of relevant securities which may be allotted under the authority or, as the case may be, the amount remaining to be allotted under it, and
- (b) must state whether the authority is renewed for an indefinite period or for a fixed period, in which case it must state the date on which the renewed authority will expire.

(6) The references in this Article to the maximum amount of relevant securities that may be allotted shall be construed in accordance with Article 90(6).

(7) If an election under this Article ceases to have effect, an authority then in force which was given for an indefinite period or for a fixed period of more than five years—

- (a) if given five years or more before the election ceases to have effect, shall expire forthwith, and
- (b) otherwise, shall have effect as if it had been given for a fixed period of five years.]

F118 1990 NI 10

^{F119} Restriction on public offers by private company

91.—(1) A private limited company (other than a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital) commits an offence if it—

- (a) offers to the public (whether for cash or otherwise) any shares in or debentures of the company; or
- (b) allots or agrees to allot (whether for cash or otherwise) any shares in or debentures of the company with a view to all or any of those shares or debentures being offered for sale to the public (within the meaning given to that expression by^{F120} Articles 68 and 10A).

(2) A company guilty of an offence under this Article, and any officer of it who is in default, is liable to a fine.

(3) Nothing in this Article affects the validity of any allotment or sale of shares or debentures, or of any agreement to allot or sell shares or debentures.

F119 prosp. in part rep. by 1986 c. 60

F120 SI 2004/355

^{F121} Application for, and allotment of, shares and debentures

92.—(1) No allotment shall be made of a company's shares or debentures in pursuance of a prospectus issued generally, and no proceedings shall be taken on applications made in pursuance of a prospectus so issued, until the beginning of the third day after that on which the prospectus is first so issued or such later time (if any) as may be specified in the prospectus.

(2) The beginning of that third day, or that later time, is “the time of the opening of the subscription lists”.

(3) In paragraph (1), the reference to the day on which the prospectus is first issued generally is to the day when it is first so issued as a newspaper advertisement; and if it is not so issued as a newspaper advertisement before the third day after that on which it is first so issued in any other manner, the reference is to the day on which it is first so issued in any manner.

(4) In reckoning for this purpose the third day after another day—

- (a) any intervening day which is a Saturday or Sunday, or which is a bank holiday, is to be disregarded; and
- (b) if the third day (as so reckoned) is itself a Saturday or Sunday, or a bank holiday, there is to be substituted the first day after that which is none of them.

(5) The validity of an allotment is not affected by any contravention of paragraphs (1) to (4); but in the event of contravention, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

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(6) As applying to a prospectus offering shares or debentures for sale, paragraphs (1) to (5) are modified as follows—

- (a) for references to allotment, substitute references to sale; and
- (b) for the reference to the company and every officer of it who is in default, substitute a reference to any person by or through whom the offer is made and who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the contravention.

(7) An application for shares in or debentures of a company which is made in pursuance of a prospectus issued generally is not revocable until after the expiration of the third day after the time of the opening of the subscription lists, or the giving before the expiration of that day of the appropriate public notice; and that notice is one given by some person responsible under Articles 77 to 79 for the prospectus and having the effect under those Articles of excluding or limiting the responsibility of the giver.

F121 prosp. in part rep. by [1986 c. 60](#)

^{F122}***No allotment unless minimum subscription received***

93.—(1) No allotment shall be made of any share capital of a company offered to the public for subscription unless—

- (a) there has been subscribed the amount stated in the prospectus as the minimum amount which, in the opinion of the directors, must be raised by the issue of share capital in order to provide for the matters specified in paragraph 2 of Schedule 3 (preliminary expenses, purchase of property, working capital, etc); and
- (b) the sum payable on application for the amount so stated has been paid to and received by the company.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), a sum is deemed paid to the company, and received by it, if a cheque for that sum has been received in good faith by the company and the directors have no reason for suspecting that the cheque will not be paid.

(3) The amount so stated in the prospectus is to be reckoned exclusively of any amount payable otherwise than in cash and is known as “the minimum subscription”.

(4) If the above conditions have not been complied with on the expiration of 40 days after the first issue of the prospectus, all money received from applicants for shares shall be forthwith repaid to them without interest.

(5) If any of the money is not repaid within 48 days after the issue of the prospectus, the directors of the company are jointly and severally liable to repay it with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the expiration of the 48th day; except that a director is not so liable if he proves that the default in the repayment of the money was not due to any misconduct or negligence on his part.

(6) Any condition requiring or binding an applicant for shares to waive compliance with any requirement of this Article is void.

(7) This Article does not apply to an allotment of shares subsequent to the first allotment of shares offered to the public for subscription.

F122 prosp. in part rep. by [1986 c. 60](#)

Allotment where issue not fully subscribed

94.—(1) No allotment shall be made of any share capital of a public company offered for subscription unless—

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- (a) that capital is subscribed for in full; or
- (b) the offer states that, even if the capital is not subscribed for in full, the amount of that capital subscribed for may be allotted in any event or in the event of the conditions specified in the offer being satisfied;

and, where conditions are so specified, no allotment of the capital shall be made by virtue of sub-paragraph (b) unless those conditions are satisfied.

^{F123}This is without prejudice to Article 93.

(2) If shares are prohibited from being allotted by paragraph (1) and 40 days have elapsed after the first issue of the prospectus, all money received from applicants for shares shall be forthwith repaid to them without interest.

(3) If any of the money is not repaid within 48 days after the issue of the prospectus, the directors of the company are jointly and severally liable to repay it with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the expiration of the 48th day; except that a director is not so liable if he proves that the default in repayment was not due to any misconduct or negligence on his part.

(4) This Article applies in the case of shares offered as wholly or partly payable otherwise than in cash as it applies in the case of shares offered for subscription (the word “subscribed” in paragraph (1) being construed accordingly).

(5) In paragraphs (2) and (3) as they apply to the case of shares offered as wholly or partly payable otherwise than in cash, references to the repayment of money received from applicants for shares include—

- (a) the return of any other consideration so received (including, if the case so requires, the release of the applicant from any undertaking), or
- (b) if it is not reasonably practicable to return the consideration, the payment of money equal to its value at the time it was so received,

and references to interest apply accordingly.

(6) Any condition requiring or binding an applicant for shares to waive compliance with any requirement of this Article is void.

F123 prosp. in part rep. by [1986 c. 60](#)

Effect of irregular allotment

95.—(1) An allotment made by a company to an applicant in contravention of Article^{F124} 93 or 94 is voidable at the instance of the applicant within one month after the date of the allotment, and not later, and is so voidable notwithstanding that the company is in the course of being wound up.

(2) If a director of a company knowingly contravenes, or permits or authorises the contravention of, any provision of either of those Articles with respect to allotment, he is liable to compensate the company and the allottee respectively for any loss, damages or costs which the company or the allottee may have sustained or incurred by the contravention.

(3) But proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall not be commenced after the expiration of 2 years from the date of the allotment.

F124 prosp. in part rep. by [1986 c. 60](#)

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^{F125} ***Allotment of shares, etc. to be listed on a stock exchange***

96.—(1) This Article applies where a prospectus, whether issued generally or not, states that application has been or will be made for permission for the shares or debentures offered by it to be listed on any stock exchange.

(2) An allotment made on an application in pursuance of the prospectus is, whenever made, void if the permission has not been applied for before the third day after the first issue of the prospectus or, if the permission has been refused, before the expiration of 3 weeks from the date of the closing of the subscription lists or such longer period (not exceeding 6 weeks) as may, within those 3 weeks, be notified to the applicant for permission by or on behalf of the stock exchange.

(3) In reckoning for this purpose the third day after another day—

- (a) any intervening day which is a Saturday or Sunday, or which is a bank holiday, is to be disregarded; and
- (b) if the third day (as so reckoned) is itself a Saturday or Sunday or a bank holiday, there is to be substituted the first day after that which is none of them.

(4) Where permission has not been applied for as mentioned in paragraph (2), or has been refused as so mentioned, the company shall forthwith repay (without interest) all money received from applicants in pursuance of the prospectus.

(5) If any of the money is not repaid within 8 days after the company becomes liable to repay it, the directors of the company are jointly and severally liable to repay the money with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the expiration of the 8th day, except that a director is not liable if he proves that the default in the repayment of the money was not due to any misconduct or negligence on his part.

(6) All money received from applicants in pursuance of the prospectus shall be kept in a separate bank account so long as the company may become liable to repay it under paragraph (4); and if default is made in complying with this paragraph, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

(7) Any condition requiring or binding an applicant for shares or debentures to waive compliance with any requirement of this Article is void.

(8) For the purposes of this Article, permission is not deemed to be refused if it is intimated that the application for it, though not at present granted, will be given further consideration.

(9) This Article has effect in relation to shares or debentures agreed to be taken by a person underwriting an offer of them by a prospectus as if he had applied for them in pursuance of the prospectus.

F125 prosp. in part rep. by [1986 c. 60](#)

^{F126} ***Operation of Article 96 where prospectus offers shares for sale***

97.—(1) This Article has effect as regards the operation of Article 96 in relation to a prospectus offering shares for sale.

(2) Paragraphs (1) and (2) of that Article apply, but with the substitution for the reference in paragraph (2) to allotment of a reference to sale.

(3) Paragraphs (4) and (5) of that Article do not apply; but—

- (a) if the permission referred to in paragraph (2) of that Article has not been applied for as there mentioned, or has been refused as there mentioned, the offeror of the shares shall forthwith repay (without interest) all money received from applicants in pursuance of the prospectus, and

- (b) if any such money has not been repaid within 8 days after the offeror becomes liable to repay it, he becomes liable to pay interest on the money due, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the end of the 8th day.
- (4) Paragraphs (6) to (9) of that Article apply, except that in paragraph (6)—
 - (a) for the first reference to the company there is substituted a reference to the offeror, and
 - (b) for the reference to the company and every officer of the company who is in default there is substituted a reference to any person by or through whom the offer is made and who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default.

F126 prosp. in part rep. by 1986 c. 60

Return as to allotments, etc.

98.—(1) This Article applies to a company limited by shares and to a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital.

(2) When such a company makes an allotment of its shares, the company shall within one month thereafter deliver to the registrar for registration—

- (a) a return of the allotments (in the prescribed form) stating the number and nominal amount of the shares comprised in the allotment, the names and addresses of the allottees, and the amount (if any) paid or due and payable on each share, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium; and
- (b) in the case of shares allotted as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash—
 - (i) a contract in writing constituting the title of the allottee to the allotment together with any contract of sale, or for services or other consideration in respect of which that allotment was made (such contracts being duly stamped), and
 - (ii) a return stating the number and nominal amount of shares so allotted, the extent to which they are to be treated as paid up, and the consideration for which they have been allotted.

(3) Where such a contract as mentioned in paragraph (2) is not reduced to writing, the company shall within one month after the allotment deliver to the registrar for registration the prescribed particulars of the contract^{F127}. . . .

Para.(4) rep. by SI 2005/1634

(5) If default is made in complying with this Article, every officer of the company who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine, but subject as follows.

(6) In the case of default in delivering to the registrar within one month after the allotment any document required by this Article to be delivered, the company, or any officer liable for the default, may apply to the court for relief; and the court, if satisfied that the omission to deliver the document was accidental or due to inadvertence or that it is just and equitable to grant relief, may make an order extending the time for the delivery of the document for such period as the court thinks proper.

F127 SI 2005/1634

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Pre-emption rights

Offers to shareholders to be on pre-emptive basis

99.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Article and Articles 100 to 106, a company proposing to allot equity securities (as defined in Article 104)—

- (a) shall not allot any of them on any terms to a person unless it has made an offer to each person who holds relevant shares or relevant employee shares to allot to him on the same or more favourable terms a proportion of those securities which is as nearly as practicable equal to the proportion in nominal value held by him of the aggregate of relevant shares and relevant employee shares, and
- (b) shall not allot any of those securities to a person unless the period during which any such offer may be accepted has expired or the company has received notice of the acceptance or refusal of every offer so made.

(2) Paragraph (3) applies to any provision of a company's memorandum or articles which requires the company, when proposing to allot equity securities consisting of relevant shares of any particular class, not to allot those securities on any terms unless it has complied with the condition that it makes such an offer as is described in paragraph (1) to each person who holds relevant shares or relevant employee shares of that class.

(3) If in accordance with a provision to which this paragraph applies—

- (a) a company makes an offer to allot securities to such a holder, and
- (b) he or anyone in whose favour he has renounced his right to their allotment accepts the offer,

paragraph (1) does not apply to the allotment of those securities, and the company may allot them accordingly; but this is without prejudice to the application of paragraph (1) in any other case.

(4) Paragraph (1) does not apply to a particular allotment of equity securities if these are, or are to be, wholly or partly paid up otherwise than in cash; and securities which a company has offered to allot to a holder of relevant shares or relevant employee shares may be allotted to him, or anyone in whose favour he has renounced his right to their allotment, without contravening paragraph (1)(b).

(5) Paragraph (1) does not apply to the allotment of securities which would, apart from a renunciation or assignment of the right to their allotment, be held under an employees' share scheme.

[^{F128}(6) Where a company holds relevant shares as treasury shares—

- (a) for the purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), the company is not a “person who holds relevant shares”; and
- (b) for the purposes of paragraph (1), the shares held as treasury shares do not form part of “the aggregate of relevant shares and relevant employee shares”.]

F128 SR 2004/275

Communication of pre-emption offers to shareholders

100.—(1) This Article has effect as to the manner in which offers required by Article 99(1), or by a provision to which Article 99(3) applies, are to be made to holders of a company's shares.

(2) Subject to paragraphs (3) to (7), an offer shall be in writing and shall be made to a holder of shares either personally or by sending it by post (that is to say, prepaying and posting a letter containing the offer) to him or to his registered address or, if he has no registered address in the United Kingdom, to the address in the United Kingdom supplied by him to the company for the giving of notice to him.

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If sent by post, the offer is deemed to be made at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

(3) Where shares are held by 2 or more persons jointly, the offer may be made to the joint holder first named in the register of members in respect of the shares.

(4) In the case of a holder's death or bankruptcy, the offer may be made—

- (a) by sending it by post in a prepaid letter addressed to the persons claiming to be entitled to the shares in consequence of the death or bankruptcy by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or assignee in bankruptcy, or by any like description, at the address in the United Kingdom supplied for the purpose by those so claiming, or
- (b) until such an address has been so supplied, by giving the notice in any manner in which it might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

(5) If the holder—

- (a) has no registered address in the United Kingdom and has not given to the company an address in the United Kingdom for the service of notices on him, or
- (b) is the holder of a share warrant,

the offer may be made by causing it, or a notice specifying where a copy of it can be obtained or inspected, to be published in the Belfast Gazette.

(6) The offer must state a period of not less than 21 days during which it may be accepted; and the offer shall not be withdrawn before the end of that period.

(7) This Article does not invalidate a provision to which Article 99(3) applies by reason that that provision requires or authorises an offer under it to be made in contravention of any of paragraphs (1) to (6); but, to the extent that the provision requires or authorises such an offer to be so made, it is of no effect.

Exclusion of Articles 99 and 100 by private company

101.—(1) Article 99(1), 100(1) to (5) or 100(6) may, as applying to allotments by a private company of equity securities or to such allotments of a particular description, be excluded by a provision contained in the memorandum or articles of that company.

(2) A requirement or authority contained in the memorandum or articles of a private company, if it is inconsistent with any of those Articles, has effect as a provision excluding that Article; but a provision to which Article 99(3) applies is not to be treated as inconsistent with Article 99(1).

Consequences of contravening Articles 99 and 100

102.—(1) If there is a contravention of Article 99(1), or of Article 100(1) to (5) or of Article 100(6), or of a provision to which Article 99(3) applies, the company, and every officer of it who knowingly authorised or permitted the contravention, are jointly and severally liable to compensate any person to whom an offer should have been made under the Article or provision contravened for any loss, damage, costs or expenses which the person has sustained or incurred by reason of the contravention.

(2) However, no proceedings to recover any such loss, damage, costs or expenses shall be commenced after the expiration of 2 years from the delivery to the registrar of the return of allotments in question or, where equity securities other than shares are granted, from the date of the grant.

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Saving for other restrictions as to offers

103.—(1) Articles 99 to 102 are without prejudice to any statutory provision by virtue of which a company is prohibited (whether generally or in specified circumstances) from offering or allotting equity securities to any person.

(2) Where a company cannot by virtue of such a statutory provision offer or allot equity securities to a holder of relevant shares or relevant employee shares, those Articles have effect as if the shares held by that holder were not relevant shares or relevant employee shares.

Interpretation for Articles 99 to 106

104.—(1) The following paragraphs apply for the interpretation of Articles 99 to 106.

(2) “Equity security”, in relation to a company, means a relevant share in the company (other than a share shown in the memorandum to have been taken by a subscriber to the memorandum or a bonus share), or a right to subscribe for, or to convert securities into, relevant shares in the company.

(3) A reference to the allotment of equity securities or of equity securities consisting of relevant shares of a particular class includes the grant of a right to subscribe for, or to convert any securities into, relevant shares in the company or (as the case may be) relevant shares of a particular class; but such a reference does not include the allotment of relevant shares pursuant to such a right.

[^{F129}(3A) A reference to the allotment of equity securities or of equity securities consisting of relevant shares of a particular class also includes the sale of any relevant shares in the company or (as the case may be) relevant shares of a particular class if, immediately before the sale, the shares were held by the company as treasury shares.]

(4) “Relevant employee shares”, in relation to a company, means shares of the company which would be relevant shares in it but for the fact that they are held by a person who acquired them in pursuance of an employees' share scheme.

(5) “Relevant shares”, in relation to a company, means shares in the company other than—

- (a) shares which as respects dividends and capital carry a right to participate only up to a specified amount in a distribution, and
- (b) shares which are held by a person who acquired them in pursuance of an employees' share scheme or, in the case of shares which have not been allotted, are to be allotted in pursuance of such a scheme[^{F129} or, in the case of shares held by the company as treasury shares, are to be transferred in pursuance of such a scheme].

(6) A reference to a class of shares is to shares to which the same rights are attached as to voting and as to participation, both as respects dividends and as respects capital, in a distribution.

(7) In relation to an offer to allot securities required by Article 99(1) or by any provision to which Article 99(3) applies, a reference in Articles 99 to 103 and this Article (however expressed) to the holder of shares of any description is to whoever was at the close of business on a date, to be specified in the offer and to fall in the period of 28 days immediately before the date of the offer, the holder of shares of that description.

F129 SR 2004/275

Disapplication of pre-emption rights

105.—(1) Where the directors of a company are generally authorised for the purposes of Article 90, they may be given power by the articles of association, or by a special resolution of the company, to allot equity securities pursuant to that authority as if—

- (a) Article 99(1) did not apply to the allotment, or

- (b) that Article applied to the allotment with such modifications as the directors may determine;

and where the directors make an allotment under this paragraph, Articles 99 to 104 have effect accordingly.

(2) Where the directors of a company are authorised for the purposes of Article 90 (whether generally or otherwise), the company may by special resolution resolve either—

- (a) that Article 99(1) shall not apply to a specified allotment of equity securities to be made pursuant to that authority, or
- (b) that that Article shall apply to the allotment with such modifications as may be specified in the resolution;

and where such a resolution is passed, Articles 99 to 104 have effect accordingly.

[^{F130}(2A) Paragraphs (1) and (2) apply in relation to a sale of shares which is an allotment of equity securities by virtue of Article 104(3A) as if—

- (a) in paragraph (1) for “Where the directors of a company are generally authorised for the purposes of Article 90, they” there were substituted “ The directors of a company ” and the words “pursuant to that authority” were omitted, and
- (b) in paragraph (2), the words from “Where” to “otherwise), the” there were substituted “ The ” and, in sub-paragraph (a), the words “to be made pursuant to that authority” were omitted.]

(3) The powers conferred by paragraph (1) or a special resolution under paragraph (2) ceases to have effect when the authority to which it relates is revoked or would (if not renewed) expire; but if the authority is renewed, the power or (as the case may be) the resolution may also be renewed, for a period not longer than that for which the authority is renewed, by a special resolution of the company.

(4) Notwithstanding that any such power or resolution has expired, the directors may allot equity securities in pursuance of an offer or agreement previously made by the company, if the power or resolution enabled the company to make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after it expired.

(5) A special resolution under paragraph (2), or a special resolution to renew such a resolution, shall not be proposed unless it is recommended by the directors and there has been circulated, with the notice of the meeting at which the resolution is proposed, to the members entitled to have that notice a written statement by the directors setting out—

- (a) their reasons for making the recommendation,
- (b) the amount to be paid to the company in respect of the equity securities to be allotted, and
- (c) the directors' justification of that amount.

(6) A person who knowingly or recklessly authorises or permits the inclusion in a statement circulated under paragraph (5) of any matter which is misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

F130 SR 2004/275

Saving for company's pre-emption procedure operative before 1985

106.—(1) Where a company which is re-registered or registered as a public company is or, but for the provisions of the Order of 1981 and the statutory provisions replacing it, would be subject at the time of re-registration or (as the case may be) registration to a pre-1985 pre-emption requirement, Articles 99 to 105 do not apply to an allotment of the equity securities which are subject to that requirement.

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(2) A “pre-1985 pre-emption requirement” is a requirement imposed (whether by the company's memorandum or articles, or otherwise) before the relevant date by virtue of which the company must, when making an allotment of equity securities, make an offer to allot those securities or some of them in a manner which (otherwise than because involving a contravention of Article 100(1) to (5) or 100(6)) is inconsistent with Articles 99 to 104; and “the relevant date” is—

- (a) except in a case falling within sub-paragraph (b), 1st January 1985, and
- (b) in the case of a company which was re-registered or registered as a public company on an application made before that date, the date on which the application was made.

(3) A requirement which—

- (a) is imposed on a private company (having been so imposed before the relevant date) otherwise than by the company's memorandum or articles, and
- (b) if contained in the company's memorandum or articles, would have effect under Article 101 to the exclusion of any provisions of Articles 99 to 104,

has effect, so long as the company remains a private company as if it were contained in its memorandum or articles.

(4) If on the relevant date a company, other than a public company registered as such on its original incorporation, was subject to such a requirement as is mentioned in Article 99(2) imposed otherwise than by its memorandum or articles, the requirement is to be treated for the purposes of Articles 99 to 104 as if it were contained in the company's memorandum or articles.

Commissions and discounts

Power of company to pay commissions

107.—(1) It is lawful for a company to pay a commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares in the company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolute or conditional) for any shares in the company, if the following conditions^{F131} are satisfied.

(2) The payment of the commission must be authorised by the company's articles; and—

- (a) the commission paid or agreed to be paid must not exceed^{F131} 10 per cent. of the price at which the shares are issued or the amount or rate authorised by the articles, whichever is the less;^{F132} and

^{F132}(b) the amount or rate per cent. of commission paid or agreed to be paid, and the number of shares which persons have agreed for a commission to subscribe absolutely, must be disclosed in the manner required by paragraph (3).

^{F132}(3) Those matters must, in the case of shares offered to the public for subscription, be disclosed in the prospectus; and in the case of shares not so offered—

- (a) they must be disclosed in a statement in the prescribed form signed by every director of the company or by his agent authorised in writing, and delivered (before payment of the commission) to the registrar for registration; and
- (b) where a circular or notice (not being a prospectus) inviting subscription for the shares is issued, they must also be disclosed in that circular or notice.

^{F132}(4) If default is made in complying with paragraph (3)(a) as regards delivery to the registrar of the statement in prescribed form, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

F131 prosp. 1986 c. 60

F132 prosp. in part rep. by 1986 c. 60

Apart from Article 107, commissions and discounts barred

108.—(1) Except as permitted by Article 107, no company shall apply any of its shares or capital money either directly or indirectly in payment of any commission, discount or allowance to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares in the company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolute or conditional) for any shares in the company.

(2) This applies whether the shares or money be so applied by being added to the purchase money of any property acquired by the company or to the contract price of any work to be executed for the company, or the money be paid out of the nominal purchase money or contract price, or otherwise.

(3) Nothing in Article 107 or this Article affects the power of a company to pay such brokerage as has heretofore been lawful.

(4) A vendor to, or promoter of, or other person who receives payment in money or shares from, a company has and is deemed always to have had power to apply any part of the money or shares so received in payment of any commission, the payment of which, if made directly by the company, would have been lawful under Article 107 and this Article.

Amount to be paid for shares; the means of payment

General rules as to payment for shares on allotment

109.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this Part, shares allotted by a company, and any premium on them, may be paid up in money or money's worth (including goodwill and know-how).

(2) A public company shall not accept at any time, in payment up of its shares or any premium on them, an undertaking given by any person that he or another should do work or perform services for the company or any other person.

(3) If a public company accepts such an undertaking in payment up of its shares or any premium on them, the holder of the shares when they or the premium are treated as paid up (in whole or in part) by the undertaking is liable—

- (a) to pay the company in respect of those shares an amount equal to their nominal value, together with the whole or any premium or, if the case so requires, such proportion of that amount as is treated as paid up by the undertaking; and
- (b) to pay interest at the appropriate rate on the amount payable under sub-paragraph (a).

(4) This Article does not prevent a company from allotting bonus shares to its members or from paying up, with sums available for the purpose, any amounts for the time being unpaid on any of its shares (whether on account of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium).

(5) The reference in paragraph (3) to the holder of shares includes any person who has an unconditional right to be included in the company's register of members in respect of those shares or to have an instrument of transfer of them executed in his favour.

Prohibition on allotment of shares at a discount

110.—(1) A company's shares shall not be allotted at a discount.

(2) If shares are allotted in contravention of this Article, the allottee is liable to pay the company an amount equal to the amount of the discount, with interest at the appropriate rate.

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Shares to be allotted as at least one-quarter paid-up

111.—(1) A public company shall not allot a share except as paid up at least as to one-quarter of its nominal value and the whole of any premium on it.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to shares allotted in pursuance of an employees' share scheme.

(3) If a company allots a share in contravention of paragraph (1), the share is to be treated as if one-quarter of its nominal value, together with the whole of any premium on it, had been received.

(4) But the allottee is liable to pay the company the minimum amount which should have been received in respect of the share under paragraph (1) (less the value of any consideration actually applied in payment up, to any extent, of the share and any premium on it), with interest at the appropriate rate.

(5) Paragraphs (3) and (4) do not apply to the allotment of bonus shares, unless the allottee knew or ought to have known that the shares were allotted in contravention of paragraph (1).

Restriction on payment by long-term undertaking

112.—(1) A public company shall not allot shares as fully or partly paid up (as to their nominal value or any premium on them) otherwise than in cash if the consideration for the allotment is or includes an undertaking which is to be, or may be, performed more than 5 years after the date of the allotment.

(2) If a company allots shares in contravention of paragraph (1), the allottee is liable to pay the company an amount equal to the aggregate of their nominal value and the whole of any premium (or, if the case so requires, so much of that aggregate as is treated as paid up by the undertaking), with interest at the appropriate rate.

(3) Where a contract for the allotment of shares does not contravene paragraph (1), any variation of the contract which has the effect that the contract would have contravened that paragraph, if the terms of the contract as varied had been its original terms, is void.

(4) Paragraph (3) applies also to the variation by a public company of the terms of a contract entered into before the company was re-registered as a public company.

(5) Paragraph (6) applies where a public company allots shares for a consideration which consists of or includes (in accordance with paragraph (1)) an undertaking which is to be performed within 5 years of the allotment, but the undertaking is not performed within the period allowed by the contract for the allotment of the shares.

(6) The allottee is then liable to pay the company, at the end of the period so allowed, an amount equal to the aggregate of the nominal value of the shares and the whole of any premium (or, if the case so requires, so much of that aggregate as is treated as paid up by the undertaking), with interest at the appropriate rate.

(7) A reference in this Article to a contract for the allotment of shares includes an ancillary contract relating to payment in respect of them.

Non-cash consideration to be valued before allotment

113.—(1) A public company shall not allot shares as fully or partly paid up (as to their nominal value or any premium on them) otherwise than in cash unless—

- (a) the consideration for the allotment has been independently valued under Article 118; and
- (b) a report with respect to its value has been made to the company by a person appointed by the company (in accordance with that Article) during the 6 months immediately preceding the allotment of the shares; and
- (c) a copy of the report has been sent to the proposed allottee.

(2) Where an amount standing to the credit of any of a company's reserve accounts, or of its profit and loss account, is applied in paying up (to any extent) any shares allotted to members of the company or any premiums on shares so allotted, the amount applied does not count as consideration for the allotment, and accordingly paragraph (1) does not apply in that case.

(3) Paragraph (1) does not apply to the allotment of shares by a company in connection with an arrangement providing for the allotment of shares in that company on terms that the whole or part of the consideration for the shares allotted is to be provided by the transfer to that company (or the cancellation) of all or some of the shares, or of all or some of the shares of a particular class, in another company (with or without the issue to that company of shares, or of shares of any particular class, in that other company).

(4) But paragraph (3) does not exclude the application of paragraph (1) unless under the arrangement it is open to all the holders of the shares in the other company in question^{F133} ("the relevant company") (or, where the arrangement applies only to shares of a particular class, to all the holders of shares in^{F133} the relevant company], being holders of shares of that class) to take part in the arrangement.

^{F133}In determining whether that is the case, the following shall be disregarded—

- (a) shares held by or by a nominee of the company proposing to allot the shares in connection with the arrangement ("the allotting company");
- (b) shares held by or by a nominee of a company which is—
 - (i) the holding company or a subsidiary of the allotting company, or
 - (ii) a subsidiary of that holding company; and
- (c) shares held as treasury shares by the relevant company.]

(5) Paragraph (1) also does not apply to the allotment of shares by a company in connection with its proposed merger with another company; that is, where one of the companies proposes to acquire all the assets and liabilities of the other in exchange for the issue of shares or other securities in that one to shareholders of the other, with or without any cash payment to those shareholders.

(6) If a company allots shares in contravention of paragraph (1) and either—

- (a) the allottee has not received the valuer's report required by that paragraph to be sent to him; or
- (b) there has been some other contravention of this Article or Article 118 which the allottee knew or ought to have known amounted to a contravention,

the allottee is liable to pay the company an amount equal to the aggregate of the nominal value of the shares and the whole of any premium (or, if the case so requires, so much of that aggregate as is treated as paid up by the consideration), with interest at the appropriate rate.

(7) In this Article—

- (a) "arrangement" means any agreement, scheme or arrangement (including an arrangement sanctioned in accordance with Article 418 (company compromise with creditors and members) or^{F134} Article 96 of the Insolvency Order] (liquidator in winding up accepting shares as consideration for sale of company property)), and
- (b) any reference to a company, except where it is or is to be construed as a reference to a public company, includes any body corporate and any body to which letters patent have been issued under the Chartered Companies Act 1837.

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Transfer to public company of non-cash asset in initial period

114.—(1) A public company formed as such shall not, unless the conditions of this Article have been complied with, enter into an agreement with a person for the transfer by him during the initial period of one or more non-cash assets to the company or another, if—

- (a) that person is a subscriber to the company's memorandum; and
- (b) the consideration for the transfer to be given by the company is equal in value at the time of the agreement to one-tenth or more of the nominal value of the company's share capital issued at that time.

(2) “The initial period” for this purpose is 2 years beginning with the date of the company being issued with a certificate under Article 127 (or the previous corresponding provision) that it was entitled to do business.

(3) This Article applies also to a company re-registered as a public company (except one re-registered under Article 10 of the Order of 1981 or Article 4 of the Consequential Provisions Order), or registered under Article 634 (joint stock company) or the previous corresponding provision; but in that case—

- (a) there is substituted a reference in paragraph (1)(a) to a person who is a member of the company on the date of registration or re-registration, and
- (b) the initial period is then 2 years beginning with that date.

In this paragraph the reference to a company re-registered as a public company includes a private company so re-registered which was a public company before it was a private company.

(4) The conditions of this Article are as follows—

- (a) the consideration to be received by the company, and any consideration other than cash to be given by the company, must have been independently valued under Article 119;
- (b) a report with respect to the consideration to be so received and given must have been made to the company in accordance with that Article during the 6 months immediately preceding the date of the agreement;
- (c) the terms of the agreement must have been approved by an ordinary resolution of the company; and
- (d) not later than the giving of the notice of the meeting at which the resolution is proposed, copies of the resolution and report must have been circulated to the members of the company entitled to receive the notice and, if the person with whom the agreement in question is proposed to be made is not then a member of the company so entitled, to that person.

(5) In paragraph (4)(a)—

- (a) the reference to the consideration to be received by the company is to the asset to be transferred to it or the advantage to the company of the asset's transfer to another person; and
- (b) the specified condition is without prejudice to any requirement to value any consideration for the purposes of Article 113.

(6) In the case of the following agreements, this Article does not apply—

- (a) where it is part of the company's ordinary business to acquire, or arrange for others to acquire, assets of a particular description, an agreement entered into by the company in the ordinary course of its business for the transfer of an asset of that description to it or to such a person, as the case may be; or

- (b) an agreement entered into by the company under the supervision of the court, or of an officer authorised by the court for the purpose, for the transfer of an asset to the company or to another.

Agreements contravening Article 114

115.—(1) Paragraph (2) applies if a public company enters into an agreement contravening Article 114, the agreement being made with the person referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (as the case may be) paragraph (3) of that Article, and either—

- (a) that person has not received the valuer's report required for compliance with the conditions of that Article, or
- (b) there has been some other contravention of that Article or of Article 118(1), (2) or (5) or Article 119, which he knew or ought to have known amounted to a contravention.

(2) The company is then entitled to recover from that person any consideration given by it under the agreement, or an amount equal to the value of the consideration at the time of the agreement; and the agreement, so far as not carried out, is void.

(3) However, if the agreement is or includes an agreement for the allotment of shares in the company, then—

- (a) whether or not the agreement also contravenes Article 113, paragraph (2) does not apply to it in so far as it is for the allotment of shares; and
- (b) the allottee is liable to pay the company an amount equal to the aggregate of the nominal value of the shares and the whole of any premium (or, if the case so requires, so much of that aggregate as is treated as paid up by the consideration), with interest at the appropriate rate.

Shares issued to subscribers of memorandum

116. Shares taken by a subscriber to the memorandum of a public company in pursuance of an undertaking of his in the memorandum, and any premium on the shares, shall be paid up in cash.

Meaning of “the appropriate rate”

117. In Articles 109 to 115 “the appropriate rate”, in relation to interest, means 5 per cent. per annum or such other rate as may be specified by order made by the Department subject to negative resolution.

Valuation provisions

Valuation and report (Articles 54 and 113)

118.—(1) The valuation and report required by Article 113 (or, where applicable, Article 54) shall be made by an independent person, that is to say a person qualified at the time of the report to be appointed, or continue to be, an auditor of the company.

(2) However, where it appears to the independent person (from here on referred to as “the valuer”) to be reasonable for the valuation of the consideration, or part of it, to be made (or for him to accept such a valuation) by another person who—

- (a) appears to him to have the requisite knowledge and experience to value the consideration or that part of it; and

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- (b) is not an officer or servant of the company or any other body corporate which is that company's subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of that company's holding company or a partner or employee of such an officer or servant,

he may arrange for or accept such a valuation, together with a report which will enable him to make his own report under this Article and provide the note required by paragraph (6).

- (3) The reference in paragraph (2)(b) to an officer or servant does not include an auditor.

- (4) The valuer's report shall state—

- (a) the nominal value of the shares to be wholly or partly paid for by the consideration in question;
- (b) the amount of any premium payable on the shares;
- (c) the description of the consideration and, as respects so much of the consideration as he himself has valued, a description of that part of the consideration, the method used to value it and the date of the valuation;
- (d) the extent to which the nominal value of the shares and any premium are to be treated as paid up—
 - (i) by the consideration;
 - (ii) in cash.

- (5) Where the consideration or part of it is valued by a person other than the valuer himself, the latter's report shall state that fact and shall also—

- (a) state the former's name and what knowledge and experience he has to carry out the valuation; and
- (b) describe so much of the consideration as was valued by the other person, and the method used to value it, and specify the date of the valuation.

- (6) The valuer's report shall contain or be accompanied by a note by him—

- (a) in the case of a valuation made by a person other than himself, that it appeared to himself reasonable to arrange for it to be so made or to accept a valuation so made;
- (b) whoever made the valuation, that the method of valuation was reasonable in all the circumstances;
- (c) that it appears to the valuer that there has been no material change in the value of the consideration in question since the valuation; and
- (d) that on the basis of the valuation the value of the consideration, together with any cash by which the nominal value of the shares or any premium payable on them is to be paid up, is not less than so much of the aggregate of the nominal value and the whole of any such premium as is treated as paid up by the consideration and any such cash.

- (7) Where the consideration to be valued is accepted partly in payment up of the nominal value of the shares and any premium and partly for some other consideration given by the company, Article 113 (and, where applicable, Article 54) and the foregoing provisions of this Article apply as if references to the consideration accepted by the company included the proportion of that consideration which is properly attributable to the payment up of that value and any premium; and—

- (a) the valuer shall carry out, or arrange for, such other valuations as will enable him to determine that proportion; and
- (b) his report shall state what valuations have been made under this paragraph and also the reason for, and method and date of, any such valuation and any other matters which may be relevant to that determination.

Valuation and report (Article 114)

119.—(1) Article 118(1) to (3) and (5) applies also as respects the valuation and report for the purposes of Article 114.

(2) The valuer's report for those purposes shall—

- (a) state the consideration to be received by the company, describing the asset in question (specifying the amount to be received in cash) and the consideration to be given by the company (specifying the amount to be given in cash);
- (b) state the method and date of valuation;
- (c) contain or be accompanied by a note as to the matters mentioned in Article 118(6)(a) to (c); and
- (d) contain or be accompanied by a note that on the basis of the valuation the value of the consideration to be received by the company is not less than the value of the consideration to be given by it.

(3) A reference in Article 114 or this Article to consideration given for the transfer of an asset includes consideration given partly for its transfer; but—

- (a) the value of any consideration partly so given is to be taken as the proportion of the consideration properly attributable to its transfer;
- (b) the valuer shall carry out or arrange for such valuations of anything else as will enable him to determine that proportion; and
- (c) his report for the purposes of Article 114 shall state what valuation has been made under this paragraph and also the reason for, and method and date of, any such valuation and any other matters which may be relevant to that determination.

Entitlement of valuer to full disclosure

120.—(1) A person carrying out a valuation or making a report under Article 113 or 114, with respect to any consideration proposed to be accepted or given by a company, is entitled to require from the officers of the company such information and explanation as he thinks necessary to enable him to carry out the valuation or make the report and provide a note under Article 118(6) or (as the case may be) Article 119(2)(c).

(2) A person who knowingly or recklessly makes a statement which—

- (a) is misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular, and
- (b) is a statement to which this paragraph applies,

is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

(3) Paragraph (2) applies to any statement made (whether orally or in writing) to a person carrying out a valuation or making a report under Article 118 or 119, being a statement which conveys or purports to convey any information or explanation which that person requires, or is entitled to require, under paragraph (1).

Matters to be communicated to registrar

121.—(1) A company to which a report is made under Article 118 as to the value of any consideration for which, or partly for which, it proposes to allot shares shall deliver a copy of the report to the registrar for registration at the same time that it files the return of the allotments of those shares under Article 98.

(2) A company which has passed a resolution under Article 114 with respect to the transfer of an asset shall, within 15 days of so doing, deliver to the registrar a copy of the resolution together with the valuer's report required by that Article.

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(3) If default is made in complying with paragraph (1), every officer of the company who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine; but this is subject to the same exception as is made by Article 98(6) (relief on application to the court) in the case of default in complying with that Article.

(4) If a company fails to comply with paragraph (2), it and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

Other matters arising out of allotment, etc.

[^{F135} **Right to damages, etc. not affected**

121A. A person is not debarred from obtaining damages or other compensation from a company by reason only of his holding or having held shares in the company or any right to apply or subscribe for shares or to be included in the company's register in respect of shares.]

F135 1990 NI 10, art. 66(1)

Liability of subsequent holders of shares allotted

122.—(1) If a person becomes a holder of shares in respect of which—

- (a) there has been a contravention of Article 109, 110, 111 or 113; and
- (b) by virtue of that contravention, another is liable to pay any amount under the Article contravened,

that person is also liable to pay that amount (jointly and severally with any other person so liable), unless he is exempted from liability by paragraph (3).

(2) If a company enters into an agreement in contravention of Article 114 and—

- (a) the agreement is or includes an agreement for the allotment of shares in the company; and
- (b) a person becomes a holder of shares allotted under the agreement; and
- (c) by virtue of the agreement and allotment under it, another person is liable to pay any amount under Article 115,

the person who becomes the holder of the shares is also liable to pay that amount (jointly and severally with any other person so liable), unless he is exempted from liability by paragraph (3); and this applies whether or not the agreement also contravenes Article 113.

(3) A person otherwise liable under paragraph (1) or (2) is exempted from that liability if either—

- (a) he is a purchaser for value and, at the time of the purchase, he did not have actual notice of the contravention concerned; or
- (b) he derived title to the shares (directly or indirectly) from a person who became a holder of them after the contravention and was not liable under paragraph (1) or (as the case may be) paragraph (2).

(4) References in this Article to a holder, in relation to shares in a company, include any person who has an unconditional right to be included in the company's register of members in respect of those shares or to have an instrument of transfer of the shares executed in his favour.

(5) As paragraphs (1) and (3) apply in relation to the contraventions there mentioned, they also apply—

- (a) to a contravention of Article 112; and

- (b) to a failure to carry out a term of contract as mentioned in paragraphs (5) and (6) of that Article.

Relief in respect of certain liabilities under Articles 109ff.

123.—(1) Where a person is liable to a company under—

- (a) Article 109, 112, 113 or 115;
- (b) Article 122(1) by reference to a contravention of Article 109 or 113; or
- (c) Article 122(2) or (5),

in relation to payment in respect of any shares in the company, or is liable by virtue of an undertaking given to it in, or in connection with, payment for any such shares, the person so liable may make an application to the court to be exempted in whole or in part from the liability.

(2) If the liability mentioned in paragraph (1) arises in relation to payment in respect of any shares, the court may, on an application under that paragraph, exempt the applicant from the liability only—

- (a) if and to the extent that it appears to the court just and equitable to do so having regard to the matters mentioned in paragraph (3);
- (b) if and to the extent that it appears to the court just and equitable to do so in respect of any interest which he is liable to pay to the company under any of the relevant Articles.

(3) The matters to be taken into account by the court under paragraph (2)(a) are—

- (a) whether the applicant has paid, or is liable to pay, any amount in respect of any other liability arising in relation to those shares under any of the relevant Articles, or of any liability arising by virtue of any undertaking given in or in connection with a payment for those shares;
- (b) whether any person other than the applicant has paid or is likely to pay (whether in pursuance of an order of the court or otherwise) any such amount; and
- (c) whether the applicant or any other person has performed in whole or in part, or is likely so to perform, any such undertaking, or has done or is likely to do any other thing in payment or part payment for the shares.

(4) Where the liability arises by virtue of an undertaking given to the company in, or in connection with, payment for shares in it, the court may, on an application under paragraph (1), exempt the applicant from the liability only if and to the extent that it appears to the court just and equitable to do so having regard to—

- (a) whether the applicant has paid or is liable to pay any amount in respect of liability arising in relation to the shares under any of the provisions mentioned in that paragraph; and
- (b) whether any person other than the applicant has paid or is likely to pay (whether in pursuance of an order of the court or otherwise) any such amount.

(5) In determining whether it should exempt the applicant in whole or in part from any liability, the court shall have regard to the following overriding principles, namely—

- (a) that a company which has allotted shares should receive money or money's worth at least equal in value to the aggregate of the nominal value of those shares and the whole of any premium or, if the case so requires, so much of that aggregate as is treated as paid up; and
- (b) subject to this, that where such a company would, if the court did not grant the exemption, have more than one remedy against a particular person, it should be for the company to decide which remedy it should remain entitled to pursue.

(6) If a person brings proceedings against another (“the contributor”) for a contribution in respect of liability to a company arising under any of Articles 109 to 115 or 122 and it appears to the court

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that the contributor is liable to make such a contribution, the court may exercise the powers of paragraph (7).

(7) The court may, if and to the extent that it appears to it, having regard to the respective culpability (in respect of the liability to the company) of the contributor and the person bringing the proceedings, that it is just and equitable to do so—

- (a) exempt the contributor in whole or in part from his liability to make such a contribution; or
- (b) order the contributor to make a larger contribution than, but for this paragraph, he would be liable to make.

(8) Where a person is liable to a company under paragraph (2) of Article 115, the court may, on application, exempt him in whole or in part from that liability if and to the extent that it appears to the court just and equitable to do so having regard to any benefit accruing to the company by virtue of anything done by him towards the carrying out of the agreement mentioned in that paragraph.

Penalty for contravention

124. If a company contravenes any of the provisions of Articles 109 to 114 and 116 the company and any officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

Undertakings to do work, etc.

125.—(1) Subject to Article 123, an undertaking given by any person, in or in connection with payment for shares in a company, to do work or perform services or to do any other thing, if it is enforceable by the company apart from this Order, is so enforceable notwithstanding that there has been a contravention in relation to it of Article 109, 112 or 113.

(2) Where such an undertaking is given in contravention of Article 114 in respect of the allotment of shares, it is so enforceable notwithstanding the contravention.

Application of Articles 109ff. to special cases

126. Except as provided by Article 11 of the Consequential Provisions Order (transitional cases dealt with by Article 33 of the Order of 1981), Articles 109, 111 to 113, 116, 118^{F136}, 120, 121 and 122 to 125] apply—

- (a) to a company which has passed and not revoked a resolution to be re-registered under Article 53 as a public company, and
- (b) to a joint stock company which has passed, and not revoked, a resolution that the company be a public company,

as those Articles apply to a public company.

F136 1990 NI 10

PART VI

SHARE CAPITAL, ITS INCREASE, MAINTENANCE AND REDUCTION

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS ABOUT SHARE CAPITAL

Public company share capital requirements

127.—(1) A company registered as a public company on its original incorporation shall not do business or exercise any borrowing powers unless the registrar has issued it with a certificate under this Article or the company is re-registered as a private company.

(2) The registrar shall issue a company with such a certificate if, on an application made to him by the company in the prescribed form, he is satisfied that the nominal value of the company's allotted share capital is not less than the authorised minimum, and there is delivered to him a statutory declaration complying with paragraph (3)^[F137] This paragraph is subject to paragraph (3A)].

(3) The statutory declaration must be in the prescribed form and be signed by a director or secretary of the company; and it must—

- (a) state that the nominal value of the company's allotted share capital is not less than the authorised minimum;
- (b) specify the amount paid up, at the time of the application, on the allotted share capital of the company;
- (c) specify the amount, or estimated amount, of the company's preliminary expenses and the persons by whom any of those expenses have been paid or are payable; and
- (d) specify any amount or benefit paid or given, or intended to be paid or given, to any promoter of the company, and the consideration for the payment or benefit.

^[F137](3A) In place of the statutory declaration referred to in paragraph (2), there may be delivered to the registrar using electronic communications a statement made by a director or secretary of the company complying with the requirements of paragraph (3)(a) to (d).]

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (2), a share allotted in pursuance of an employees' share scheme may not be taken into account in determining the nominal value of the company's allotted share capital unless it is paid up at least as to one-quarter of the nominal value of the share and the whole of any premium on the share.

(5) The registrar may accept a statutory declaration^[F137] or statement] delivered to him under this Article as sufficient evidence of the matters stated in it.

(6) A certificate under this Article in respect of a company is conclusive evidence that the company is entitled to do business and exercise any borrowing powers.

(7) If a company does business or exercises borrowing powers in contravention of this Article, the company and any officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

^[F137](7A) Any person who makes a false statement under paragraph (3A) which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.]

(8) Nothing in this Article affects the validity of any transaction entered into by a company; but, if a company enters into a transaction in contravention of this Article and fails to comply with its obligations in that connection within 21 days from being called upon to do so, the directors of the company are jointly and severally liable to indemnify the other party to the transaction in respect of any loss or damage suffered by him by reason of the company's failure to comply with those obligations.

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F137 SR 2003/3

The authorised minimum

128.—(1) In this Order, “the authorised minimum” means £50,000, or such other sum as the Department may by order specify.

(2) An order under this Article which increases the authorised minimum may—

- (a) require any public company having an allotted share capital of which the nominal value is less than the amount specified in the order as the authorised minimum to increase that value to not less than that amount or make application to be re-registered as a private company;
- (b) make, in connection with any such requirement, provision for any of the matters for which provision is made by this Order relating to a company's registration, re-registration or change of name, to payment for any share comprised in a company's capital and to offers of shares in or debentures of a company to the public, including provision as to the consequences (whether in criminal law or otherwise) of a failure to comply with any requirement of the order; and
- (c) contain such supplemental and transitional provisions as the Department thinks appropriate.

(3) An order shall not be made under this Article unless a draft of it has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, the Assembly.

Provision for different amounts to be paid on shares

129. A company, if so authorised by its articles, may do any one or more of the following things—

- (a) make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the shareholders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares;
- (b) accept from any member the whole or a part of the amount remaining unpaid on any shares held by him, although no part of that amount has been called up;
- (c) pay dividend in proportion to the amount paid up on each share where a larger amount is paid up on some shares than on others.

Reserve liability of limited company

130. A limited company may by special resolution determine that any portion of its share capital which has not been already called up shall not be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purposes of the company being wound up; and that portion of its share capital is then not capable of being called up except in that event and for those purposes.

Alteration of share capital (limited companies)

131.—(1) A company limited by shares or a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital, if so authorised by its articles, may alter the conditions of its memorandum in any of the following ways.

(2) The company may—

- (a) increase its share capital by new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient;
- (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;

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- (c) convert all or any of its paid-up shares into stock, and re-convert that stock into paid-up shares of any denomination;
 - (d) sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum (but subject to paragraph (3));
 - (e) cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution to cancel them, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the amount of the company's share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.
- (3) In any sub-division under paragraph (2)(d) the proportion between the amount paid and the amount, if any, unpaid on each reduced share must be the same as it was in the case of the share from which the reduced share is derived.
- (4) The powers conferred by this Article must be exercised by the company in general meeting.
- (5) A cancellation of shares under this Article does not for the purposes of this Order constitute a reduction of share capital.

Notice to registrar of alteration

132.—(1) If a company having a share capital has—

- (a) consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares; or
- (b) converted any shares into stock; or
- (c) re-converted stock into shares; or
- (d) sub-divided its shares or any of them; or
- (e) redeemed any redeemable shares; or
- (f) cancelled any shares (otherwise than in connection with a reduction of share capital under Article 145);

it shall within one month after so doing give notice in the prescribed form to the registrar, specifying (as the case may be) the shares consolidated, divided, converted, sub-divided, redeemed or cancelled, or the stock re-converted.

(2) If default is made in complying with this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

Notice to registrar of increased share capital

133.—(1) If a company having a share capital (whether or not its shares have been converted into stock) increases its share capital beyond the registered capital, it shall, within 15 days after the passing of the resolution authorising the increase, give to the registrar notice in the prescribed form of the increase, and the registrar shall record the increase.

(2) The notice must include such particulars as may be prescribed with respect to the classes of shares affected and the conditions subject to which the new shares have been or are to be issued.

(3) There shall be forwarded to the registrar together with the notice a printed copy of the resolution authorising the increase, or a copy of the resolution in some other form approved by the registrar.

(4) If default is made in complying with this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

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Reserve capital of unlimited company

134. An unlimited company having a share capital may by its resolution for re-registration as a public company under Article 53, or as a limited company under Article 61—

- (a) increase the nominal amount of its share capital by increasing the nominal amount of each of its shares (but subject to the condition that no part of the increased capital is to be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purpose of the company being wound up), and
- (b) alternatively or in addition, provide that a specified portion of its uncalled share capital is not to be capable of being called up except in that event and for that purpose.

CHAPTER II

CLASS RIGHTS

Variation of class rights

135.—(1) This Article is concerned with the variation of the rights attached to any class of shares in a company whose share capital is divided into shares of different classes.

(2) Where the rights are attached to a class of shares otherwise than by the company's memorandum, and the company's articles do not contain provision with respect to the variation of the rights, those rights may be varied if, but only if—

- (a) the holders of three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of that class^{F138} (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares)] consent in writing to the variation; or
- (b) an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of that class sanctions the variation;

and any requirement (howsoever imposed) in relation to the variation of those rights is complied with to the extent that it is not comprised in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b).

(3) Where—

- (a) the rights are attached to a class of shares by the memorandum or otherwise;
- (b) the memorandum or articles contain provision for the variation of those rights; and
- (c) the variation of those rights is connected with the giving, variation, revocation or renewal of an authority for allotment under Article 90 or with a reduction of the company's share capital under Article 145;

those rights shall not be varied unless—

- (i) the condition mentioned in paragraph (2)(a) or (b) is satisfied; and
- (ii) any requirement of the memorandum or articles in relation to the variation of rights of that class is complied with to the extent that it is not comprised in that condition.

(4) If the rights are attached to a class of shares in the company by the memorandum or otherwise and—

- (a) where they are so attached by the memorandum, its articles contain provision with respect to their variation which had been included in the articles at the time of the company's original incorporation; or
- (b) where they are so attached otherwise, its articles contain such provision (whenever first so included),

and in either case the variation is not connected as mentioned in paragraph (3)(c), those rights may only be varied in accordance with that provision of the company's articles.

(5) If the rights are attached to a class of shares by the memorandum, and the memorandum and articles do not contain provision with respect to the variation of those rights, those rights may be varied if all the members of the company^{F138} (excluding any member holding shares as treasury shares)] agree to the variation.

(6) The provisions of Article 377 (length of notice for calling company meetings), Article 378 (general provisions as to meetings and votes), and Articles 384 and 385 (circulation of members' resolutions) and the provisions of the company's articles relating to general meetings shall, so far as applicable, apply in relation to any meeting of shareholders required by this Article or otherwise to take place in connection with the variation of the rights attached to a class of shares, and shall so apply with the necessary modifications and subject to the following provisions, namely—

- (a) the necessary quorum at any such meeting other than an adjourned meeting shall be 2 persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class in question^{F138} (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares)] and at an adjourned meeting one person holding shares of the class in question or his proxy;
- (b) any holder of shares of the class in question present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

(7) Any alteration of a provision contained in a company's articles for the variation of the rights attached to a class of shares, or the insertion of any such provision into its articles, is itself to be treated as a variation of those rights.

(8) In this Article and (except where the context otherwise requires) in any provision for the variation of the rights attached to a class of shares contained in a company's memorandum or articles, references to the variation of those rights are to be read as including references to their abrogation.

F138 SR 2004/275

Saving for court's powers under other provisions

136. Nothing in Article 135(2) to (5) derogates from the powers of the court under the following Articles, namely—

- Articles 15 to 17 (company resolution to alter objects),
- Article 64 (litigated objection to public company becoming private by re-registration),
- Article 418 (court control of company compromising with creditors and members),
- Article 420 (company reconstruction or amalgamation),
- Articles 452 to 454 (protection of minorities).

Shareholders' right to object to variation

137.—(1) This Article applies if, in the case of a company whose share capital is divided into different classes of shares—

- (a) provision is made by its memorandum or articles for authorising the variation of the rights attached to any class of shares in the company, subject to—
 - (i) the consent of any specified proportion of the holders of the issued shares of that class, or
 - (ii) the sanction of a resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of those shares,

and in pursuance of that provision the rights attached to any such class of shares are at any time varied; or

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(b) the rights attached to any class of shares in the company are varied under Article 135(2).

(2) The holders of not less in the aggregate than 15 per cent. of the issued shares of the class in question (being persons who did not consent to or vote in favour of the resolution for the variation), may apply to the court to have the variation cancelled; and if such an application is made, the variation has no effect unless and until it is confirmed by the court.

[^{F139}(2A) For the purposes of paragraph (2), any of the company's issued share capital held as treasury shares must be disregarded.]

(3) Application to the court must be made within 21 days after the date on which the consent was given or the resolution was passed (as the case may be), and may be made on behalf of the shareholders entitled to make the application by such one or more of their number as they may appoint in writing for the purpose.

(4) The court, after hearing the applicant and any other persons who apply to the court to be heard and appear to the court to be interested in the application, may, if satisfied having regard to all the circumstances of the case, that the variation would unfairly prejudice the shareholders of the class represented by the applicant, disallow the variation and shall, if not so satisfied, confirm it.

The decision of the court on any such application is final.

(5) The company shall within 15 days after the making of an order by the court on such an application forward an office copy of the order to the registrar; and, if default is made in complying with this provision, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(6) "Variation", in this Article, includes abrogation.

F139 SR 2004/275

Registration of particulars of special rights

138.—(1) If a company allots shares with rights which are not stated in its memorandum or articles, or in any resolution or agreement which is required by Article 388 to be sent to the registrar, the company shall deliver to the registrar within one month from allotting the shares a statement in the prescribed form containing particulars of those rights.

(2) This does not apply if the shares are in all respects uniform with shares previously allotted; and shares are not for this purpose to be treated as different from shares previously allotted by reason only that the former do not carry the same rights to dividends as the latter during the 12 months immediately following the former's allotment.

(3) Where the rights attached to any shares of a company are varied otherwise than by an amendment of the company's memorandum or articles or by a resolution or agreement subject to Article 388, the company shall within one month from the date on which the variation is made deliver to the registrar a statement in the prescribed form containing particulars of the variation.

(4) Where a company (otherwise than by any such amendment, resolution or agreement as is mentioned in paragraph (3)) assigns a name or other designation, or a new name or other designation, to any class of its shares, it shall within one month from doing so deliver to the registrar a notice in the prescribed form giving particulars of the name or designation so assigned.

(5) If a company fails to comply with this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

Registration of newly created class rights

139.—(1) If a company not having a share capital creates a class of members with rights which are not stated in its memorandum or articles or in a resolution or agreement to which Article 388

applies, the company shall deliver to the registrar within one month from the date on which the new class is created a statement in the prescribed form containing particulars of the rights attached to that class.

(2) If the rights of any class of members of the company are varied otherwise than by an amendment of the memorandum or articles or by a resolution or agreement subject to Article 388, the company shall within one month from the date on which the variation is made deliver to the registrar a statement in the prescribed form containing particulars of the variation.

(3) If a company (otherwise than by such an amendment, resolution or agreement as is mentioned in paragraph (2)) assigns a name or other designation, or a new name or other designation, to any class of its members, it shall within one month from doing so deliver to the registrar a notice in the prescribed form giving particulars of the name or designation so assigned.

(4) If a company fails to comply with this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

CHAPTER III

SHARE PREMIUMS

Application of share premiums

140.—(1) If a company issues shares at a premium, whether for cash or otherwise, a sum equal to the aggregate amount or value of the premiums on those shares shall be transferred to an account called “the share premium account”.

(2) The share premium account may be applied by the company in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to members as fully paid bonus shares, or in writing off—

- (a) the company's preliminary expenses; or
- (b) the expenses of, or the commission paid or discount allowed on, any issue of shares or debentures of the company,

or in providing for the premium payable on redemption or debentures of the company.

(3) Subject to this, the provisions of this Order relating to the reduction of a company's share capital apply as if the share premium account were part of its paid-up share capital.

(4) Articles 141 and 142 give relief from the requirements of this Article, and in those Articles references to the issuing company are to the company issuing shares as mentioned in paragraph (1).

Merger relief

141.—(1) With the exception made by Article 142(8) (group reconstruction) this Article applies where the issuing company has secured at least a 90 per cent. equity holding in another company in pursuance of an arrangement providing for the allotment of equity shares in the issuing company on terms that the consideration for the shares allotted is to be provided—

- (a) by the issue or transfer to the issuing company of equity shares in the other company, or
- (b) by the cancellation of any such shares not held by the issuing company.

(2) If the equity shares in the issuing company allotted in pursuance of the arrangement in consideration for the acquisition or cancellation of equity shares in the other company are issued at a premium, Article 140 does not apply to the premiums on those shares.

(3) Where the arrangement also provides for the allotment of any shares in the issuing company on terms that the consideration for those shares is to be provided by the issue or transfer to the issuing company of non-equity shares in the other company or by the cancellation of any such shares in that company not held by the issuing company, relief under paragraph (2) extends to any shares in the issuing company allotted on those terms in pursuance of the arrangement.

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(4) Subject to paragraph (5), the issuing company is to be regarded for the purposes of this Article as having secured at least a 90 per cent. equity holding in another company in pursuance of such an arrangement as is mentioned in paragraph (1) if in consequence of an acquisition or cancellation of equity shares in that company (in pursuance of that arrangement) it holds equity shares in that company (whether all or any of those shares were acquired in pursuance of that arrangement or not) of an aggregate nominal value equal to 90 per cent. or more of the nominal value of that company's equity share capital^{F140} (excluding any shares in that company held as treasury shares)].

(5) Where the equity share capital of the other company is divided into different classes of shares, this Article does not apply unless the requirements of paragraph (1) are satisfied in relation to each of those classes of shares taken separately.

(6) Shares held by a company which is the issuing company's holding company or subsidiary, or a subsidiary of the issuing company's holding company, or by its or their nominees, are to be regarded for the purposes of this Article as held by the issuing company.

(7) In relation to a company and its shares and capital, the following definitions apply for the purposes of this Article—

(a) “equity shares” means shares comprised in the company's equity share capital;

(b) “non-equity shares” means shares (of any class) not so comprised;

and “arrangement” means any agreement, scheme or arrangement (including an arrangement sanctioned under Article 418 (company compromise with creditors and members) or^{F141} Article 96 of the Insolvency Order] (liquidator accepting shares, etc. as consideration for sale of company property)).

(8) The relief allowed by this Article does not apply if the issue of shares took place before 4th February 1981.

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Relief in respect of group reconstructions

142.—(1) This Article applies where the issuing company—

(a) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of another company (“the holding company”), and

(b) allots shares to the holding company or to another wholly-owned subsidiary of the holding company in consideration for the transfer to the issuing company of assets other than cash, being assets of any company (“the transferor company”) which is a member of the group of companies which comprises the holding company and all its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

(2) Where the shares in the issuing company allotted in consideration for the transfer are issued at a premium, the issuing company is not required by Article 140 to transfer any account in excess of the minimum premium value to the share premium account.

(3) In paragraph (2), “the minimum premium value” means the amount (if any) by which the base value of the consideration for the shares allotted exceeds the aggregate nominal value of those shares.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (3), the base value of the consideration for the shares allotted is the amount by which the base value of the assets transferred exceeds the base value of any liabilities of the transferor company assumed by the issuing company as part of the consideration for the assets transferred.

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (4)—

(a) the base value of the assets transferred is to be taken as—

(i) the cost of those assets to the transferor company, or

(ii) the amount at which those assets are stated in the transferor company's accounting records immediately before the transfer, whichever is the less; and

(b) the base value of the liabilities assumed is to be taken as the amount at which they are stated in the transferor company's accounting records immediately before the transfer.

(6) The relief allowed by this Article does not apply (subject to paragraph (7)) if the issue of shares took place before the date of the coming into operation of this Article.

(7) To the extent that the relief allowed by this Article would have been allowed by Article 39 of the Order of 1982 as originally enacted (the text of which Article is set out in Schedule 24), the relief applies where the issue of shares took place before the date of the coming into operation of this Article, but not if it took place before 4th February 1981.

(8) Article 141 does not apply in a case falling within this Article.

Provisions supplementing Articles 141 and 142

143.—(1) An amount corresponding to one representing the premiums or part of the premiums on shares issued by a company which by virtue of Article 141 or 142 of this Order or Article 14 of the Consequential Provisions Order is not included in the company's share premium account may also be disregarded in determining the amount at which any shares or other consideration provided for the shares issued is to be included in the company's balance sheet.

(2) References in this Chapter (however expressed) to—

(a) the acquisition by a company of shares in another company; and

(b) the issue or allotment of shares to, or the transfer of shares to or by, a company,

include (respectively) the acquisition of any of those shares by, and the issue or allotment or (as the case may be) the transfer of any of those shares to or by, nominees of that company; and the references in Article 142 to the company transferring the shares is to be construed accordingly.

(3) References in this Chapter to the transfer of shares in a company include the transfer of a right to be included in the company's register of members in respect of those shares.

(4) In Articles 141, 142 and this Article “company”, except in references to the issuing company, includes any body corporate.

Provision for extending or restricting relief from Article 140

144.—(1) The Department may by regulations make such provision as appears to it to be appropriate—

(a) for relieving companies from the requirements of Article 140 in relation to premiums other than cash premiums, or

(b) for restricting or otherwise modifying any relief from those requirements provided by this Chapter.

(2) No such regulations shall be made unless a draft of the regulations has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, the Assembly.

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CHAPTER IV

REDUCTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

Special resolution for reduction of share capital

145.—(1) Subject to confirmation by the court, a company limited by shares or a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital may, if so authorised by its articles, by special resolution reduce its share capital in any way.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to paragraph (1), the company may—

- (a) extinguish or reduce the liability on any of its shares in respect of share capital not paid up; or
- (b) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, cancel any paid-up share capital which is lost or unrepresented by available assets; or
- (c) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, pay off any paid-up share capital which is in excess of the company's wants;

and the company may, if and so far as is necessary, alter its memorandum by reducing the amount of its share capital and of its shares accordingly.

(3) A special resolution under this Article is in this Order referred to as “a resolution for reducing share capital”.

Application to court for order of confirmation

146.—(1) Where a company has passed a resolution for reducing share capital, it may apply to the court for an order confirming the reduction.

(2) If the proposed reduction of share capital involves either—

- (a) diminution of liability in respect of unpaid share capital; or
- (b) the payment to a shareholder of any paid-up share capital,

and in any other case if the court so directs, paragraphs (3) to (5) shall have effect, but subject throughout to paragraph (6).

(3) Every creditor of the company who at the date fixed by the court is entitled to any debt or claim which, if that date were the commencement of the winding up of the company, would be admissible in proof against the company, is entitled to object to the reduction of capital.

(4) The court shall settle a list of creditors entitled to object, and for that purpose—

- (a) shall ascertain, as far as possible without requiring an application from any creditor, the names of those creditors and the nature and amount of their debts or claims; and
- (b) may publish notices fixing a day or days within which creditors not entered on the list are to claim to be so entered or are to be excluded from the right of objecting to the reduction of capital.

(5) If a creditor entered on the list whose debt or claim is not discharged or has not determined does not consent to the reduction, the court may, if it thinks fit, dispense with the consent of that creditor, on the company securing payment of his debt or claim by appropriating (as the court may direct) the following amount—

- (a) if the company admits the full amount of the debt or claim or, though not admitting it, is willing to provide for it, then the full amount of the debt or claim;
- (b) if the company does not admit, and is not willing to provide for, the full amount of the debt or claim, or if the amount is contingent or not ascertained, then an amount fixed by

the court after the like enquiry and adjudication as if the company were being wound up by the court.

(6) If a proposed reduction of share capital involves either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid share capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, the court may, if having regard to any special circumstances of the case it thinks proper to do so, direct that paragraphs (3) to (5) shall not apply as regards any class or any classes or creditors.

Court order confirming reduction

147.—(1) The court, if satisfied with respect to every creditor of the company who under Article 146 is entitled to object to the reduction of capital that either—

- (a) his consent to the reduction has been obtained; or
- (b) his debt or claim has been discharged or has determined, or has been secured,

may make an order confirming the reduction on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

(2) Where the court so orders, it may also—

- (a) if for any special reason it thinks proper to do so, make an order directing that the company shall, during such period (commencing on or at any time after the date of the order) as is specified in the order, add to its name as its last words the words “and reduced”; and
- (b) make an order requiring the company to publish (as the court directs) the reasons for reduction of capital or such other information in regard to it as the court thinks expedient with a view to giving proper information to the public and (if the court thinks fit) the causes which led to the reduction.

(3) Where a company is ordered to add to its name the words “and reduced”, those words are, until the expiration of the period specified in the order, deemed to be part of the company's name.

Registration of order and minute of reduction

148.—(1) The registrar, on production to him of an order of the court confirming the reduction of a company's share capital, and the delivery to him of an office copy of the order and of a minute (approved by the court) showing, with respect to the company's share capital as altered by the order—

- (a) the amount of the share capital;
- (b) the number of shares into which it is to be divided, and the amount of each share; and
- (c) the amount (if any) at the date of the registration deemed to be paid up on each share,

shall register the order and minute (but subject to Article 149).

(2) On the registration of the order and minute, and not before, the resolution for reducing share capital as confirmed by the order so registered takes effect.

(3) Notice of the registration shall be published in such manner as the court may direct.

(4) The registrar shall certify under his hand the registration of the order and minute; and the certificate is conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Order with respect to the reduction of share capital have been complied with, and that the company's share capital is as stated in the minute.

(5) The minute when registered is deemed to be substituted for the corresponding part of the company's memorandum, and is valid and alterable as if it had been originally contained therein.

(6) The substitution of such a minute for part of the company's memorandum is deemed an alteration of the memorandum for the purposes of Article 31.

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Public company reducing capital below authorised minimum

149.—(1) This Article applies where the court makes an order confirming a reduction of a public company's capital which has the effect of bringing the nominal value of its allotted share capital below the authorised minimum.

(2) The registrar shall not register the order under Article 148 unless the court otherwise directs, or the company is first re-registered as a private company.

(3) The court may authorise the company to be so re-registered without its having passed the special resolution required by Article 63; and where that authority is given, the court shall specify in the order the alterations in the company's memorandum and articles to be made in connection with that re-registration.

(4) The company may then be re-registered as a private company, if an application in the prescribed form and signed by a director or secretary of the company is delivered to the registrar, together with a printed copy of the memorandum and articles as altered by the court's order.

(5) On receipt of such an application, the registrar shall retain it and the other documents delivered with it and issue the company with a certificate of incorporation appropriate to a company that is not a public company; and—

- (a) the company by virtue of the issue of the certificate becomes a private company, and the alterations in the memorandum and articles set out in the court's order take effect; and
- (b) the certificate is conclusive evidence that the requirements of this Article in respect of re-registration and of matters precedent and incidental thereto have been complied with, and that the company is a private company.

Liability of members on reduced shares

150.—(1) Where a company's share capital is reduced, a member of the company (past or present) is not liable in respect of any share to any call or contribution exceeding in amount the difference (if any) between the amount of the share as fixed by the minute and the amount paid on the share or the reduced amount (if any), which is deemed to have been paid on it, as the case may be.

(2) But paragraphs (3) and (4) apply if—

- (a) a creditor, entitled in respect of a debt or claim to object to the reduction of share capital, by reason of his ignorance of the proceedings for reduction of share capital, or of their nature and effect with respect to his claim, is not entered on the list of creditors; and
- (b) after the reduction of capital, the company is unable (within the meaning of^{F142} Article 103 of the Insolvency Order) to pay the amount of his debt or claim.

(3) Every person who was a member of the company at the date of the registration of the order for reduction and minute is then liable to contribute for the payment of the debt or claim in question an amount not exceeding that which he would have been liable to contribute if the company had commenced to be wound up on the day before that date.

(4) If the company is wound up, the court, on the application of the creditor in question and proof of ignorance referred to in paragraph (2)(a), may (if it thinks fit) settle accordingly a list of persons so liable to contribute, and make and enforce calls and orders on the contributories settled on the list, as if they were ordinary contributories in a winding up.

(5) Nothing in this Article affects the rights of the contributories among themselves.

F142 1989 NI 19

Penalty for concealing name of creditor, etc.

151. If an officer of the company—

- (a) wilfully conceals the name of a creditor entitled to object to the reduction of capital;
- (b) wilfully misrepresents the nature or amount of the debt or claim of any creditor; or
- (c) aids, abets or is privy to any such concealment or misrepresentation,

he is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

CHAPTER V

MAINTENANCE OF CAPITAL

Duty of directors on serious loss of capital

152.—(1) Where the net assets of a public company are half or less of its called-up share capital, the directors shall, not later than 28 days from the earliest day on which that fact is known to a director of the company, duly convene an extraordinary general meeting of the company for a date not later than 56 days from that day for the purpose of considering whether any, and if so what, steps should be taken to deal with the situation.

(2) In paragraph (1), “net assets” means the aggregate of the company's assets less the aggregate of its liabilities (“liabilities” to include any provision for liabilities or charges within paragraph 88 of Schedule 4).

(3) If there is a failure to convene an extraordinary general meeting as required by paragraph (1), each of the directors of the company who—

- (a) knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the failure, or
- (b) after the expiry of the period during which that meeting should have been convened, knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the failure to continue,

is liable to a fine.

(4) Nothing in this Article authorises the consideration, at a meeting convened in pursuance of paragraph (1), of any matter which could not have been considered at that meeting apart from this Article.

General rule against company acquiring own shares

153.—(1) Subject to the following provisions, a company limited by shares or limited by guarantee and having a share capital shall not acquire its own shares, whether by purchase, subscription or otherwise.

(2) If a company purports to act in contravention of this Article, the company is liable to a fine, and every officer of the company who is in default is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both; and^[F143] subject to paragraph (2A),] the purported acquisition is void.

^[F143](2A) Where a company purchases qualifying shares out of distributable profits under Article 172, any contravention by the company of any provision of Article 172B(1) or (2) shall not render the acquisition void under paragraph (2).]

(3) A company limited by shares may acquire any of its own fully paid shares otherwise than for valuable consideration; and paragraph (1) does not apply in relation to—

- (a) the redemption or purchase of shares in accordance with Chapter VII,
- (b) the acquisition of shares in a reduction of capital duly made,

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- (c) the purchase of shares in pursuance of an order of the court under Article 16 (alteration of objects), Article 64 (litigated objection to resolution for company to be re-registered as private) or Part XVIII (relief to members unfairly prejudiced), or
- (d) the forfeiture of shares, or the acceptance of shares surrendered in lieu, in pursuance of the company's articles, for failure to pay any sum payable in respect of the shares.

F143 SR 2004/275

Acquisition of shares by company's nominee

154.—(1) Subject to Article 155, where shares are issued to a nominee of a company mentioned in Article 153(1), or are acquired by a nominee of such a company from a third person as partly paid up, then, for all purposes—

- (a) the shares are to be treated as held by the nominee on his own account; and
- (b) the company is to be regarded as having no beneficial interest in them.

(2) Subject to that Article, if a person is called on to pay any amount for the purpose of paying up, or paying any premium on, any shares in such a company which were issued to him, or which he otherwise acquired, as the company's nominee and he fails to pay that amount within 21 days from being called on to do so, then—

- (a) if the shares were issued to him as subscriber to the memorandum by virtue of an undertaking of his in the memorandum, the other subscribers to the memorandum, or
- (b) if the shares were otherwise issued to or acquired by him, the directors of the company at the time of the issue or acquisition,

are jointly and severally liable with him to pay that amount.

(3) If in proceedings for the recovery of any such amount from any such subscriber or director under this Article it appears to the court—

- (a) that he is or may be liable to pay that amount, but
- (b) that he has acted honestly and reasonably and, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, he ought fairly to be excused from liability,

the court may relieve him, either wholly or partly, from his liability on such terms as the court thinks fit.

(4) Where any such subscriber or director has reason to apprehend that a claim will or might be made for the recovery of any such amount from him, he may apply to the court for relief; and the court has the same power to relieve him as it would have had in proceedings for the recovery of that amount.

Exceptions from Article 154

155.—(1) Article 154(1) does not apply to shares acquired otherwise than by subscription by a nominee of a public company, where a person acquires shares in the company with financial assistance given to him directly or indirectly by the company for the purpose of or in connection with the acquisition and the company has a beneficial interest in the shares.

(2) Article 154(1) and (2) does not apply—

- (a) to shares acquired by a nominee of a company when the company has no beneficial interest in those shares, or
- (b) to shares issued in consequence of an application made before 1st July 1983, or transferred in pursuance of an agreement to acquire them made before that date.

(3) Schedule 2 has effect for the interpretation of references in this Article to a company having, or not having, a beneficial interest in shares.

Treatment of shares held by or for public company

156.—(1) Except as provided by Article 158, the following applies to a public company—

- (a) where shares in the company are forfeited, or surrendered to the company in lieu, in pursuance of its articles, for failure to pay any sum payable in respect of the shares;
- [^{F144}(aa) where shares in the company are surrendered to the company in pursuance of section 102C(1)(b) of the Building Societies Act 1986;]
- (b) where shares in the company are acquired by it (otherwise than by any of the methods mentioned in Article 153 (3)(a) to (d)) and the company has a beneficial interest in the shares;
- (c) where the nominee of the company acquires shares in the company from a third person without financial assistance being given directly or indirectly by the company and the company has a beneficial interest in the shares; or
- (d) where a person acquires shares in the company with financial assistance given to him directly or indirectly by the company for the purpose of or in connection with the acquisition, and the company has a beneficial interest in the shares.

Schedule 2 has effect for the interpretation of references in this paragraph to the company having a beneficial interest in shares.

(2) Unless the shares or any interest of the company in them are previously disposed of, the company must, not later than the end of the relevant period from their forfeiture or surrender or, in a case within paragraph (1)(b), (c) or (d), their acquisition—

- (a) cancel them and diminish the amount of the share capital by the nominal value of the shares cancelled; and
 - (b) where the effect of cancelling the shares will be that the nominal value of the company's allotted share capital is brought below the authorised minimum, apply for re-registration as a private company, stating the effect of the cancellation.
- (3) For this purpose “the relevant period” is—
- (a) 3 years in the case of shares forfeited or surrendered to the company in lieu of forfeiture, or acquired as mentioned in paragraph (1)(b) or (c);
 - (b) one year in the case of shares acquired as mentioned in paragraph (1)(d).

(4) The company and, in a case within paragraph (1)(c) or (d), the company's nominee or (as the case may be) the other shareholder must not exercise any voting rights in respect of the shares; and any purported exercise of those rights is void.

F144 1997 c. 41

Matters arising out of compliance with Article 156(2)

157.—(1) The directors may take such steps as are requisite to enable the company to carry out its obligations under Article 156(2) without complying with Articles 145 and 146 (resolution to reduce share capital; application to court for approval).

(2) The steps taken may include the passing of a resolution to alter the company's memorandum so that it no longer states that the company is to be a public company; and the resolution may make such other alterations in the memorandum as are requisite in the circumstances.

Such a resolution is subject to Article 388 (copy to be forwarded to registrar within 15 days).

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(3) The application for re-registration required by Article 156(2)(b) must be in the prescribed form and be signed by a director or secretary of the company, and must be delivered to the registrar together with a printed copy of the memorandum and articles of the company as altered by the resolution.

(4) If the registrar is satisfied that the company may be re-registered under Article 156, he shall retain the application and other documents delivered with it and issue the company with a certificate of incorporation appropriate to a company that is not a public company; and—

- (a) the company by virtue of the issue of the certificate becomes a private company, and the alterations in the memorandum and articles set out in the resolution take effect accordingly, and
- (b) the certificate is conclusive evidence that the requirements of Articles 156 to 158 in respect of re-registration and of matters precedent and incidental to it have been complied with, and that the company is a private company.

Further provisions supplementing Articles 156 and 157

158.—(1) Where, after shares in a private company—

- (a) are forfeited in pursuance of the company's articles or are surrendered to the company in lieu of forfeiture, or
- (b) are acquired by the company (otherwise than by such surrender or forfeiture, and otherwise than by any of the methods mentioned in Article 153(3)), the company having a beneficial interest in the shares, or
- (c) are acquired by the nominee of a company in the circumstances mentioned in Article 156(1)(c), or
- (d) are acquired by any person in the circumstances mentioned in Article 156(1)(d),

the company is re-registered as a public company, Articles 156 and 157, and also Article 159, apply to the company as if it had been a public company at the time of the forfeiture, surrender or acquisition, but with the modification required by paragraph (2).

(2) That modification is to treat any reference to the relevant period from the forfeiture, surrender or acquisition as referring to the relevant period from the re-registration of the company as a public company.

(3) Schedule 2 has effect for the interpretation of the reference in paragraph (1)(b) to the company having a beneficial interest in shares.

(4) Where a public company or a nominee of a public company acquires shares in the company or an interest in such shares, and those shares are or that interest is shown in a balance sheet of the company as an asset, an amount equal to the value of the shares or (as the case may be) the value to the company of its interest in them shall be transferred out of profits available for dividend to a reserve fund and shall not then be available for distribution.

Sanctions for non-compliance

159.—(1) If a public company required by paragraph (2) of Article 156 to apply to be re-registered as a private company fails to do so before the end of the relevant period referred to in that paragraph, Article 91 (restriction on public offers) applies to it as if it were a private company such as is mentioned in that Article; but, subject to this, the company continues to be treated for the purposes of this Order as a public company until it is so re-registered.

(2) If a company when required to do so by paragraph (2) of Article 156 (including that paragraph as applied by Article 158(1)) fails to cancel any shares in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) of that paragraph or to make an application for re-registration in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) of that

paragraph, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

Charges of public companies on own shares

160.—(1) A lien or other charge of a public company on its own shares (whether taken expressly or otherwise), except a charge permitted by any of the following paragraphs, is void. This is subject to Article 8 of the Consequential Provisions Order (saving for charges of old public companies on their own shares).

(2) In the case of any description of company, a charge on its own shares is permitted if the shares are not fully paid and the charge is for any amount payable in respect of the shares.

(3) In the case of a company whose ordinary business—

(a) includes the lending of money, or

(b) consists of the provision of credit or the bailment of goods under a hire purchase agreement, or both,

a charge of the company on its own shares is permitted (whether the shares are fully paid or not) if it arises in connection with a transaction entered into by the company in the ordinary course of its business.

(4) In the case of a company which is re-registered or is registered under Article 629 as a public company, a charge on its own shares is permitted if the charge was in existence immediately before the company's application for re-registration or (as the case may be) registration.

This paragraph does not apply in the case of such a company as is referred to in Article 8(3) of the Consequential Provisions Order (old public company remaining such after 31st December 1984 not having applied to be re-registered as a public company).

CHAPTER VI

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY A COMPANY FOR ACQUISITION OF ITS OWN SHARES

Provisions applying to both public and private companies

Financial assistance generally prohibited

161.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this Chapter, where a person is acquiring or is proposing to acquire shares in a company, it is not lawful for the company or any of its subsidiaries to give financial assistance directly or indirectly for the purpose of that acquisition before or at the same time as the acquisition takes place.

(2) Subject to those provisions, where a person has acquired shares in a company and any liability has been incurred (by that or any other person) for the purpose of that acquisition, it is not lawful for the company or any of its subsidiaries to give financial assistance directly or indirectly for the purpose of reducing or discharging the liability so incurred.

(3) If a company acts in contravention of this Article, it is liable to a fine, and every officer of it who is in default is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

Interpretation for this Chapter

162.—(1) In this Chapter—

(a) “financial assistance” means—

(i) financial assistance given by way of gift;

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- (ii) financial assistance given by way of guarantee, security or indemnity, other than an indemnity in respect of the indemnifier's own neglect or default, or by way of release or waiver;
 - (iii) financial assistance given by way of a loan or any other agreement under which any of the obligations of the person giving the assistance are to be fulfilled at a time when in accordance with the agreement any obligation of another party to the agreement remains unfulfilled, or by way of the novation of, or the assignment of rights arising under a loan or such other agreement; or
 - (iv) any other financial assistance given by a company the net assets of which are thereby reduced to a material extent or which has no net assets;
 - (b) “distributable profits”, in relation to the giving of any financial assistance—
 - (i) means those profits out of which the company could lawfully make a distribution equal in value to that assistance, and
 - (ii) includes, in a case where the financial assistance is or includes a non-cash asset, any profit which, if the company were to make a distribution of that asset, would under Article 284 (distributions in kind) be available for that purpose, and
 - (c) “distribution” has the meaning given by Article 271(2).
- (2) In paragraph (1)(a)(iv) “net assets” means the aggregate of the company's assets, less the aggregate of its liabilities (“liabilities” to include any^{F145} provision for liabilities] within paragraph 88 of Schedule 4^{F145} that is made in Companies Order individual accounts and any provision that is made in IAS individual accounts]).
- (3) In this Chapter—
- (a) a reference to a person incurring a liability includes his changing his financial position by making an agreement or arrangement (whether enforceable or unenforceable, and whether made on his own account or with any other person) or by any other means, and
 - (b) a reference to a company giving financial assistance for the purpose of reducing or discharging a liability incurred by a person for the purpose of the acquisition of shares includes its giving such assistance for the purpose of wholly or partly restoring his financial position to what it was before the acquisition took place.

F145 SR 2004/496

Transactions not prohibited by Article 161

163.—(1) Article 161(1) does not prohibit a company from giving financial assistance for the purpose of an acquisition of shares in it or its holding company if—

- (a) the company's principal purpose in giving that assistance is not to give it for the purpose of any such acquisition, or the giving of the assistance for that purpose is but an incidental part of some larger purpose of the company, and
 - (b) the assistance is given in good faith in the interests of the company.
- (2) Article 161 (2) does not prohibit a company from giving financial assistance if—
- (a) the company's principal purpose in giving the assistance is not to reduce or discharge any liability incurred by a person for the purpose of the acquisition of shares in the company or its holding company, or the reduction or discharge of any such liability is but an incidental part of some larger purpose of the company, and
 - (b) the assistance is given in good faith in the interests of the company.

(3) Article 161 does not prohibit—

- (a) a distribution of a company's assets by way of dividend lawfully made or a distribution made in the course of the company's winding up,
- (b) the allotment of bonus shares,
- (c) a reduction of capital confirmed by order of the court under Article 147,
- (d) a redemption or purchase of shares made in accordance with Chapter VII,
- (e) anything done in pursuance of an order of the court under Article 418 (compromises and arrangements with creditors and members),
- (f) anything done under an arrangement made in pursuance of^{F146} Article 96 of the Insolvency Order] (acceptance of shares by liquidator in winding up as consideration for sale of property), or
- (g) anything done under an arrangement made between a company and its creditors which is binding on the creditors by virtue of^{F146} Part II of the Insolvency Order] (winding up imminent or in progress).

(4) Article 161 does not prohibit—

- (a) where the lending of money is part of the ordinary business of the company, the lending of money by the company in the ordinary course of its business,
- ^{F147}(b) the provision by a company, in good faith in the interests of the company, of financial assistance for the purposes of an employees' share scheme,]
- ^{F148}(bb) without prejudice to sub-paragraph (b), the provision of financial assistance by a company or any of its subsidiaries for the purposes of or in connection with anything done by the company (or^{F147} a company in the same group]) for the purpose of enabling or facilitating transactions in shares in the first-mentioned company between, and involving the acquisition of beneficial ownership of those shares by, any of the following persons—
 - (i) the bona fide employees or former employees of that company or of another company in the same group; or
 - (ii) the wives, husbands, widows, widowers, children, step-children or adopted children under the age of eighteen of such employees or former employees.]
- (c) the making by a company of loans to persons (other than directors) employed in good faith by the company with a view to enabling those persons to acquire fully paid shares in the company or its holding company to be held by them by way of beneficial ownership.

^{F147}(5) For the purposes of paragraph (4)(bb) a company is in the same group as another company if it is a holding company or subsidiary of that company, or a subsidiary of a holding company of that company.]

F146 1989 NI 19

F147 1990 NI 10

F148 1986 c. 60

Special restriction for public companies

164.—(1) In the case of a public company, Article 163(4) authorises the giving of financial assistance only if the company has net assets which are not thereby reduced or, to the extent that those assets are thereby reduced, if the assistance is provided out of distributable profits.

(2) For this purpose the following definitions apply—

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- (a) “net assets” means the amount by which the aggregate of the company's assets exceeds the aggregate of its liabilities (taking the amount of both assets and liabilities to be as stated in the company's accounting records immediately before the financial assistance is given);
- (b) “liabilities” includes any amount retained as reasonably necessary for the purpose of providing for any liability^{F149} the nature of which is clearly defined and] which is either likely to be incurred, or certain to be incurred, but uncertain as to amount or as to the date on which it will arise.

F149 SR 2004/496

Private companies

Relaxation of Article 161 for private companies

165.—(1) Article 161 does not prohibit a private company from giving financial assistance in a case where the acquisition of shares in question is or was an acquisition of shares in the company or, if it is a subsidiary of another private company, in that other company if the following provisions of this Article, and Articles 166 to 168, are complied with as respects the giving of that assistance.

(2) The financial assistance may only be given if the company has net assets which are not thereby reduced or, to the extent that they are reduced, if the assistance is provided out of distributable profits. Article 164(2) applies for the interpretation of this paragraph.

(3) This Article does not permit financial assistance to be given by a subsidiary in a case where the acquisition of shares in question is or was an acquisition of shares in its holding company, if it is also a subsidiary of a public company which is itself a subsidiary of that holding company.

(4) Unless the company proposing to give the financial assistance is a wholly-owned subsidiary, the giving of assistance under this Article must be approved by special resolution of the company in general meeting.

(5) Where the financial assistance is to be given by the company in a case where the acquisition of shares in question is or was an acquisition of shares in its holding company, that holding company and any other company which is both the company's holding company and a subsidiary of that other holding company (except, in any case, a company which is a wholly-owned subsidiary) shall also approve by special resolution in general meeting the giving of the financial assistance.

(6) The directors of the company proposing to give the financial assistance and, where the shares acquired or to be acquired are shares in its holding company, the directors of that company and of any other company which is both the company's holding company and a subsidiary of that other holding company shall before the financial assistance is given make a statutory declaration in the prescribed form complying with Article 166.

Statutory declaration under Article 165

166.—(1) A statutory declaration made by a company's directors under Article 165(6) shall contain such particulars of the financial assistance to be given, and of the business of the company of which they are directors, as may be prescribed, and shall identify the person to whom the assistance is to be given.

(2) The declaration shall state that the directors have formed the opinion, as regards the company's initial situation immediately following the date on which the assistance is proposed to be given, that there will be no ground on which it could then be found to be unable to pay its debts; and either—

- (a) if it is intended to commence the winding up of the company within 12 months of that date, the company will be able to pay its debts in full within 12 months of the commencement of the winding up, or
 - (b) in any other case, that the company will be able to pay its debts as they fall due during the year immediately following that date.
- (3) In forming their opinion for the purposes of paragraph (2), the directors shall take into account the same liabilities (including contingent and prospective liabilities) as would be relevant under^{F150} Article 102 of the Insolvency Order] (winding up by the court) to the question whether the company is unable to pay its debts.
- (4) The directors' statutory declaration shall have annexed to it a report addressed to them by their company's auditors stating that—
- (a) they have enquired into the state of affairs of the company, and
 - (b) they are not aware of anything to indicate that the opinion expressed by the directors in the declaration as to any of the matters mentioned in paragraph (2) is unreasonable in all the circumstances.
- (5) The statutory declaration and auditors' report shall be delivered to the registrar—
- (a) together with a copy of any special resolution passed by the company under Article 165 and delivered to the registrar in compliance with Article 388, or
 - (b) where no such resolution is required to be passed, within 15 days after the making of the declaration.
- (6) If a company fails to comply with paragraph (5), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.
- (7) A director of a company who makes a statutory declaration under Article 165 without having reasonable grounds for the opinion expressed in it is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

F150 1989 NI 19

Special resolution under Article 165

167.—(1) A special resolution required by Article 165 to be passed by a company approving the giving of financial assistance must be passed on the date on which the directors of that company make the statutory declaration required by that Article in connection with the giving of that assistance, or within the week immediately following that date.

(2) Where such a resolution has been passed, an application may be made to the court for the cancellation of the resolution—

- (a) by the holders of not less in the aggregate than 10 per cent. in nominal value of the company's issued share capital or any class of it, or
- (b) if the company is not limited by shares, by not less than 10 per cent. of the company's members;

but the application shall not be made by a person who has consented to or voted in favour of the resolution.

(3) Article 64(3) to (10) (litigation to cancel resolution under Article 63) applies to applications under this Article as to applications under Article 64.

(4) A special resolution passed by a company is not effective for the purposes of Article 165—

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- (a) unless the declaration made under paragraph (6) of that Article by the directors of the company, together with the auditors' report annexed to it, is available for inspection by members of the company at the meeting at which the resolution is passed,
- (b) if it is cancelled by the court on an application under this Article.

Time for giving financial assistance under Article 165

168.—(1) This Article applies as to the time before and after which financial assistance may not be given by a company in pursuance of Article 165.

(2) Where a special resolution is required by that Article to be passed approving the giving of the assistance, the assistance shall not be given before the expiry of the period of 4 weeks beginning with—

- (a) the date on which the special resolution is passed, or
- (b) where more than one such resolution is passed, the date on which the last of them is passed,

unless, as respects that resolution (or, if more than one, each of them) every member of the company which passed the resolution who is entitled to vote at general meetings of the company voted in favour of the resolution.

(3) If application for the cancellation of any such resolution is made under Article 167, the financial assistance shall not be given before the final determination of the application unless the court otherwise orders.

(4) The assistance shall not be given after the expiry of the period of 8 weeks beginning with—

- (a) the date on which the directors of the company proposing to give the assistance made their statutory declaration under Article 165, or
- (b) where that company is a subsidiary and both its directors and the directors of any of its holding companies made such a declaration, the date on which the earliest of the declarations is made,

unless the court, on an application under Article 167, otherwise orders.

CHAPTER VII

REDEEMABLE SHARES; PURCHASE BY A COMPANY OF ITS OWN SHARES

Redemption and purchase generally

Power to issue redeemable shares

169^{F151}.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, a company limited by shares or limited by guarantee and having a share capital may, if authorised to do so by its articles, issue shares which are to be redeemed or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the shareholder.

(2) No redeemable shares may be issued at a time when there are no issued shares of the company which are not redeemable.

(3) Redeemable shares may not be redeemed unless they are fully paid; and the terms of redemption must provide for payment on redemption.

F151 mod. by 1989 NI 19

{prosp. insertion of art. 169A by 1990 NI10}

169A^{F152}

F152 [Art 169A](#) inserted (prosp.) by [1990 NI 10](#)

Financing, etc. of redemption

170 ^{F153}—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) and to Articles 181 (private companies redeeming or purchasing own shares out of capital) and 188(4) (terms of redemption or purchase enforceable in a winding up)—

- (a) redeemable shares may only be redeemed out of distributable profits of the company or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purposes of the redemption; and
- (b) any premium payable on redemption must be paid out of distributable profits of the company.

(2) If the redeemable shares were issued at a premium, any premium payable on their redemption may be paid out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purposes of the redemption, up to an amount equal to—

- (a) the aggregate of the premiums received by the company on the issue of the shares redeemed, or
- (b) the current amount of the company's share premium account (including any sum transferred to that account in respect of premiums on the new shares),

whichever is the less; and in that case the amount of the company's share premium account shall be reduced by a sum corresponding (or by sums in the aggregate corresponding) to the amount of any payment made by virtue of this paragraph out of the proceeds of the issue of the new shares.

^{F154}(3) Subject to the following provisions of this Chapter, redemption of shares may be effected on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by the company's articles.

(4) Shares ^{F155}redeemed under this Article shall be treated as cancelled on redemption, and the amount of the company's issued share capital shall be diminished by the nominal value of those shares accordingly; but the redemption of shares by a company is not to be taken as reducing the amount of the company's authorised share capital.

(5) Without prejudice to paragraph (4), where a company is about to redeem shares, it has power to issue shares up to the nominal value of the shares to be redeemed as if those shares had never been issued.

F153 mod. by [1989 NI 19](#)

F154 prosp. repeal by [1990 NI 10](#)

F155 prosp. subst. by [1990 NI 10](#)

Art. 171 rep. by 1988 c. 39

Power of company to purchase own shares

172 ^{F156}—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this Chapter, a company limited by shares or limited by guarantee and having a share capital may, if authorised to do so by its articles, purchase its own shares (including any redeemable shares).

[^{F157}(2) Articles 169 and 170 apply to the purchase by a company under this Article of its own shares as they apply to the redemption of redeemable shares.

This is subject to paragraphs (2A) and (2B).

(2A) The terms and manner of a purchase under this Article need not be determined by the Articles as required by Article 170(3).

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(2B) Where a company makes a purchase of qualifying shares out of distributable profits under this Article, Article 172A applies to the shares purchased and accordingly Article 170(4) does not apply to those shares.]

(3) A company may not under this Article purchase its own shares if as a result of the purchase there would no longer be any member of the company holding shares other than redeemable shares^[F157] or shares held as treasury shares].

[^{F157}(4) For the purposes of this Chapter “qualifying shares” are shares which—

- (a) are included in the official list in accordance with the provisions of Part 6 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000,
- (b) are traded on the market known as the Alternative Investment Market established under the rules of London Stock Exchange plc,
- (c) are officially listed in an EEA State, or
- (d) are traded on a market established in an EEA State which is a regulated market for the purposes of Article 16 of Council Directive 93/22/EEC on investment services in the securities field,

and in sub-paragraph (a) “the official list” has the meaning given in section 103(1) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.]

F156 mod. by 1989 NI 19

F157 SR 2004/275

Treasury shares

172A.—(1) Where qualifying shares are purchased by a company out of distributable profits in accordance with Article 172, the company may—

- (a) hold the shares (or any of them), or
- (b) deal with any of them, at any time, in accordance with Article 172D.

(2) Where shares are held under paragraph (1)(a) then, for the purposes of Article 360, the company must be entered in the register as the member holding those shares.

(3) In this Order, references to a company holding shares as treasury shares are references to the company holding shares which—

- (a) were (or are treated as having been) purchased by it in circumstances in which this Article applies, and
- (b) have been held by the company continuously since they were so purchased.

Treasury shares: maximum holdings

172B.—(1) Where a company has shares of only one class, the aggregate nominal value of shares held as treasury shares must not at any time exceed 10 per cent of the nominal value of the issued share capital of the company at that time.

(2) Where the share capital of a company is divided into shares of different classes, the aggregate nominal value of the shares of any class held as treasury shares must not at any time exceed 10 per cent of the nominal value of the issued share capital of the shares in that class at that time.

(3) Where paragraph (1) or (2) is contravened by a company, the company must dispose of or cancel the excess shares, in accordance with Article 172D, before the end of the period of 12 months beginning with the day on which that contravention occurs.

For this purpose “the excess shares” means such number of the shares, held by the company as treasury shares at the time in question, as resulted in the limit being exceeded.

Treasury shares: voting and other rights

172C.—(1) This Article applies to shares which are held by a company as treasury shares (“the treasury shares”).

(2) The company must not exercise any right in respect of the treasury shares and any purported exercise of such a right is void.

(3) The rights to which paragraph (2) applies include any right to attend or vote at meetings (including meetings under Article 418).

(4) No dividend may be paid, and no other distribution (whether in cash or otherwise) of the company's assets (including any distribution of assets to members on a winding up) may be made, to the company in respect of the treasury shares.

(5) Nothing in this Article is to be taken as preventing—

- (a) an allotment of shares as fully paid bonus shares in respect of the treasury shares, or
- (b) the payment of any amount payable on the redemption of the treasury shares (if they are redeemable shares).

(6) Any shares allotted as fully paid bonus shares in respect of the treasury shares shall be treated for the purposes of this Order as if they were purchased by the company at the time they were allotted, in circumstances in which Article 172A(1) applied.

Treasury shares: disposal and cancellation

172D.—(1) Where shares are held as treasury shares, a company may at any time—

- (a) sell the shares (or any of them) for cash,
- (b) transfer the shares (or any of them) for the purposes of or pursuant to an employees' share scheme, or
- (c) cancel the shares (or any of them).

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), “cash”, in relation to a sale of shares by a company, means—

- (a) cash (including foreign currency) received by the company, or
- (b) a cheque received by the company in good faith which the directors have no reason for suspecting will not be paid, or
- (c) a release of a liability of the company for a liquidated sum, or
- (d) an undertaking to pay cash to the company on or before a date not more than 90 days after the date on which the company agrees to sell the shares.

(3) But if the company receives a notice under Article 422 (right of offeror to buy out minority shareholders)[7] that a person desires to acquire any of the shares, the company must not, under paragraph (1), sell or transfer the shares to which the notice relates except to that person.

(4) If under paragraph (1) the company cancels shares held as treasury shares, the company must diminish the amount of the issued share capital by the nominal value of the shares cancelled; but the cancellation is not to be taken as reducing the amount of the company's authorised share capital.

(5) The directors may take such steps as are requisite to enable the company to cancel its shares under paragraph (1) without complying with Articles 145 and 146 (special resolution for reduction of share capital; application to court for order of confirmation).

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Treasury shares: mandatory cancellation

172E.—(1) If shares held as treasury shares cease to be qualifying shares, the company must forthwith cancel the shares in accordance with Article 172D.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), shares are not to be regarded as ceasing to be qualifying shares by virtue only of—

- (a) the suspension of their listing in accordance with the applicable rules in the EEA State in which the shares are officially listed, or
- (b) the suspension of their trading in accordance with—
 - (i) in the case of shares traded on the market known as the Alternative Investment Market, the rules of London Stock Exchange plc, and
 - (ii) in any other case, the rules of the regulated market on which they are traded.

(3) For the purposes of this Article “regulated market” means a market which is a regulated market for the purposes of Article 16 of Council Directive 93/22/EEC on investment services in the securities field.

Treasury shares: proceeds of sale

172F.—(1) Where shares held as treasury shares are sold, the proceeds of sale shall be dealt with in accordance with this Article.

(2) Where the proceeds of sale are equal to or less than the purchase price paid by the company for the shares, the proceeds shall be treated for the purposes of Part IX as a realised profit of the company.

(3) Where the proceeds of sale exceed the purchase price paid by the company for the shares—

- (a) that part of the proceeds of sale that is equal to the purchase price paid shall be treated for the purposes of Part IX as a realised profit of the company, and
- (b) a sum equal to the excess shall be transferred to the company's share premium account.

(4) The purchase price paid by the company for the shares shall be determined by the application of a weighted average price method.

(5) Where the shares were allotted to the company as fully paid bonus shares, the purchase price paid for them shall, for the purposes of paragraph (4), be treated as being nil.

Treasury shares: penalty for contravention

172G. If a company contravenes any provision of Articles 172A to 172F every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

Definitions of “off-market” and “market” purchase

173 ^{F158}.—(1) A purchase by a company of its own shares is “off-market” if the shares either—

- (a) are purchased otherwise than on^{F159} a recognised investment exchange], or
- (b) are purchased on^{F159} a recognised investment exchange] but are not subject to a marketing arrangement on^{F159} that investment exchange].

(2) For this purpose, a company's shares are subject to a marketing arrangement on^{F159} a recognised investment exchange] if either—

- (a) they are listed^{F159} under^{F160} Part 6 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000]]; or

- (b) the company has been afforded facilities for dealings in those shares to take place on^{F159} that investment exchange] without prior permission for individual transactions from the authority governing^{F159} that investment exchange] and without limit as to the time during which those facilities are to be available.

(3) A purchase by a company of its own shares is a “market” purchase if it is a purchase made on^{F159} a recognised investment exchange], other than a purchase which is an off-market purchase by virtue of paragraph (1)(b).

^{F160}(4) “Recognised investment exchange” means a recognised investment exchange other than an overseas investment exchange.

(5) Expressions used in the definition contained in paragraph (4) have the same meaning as in Part 18 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.]

F158 mod. by 1989 NI 19

F159 1986 c. 60

F160 SI 2001/3649

Authority for off-market purchase

174 ^{F161}—(1) A company may only make an off-market purchase of its own shares in pursuance of a contract approved in advance in accordance with this Article or Article 175.

(2) The terms of the proposed contract must be authorised by a special resolution of the company before the contract is entered into; and the following paragraphs apply with respect to that authority and to resolutions conferring it.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), the authority may be varied, revoked or from time to time renewed by special resolution of the company.

(4) In the case of a public company the authority conferred by the resolution must specify a date on which the authority is to expire; and in a resolution conferring or renewing authority that date must not be later than 18 months after that on which the resolution is passed.

(5) A special resolution to confer, vary, revoke or renew authority is not effective if any member of the company holding shares to which the resolution relates exercises the voting rights carried by any of those shares in voting on the resolution and the resolution would not have been passed if he had not done so.

For this purpose—

- (a) a member who holds shares to which the resolution relates is regarded as exercising the voting rights carried by those shares not only if he votes in respect of them on a poll on the question whether the resolution shall be passed, but also if he votes on the resolution otherwise than on a poll;
- (b) notwithstanding anything in the company's articles, any member of the company may demand a poll on that question; and
- (c) a vote and a demand for a poll by a person as proxy for a member are the same respectively as a vote and a demand by the member.

(6) Such a resolution is not effective for the purposes of this Article unless (if the proposed contract is in writing) a copy of the contract or (if not) a written memorandum of its terms is available for inspection by members of the company both—

- (a) at the company's registered office for not less than 15 days ending with the date of the meeting at which the resolution is passed, and
- (b) at the meeting itself.

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A memorandum of contract terms so made available must include the names of any members holding shares to which the contract relates; and a copy of the contract so made available must have annexed to it a written memorandum specifying any such names which do not appear in the contract itself.

(7) A company may agree to a variation of an existing contract so approved, but only if the variation is authorised by a special resolution of the company before it is agreed to; and paragraphs (3) to (6) apply to the authority for a proposed variation as they apply to the authority for a proposed contract, save that a copy of the original contract or (as the case may require) a memorandum of its terms, together with any variations previously made, must also be available for inspection in accordance with paragraph (6).

F161 mod. by 1989 NI 19

Authority for contingent purchase contract

175^{F162}.—(1) A contingent purchase contract is a contract entered into by a company and relating to any of its shares—

- (a) which does not amount to a contract to purchase those shares, but
- (b) under which the company may (subject to any conditions) become entitled or obliged to purchase those shares.

(2) A company may only make a purchase of its own shares in pursuance of a contingent purchase contract if the contract is approved in advance by a special resolution of the company before the contract is entered into; and paragraphs (3) to (7) of Article 174 apply to the contract and its terms.

F162 mod. by 1989 NI 19

Authority for market purchase

176^{F163}.—(1) A company shall not make a market purchase of its own shares unless the purchase has first been authorised by the company in general meeting.

(2) That authority—

- (a) may be general for that purpose, or limited to the purchase of shares of any particular class or description, and
- (b) may be unconditional or subject to conditions.

(3) The authority must—

- (a) specify the maximum number of shares authorised to be acquired,
- (b) determine both the maximum and the minimum prices which may be paid for the shares, and
- (c) specify a date on which it is to expire.

(4) The authority may be varied, revoked or from time to time renewed by the company in general meeting, but this is subject to paragraph (3); and in a resolution to confer or renew authority, the date on which the authority is to expire must not be later than 18 months after that on which the resolution is passed.

(5) A company may under this Article make a purchase of its own shares after the expiry of the time limit imposed to comply with paragraph (3)(c), if the contract of purchase was concluded before the authority expired and the terms of the authority permitted the company to make a contract of purchase which would or might be executed wholly or partly after its expiration.

(6) A resolution to confer or vary authority under this Article may determine either or both the maximum and minimum prices for purchase by—

- (a) specifying a particular sum, or
- (b) providing a basis or formula for calculating the amount of the price in question without reference to any person's discretion or opinion.

(7) A resolution of a company conferring, varying, revoking or renewing authority under this Article is subject to Article 388 (copy of resolution to be sent to registrar within 15 days).

F163 mod. by 1989 NI 19

Assignment or release of company's right to purchase own shares

177 ^{F164}.—(1) The rights of a company under a contract approved under Article 174 or 175, or under a contract for a purchase authorised under Article 176, are not capable of being assigned.

(2) An agreement by a company to release its rights under a contract approved under Article 174 or 175 is void unless the terms of the release agreement are approved in advance by a special resolution of the company before the agreement is entered into; and paragraphs (3) to (7) of Article 174 apply to approval for a proposed release agreement as to authority for a proposed variation of an existing contract.

F164 mod. by 1989 NI 19

Payments apart from purchase price to be made out of distributable profits

178 ^{F165}.—(1) A payment made by a company in consideration of—

- (a) acquiring any right with respect to the purchase of its own shares in pursuance of a contract approved under Article 175, or
- (b) the variation of a contract approved under Article 174 or 175, or
- (c) the release of any of the company's obligations with respect to the purchase of any of its own shares under a contract approved under Article 174 or 175 or under a contract for a purchase authorised under Article 176,

must be made out of the company's distributable profits.

(2) If the requirements of paragraph (1) are not satisfied in relation to a contract—

- (a) in a case within paragraph (1)(a), no purchase by the company of its own shares in pursuance of that contract is lawful under this Chapter,
- (b) in a case within paragraph (1)(b), no such purchase following the variation is lawful under this Chapter, and
- (c) in a case within paragraph (1)(c), the purported release is void.

F165 mod. by 1989 NI 19

Disclosure by company of purchase of own shares

179 ^{F166}.—(1) Within the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which any shares purchased by a company under this Chapter are delivered to it, the company shall deliver to the registrar for registration a return in the prescribed form stating with respect to shares of each class purchased the number and nominal value of those shares and the date on which they were delivered to the company.

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[^{F167}(1A) But in the case of a company which has purchased its own shares in circumstances in which Article 172A applies, the requirement to deliver a return under paragraph (1) shall apply only where some or all of the shares have been cancelled forthwith after the date of their delivery in accordance with Article 172D(1) and in those circumstances the particulars required by that paragraph to be stated with respect to the shares purchased shall apply only to such of the shares as have been so cancelled.

(1B) Where a company has purchased its own shares in circumstances in which Article 172A applies, the company shall within the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which such shares are delivered to it (except where all of the shares have been cancelled forthwith after the date of their delivery in the circumstances referred to in paragraph (1A)) deliver to the registrar for registration a return in the prescribed form stating with respect to shares of each class purchased (other than any shares which have been cancelled in the circumstances referred to in paragraph (1A)) the number and nominal value of each of those shares which are held as treasury shares and the date on which they were delivered to the company.]

(2) In the case of a public company, [^{F167} any return under paragraph (1) or (1B)] shall also state—

- (a) the aggregate amount paid by the company for the shares; and
- (b) the maximum and minimum prices paid in respect of shares of each class purchased.

(3) Particulars of shares delivered to the company on different dates and under different contracts may be included in a single return [^{F167} under either paragraph (1) or (1B)] to the registrar; and in such a case the amount required to be stated under paragraph (2)(a) is the aggregate amount paid by the company for all the shares to which the return relates.

(4) Where a company enters into a contract approved under Article 174 or 175, or a contract for a purchase authorised under Article 176, the company shall keep at its registered office—

- (a) if the contract is in writing, a copy of it; and
- (b) if not, a memorandum of its terms,

from the conclusion of the contract until the end of the period of 10 years beginning with the date on which the purchase of all the shares in pursuance of the contract is completed or (as the case may be) the date on which the contract otherwise determines.

(5) Every copy and memorandum so required to be kept shall^{F168} . . . be open to inspection without charge—

- (a) by any member of the company, and
- (b) if it is a public company, by any other person.

(6) If default is made in delivering to the registrar any return required by this Article, every officer of the company who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(7) If default is made in complying with paragraph (4), or if an inspection required under paragraph (5) is refused, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(8) In the case of a refusal of an inspection required under paragraph (5) of a copy or memorandum, the court may by order compel an immediate inspection of it.

(9) The obligation of a company under paragraph (4) to keep a copy of any contract or (as the case may be) a memorandum of its terms applies to any variation of the contract so long as it applies to the contract.

F166 mod. by 1989 NI 19

F167 SR 2004/275

F168 1990 NI 10

[^{F169}Disclosure by company of cancellation or disposal of treasury shares

179A.—(1) Paragraph (2) applies in relation to any shares held by a company as treasury shares if—

- (a) the company is or was required to make a return under Article 179(1B) in relation to the shares, and
- (b) the shares have—
 - (i) been cancelled in accordance with Article 172D(1), or
 - (ii) been sold or transferred for the purposes of or pursuant to an employees' share scheme under Article 172D(1).

(2) Within the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which such shares are cancelled or disposed of, the company shall deliver to the registrar for registration a return in the prescribed form stating with respect to shares of each class cancelled or disposed of—

- (a) the number and nominal value of those shares, and
- (b) the date on which they were cancelled or disposed of.

(3) Particulars of shares cancelled or disposed of on different dates may be included in a single return to the registrar.

(4) If default is made in delivering to the registrar any return required by this Article, every officer of the company who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.]

F169 SR 2004/275

The capital redemption reserve

180 ^{F170}.—(1) Where under this Chapter shares of a company are redeemed or purchased wholly out of the company's profits, the amount by which the company's issued share capital is diminished in accordance with Article 170(4) on cancellation of the shares redeemed or purchased^[^{F171}], or in accordance with Article 172D(4) on cancellation of shares held as treasury shares,] shall be transferred to a reserve, called “the capital redemption reserve”.

(2) If the shares are redeemed or purchased wholly or partly out of the proceeds of a fresh issue and the aggregate amount of those proceeds is less than the aggregate nominal value of the shares redeemed or purchased, the amount of the difference shall be transferred to the capital redemption reserve.

(3) But paragraph (2) does not apply if the proceeds of the fresh issue are applied by the company in making a redemption or purchase of its own shares in addition to a payment out of capital under Article 181.

(4) The provisions of this Order relating to the reduction of a company's share capital apply as if the capital redemption reserve were paid-up share capital of the company, except that the reserve may be applied by the company in paying up its unissued shares to be allotted to members of the company as fully paid bonus shares.

F170 mod. by 1989 NI 19

F171 SR 2004/275

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Redemption or purchase of own shares out of capital (private companies only)

Power of private companies to redeem or purchase own shares out of capital

181^{F172}.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this Chapter, a private company limited by shares or limited by guarantee and having a share capital may, if so authorised by its articles, make a payment in respect of the redemption or purchase under Article 170 (as the case may be) Article 172, of its own shares otherwise than out of its distributable profits or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares.

(2) References in this Chapter to payment out of capital are (subject to paragraph (6)) to any payment so made, whether or not it would be regarded apart from this Article as a payment out of capital.

(3) The payment which may (if authorised in accordance with the following provisions of this Chapter) be made by a company out of capital in respect of the redemption or purchase of its own shares is such an amount as, taken together with—

- (a) any available profits of the company, and
- (b) the proceeds of any fresh issue of shares made for the purposes of the redemption or purchase,

is equal to the price of redemption or purchase; and the payment permissible under this paragraph is referred to in this Chapter as the permissible capital payment for the shares.

(4) Subject to paragraph (6), if the permissible capital payment for shares redeemed or purchased is less than their nominal amount, the amount of the difference shall be transferred to the company's capital redemption reserve.

(5) Subject to paragraph (6), if the permissible capital payment is greater than the nominal amount of the shares redeemed or purchased—

- (a) the amount of any capital redemption reserve, share premium account or fully paid share capital of the company, and
- (b) any amount representing unrealised profits of the company for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve maintained by the company in accordance with paragraph 34 of Schedule 4^{F173} or paragraph 34 of Schedule 8] (revaluation reserve),

may be reduced by a sum not exceeding (or by sums not in the aggregate exceeding) the amount by which the permissible capital payment exceeds the nominal amount of the shares.

(6) Where the proceeds of a fresh issue are applied by a company in making any redemption or purchase of its own shares in addition to a payment out of capital under this Article, the references in paragraphs (4) and (5) to the permissible capital payment are to be read as referring to the aggregate of that payment and those proceeds.

F172 mod. by [1989 NI 19](#)

F173 SR 1997/436

Availability of profits for the purposes of Article 181

182^{F174}.—(1) The reference in Article 181(3)(a) to available profits of the company is to the company's profits which are available for distribution (within the meaning of Part IX); but the question whether a company has any profits so available and the amount of any such profits are to be determined for the purposes of that Article in accordance with the following paragraphs, instead of Articles 278 to 283.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), that question is to be determined by reference to^{F175} the following items as stated in the relevant accounts for determining the permissible capital payments for shares]

(a) profits, losses, assets and liabilities;

(b) ^{F175}the following provisions—]

^{F175}(i)] ^{F175}in the case of Companies Order individual accounts,] provisions of any of the kinds mentioned in paragraphs 87 and 88 of Schedule 4 (depreciation, diminution in value of assets, retentions to meet liabilities, etc.)^{F175}, and]

^{F175}(ii)] ^{F175}in the case of IAS individual accounts, provisions of any kind]; and

(c) share capital and reserves (including undistributable reserves),

^{F175}

(3) The relevant accounts for this purpose are such accounts, prepared as at any date within the period for determining the amount of the permissible capital payment, as are necessary to enable a reasonable judgement to be made as to the amounts of any of the items mentioned in paragraph (2) (a) to (c).

(4) For the purposes of determining the amount of the permissible capital payment for shares, the amount of the company's available profits (if any) determined in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) is treated as reduced by the amount of any distributions lawfully made by the company after the date of the relevant accounts and before the end of the period for determining the amount of that payment.

(5) The reference in paragraph (4) to distributions lawfully made by the company includes—

(a) financial assistance lawfully given out of distributable profits in a case falling within Article 164 or 165,

(b) any payment lawfully made by the company in respect of the purchase by it of any shares in the company (except a payment lawfully made otherwise than out of distributable profits), and

(c) a payment of any description specified in Article 178(1) lawfully made by the company.

(6) References in this Article to the period for determining the amount of the permissible capital payment for shares are to the period of 3 months ending with the date on which the statutory declaration of the directors purporting to specify the amount of that payment is made in accordance with Article 183(3).

F174 mod. by [1989 NI 19](#)

F175 SR 2004/496

Conditions for payment out of capital

183 ^{F176}.—(1) Subject to any order of the court under Article 187, a payment out of capital by a private company for the redemption or purchase of its own shares is not lawful unless the requirements of this Article and Articles 184 and 185 are satisfied.

(2) The payment out of capital must be approved by a special resolution of the company.

(3) The company's directors must make a statutory declaration specifying the amount of the permissible capital payment for the shares in question and stating that, having made full inquiry into the affairs and prospects of the company, they have formed the opinion—

(a) as regards its initial situation immediately following the date on which the payment out of capital is proposed to be made, that there will be no grounds on which the company could then be found unable to pay its debts, and

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- (b) as regards its prospects for the year immediately following that date, that, having regard to their intentions with respect to the management of the company's business during that year and to the amount and character of the financial resources which will in their view be available to the company during that year, the company will be able to continue to carry on business as a going concern (and will accordingly be able to pay its debts as they fall due) throughout that year.
- (4) In forming their opinion for the purposes of paragraph (3)(a), the directors shall take into account the same liabilities (including prospective and contingent liabilities) as would be relevant under^{F177} Article 102 of the Insolvency Order] (winding up by the court) to the question whether a company is unable to pay its debts.
- (5) The directors' statutory declaration must be in the prescribed form and contain such information with respect to the nature of the company's business as may be prescribed, and must in addition have annexed to it a report addressed to the directors by the company's auditors stating that—
- (a) they have inquired into the company's state of affairs; and
 - (b) the amount specified in the declaration as the permissible capital payment for the shares in question is in their view properly determined in accordance with Articles 181 and 182; and
 - (c) they are not aware of anything to indicate that the opinion expressed by the directors in the declaration as to any of the matters mentioned in paragraph (3) is unreasonable in all the circumstances.
- (6) A director who makes a declaration under this Article without having reasonable grounds for the opinion expressed in the declaration is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

F176 mod. by 1989 NI 19

F177 1989 NI 19

Procedure for special resolution under Article 183

184^{F178}.—(1) The resolution required by Article 183 must be passed on, or within the week immediately following, the date on which the directors make the statutory declaration required by that Article; and the payment out of capital must be made no earlier than 5 nor more than 7 weeks after the date of the resolution.

(2) The resolution is ineffective if any member of the company holding shares to which the resolution relates exercises the voting rights carried by any of those shares in voting on the resolution and the resolution would not have been passed if he had not done so.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), a member who holds such shares is to be regarded as exercising the voting rights carried by them in voting on the resolution not only if he votes in respect of them on a poll on the question whether the resolution shall be passed, but also if he votes on the resolution otherwise than on a poll; and, notwithstanding anything in a company's articles, any member of the company may demand a poll on that question.

(4) The resolution is ineffective unless the statutory declaration and auditors' report required by Article 183 are available for inspection by members of the company at the meeting at which the resolution is passed.

(5) For the purposes of this Article a vote and a demand for a poll by a person as proxy for a member are the same (respectively) as a vote and demand by the member.

F178 mod. by 1989 NI 19

Publicity for proposed payment out of capital

185^{F179}.—(1) Within the week immediately following the date of the resolution for payment out of capital the company must cause to be published in the Belfast Gazette a notice—

- (a) stating that the company has approved a payment out of capital for the purpose of acquiring its own shares by redemption or purchase or both (as the case may be);
- (b) specifying the amount of the permissible capital payment for the shares in question and the date of the resolution under Article 183;
- (c) stating that the statutory declaration of the directors and the auditors' report required by that Article are available for inspection at the company's registered office; and
- (d) stating that any creditor of the company may at any time within the 5 weeks immediately following the date of the resolution for payment out of capital apply to the court under Article 186 for an order prohibiting the payment.

(2) Within the week immediately following the date of the resolution the company must also either cause a notice to the same effect as that required by paragraph (1) to be published in a newspaper circulating throughout Northern Ireland or give notice in writing to that effect to each of its creditors.

(3) References in this Article to the first notice date are to the day on which the company first publishes the notice required by paragraph (1) or first publishes or gives the notice required by paragraph (2) (whichever is the earlier).

(4) Not later than the first notice date the company must deliver to the registrar a copy of the statutory declaration of the directors and of the auditors' report required by Article 183.

(5) The statutory declaration and auditors' report—

- (a) shall be kept at the company's registered office throughout the period beginning with the first notice date and ending 5 weeks after the date of the resolution for payment out of capital, and
- (b) shall^{F180} . . . be open to the inspection of any member or creditor of the company without charge.

(6) If an inspection required under paragraph (5) is refused, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(7) In the case of refusal of an inspection required under paragraph (5) of a declaration or report, the court may by order compel an immediate inspection of that declaration or report.

F179 mod. by 1989 NI 19

F180 1990 NI 10

Objections by company's members or creditors

186^{F181}.—(1) Where a private company passes a special resolution approving for the purposes of this Chapter any payment out of capital for the redemption or purchase of any of its shares—

- (a) any member of the company other than one who consented to or voted in favour of the resolution; and
- (b) any creditor of the company,

may within 5 weeks of the date on which the resolution was passed apply to the court for cancellation of the resolution.

(2) The application may be made on behalf of the persons entitled to make it by such one or more of their number as they may appoint in writing for the purpose.

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(3) If an application is made, the company shall—

- (a) forthwith give notice in the prescribed form of that fact to the registrar; and
- (b) within 15 days from the making of any order of the court on the hearing of the application, or such longer period as the court may by order direct, deliver an office copy of the order to the registrar.

(4) A company which fails to comply with paragraph (3) and any officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

F181 mod. by 1989 NI 19

Powers of court on application under Article 186

187^{F182}.—(1) On the hearing of an application under Article 186 the court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the proceedings in order that an arrangement may be made to the court's satisfaction for the purchase of the interests of dissentient members or for the protection of dissentient creditors (as the case may be); and the court may give such directions and make such orders as it thinks expedient for facilitating or carrying into effect any such arrangement.

(2) Without prejudice to its powers under paragraph (1), the court shall make an order on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit either confirming or cancelling the resolution; and, if the court confirms the resolution, it may in particular by order alter or extend any date or period of time specified in the resolution or in any provision in this Chapter which applies to the redemption or purchase of shares to which the resolution refers.

(3) The court's order may, if the court thinks fit, provide for the purchase by the company of the shares of any of its members and for the reduction accordingly of the company's capital, and may make such alterations in the company's memorandum and articles as may be required in consequence of that provision.

(4) If the court's order requires the company not to make any, or any specified, alteration in its memorandum or articles, the company has not then power without leave of the court to make any such alteration in breach of the requirement.

(5) An alteration in the memorandum or articles made by virtue of an order under this Article, if not made by resolution of the company, is of the same effect as if duly made by resolution; and this Order applies accordingly to the memorandum or articles as so altered.

F182 mod. by 1989 NI 19

Supplementary

Effect of company's failure to redeem or purchase

188^{F183}.—(1) This Article has effect where a company has, on or after 1st July 1983—

- (a) issued shares on terms that they are or are liable to be redeemed, or
- (b) agreed to purchase any of its own shares.

(2) The company is not liable in damages in respect of any failure on its part to redeem or purchase any of the shares.

(3) Paragraph (2) is without prejudice to any right of the holder of the shares other than his right to sue the company for damages in respect of its failure; but the court shall not grant an order for

specific performance of the terms of redemption or purchase if the company shows that it is unable to meet the costs of redeeming or purchasing the shares in question out of distributable profits.

(4) If the company is wound up and at the commencement of the winding up any of the shares have not been redeemed or purchased, the terms of redemption or purchase may be enforced against the company; and when shares are redeemed or purchased under this paragraph they are treated as cancelled.

(5) However, paragraph (4) does not apply if—

- (a) the terms provided for the redemption or purchase to take place at a date later than that of the commencement of the winding up, or
- (b) during the period beginning with the date on which the redemption or purchase was to have taken place and ending with the commencement of the winding up the company could not at any time have lawfully made a distribution equal to value to the price at which the shares were to have been redeemed or purchased.

(6) There shall be paid in priority to any amount which the company is liable under paragraph (4) to pay in respect of any shares—

- (a) all other debts and liabilities of the company (other than any due to members in their character as such),
- (b) if other shares carry rights (whether as to capital or as to income) which are preferred to the rights as to capital attaching to the first-mentioned shares, any amount due in satisfaction of those preferred rights;

but, subject to that, any such amount shall be paid in priority to any amounts due to members in satisfaction of their rights (whether as to capital or income) as members.

Para. (7) rep. by 1989 NI 19

F183 mod. by [1989 NI 19](#)

Power of Department to modify this Chapter

189 ^{F184}—(1) The Department may by regulations modify the provisions of this Chapter with respect to any of the following matters—

- (a) the authority required for a purchase by a company of its own shares,
- (b) the authority required for the release by a company of its rights under a contract for the purchase of its own shares or a contract under which the company may (subject to any conditions) become entitled or obliged to purchase its own shares,
- (c) the information to be included in a return delivered by a company to the registrar in accordance with Article 179(1),
- (d) the matters to be dealt with in the statutory declaration of the directors under Article 183 with a view to indicating their opinion of their company's ability to make a proposed payment out of capital with due regard to its financial situation and prospects, and
- (e) the contents of the auditors' report required by that Article to be annexed to that declaration.

(2) The Department may also by regulations make such provision (including modification of the provisions of this Chapter) as appears to it to be appropriate—

- (a) for wholly or partly relieving companies from the requirement of Article 181(3)(a) that any available profits must be taken into account in determining the amount of the permissible capital payment for shares under that Article, or

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(b) for permitting a company's share premium account to be applied, to any extent appearing to the Department to be appropriate, in providing for the premiums payable on the redemption or purchase by the company of any of its own shares.

(3) Regulations under this Article may make such further modification of any provisions of this Chapter as appears to the Department to be reasonably necessary in consequence of any provision made under such regulations by virtue of paragraph (1) or (2).

(4) No regulations shall be made under this Article unless a draft of the regulations has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, the Assembly.

F184 mod. by 1989 NI 19

Transitional cases arising under this Chapter; and savings

190^{F185}.—(1) Any preference shares issued by a company before 1st July 1983 which could but for the repeal by the Order of 1982 of section 58 of the Act of 1960 (power to issue redeemable preference shares) have been redeemed under that section are subject to redemption in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

(2) In a case to which Articles 169 and 170 apply by virtue of this Article, any premium payable on redemption may, notwithstanding the repeal by the Order of 1982 of any provision of the Act of 1960, be paid out of the share premium account instead of out of profits, or partly out of that account and partly out of profits (but subject to the provisions of this Chapter so far as payment is out of profits).

(3) Any capital redemption reserve fund established before 1st July 1983 by a company for the purposes of section 58 of the Act of 1960 is to be known as the company's capital redemption reserve and to be treated as if it had been established for the purposes of Article 180; and accordingly, a reference in any statutory provision or in the articles of any company, or in any other instrument, to a company's capital redemption reserve fund is to be construed as a reference to the company's capital redemption reserve.

F185 mod. by 1989 NI 19

Interpretation for Chapter VII

191^{F186}. In this Chapter—

(a) “distributable profits”, in relation to the making of any payment by a company, means those profits out of which it could lawfully make a distribution (within the meaning given by Article 271(2)), equal in value to the payment, and

(b) “permissible capital payment” means the payment permitted by Article 181;

and references to payment out of capital are to be construed in accordance with Article 181.

F186 mod. by 1989 NI 19

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CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ABOUT SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Share and debenture certificates, transfers and warrants

Nature, transfer and numbering of shares

192.—(1) The shares or other interest of any member in a company—

- (a) are personal estate and are not in the nature of real estate,
- (b) are transferable in manner provided by the company's articles, but subject to the Stock Transfer Act (Northern Ireland) 1963 (which enables securities of certain descriptions to be transferred by a simplified process)^{F187} and to regulations made under section 207 of the Companies Act 1989 (which enable title to securities to be evidenced and transferred without a written instrument).]

(2) Each share in a company having a share capital shall be distinguished by its appropriate number; except that, if at any time all the issued shares in a company, or all the issued shares in it of a particular class, are fully paid up and rank *pari passu* for all purposes, none of those shares need thereafter have a distinguishing number so long as it remains fully paid up and ranks *pari passu* for all purposes with all shares of the same class for the time being issued and fully paid up.

F187 SI 1995/3272

Transfer and registration

193.—(1 ^{F188} It is not lawful for a company to register a transfer of shares in or debentures of the company unless a proper instrument of transfer has been delivered to it, or the transfer is an exempt transfer with the Stock Transfer Act 1982^{F189} or is in accordance with regulations made under section 207 of the Companies Act 1989].

This applies notwithstanding anything in the company's articles.

(2 ^{F188} Paragraph (1) does not prejudice any power of the company to register as shareholder or debenture holder a person to whom the right to any shares in or debentures of the company has been transmitted by operation of law.

(3 ^{F188} A transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a company made by his personal representative, although the personal representative is not himself a member of the company, is as valid as if he had been such a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

(4 ^{F188} On the application of the transferor of any share or interest in a company, the company shall enter in its register of members the name of the transferee in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application for the entry were made by the transferee.

(5 ^{F188} If a company refuses to register a transfer of shares or debentures, the company shall, within 2 months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with it, send to the transferee notice of the refusal.

(6) If default is made in complying with paragraph (5), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

F188 mod. by SR 2004/307

F189 SI 1995/3272

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Certification of transfers

194.—(1 ^{F190} The certification by a company of any instrument of transfer of any shares in, or debentures of, the company is to be taken as a representation by the company to any person acting on the faith of the certification that there have been produced to the company such documents as on their face show a prima facie title to the shares or debentures in the transferor named in the instrument. However, the certification is not to be taken as a representation that the transferor has any title to the shares or debentures.

(2) Where a person acts on the faith of a false certification by a company made negligently, the company is under the same liability to him as if the certification had been made fraudulently.

(3) For the purposes of this Article—

- (a) an instrument of transfer is deemed certificated if it bears the words “certificate lodged” (or words to the like effect);
- (b) the certification of an instrument of transfer is deemed made by a company if—
 - (i) the person issuing the instrument is a person authorised to issue certificated instruments of transfer on the company's behalf, and
 - (ii) the certification is signed by a person authorised to certificate transfers on the company's behalf or by an officer or servant either of the company or of a body corporate so authorised;
- (c) a certification is deemed signed by a person if—
 - (i) it purports to be authenticated by his signature or initials (whether handwritten or not), and
 - (ii) it is not shown that the signature or initials was or were placed there neither by himself nor by a person authorised to use the signature or initials for the purpose of certificating transfers on the company's behalf.

F190 mod. by SR 2004/307

Duty of company as to issue of certificates

195.—(1 ^{F191} Subject to the following provisions, every company shall—

- (a) within 2 months after the allotment of any of its shares, debentures or debenture stock, and
- (b) within 2 months after the date on which a transfer of any such shares, debentures or debenture stock is lodged with the company,

complete and have ready for delivery the certificates of all shares, the debentures and the certificates of all debenture stock allotted or transferred (unless the conditions of issue of the shares, debentures or debenture stock otherwise provide).

(2) For this purpose, “transfer” means a transfer duly stamped and otherwise valid, or an exempt transfer within the Stock Transfer Act 1982, and does not include such a transfer as the company is for any reason entitled to refuse to register and does not register.

(3 ^{F191} Paragraph (1) does not apply in the case of a transfer to any person where, by virtue of regulations under section 3 of the Stock Transfer Act 1982, he is not entitled to a certificate or other document of or evidencing title in respect of the securities transferred; but if in such a case the transferee—

- (a) subsequently becomes entitled to such a certificate or other document by virtue of any provision of those regulation, and
- (b) gives notice in writing of that fact to the company,

this Article has effect as if the reference in paragraph (1)(b) to the date of the lodging of the transfer were a reference to the date of the notice.

^{F192}(4 ^{F191} Paragraph (4A) applies in relation to a company—

- (a) of which shares or debentures are allotted to a financial institution,
- (b) of which debenture stock is allotted to a financial institution, or
- (c) with which a transfer for transferring shares, debentures or debenture stock to a financial institution is lodged.

(4A) The company is not required, in consequence of that allotment or transfer, to comply with paragraph (1).

(4B) “Financial institution” means—

- (a) a recognised clearing house acting in relation to a recognised investment exchange; or
- (b) a nominee of—
 - (i) a recognised clearing house acting in that way; or
 - (ii) a recognised investment exchange.

(4C) No person may be a nominee for the purposes of this Article unless he is a person designated for those purposes in the rules of the recognised investment exchange in question.

(4D) Expressions used in paragraphs (4B) and (4C) have the same meaning as in Part 18 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.]

(5) If default is made in complying with paragraph (1), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(6) If a company on which a notice has been served requiring it to make good any default in complying with paragraph (1) fails to make good the default within 10 days after service of the notice, the court may, on the application of the person entitled to have the certificates or the debentures delivered to him, exercise the power of paragraph (7).

(7) The court may make an order directing the company and any officer of it to make good the default within such time as may be specified in the order; and the order may provide that all costs of and incidental to the application shall be borne by the company or by an officer of it responsible for the default.

F191 mod. by SR 2004/307

F192 SI 2001/3649

Certificate to be evidence of title

196 ^{F193}. A certificate, under the common seal of the company^{F194} . . . , specifying any shares held by a member, is prima facie evidence of his title to the shares.

F193 mod. by SR 1986/305

F194 1990 NI 10

Evidence of grant of representation or confirmation as executor

197. The production to a company of any document which is by law sufficient evidence of probate of the will, or letters of administration of the estate, or confirmation as executor, of a deceased person having been granted to some person shall be accepted by the company as sufficient evidence of the grant.

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This has effect notwithstanding anything in the company's articles.

[^{F195}Issue and effect of share warrant to bearer

198.—(1) A company limited by shares may, if so authorised by its articles, issue with respect to any fully paid shares a warrant (a “share warrant”) stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to the shares specified in it.

(2) A share warrant issued under the company's common seal entitles the bearer to the shares specified in it; and the shares may be transferred by delivery of the warrant.

(3) A company which issues a share warrant may, if so authorised by its articles, provide (by coupons or otherwise) for the payment of the future dividends on the shares included in the warrant.]

F195 Art. 198 substituted by 1990 NI 10, art. 65(6)

Debentures

Register of debenture holders

199 ^{F196}.—(1) Neither a register of holders of debentures of a company nor a duplicate of any such register or part of any such register which is kept outside Northern Ireland shall, if kept in Northern Ireland, be kept elsewhere than—

- (a) at the company's registered office; or
- (b) at any office of the company at which the work of making it up is done; or
- (c) if the company arranges with some other person for the making up of the register or duplicate to be undertaken on its behalf by that other person, at the office of that other person at which the work is done.

(2) Where a company keeps in Northern Ireland both such a register and such a duplicate, it shall keep them at the same place.

(3) Every company which keeps any such register or duplicate in Northern Ireland shall send to the registrar notice (in the prescribed form) of the place where the register or duplicate is kept and of any change in that place.

(4) But a company is not bound to send notice under paragraph (3) where the register or duplicate has, at all times since it came into existence, been kept at the company's registered office.

(5) Where a company makes default in complying with paragraph (1) or (2) or makes default for 14 days in complying with paragraph (3), the company and every officer of the company who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(6) Where the register of holders of debentures of the company is kept at the office of some person other than the company and by reason of any default of his the company makes default in complying with paragraph (1), (2) or (3), that other person is liable to the same penalty as if he were an officer of the company who was in default.

F196 mod. by SR 2004/307

Right to inspect register

200.—(1) Every register of holders of debentures of a company shall, except when duly closed^{F197} . . . , be open to the inspection—

(a)^{F198} of the registered holder of any such debentures or any holder of shares in the company without fee; and

(b) of any other person on payment of [^{F197} such fee as may be prescribed].

(2)^{F198} Any such registered holder of debentures or holder of shares, or any other person, may require a copy of the register of the holders of debentures of the company or any part of it, on payment of [^{F197} such fee as may be prescribed.]

(3) A copy of any trust deed for securing an issue of debentures shall be forwarded to every holder of any such debentures at his request on payment [^{F197} of such fee as may be prescribed.]

Sub-paras. (a), (b) rep. by 1990 NI 10

(4) If inspection is refused, or a copy is refused or not forwarded, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(5) Where a company is in default as mentioned in paragraph (4), the court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register or direct that the copies required be sent to the person requiring them.

(6)^{F198} For the purposes of this Article, a register is deemed to be duly closed if closed in accordance with provisions contained in the company's articles or in the debentures or, in the case of debenture stock, in the stock certificates, or in the trust deed or other document securing the debentures or debenture stock, during such period or periods, not exceeding in the whole 30 days in any year, as may be therein specified.

(7) Liability incurred by a company from the making or deletion of an entry in its register of debenture holders, or from a failure to make or delete any such entry, is not enforceable more than 20 years after the date on which the entry was made or deleted or, in the case of any such failure, the failure first occurred.

This is without prejudice to any lesser period of limitation.

F197 1990 NI 10

F198 mod. by SR 2004/307

Liability of trustees of debentures

201^{F199}.—(1) Subject to this Article, any provision contained—

(a) in a trust deed for securing an issue of debentures, or

(b) in any contract with the holders of debentures secured by a trust deed,

is void in so far as it would have the effect of exempting a trustee of the deed from, or indemnifying him against, liability for breach of trust where he fails to show the degree of care and diligence required of him as trustee, having regard to the provisions of the trust deed conferring on him any powers, authorities or discretions.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not invalidate—

(a) a release otherwise validly given in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by a trustee before the giving of the release; or

(b) any provision enabling such a release to be given—

(i) on the agreement thereto of a majority of not less than three-fourths in value of the debenture holders present and voting in person or, where proxies are permitted, by proxy at a meeting summoned for the purpose, and

(ii) either with respect to specific acts or omissions or on the trustee dying or ceasing to act.

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(3) Paragraph (1) does not operate—

- (a) to invalidate any provision in force on 1st April 1961 so long as any person then entitled to the benefit of that provision or afterwards given the benefit of that provision under paragraph (4) remains a trustee of the deed in question, or
- (b) to deprive any person of any exemption or right to be indemnified in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by him while any such provision was in force.

(4) While any trustee of a trust deed remains entitled to the benefit of a provision saved by paragraph (3), the benefit of that provision may be given either—

- (a) to all trustees of the deed, present and future; or
- (b) to any named trustees or proposed trustees of it,

by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths in value of the debenture holders present in person or, where proxies are permitted, by proxy at a meeting summoned for the purpose in accordance with the provisions of the deed or, if the deed makes no provision for summoning meetings, a meeting summoned for the purpose in any manner approved by the court.

F199 mod. by SR 2004/307

Perpetual debentures

202 ^{F200}. A condition contained in debentures, or in a deed for securing debentures, is not invalid by reason only that the debentures are thereby made irredeemable or redeemable only on the happening of a contingency (however remote), or on the expiration of a period (however long), any rule of equity to the contrary notwithstanding.

This applies to debentures whenever issued, and to deeds whenever executed.

F200 mod. by SR 2004/307

Power to re-issue redeemed debentures

203.—(1) Where (at any time) a company has redeemed debentures previously issued, then—

- (a) ^{F201} unless provision to the contrary, whether express or implied, is contained in its articles or in any contract entered into by the company; or
- (b) ^{F201} unless the company has, by passing a resolution to that effect or by some other act, manifested its intention that the debentures shall be cancelled,

the company has, and is deemed always to have had, power to re-issue the debentures, either by re-issuing the same debentures or by issuing other debentures in their place.

(2) On a re-issue of redeemed debentures, the person entitled to the debentures has, and is deemed always to have had, the same priorities as if the debentures had never been redeemed.

(3) Where a company has (at any time) deposited any of its debentures to secure advances from time to time on current account or otherwise, the debentures are not deemed to have been redeemed by reason only of the company's account having ceased to be in debit while the debentures remained so deposited.

(4) The re-issue of a debenture or the issue of another debenture in its place under the power which by this Article is given to or deemed to be possessed by a company is to be treated as the issue of a new debenture for the purposes of stamp duty; but it is not to be so treated for the purposes of any provision limiting the amount or number of debentures to be issued.

This applies whenever the issue or re-issue was made.

(5) A person lending money on the security of a debenture re-issued under this Article which appears to be duly stamped may give the debenture in evidence in any proceedings for enforcing his security without payment of the stamp duty or any penalty in respect of it, unless he had notice (or, but for his negligence, might have discovered) that the debenture was not duly stamped; but in that case the company is liable to pay the proper stamp duty and penalty.

F201 mod. by SR 2004/307

Contract to subscribe for debentures

204^{F202}. A contract with a company to take up and pay for debentures of the company may be enforced by an order for specific performance.

F202 mod. by SR 2004/307

Payment of debts out of assets subject to floating charge

[^{F203}**205**].—[^{F203F204F203}(1) This Article applies where debentures of the company are secured by a charge which, as created, was a floating charge.

(2) If possession is taken, by or on behalf of the holders of any of the debentures, of any property comprised in or subject to the charge, and the company is not at that time in course of being wound up, the company's preferential debts shall be paid out of assets coming to the hands of the person taking possession in priority to any claims for principal or interest in respect of the debentures.

(3) “Preferential debts” means the categories of debts listed in Schedule 4 to the Insolvency Order; and for the purposes of that Schedule “the relevant date” is the date of possession being taken as mentioned in paragraph (2).

(4) Payments made under this Article shall be recouped, as far as may be, out of the assets of the company available for payment of general creditors.]

F203 1989 NI 19

F204 mod. by SR 2004/307

PART VII

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS IN SHARES

Individual and group acquisitions

Obligation of disclosure; the cases in which it may arise and “the relevant time”

206.—(1) Where a person either—

- (a) to his knowledge acquires an interest in shares comprised in a public company's relevant share capital, or ceases to be interested in shares so comprised (whether or not retaining an interest in other shares so comprised), or
- (b) becomes aware that he has acquired an interest in shares so comprised or that he has ceased to be interested in shares so comprised in which he was previously interested,

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then in certain circumstances he comes under an obligation (“the obligation of disclosure”) to make notification to the company^[F205] with respect to his interests (if any)], in its shares.

(2) In relation to a public company, “relevant share capital” means the company's issued share capital of a class carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings of the company^[F206] (excluding any shares in the company held as treasury shares)]; and it is hereby declared for the avoidance of doubt that—

- (a) where a company's share capital is divided into different classes of shares, references in this Part to a percentage of the nominal value of its relevant share capital are to a percentage of the nominal value of the issued shares comprised in each of the classes taken separately^[F206] (excluding any shares of each class held as treasury shares)], and
 - (b) the temporary suspension of voting rights in respect of shares comprised in issued share capital of a company of any such class does not affect the application of this Part in relation to interests in those or any other shares comprised in that class.
- (3) Where, otherwise than in circumstances within paragraph (1), a person—
- (a) is aware at the time when it occurs of any change of circumstances affecting facts relevant to the application of Article 207 to an existing interest of his in shares comprised in a company's share capital of any description, or
 - (b) otherwise becomes aware of any such facts (whether or not arising from any such change of circumstances),

then in certain circumstances he comes under the obligation of disclosure.

(4) The existence of the obligation in a particular case depends (in part) on circumstances obtaining before and after whatever is in that case the relevant time; and that is—

- (a) in a case within paragraph (1)(a) or (3)(a), the time of the event or change of circumstances there mentioned, and
- (b) in a case within paragraph (1)(b) or (3)(b), the time at which the person became aware of the facts in question.

F205 SR 1994/2

F206 SR 2004/275

Interests to be disclosed

207.—(1) For the purposes of the obligation of disclosure, the interests to be taken into account are those in relevant share capital of the company concerned.

^[F207](2) Where a person is interested in shares comprised in relevant share capital, then—

- (a) if in some or all of those shares he has interests which are material interests, he has a notifiable interest at any time when the aggregate nominal value of the shares in which those material interests subsist is equal to or more than 3 per cent. of the nominal value of that share capital; and
- (b) he has a notifiable interest at any time when, not having such an interest by virtue of sub-paragraph (a), the aggregate nominal value of the shares in which he has interests (whether or not including material interests) is equal to or more than 10 per cent. of the nominal value of the relevant share capital.

(2A) For the purposes of this Part, a material interest is any interest other than—

- (a) an interest which a person^{F208} who may lawfully] manage investments belonging to another has by virtue of having the management of such investments under an agreement in or evidenced in writing;
 - (b) an interest which a person has by virtue of being the operator of—
 - (i) an authorised unit trust scheme;^{F208} or]
[a recognised scheme;]
 - ^{F208}(ii)
^{F209} [an interest belonging to an^{F210} open#ended investment company];]
 - (c) an interest in shares in a listed company which, if that company were not listed, would fall to be disregarded by virtue of Article 217(10);
 - (d) an interest of another which a person is taken to have by virtue of the application of Article 211 (notification of family and corporate interests) or 213 (obligation of disclosure arising under Article 212) where the interest of that other person falls within sub-paragraph^{F210} (a), (b), (bb) or (c)].]
- (3) All facts relevant to determining whether a person has a notifiable interest at any time (or the percentage level of his interest) are taken to be what he knows the facts to be at that time.
- (4) The obligation of disclosure arises under Article 206(1) or (3) where the person has a notifiable interest immediately after the relevant time, but did not have such an interest immediately before that time.
- (5) The obligation also arises under Article 206(1)^{F207} or (3)] where—
- (a) the person had a notifiable interest immediately before the relevant time, but does not have such an interest immediately after it, or
 - (b) he had a notifiable interest immediately before that time, and has such an interest immediately after it, but the percentage levels of his interest immediately before and immediately after that time are not the same.
- ^{F207}[
- ^{F208}(6) For the purposes of paragraph (2A), a person ("A") may lawfully manage investments belonging to another if—
- (a) A can manage those investments in accordance with the permission which A has under Part 4 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
 - (b) A is an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) or (b) of paragraph 5 of Schedule 3 to that Act, and can manage those investments in accordance with its EEA authorisation;
 - (c) A can, in accordance with section 327 of that Act, manage those investments without contravening the prohibition contained in section 19 of that Act; or
 - (d) A can lawfully manage those investments in another Member State and would, if he were to manage those investments in the United Kingdom, require permission under Part 4 of that Act.
- (7) References in this Article to the management of investments must be read with—
- (a) section 22 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
 - (b) any relevant order under that section; and
 - (c) Schedule 2 to that Act.]
- (8) In this Part "UCITS" means a collective investment scheme which—

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- (a) is constituted in a member State other than the United Kingdom; and
- (b) [^{F208}is certified by the competent authority in that member State as complying with the conditions imposed] by Council Directive [85/611/EEC](#) co-ordinating the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities;

and[^{F208} subsection (5) of section 264 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000] (meaning of “constituted in a Member State” applies for the purposes of sub-paragraph (a) as it applies for the purposes of that section.)

F207 SR 1994/2

F208 SI 2001/3649

F209 SR 1997/251

F210 SR 2004/335

[^{F211}“Percentage level” in relation to notifiable interests

208.—(1) Subject to the qualifications mentioned in paragraphs (2) and (3), “percentage level”, in Article 207(5)(b), means the percentage figure found by expressing the aggregate nominal value of all the shares comprised in the share capital concerned in which the person has material interests immediately before or (as the case may be) immediately after the relevant time as a percentage of the nominal value of that share capital and rounding that figure down, if it is not a whole number, to the next whole number.

(2) In relation to a notifiable interest which a person has when the aggregate nominal value of the shares in which he is interested is equal to or more than 10 per cent. of the nominal value of that relevant share capital, paragraph (1) shall have effect as if for the words “has material interests” there were substituted “is interested”.

(3) Where the nominal value of the share capital is greater immediately after the relevant time than it was immediately before, the percentage level of the person's interest immediately before (as well as immediately after) that time is determined by reference to the larger amount.]

F211 SR 1994/2

Art. 209 rep. by 1990 NI 10

Particulars to be contained in notification

210.—(1) Where notification is required by Article 206 with respect to a person's interest (if any) in shares comprised in relevant share capital of a public company, the obligation to make the notification must^{F212} . . . be performed within the period of[^{F212} 2 days] next following the day on which that obligation arises; and the notification must be in writing to the company.

(2) The notification must specify the share capital to which it relates, and must also—

[^{F213}(a) subject to paragraphs (2A) and (2B), state the number of shares comprised in that share capital in which the person making the notification knows he had material interests immediately after the time when the obligation arose, or]

(b) in a case where the person no longer has a notifiable interest in shares comprised in that share capital, state that he no longer has that interest.

[^{F213}(2A) Where, immediately after the relevant time, the aggregate nominal value of the shares in which the person making the notification is interested is equal to or more than 10 per cent. of the

nominal value of that relevant share capital, paragraph (2)(a) shall have effect as if for the words “had material interests” there were substituted the words “was interested.”.

(2B) Nothing in paragraph (2) or (2A) requires a notification to state, in relation to any shares, whether the interest of the person making the notification is (or is not) a material interest.]

[^{F212}(3) A notification (other than one stating that a person no longer has a notifiable interest) shall include the following particulars, so far as known to the person making the notification at the date when it is made—

- (a) the identity of each registered holder of shares to which the notification relates and the number of such shares held by each of them, and
- (b) the number of such shares in which the interest of the person giving the notification is such an interest as is mentioned in Article 216(5).]

(4) A person who has an interest in shares comprised in a company's relevant share capital, that interest being notifiable, is under obligation to notify the company in writing—

- (a) of any particulars in relation to those shares which are specified in paragraph (3), and
- (b) of any change in those particulars,

of which in either case he becomes aware at any time after any interest notification date and before the first occasion following that date on which he comes under any further obligation of disclosure with respect to his interest in shares comprised in that share capital.

An obligation arising under this paragraph must be performed within the period of [^{F212} 2 days] next following the day on which it arises.

(5) The reference in paragraph (4) to an interest notification date, in relation to a person's interest in shares comprised in a public company's relevant share capital, is to either of the following—

- (a) the date of any notification made by him with respect to his interest under this Part, and
- (b) where he has failed to make a notification, the date on which the period allowed for making it came to an end.

(6) A person who at any time has an interest in shares which is notifiable is to be regarded under paragraph (4) as continuing to have a notifiable interest in them unless and until he comes under obligation to make a notification stating that he no longer has such an interest in those shares.

F212 1990 NI 10

F213 SR 1994/2

Notification of family and corporate interests

211.—(1) For the purposes of Articles 206 to 210, a person is taken to be interested in any shares in which his spouse [^{F214} or civil partner] or any infant child, step-child or adopted child of his is interested.

(2) For those purposes, a person is taken to be interested in shares if a body corporate is interested in them and—

- (a) that body or its directors are accustomed to act in accordance with his directions or instructions, or
- (b) he is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one-third or more of the voting power at general meetings of that body corporate.

(3) Where a person is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one-third or more of the voting power at general meetings of a body corporate and that body corporate is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of any of the voting power at general meetings of another body corporate

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(“the effective voting power”) then, for the purposes of paragraph (2)(b), the effective voting power is taken as exercisable by that person.

(4) For the purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3), a person is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of voting power if—

- (a) he has a right (whether subject to conditions or not) the exercise of which would make him so entitled, or
- (b) he is under an obligation (whether or not so subject) the fulfilment of which would make him so entitled.

F214 2004 c.33

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C4** Art. 211(3) applied (20.5.2006) by [Takeovers Directive \(Interim Implementation\) Regulations 2006](#) (S.I. 2006/1183), reg. 30, **Sch. 2 para. 8(8)**
- C5** Art. 211(4) applied (20.5.2006) by [Takeovers Directive \(Interim Implementation\) Regulations 2006](#) (S.I. 2006/1183), reg. 30, **Sch. 2 para. 8(8)**

Agreement to acquire interests in a particular company

212.—(1) In certain circumstances the obligation of disclosure may arise from an agreement between 2 or more persons which includes provision for the acquisition by any one or more of them of interests in shares of a particular public company (“the target company”), being shares comprised in the relevant share capital of that company.

(2) This Article applies to such an agreement if—

- (a) the agreement also includes provisions imposing obligations or restrictions on any one or more of the parties to it with respect of their use, retention or disposal of their interests in that company's shares acquired in pursuance of the agreement (whether or not together with any other interests of theirs in the company's shares to which the agreement relates), and
- (b) any interest in the company's shares is in fact acquired by any of the parties in pursuance of the agreement;

and in relation to such an agreement references in this Article and in Articles 213 and 214, to the target company are to the company which is the target company for that agreement in accordance with this paragraph and paragraph (1).

(3) The reference in paragraph (2)(a) to the use of interests in shares in the target company is to the exercise of any rights or of any control or influence arising from those interests (including the right to enter into any agreement for the exercise, or for control of the exercise, of any of those rights by another person).

(4) Once any interest in shares in the target company has been acquired in pursuance of such an agreement as is mentioned in paragraph (1), this Article continues to apply to that agreement irrespective of—

- (a) whether or not any further acquisitions of interests in the company's shares take place in pursuance of the agreement, and
- (b) any change in the persons who are for the time being parties to it, and
- (c) any variation of the agreement,

so long as the agreement continues to include provisions of any description mentioned in paragraph (2)(a).

References in this paragraph to the agreement include any agreement having effect (whether directly or indirectly) in substitution for the original agreement.

(5) In this Article and also in references elsewhere in this Part to an agreement to which this Article applies, “agreement” includes any agreement or arrangement; and references in this Article to provisions of an agreement—

- (a) accordingly include undertakings, expectations or understandings operative under any arrangement, and
- (b) (without prejudice to sub-paragraph (a)) also include any provisions, whether express or implied and whether absolute or not.

(6) However, this Article does not apply to an agreement which is not legally binding unless it involves mutuality in the undertakings, expectations or understandings of the parties to it; nor does the Article apply to an agreement to underwrite or sub-underwrite any offer of shares in a company, provided the agreement is confined to that purpose and any matters incidental to it.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C6 Art. 212(5) applied (20.5.2006) by [Takeovers Directive \(Interim Implementation\) Regulations 2006 \(S.I. 2006/1183\)](#), reg. 30, **Sch. 2 para. 8(8)**

C7 Art. 212(6) applied (20.5.2006) by [Takeovers Directive \(Interim Implementation\) Regulations 2006 \(S.I. 2006/1183\)](#), reg. 30, **Sch. 2 para. 8(8)**

Obligation of disclosure arising under Article 212

213.—(1) In the case of an agreement to which Article 212 applies, each party to the agreement is taken (for the purposes of the obligation of disclosure) to be interested in all shares in the target company in which any other party to it is interested apart from the agreement (whether or not the interest of the other party in question was acquired, or includes any interest which was acquired, in pursuance of the agreement).

(2) For those purposes, and also for those of Article 214, an interest of a party to such an agreement in shares in the target company is an interest apart from the agreement if he is interested in those shares otherwise than by virtue of the application of Article 212 and this Article in relation to the agreement.

(3) Accordingly, any such interest of the person (apart from the agreement) includes for those purposes any interest treated as his under Article 211 or by the application of Article 212 and this Article in relation to any other agreement with respect to shares in the target company to which he is a party.

(4) A notification with respect to his interest in shares in the target company made to that company under this Part by a person who is for the time being a party to an agreement to which Article 212 applies shall—

- (a) state that the person making the notification is a party to such an agreement,
- (b) include the names and (so far as known to him) the addresses of the other parties to the agreement, identifying them as such, and
- (c) state whether or not any of the shares to which the notification relates are shares in which he is interested by virtue of Article 212 and this Article and, if so, the number of those shares.

(5) Where a person makes a notification to a company under this Part in consequence of ceasing to be interested in any shares of that company by virtue of the fact that he or any other person has ceased to be a party to an agreement to which Article 212 applies, the notification shall include a

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statement that he or that other person has ceased to be a party to the agreement (as the case may require) and also (in the latter case) the name and (if known to him) the address of that other.

Obligation of persons acting together to keep each other informed

214.—(1) A person who is a party to an agreement to which Article 212 applies is subject to the requirements of this Article at any time when—

- (a) the target company is a public company, and he knows it to be so, and
- (b) the shares in that company to which the agreement relates consist of or include shares comprised in relevant share capital of the company, and he knows that to be the case; and
- (c) he knows the facts which make the agreement one to which Article 212 applies.

(2) Such a person is under obligation to notify every other party to the agreement, in writing, of the relevant particulars of his interest (if any) apart from the agreement in shares comprised in relevant share capital of the target company—

- (a) on his first becoming subject to the requirements of this Article, and
- (b) on each occurrence after that time while he is still subject to those requirements of any event or circumstances within Article 206(1) (as it applies to his case otherwise than by reference to interests treated as his under Article 213 as applying to that agreement).

(3) The relevant particulars to be notified under paragraph (2) are—

- (a) the number of shares (if any) comprised in the target company's relevant share capital in which the person giving the notice would be required to state his interest^[F215] if he were under the wide obligation of disclosure with respect to that interest] (apart from the agreement) immediately after the time when the obligation to give notice under paragraph (2) arose, and
- (b) the relevant particulars with respect to the registered ownership of those shares, so far as known to him at the date of the notice^[F215] and]

^[F215](c) except in the circumstances mentioned in paragraph (3A), the number of shares (if any) out of the number given under sub-paragraph (a) in which he knows that, immediately after the time when the obligation to give the notice arose, he had interests (apart from the agreement) which were not material interests.]

^[F215](3A) The circumstance referred to in paragraph (3)(c) is that the aggregate nominal value of the shares comprised in relevant share capital in which the person is interested (apart from the agreement) is equal to or more than 10 per cent. of the nominal value of the relevant share capital.

(3B) For the purposes of paragraph (3)(a) “the wide obligation of disclosure” means the obligation to disclose the number of shares in which the person concerned has any interest (material or otherwise).]

(4) A person who is for the time being subject to the requirements of this Article is also under obligation to notify every other party to the agreement, in writing—

- (a) of any relevant particulars with respect to the registered ownership of any shares comprised in relevant share capital of the target company in which he is interested apart from the agreement, and
- (b) of any change in those particulars,

of which in either case he becomes aware at any time after any interest notification date and before the first occasion following that date on which he becomes subject to any further obligation to give notice under paragraph (2) with respect of his interest in shares comprised in that share capital.

(5) The reference in paragraph (4) to an interest notification date, in relation to a person's interest in shares comprised in the target company's relevant share capital, is to either of the following—

- (a) the date of any notice given by him with respect to his interest under paragraph (2), and
 - (b) where he has failed to give that notice, the date on which the period allowed by this Article for giving the notice came to an end.
- (6) A person who is a party to an agreement to which Article 212 applies is under an obligation to notify each other party to an agreement, in writing, of this current address—
- (a) on his first becoming subject to the requirements of his Article, and
 - (b) on any change in his address occurring after that time and while he is still subject to those requirements.
- (7) A reference to the relevant particulars with respect to the registered ownership of shares is to such particulars in relation to those shares as are mentioned in Article 210(3)(a) or (b).
- (8) A person's obligation to give any notice required by this Article to any other person must be performed within the period of^{F216} 2 days] next following the day on which that obligation arose.

F215 SR 1994/2

F216 1990 NI 10

Interests in shares by attribution

215.—(1) Where Article 206 or 207 refers to a person acquiring an interest in shares or ceasing to be interested in shares, that reference in certain cases includes his becoming or ceasing to be interested in those shares by virtue of another person's interest.

(2) Such is the case where he becomes or ceases to be interested by virtue of Article 211 or (as the case may be) Article 213 whether—

- (a) by virtue of the fact that the person who is interested in the shares becomes or ceases to be a person whose interests (if any) fall by virtue of either Article to be treated as his, or
- (b) in consequence of the fact that such a person has become or ceased to be interested in the shares, or
- (c) in consequence of the fact that he himself becomes or ceases to be a party to an agreement to which Article 212 applies to which the person interested in the shares is for the time being a party, or
- (d) in consequence of the fact that an agreement to which both he and that person are parties becomes or ceases to be one to which that Article applies.

(3) The person is then to be treated as knowing he has acquired an interest in the shares or (as the case may be) that he has ceased to be interested in them, if and when he knows both—

- (a) the relevant facts with respect to the other person's interest in the shares, and
- (b) the relevant facts by virtue to which he himself has become or ceased to be interested in them in accordance with Article 211 or 213.

(4) He has the knowledge referred to in paragraph (3)(a) if he knows (whether contemporaneously or not) either of the subsistence of the other person's interest at any material time or of the fact that the other has become or ceased to be interested in the shares at any such time; and “material time” is any time at which the other's interests (if any) fall or fell to be treated as his under Article 211 or 213.

(5) A person is to be regarded as knowing of the subsistence of another's interest in shares or (as the case may be) that another has become or ceased to be interested in shares if he has been notified under Article 214 of facts with respect to the other's interest which indicate that he is or has become or ceased to be interested in the shares (whether on his own account or by virtue of a third party's interest in them).

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Interests in shares which are to be notified

216.—(1) This Article applies, subject to Article 217, in determining for the purposes of Articles 206 to 210 whether a person has a notifiable interest in shares.

(2) A reference to an interest in shares is to be read as including an interest of any kind whatsoever in the shares; and accordingly there are to be disregarded any restraints or restrictions to which the exercise of any right attached to the interest is or may be subject.

(3) Where property is held on trust and an interest in shares is comprised in the property, a beneficiary of the trust who apart from this paragraph does not have an interest in the shares is to be taken as having such an interest.

(4) A person is taken to have an interest in shares if—

- (a) he enters into a contract for their purchase by him (whether for cash or other consideration), or
- (b) not being the registered holder, he is entitled to exercise any right conferred by the holding of the shares or is entitled to control the exercise of any such right.

(5) A person is taken to have an interest in shares if, otherwise than by virtue of having an interest under a trust—

- (a) he has a right to call for delivery of the shares to himself or to his order, or
- (b) he has a right to acquire an interest in shares or its under an obligation to take an interest in shares,

whether in any case the right or obligation is conditional or absolute.

(6) For the purposes of paragraph (4)(b), a person is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of any right conferred by the holding of shares if he—

- (a) has a right (whether subject to conditions or not) the exercise of which would make him so entitled, or
- (b) is under an obligation (whether so subject or not) the fulfilment of which would make him so entitled.

(7) Persons having a joint interest are taken each of them to have that interest.

(8) It is immaterial that shares in which a person has an interest are unidentifiable.

[^{F217}Interests to be disregarded

217.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (5) and (6), the following interests in shares are disregarded for the purposes of Articles 206 to 210—

- (a) where property is held on trust and an interest in shares is comprised in that property, an interest of a person, being a discretionary interest or an interest in reversion or remainder or an interest of a bare trustee;
- (b) an interest which a person has by virtue of holding units in—
 - (i) an authorised unit trust scheme;
 - (ii) a recognised scheme; or
 - (iii) a UCITS;
- (c) an interest of a person which is an exempt security interest within the meaning of paragraph (2);
- (d) an interest which a person has by virtue of his being a beneficiary under a retirement benefits scheme as defined in section 611 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988;

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- (e) an interest which a person has in shares as a result of the acceptance of a takeover offer made by him (either alone or jointly with one or more other persons) for shares where—
 - (i) the offer is subject to a threshold acceptance condition; and
 - (ii) the threshold acceptance condition is not fulfilled;
- (f) an interest of a person which is an exempt custodian interest within the meaning of paragraph (4);
- (g) an interest which a person has by virtue of his being a personal representative of any estate;
- (h) an interest which a person has—
 - (i) by virtue of his being a trustee of an authorised unit trust scheme^{F218} . . .
 - (ii) in relation to a recognised scheme or a UCITS, by virtue of his being entrusted with the custody of the property in question (whether or not under a trust)[^{F218} or]
[by virtue of his being a depositary, within the meaning of the Open#Ended^{F219}(iii) Investment Companies Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004, of an open#ended investment company.]

[^{F220}(2) An interest in shares is an exempt security interest for the purposes of paragraph (1)(c) if the condition mentioned in paragraph (2A) is satisfied and the interest is held by—

- (a) a person who has permission under Part 4 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to accept deposits;

[an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in paragraph 5(b) of Schedule 3 to that Act which
^{F221}(b) falls within article 1(1)(a) of the banking consolidation directive (within the meaning of that Schedule);]

- (c) a person authorised under the law of a member State other than the United Kingdom to accept deposits who—
 - (i) would not qualify for authorisation under paragraph 12 of Schedule 3 to that Act, and
 - (ii) would require permission under another provision of that Act to accept such deposits in the United Kingdom;
- (d) an authorised insurance undertaking;
- (e) a person authorised under the law of a member State to deal in securities or derivatives, who deals in securities or derivatives on a relevant stock exchange or a relevant investment exchange, whether as a member or otherwise;
- (f) a relevant stock exchange;
- (g) a relevant investment exchange;
- (h) a recognised clearing house;
- (i) the Bank of England; or
- (j) the central bank of a member State other than the United Kingdom.

(2A) The condition is that the interest in the shares must be held by way of security only for the purposes of a transaction entered into in the ordinary course of his or its business as a person or other body falling within any of sub-paragraphs (a) to (j) of paragraph (2).

(2B) Sub-paragraphs (a) to (c) of paragraph (2) must be read with—

- (a) section 22 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
- (b) any relevant order under that section; and
- (c) Schedule 2 to that Act.

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- (2C) But sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (2) does not include—
- (a) a building society incorporated, or deemed to be incorporated, under the Building Societies Act 1986; or
 - (b) a credit union, within the meaning of the Credit Unions Act 1979 or the Credit Unions (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.]
- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(e)—
- (a) “takeover offer” has the same meaning as in Part XIVA; and
 - (b) “a threshold acceptance condition” means a condition that acceptances are received in respect of such proportion of the shares for which the takeover offer is made as is specified in or determined in accordance with the terms of the takeover offer.
- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(f) an interest of a person is an exempt custodian interest if it is held by him—
- (a) as a custodian (whether under a trust or by a contract); or
 - (b) under an arrangement pursuant to which he has issued, or is to issue, depositary receipts in respect of the shares concerned.
- (5) An interest referred to in any sub-paragraph of paragraph (1) (except for sub-paragraph (c)) is disregarded only if the person referred to in the relevant sub-paragraph or in paragraph (4) is not entitled to exercise or control the exercise of voting rights in respect of the shares concerned; and for this purpose he is not so entitled if he is bound (whether by contract or otherwise) not to exercise the voting rights, or not to exercise them otherwise than in accordance with the instructions of another.
- (6) In the case of an interest referred to in paragraph (1)(c), an interest of a person referred to in paragraph (2) is disregarded only if that person—
- (a) is not entitled (within the meaning of paragraph (5)) to exercise or control the exercise of voting rights in respect of the shares concerned; or
 - (b) is so entitled, but has not evidenced any intention to exercise them or control their exercise nor taken any step to do so.
- (7) For the purposes of paragraphs (5) and (6), voting rights which a person is entitled to exercise or of which he is entitled to control the exercise only in certain circumstances shall be taken into account only when the circumstances have arisen and for so long as they continue to obtain.
- (8) An interest in shares of a company is also disregarded for the purposes of Articles 206 to 210—
- (a) if it is held by a market maker in securities or derivatives for the purposes of his business; but
 - (b) only in so far as it is not used by him for the purpose of intervening in the management of the company.
- (9) For the purposes of paragraph (8) a person is a market maker in securities or derivatives if—
- (a) he is authorised under the law of a member State to deal in securities or derivatives and so deals on a relevant stock exchange or on a relevant investment exchange (whether as a member or otherwise); and
 - (b) he holds himself out at all normal times as willing to acquire and dispose of securities or derivatives at prices specified by him and in so doing is subject to the rules of that exchange;
- and he holds an interest for the purposes of his business if he holds it for the purposes of a business carried on by him as a market maker in a member State.

^I
F222(9A) Where—

- (a) in pursuance of arrangements made with the operator of a relevant system—
 - (i) securities of a particular aggregate value are on any day transferred by means of that system from a person (“A”) to another person (“B”);
 - (ii) the securities are of kinds and amounts determined by the operator-system; and
 - (iii) the securities, or securities of the same kinds and amounts, are on the following day transferred by means of the relevant system from B to A; and
 - (b) the securities comprise any shares of a company,
- any interest of B in those shares is also disregarded for the purposes of Articles 206 to 210.

(9B) For the purposes of paragraph (9A)—

- (a) any day which, in England and Wales, is a non-business day for the purposes of the Bills of Exchange Act 1882 is disregarded; and
- (b) expressions which are used in the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 1995 have the same meanings as in those Regulations.]

(10) The following interests in shares in a public company which is not listed are also disregarded for the purposes of Articles 206-210—

- (a) an interest which subsists by virtue of a scheme made under section 25 of the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 1964, section 24 or 25 of the Charities Act 1993, section 11 of the Trustee Investments Act 1961 or section 42 of the Administration of Justice Act 1982;
- (b) an interest for the life of himself or another of a person under a settlement in the case of which the property comprised in the settlement consists of or includes shares, and the conditions mentioned in paragraph (11) are satisfied;
- (c) an interest of the Accountant General of the^{F223} Supreme Court in shares held by him;
- (d) an interest of the Probate Judge subsisting by virtue of section 3 of the Administration of Estates Act (Northern Ireland) 1955;
- (e) an interest of the President of the Family Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England subsisting by virtue of section 9 of the Administration of Estates Act 1925.

(11) The conditions referred to in paragraph (10)(b) are, in relation to a settlement—

- (a) that it is irrevocable; and
- (b) that the settler (within the meaning of section 670 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988) has no interest in any income arising under, or property comprised in, the settlement.

(12) A person is not by virtue of Article 216(4)(b) taken to be interested in shares by reason only that he has been appointed a proxy to vote at a specified meeting of a company or of any class of its members and at any adjournment of that meeting, or has been appointed by a corporation to act as its representative at any meeting of a company or of any class of its members.

(13) In the application of paragraph (1)(a) to property held on trust according to the law of Scotland, for the words “or remainder or an interest of a bare trustee” there shall be substituted “ or in fee or an interest of a simple trustee ”.]

F217 SR 1994/2

F218 SR 1997/251

F219 SR 2004/335

F220 SI 2001/3649

F221 SI 2002/765

F222 SR 1996/246

F223 prosp. subst. by 2005 c. 4

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Other provisions about notification under this Part

218.—(1) Where a person authorises another (“the agent”) to acquire or dispose of, on his behalf, interests in shares comprised in relevant share capital of a public company, he shall secure that the agent notifies him immediately of acquisitions or disposals effected by the agent which will or may give rise to any obligation of disclosure imposed on him by this Part with respect to his interest in that share capital.

(2) An obligation of disclosure imposed on a person by any provision of Articles 206 to 210 is treated as not being fulfilled unless the notice by means of which it purports to be fulfilled identifies him and gives his address and, in a case where he is a director of the company, is expressed to be given in fulfilment of that obligation.

(3) A person who—

- (a) fails to fulfil, within the proper period, an obligation of disclosure imposed on him by this Part, or
- (b) in purported fulfilment of any such obligation makes to a company a statement which he knows to be false, or recklessly makes to a company a statement which is false, or
- (c) fails to fulfil, within the proper period, an obligation to give another person a notice required by Article 214, or
- (d) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with paragraph (1),

is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

(4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under paragraph (3)(c) to prove that it was not possible for him to give the notice to the other person required by Article 214 within the proper period, and either—

- (a) that it has not since become possible for him to give the notice so required, or
- (b) that he gave the notice as soon after the end of that period as it became possible for him to do so.

(5) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this Article (other than an offence relating to his ceasing to be interested in a company's shares), the Department may by order direct that the shares in relation to which the offence was committed shall, until further order, be subject to the restrictions of Part XVI; and an order under this paragraph may be made notwithstanding any power in the company's memorandum or articles enabling the company to impose similar restrictions on those shares.

[^{F224}(5A) If the Department is satisfied that an order under paragraph (5) may unfairly affect the rights of third parties in respect of shares then the Department, for the purpose of protecting such rights and subject to such terms as it thinks fit, may direct that such acts by such persons and for such purposes as may be set out in the order, shall not constitute a breach of the restrictions of Part XVI.]

(6) Article 680 (restriction on prosecutions)[^{F225} and Article 680A (liability of individual for corporate default) apply] to offences under this Article.

F224 SR 1992/257

F225 1990 NI 10

[^{F226}Power to make further provision by regulations]

218A.—(1) The Department may by regulations amend—

- (a) the definition of “relevant share capital” (Article 206(2)),
- (b) the percentage giving rise to a “notifiable interest” (Article 207(2)),

- (c) the periods within which an obligation of disclosure must be fulfilled or a notice must be given (Articles 210(1) and (4) and 214(8)),
- (d) the provisions as to what is taken to be an interest in shares (Article 216) and what interests are to be disregarded (Article 217), and
- (e) the provisions as to company investigations (Article 220);

and the regulations may amend, replace or repeal the provisions referred to above and make such other consequential amendments or repeals of provisions of this Part as appear to the Department to be appropriate.

(2) The regulations may contain such transitional provisions as appear to the Department to be appropriate, and may in particular make provision as to the obligations of a person whose interest in a company's shares becomes or ceases to be notifiable by virtue of the regulations.]

F226 1990 NI 10

Registration and investigation of share acquisitions and disposals

Register of interests in shares

219.—(1) Every public company shall keep a register for the purposes of Articles 206 to 210, and whenever the company receives information from a person in consequence of the fulfilment of an obligation imposed on him by any of those Articles, it is under obligation to enter in the register, against that person's name, that information and the date of the entry.

(2) Without prejudice to paragraph (1), where a company receives a notification under this Part which includes a statement that the person making the notification, or any other person, has ceased to be a party to an agreement to which Article 212 applies, the company is under obligation to record that information against the name of that person in every place where his name appears in the register as a party to that agreement (including any entry relating to him made against another person's name).

(3) An obligation imposed by paragraph (1) or (2) must be fulfilled within the period of 3 days next following the day on which it arises.

(4) The company is not, by virtue of anything done for the purposes of this Article, affected with notice of, or put upon enquiry as to, the rights of any person in relation to any shares.

(5) The register must be so made up that the entries against the several names entered in it appear in chronological order.

(6) Unless the register is in such form as to constitute in itself an index, the company shall keep an index of the names entered in the register which shall in respect of each name contain a sufficient indication to enable the information entered against it to be readily found; and the company shall, within 10 days after the date on which a name is entered in the register, make any necessary alteration in the index.

(7) If the company ceases to be a public company it shall continue to keep the register and any associated index until the end of the period of 6 years beginning with the day next following that on which it ceases to be such a company.

(8) The register and any associated index—

- (a) shall be kept at the place at which the register required to be kept by the company by Article 333 (register of directors' interests) is kept, and
- (b) subject to paragraph (9), shall be available for inspection in accordance with Article 227.

(9) Neither the register nor any associated index shall be available for inspection in accordance with that Article in so far as it contains information with respect to a company for the time being

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entitled to avail itself of the benefit conferred by^{F227} Article 239(3)] (disclosure of shareholdings not required if it would be harmful to company's business).

(10) If default is made in complying with paragraph (1) or (2), or with any of paragraphs (5) to (7), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(11) Any register kept by a company immediately before 1st July 1983 under Article 117 of the Order of 1978 shall continue to be kept by the company under and for the purposes of this Article.

F227 1990 NI 5

Company investigations

220.—(1) A public company may by notice in writing require a person whom the company knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be or, at any time during the 3 years immediately preceding the date on which the notice is issued, to have been interested in shares comprised in the company's relevant share capital—

- (a) to confirm that fact or, as the case may be, to indicate whether or not it is the case, and
- (b) where he holds or has during that time held an interest in shares so comprised, to give such further information as may be required in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) A notice under this Article may require the person to whom it is addressed—

- (a) to give particulars of his own past or present interest in shares comprised in relevant share capital of the company (held by him at any time during the 3-year period mentioned in paragraph (1)),
- (b) where the interest is a present interest and any other interest in the shares subsists or, in any case, where another interest in the shares subsisted during that 3-year period at any time when his own interest subsisted, to give (so far as lies within his knowledge) such particulars with respect to that other interest as may be required by the notice,
- (c) where his interest is a past interest, to give (so far as lies within his knowledge) particulars of the identity of the person who held that interest immediately upon his ceasing to hold it.

(3) The particulars referred to in paragraph (2)(a) and (b) include particulars of the identity of persons interested in the shares in question and of whether persons interested in the same shares are or were parties to any agreement to which Article 212 applies or to any agreement or arrangement relating to the exercise of any rights conferred by the holding of the shares.

(4) A notice under this Article shall require any information given in response to the notice to be given in writing within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice.

(5) Articles 211 to 213 and 216 apply for the purpose of construing references in this Article to persons interested in shares and to interests in shares respectively, as they apply in relation to Articles 206 to 209 (but with the omission of any reference to Article 217).

(6) This Article applies in relation to a person who has or previously had, or is or was entitled to acquire, a right to subscribe for shares in a public company which would on issue be comprised in relevant share capital of that company as it applies in relation to a person who is or was interested in shares so comprised; and references in this Article to an interest in shares so comprised and to shares so comprised are to be read accordingly in any such case as including respectively any such right and shares which would on issue be so comprised.

Registration of interests disclosed under Article 220

221.—(1) Whenever in pursuance of a requirement imposed on a person under Article 220 a company receives information to which this Article applies relating to shares comprised in its relevant share capital, it is under obligation to enter against the name of the registered holder of those shares, in a separate part of its register of interests in shares—

- (a) the fact that the requirement was imposed and the date on which it was imposed, and
- (b) any information to which this Article applies received in pursuance of the requirement.

(2) This Article applies to any information received in pursuance of a requirement imposed by Article 220 which relates to the present interests held by any persons in shares comprised in relevant share capital of the company in question.

(3) Paragraphs (3) to (10) of Article 219 apply in relation to any part of the register maintained in accordance with paragraph (1) as they apply in relation to the remainder of the register, reading references to paragraph (1) of that Article to include paragraph (1) of this Article.

(4) In the case of a register kept by a company immediately before 1st July 1983 under Article 117 of the Order of 1978, any part of the register so kept for the purposes of paragraph (3) of that Article shall continue to be kept by the company under and for the purposes of this Article.

Company investigation on requisition by members

222.—(1) A company may be required to exercise its powers under Article 220 on the requisition of members of the company holding at the date of the deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of such of the paid-up capital of the company as carries at that date the right of voting at general meetings of the company^{F228} (excluding any shares in the company held as treasury shares)].

(2) The requisition must—

- (a) state that the requisitionists are requiring the company to exercise its powers under Article 220,
- (b) specify the manner in which they require those powers to be exercised, and
- (c) give reasonable grounds for requiring the company to exercise those powers in the manner specified,

and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the company's registered office.

(3) The requisition may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more requisitionists.

(4) On the deposit of a requisition complying with this Article it is the company's duty to exercise its powers under Article 220 in the manner specified in the requisition.

(5) If default is made in complying with paragraph (4), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

F228 SR 2004/275

Company report to members

223.—(1) On the conclusion of an investigation carried out by a company in pursuance of a requisition under Article 222, it is the company's duty to cause a report of the information received in pursuance of that investigation to be prepared, and the report shall be made available at the company's registered office within a reasonable period after the conclusion of that investigation.

(2) Where—

- (a) a company undertakes an investigation in pursuance of a requisition under Article 222, and

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- (b) the investigation is not concluded before the end of 3 months beginning with the date immediately following the date of the deposit of the requisition,

it is the duty of the company to cause to be prepared, in respect of that period and each successive period of 3 months ending before the conclusion of the investigation, an interim report of the information received during that period in pursuance of the investigation. Each such report shall be made available at the company's registered office within a reasonable period after the end of the period to which it relates.

(3) The period for making any report prepared under this Article available as required by paragraph (1) or (2) shall not exceed 15 days.

(4) Such a report shall not include any information with respect to a company entitled to avail itself of the benefit conferred by^[F229] Article 239(3)] (disclosure of shareholdings not required if it would be harmful to the company's business); but where any such information is omitted, that fact shall be stated in the report.

(5) The company shall, within 3 days of making any report prepared under this Article available at its registered office, notify the requisitionists that the report is so available.

(6) An investigation carried out by a company in pursuance of a requisition under Article 222 is regarded for the purposes of this Article as concluded when the company has made all such inquiries as are necessary or expedient for the purposes of the requisition and in the case of each such inquiry, either a response has been received by the company or the time allowed for a response has elapsed.

(7) A report prepared under this Article—

- (a) shall be kept at the company's registered office from the day on which it is first available there in accordance with paragraph (1) or (2) until the expiration of 6 years beginning with the day next following that day, and

- (b) shall be available for inspection in accordance with Article 227 so long as it is so kept.

(8) If default is made in complying with paragraph (1), (2), (5) or (7)(a), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

F229 1990 NI 5

Penalty for failure to provide information

224.—(1) Where notice is served by a company under Article 220 on a person who is or was interested in shares in the company and that person fails to give the company any information required by the notice within the time specified in it, the company may apply to the court for an order directing that the shares in question be subject to the restrictions of Part XVI.

^[F230](1A) On an application made under paragraph (1) the court may make an interim order and any such order may be made unconditionally or on such terms as the court thinks fit.

(1B) If the court is satisfied that an order under paragraph (1) may unfairly affect the rights of third parties in respect of shares then the court, for the purpose of protecting such rights and subject to such terms as it thinks fit, may direct that such acts by such persons and for such purposes as may be set out in the order, shall not constitute a breach of the restrictions of Part XVI.]

(2) ^[F230]An order under this Article] may be made by the court notwithstanding any power contained in the applicant company's memorandum or articles enabling the company itself to impose similar restrictions on the shares in question.

(3) Subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), a person who fails to comply with a notice under Article 220 or who, in purported compliance with such a notice, makes any statement which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly makes any statement which is false in a material particular

is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.^{F231} Article 680A (liability of individual for corporate default) applies to offences under this paragraph.]

(4) A person is not guilty of an offence by virtue of failing to comply with a notice under Article 220 if he proves that the requirement to give the information was frivolous or vexatious.

(5) A person is not obliged to comply with a notice under Article 220 if he is for the time being exempted by the Department from the operation of that Article; but the Department shall not grant any such exemption unless—

- (a) it has consulted with the Governor of the Bank of England, and
- (b) the Department is satisfied that, having regard to any undertaking given by the person in question with respect to any interest held or to be held by him in any shares, there are special reasons why that person should not be subject to the obligations imposed by that Article.

F230 SR 1992/257

F231 1990 NI 10

Removal of entries from register

225.—(1) A company may remove an entry against a person's name from its register of interests in shares if more than 6 years have elapsed since the date of the entry being made, and either—

- (a) that entry recorded the fact that the person in question had ceased to have an interest notifiable under this Part in relevant share capital of the company, or
- (b) it has been superseded by a later entry made under Article 219 against the same person's name;

and in a case within sub-paragraph (a) the company may also remove that person's name from the register.

(2) If a person in pursuance of an obligation imposed on him by any provisions of this Part gives to a company the name and address of another person as being interested in shares in the company, the company shall, within 15 days of the date on which it was given that information, notify the other person that he has been so named and shall include in that notification—

- (a) particulars of any entry relating to him made, in consequence of its being given that information, by the company in its register of interests in shares, and
- (b) a statement informing him of his right to apply to have the entry removed in accordance with the following provisions of this Article.

(3) A person who has been notified by a company in pursuance of paragraph (2) that an entry relating to him has been made in the company's register of interests in shares may apply in writing to the company for the removal of that entry from the register; and the company shall remove the entry if satisfied that the information in pursuance to which the entry was made was incorrect.

(4) If a person who is identified in a company's register of interests in shares as being a party to an agreement to which Article 212 applies (whether by an entry against his own name or by an entry relating to him made against another person's name as mentioned in paragraph (2)(a)) ceases to be a party to that agreement, he may apply in writing to the company for the inclusion of that information in the register; and if the company is satisfied that he has ceased to be a party to the agreement, it shall record that information (if not already recorded) in every place where his name appears as a party to that agreement in the register.

(5) If an application under paragraph (3) or (4) is refused (in a case within paragraph (4) otherwise than on the ground that the information has already been recorded) the applicant may apply to the court for an order directing the company to remove the entry in question from the register or (as the

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case may be) to include the information in question in the register; and the court may, if it thinks fit, make such an order.

(6) Where a name is removed from a company's register of interests in shares in pursuance of paragraph (1) or (3) or an order under paragraph (5), the company shall within 14 days of the date of that removal make any necessary alteration in any associated index.

(7) If default is made in complying with paragraph (2) or (6), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

Otherwise, entries not to be removed

226.—(1) Entries in a company's register of interests in shares shall not be deleted except in accordance with Article 225.

(2) If an entry is deleted from a company's register of interests in shares in contravention of paragraph (1), the company shall restore that entry to the register as soon as is reasonably practicable.

(3) If default is made in complying with paragraph (1) or (2), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention of paragraph (2), to a daily default fine.

Inspection of register and reports

227.—(1) Any register of interests in shares and any report which is required by Article 223(7) to be available for inspection in accordance with this Article shall, ^{F232} . . . be open to the inspection of any member of the company or of any other person without charge.

(2) Any such member or other person may require a copy of any such register or report, or any part of it, on payment of [^{F232} such fee as may be prescribed]; and the company shall cause any copy so required by a person to be sent to him before the expiration of the period of 10 days beginning with the day next following that on which the requirement is received by the company.

(3) If an inspection required under this Article is refused or a copy so required is not sent within the proper period, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(4) In the case of a refusal of an inspection required under this Article of any register or report, the court may by order compel an immediate inspection of it; and in the case of failure to send the copy required under this Article, the court may by order direct that the copy required shall be sent to the person requiring it.

(5) The Department may by regulations substitute a sum specified in the regulations for the sum mentioned in paragraph (2).

F232 1990 NI 10

Supplementary

Interpretation of Part VII

228.—^{F233}(1) In this Part—

“associated index”, in relation to a register, means the index kept in relation to that register in pursuance of Article 219(6);

Definition rep. by SI 2001/3649

“authorised insurance undertaking” means an insurance undertaking which has been authorised in accordance with Article 6 or 23 of Council Directive [73/239/EEC](#) or Article 6 or 27 of Council Directive [79/267/EEC](#), or is authorised under the law of a member State to carry on insurance business restricted to re-insurance;

“authorised unit trust scheme” has the same meaning as in^[F234] Part 17 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;

“depository receipt” means a certificate or other record (whether or not in the form of a document)—

- (a) which is issued by or on behalf of a person who holds shares or who holds evidence of the right to receive shares, or has an interest in shares, in a particular company; and
- (b) which evidences or acknowledges that another person is entitled to rights in relation to those shares or shares of the same kind, which shall include the right to receive such shares (or evidence of the right to receive such shares) from the person mentioned in paragraph (a);

^[F234]“derivatives” means options and futures in relation to shares;]

^[F234]“EEA authorisation” has the meaning given in paragraph 6 of Schedule 3 to the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;]

Definition rep. by SI 2001/3649

Definition rep. by SR 2004/335

“listed company” means a company any of the shares in which are officially listed on a relevant stock exchange and “listed” shall be construed accordingly;

“material interest” shall be construed in accordance with Article 207(2A);

^[F235]“open-ended investment company” has the same meaning as in the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004;]

“operator”, in relation to a collective investment scheme, shall be construed in accordance with^[F234] section 237(2) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;

^[F234]“recognised clearing house” has the same meaning as in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;

“recognised scheme” has the same meaning as in Part 17 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;]

“register of interests in shares” means the register kept in pursuance of Article 219 including that part of the register kept in pursuance of Article 221;

“relevant investment exchange” means an exchange situated or operating in a member State on which derivatives are traded;

“relevant share capital” has the meaning given by Article 206(2);

“relevant stock exchange” means a stock exchange situated or operating in a member State

“UCITS” has the meaning given by Article 207(8)

“units” has the same meaning as in^[F234] section 237(2) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;]

^[F234](1A) References in paragraph (1) to contracts of insurance (of any description), options and futures must be read with—

- (a) section 22 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
- (b) any relevant order under that section; and
- (c) Schedule 2 to that Act.]

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(2) Where the period allowed by any provision of this Part for fulfilling any obligation is expressed as a number of days, any day that is a Saturday or Sunday or a bank holiday is to be disregarded in reckoning that period.

F233 SR 1994/2
F234 SI 2001/3649
F235 SR 2004/335

F236F237F238F239Part VIII

Accounts and Audit

F236 mod. SR 1994/133
F237 Pt. VIII substituted by S.I. 1990/593 (N.I. 5), **Pt. II**
F238 Pt. VIII modified by S.R. 2004/307 (as amended (1.10.2006) by Limited Liability Partnerships (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 (S.R. 2006/377), reg. 2, **Sch. 1**)
F239 Pt. VIII modified by {S.R. 2004/496}

Chapter 1

Provisions Applying to Companies Generally

Accounting records

Duty to keep accounting records

229 ^{F240}—(1) Every company shall keep accounting records which are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and are such as to—

- (a) disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the company at that time, and
 - (b) enable the directors to ensure that^{F241} any accounts required to be prepared under this Part comply with the requirements of this Order^{F241} (and, where applicable, of Article 4 of the IAS Regulation)].
- (2) The accounting records shall in particular contain—
- (a) entries from day to day of all sums of money received and expended by the company, and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place, and
 - (b) a record of the assets and liabilities of the company.
- (3) If the company's business involves dealing in goods, the accounting records shall contain—
- (a) statements of stock held by the company at the end of each financial year of the company,
 - (b) all statements of stocktakings from which any such statement of stock as is mentioned in sub#paragraph (a) has been or is to be prepared, and
 - (c) except in the case of goods sold by way of ordinary retail trade, statements of all goods sold and purchased, showing the goods and the buyers and sellers in sufficient detail to enable all these to be identified.

(4) A parent company which has a subsidiary undertaking in relation to which the above requirements do not apply shall take reasonable steps to secure that the undertaking keeps such accounting records as to enable the directors of the parent company to ensure that^{F241} any accounts

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required to be prepared under this Part comply] with the requirements of this Order^{F241} (and, where applicable, of Article 4 of the IAS Regulation)].

(5) If a company fails to comply with any provision of this Article, every officer of the company who is in default is guilty of an offence unless he shows that he acted honestly and that in the circumstances in which the company's business was carried on the default was excusable.

(6) A person guilty of an offence under this Article is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

F240 mod. SR 1994/133

F241 SR 2004/496

Where and for how long records to be kept

230 ^{F242}—(1) A company's accounting records shall be kept at its registered office or such other place as the directors think fit, and shall at all times be open to inspection by the company's officers.

(2) If accounting records are kept at a place outside Northern Ireland, accounts and returns with respect to the business dealt with in the accounting records so kept shall be sent to, and kept at, a place in Northern Ireland, and shall at all times be open to such inspection.

(3) The accounts and returns to be sent to Northern Ireland shall be such as to—

(a) disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the business in question at intervals of not more than 6 months; and

(b) enable the directors to ensure that^{F243} the accounts required to be prepared under this Part] comply with the requirements of this Order^{F243} (and, where applicable, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation)].

(4) If a company fails to comply with any provision of paragraphs (1) to (3), every officer of the company who is in default is guilty of an offence, and liable to imprisonment or a fine or both, unless he shows that he acted honestly and that in the circumstances in which the company's business was carried on the default was excusable.

(5) Accounting records which a company is required by Article 229 to keep shall be preserved by it—

(a) in the case of a private company, for 3 years from the date on which they are made, and

(b) in the case of a public company, for 6 years from the date on which they are made.

This is subject to any provision contained in rules made under Article 359 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (insolvency rules).

(6) An officer of a company is guilty of an offence, and liable to imprisonment or a fine or both, if he fails to take all reasonable steps for securing compliance by the company with paragraph (5) or intentionally causes any default by the company under that paragraph.

(7) Until the coming into operation of Article 359 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989, paragraph (5) shall have effect with the substitution of “ Article 613 (winding#up rules) ” for “Article 359 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (insolvency rules).”

F242 mod. SR 1994/133

F243 SR 2004/496

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A company's financial and accounting reference periods

A company's financial year

231 ^{F244}.—(1) A company's “financial year” is determined as follows.

(2) Its first financial year begins with the first day of its first accounting reference period and ends with the last day of that period or such other date, not more than 7 days before or after the end of that period, as the directors may determine.

(3) Subsequent financial years begin with the day immediately following the end of the company's previous financial year and end with the last day of its next accounting reference period or such other date, not more than 7 days before or after the end of that period, as the directors may determine.

(4) In relation to an undertaking which is not a company, references in this Order to its financial year are to any period in respect of which a profit and loss account of the undertaking is required to be made up (by its constitution or by the law under which it is established), whether that period is a year or not.

(5) The directors of a parent company shall secure that, except where in their opinion there are good reasons against it, the financial year of each of its subsidiary undertakings coincides with the company's own financial year.

F244 mod. SR 1994/133

Accounting reference periods and accounting reference date

232 ^{F245}.—(1) A company's accounting reference periods are determined according to its accounting reference date.

(2) A company^[F246] incorporated before 22nd August 1997] may, at any time before the end of the period of 9 months beginning with the date of its incorporation, by notice in the prescribed form given to the registrar specify its accounting reference date, that is, the date on which its accounting reference period ends in each calendar year.

(3) Failing such notice,^[F246] the accounting reference date of such a company] is—

(a) in the case of a company incorporated before the coming into operation of Article 5 of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1990, 31st March;

(b) in the case of a company incorporated after the coming into operation of that Article, the last day of the month in which the anniversary of its incorporation falls.

^[F246](3A) The accounting reference date of a company incorporated on or after 22nd August 1997 is the last day of the month in which the anniversary of its incorporation falls.]

(4) A company's first accounting reference period is the period of more than 6 months, but not more than 18 months, beginning with the date of its incorporation and ending with its accounting reference date.

(5) Its subsequent accounting reference periods are successive periods of 12 months beginning immediately after the end of the previous accounting reference period and ending with its accounting reference date.

(6) This Article has effect subject to the provisions of Article 233 relating to the alteration of accounting reference dates and the consequences of such alteration.

F245 mod. SR 1994/133

F246 SR 1997/314

Alteration of accounting reference date

233.—^{F247}(1) A company may by notice in the prescribed form given to the registrar specify a new accounting reference date^{F248} having effect in relation to—

- (a) the company's current accounting reference period and subsequent periods; or
- (b) the company's previous accounting reference period and subsequent periods.

A company's "previous accounting reference period" means that immediately preceding its current accounting reference period.]

Para. (2) rep. by SR 1997/314

^{F249}(3) The notice shall state whether the current or previous accounting reference period—

- (a) is to be shortened, so as to come to an end on the first occasion on which the new accounting reference date falls or fell after the beginning of the period, or
- (b) is to be extended, so as to come to an end on the second occasion on which that date falls or fell after the beginning of the period.

(4) A notice under paragraph (1) stating that the current^{F248} or previous] accounting reference period is to be extended is ine#ective, except as mentioned below, if given less than 5 years after the end of an earlier accounting reference period of the company which was extended by virtue of this Article.

This paragraph does not apply—

- (a) [^{F248}to a notice given by a company which is a subsidiary undertaking or parent undertaking of another EEA undertaking if the new accounting reference date coincides with that of the other EEA undertaking or, where that undertaking is not a company, with the last day of its financial year, or]
- (b) where^{F250} an administration order is in force under Part III of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989,

or where the Department directs that it should not apply, which it may do with respect to a notice which has been given or which may be given.

(5) A notice under^{F248} paragraph (1)] may not be given^{F248} in respect of a previous accounting reference period] if the period allowed for laying and delivering accounts and reports in relation to^{F248} that period] has already expired.

(6) ^{F250}An accounting reference period may not in any case, unless an administration order is in force under Part III of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989, be extended so as to exceed 18 months and a notice under this Article is ine#ective if the current or previous accounting reference period as extended in accordance with the notice would exceed that limit.]

^{F248}(7) In this Article "EEA undertaking" means an undertaking established under the law of any part of the United Kingdom or the law of any other EEA State.]

F247 mod. SR 1994/133

F248 SR 1997/314

F249 1990 NI 5

F250 prosp. (until 27.03.06) subst. by 2005 NI 10

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Annual accounts

^{F251} **Duty to prepare individual accounts**

234.—(1) The directors of every company shall prepare accounts for the company for each of its financial years.

Those accounts are referred to in this Part as the company's "individual accounts".

(2) A company's individual accounts may be prepared—

- (a) in accordance with Article 234A ("Companies Order individual accounts"), or
- (b) in accordance with international accounting standards ("IAS individual accounts").

This paragraph is subject to the following provisions of this Article and Article 235C.

(3) The individual accounts of a company that is a charity must be Companies Order individual accounts.

(4) After the first financial year in which the directors of a company prepare IAS individual accounts ("the first IAS year"), all subsequent individual accounts of the company must be prepared in accordance with international accounting standards unless there is a relevant change of circumstance.

(5) There is a relevant change of circumstance if, at any time during or after the first IAS year—

- (a) the company becomes a subsidiary undertaking of another undertaking that does not prepare IAS individual accounts,
- (b) the company ceases to be a company with securities admitted to trading on a regulated market, or
- (c) a parent undertaking of the company ceases to be an undertaking with securities admitted to trading on a regulated market.

In this paragraph "regulated market" has the same meaning as it has in Council Directive [93/22/EEC](#) on investment services in the securities field.

(6) If, having changed to preparing Companies Order individual accounts following a relevant change of circumstance, the directors again prepare IAS individual accounts for the company, paragraphs (4) and (5) apply again as if the first financial year for which such accounts are again prepared were the first IAS year.

F251 [Arts. 234-235C](#) subst. for arts. 234, 235 by [S.R. 2004/496](#), [art. 2](#)

^{F252} **Companies Order individual accounts**

234A.—(1) Companies Order individual accounts must comprise—

- (a) a balance sheet as at the last day of the financial year, and
- (b) a profit and loss account.

(2) The balance sheet must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year; and the profit and loss account must give a true and fair view of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year.

(3) Companies Order individual accounts must comply with the provisions of Schedule 4 as to the form and content of the balance sheet and profit and loss account and additional information to be provided by way of notes to the accounts.

(4) Where compliance with the provisions of that Schedule, and the other provisions of this Order as to the matters to be included in a company's individual accounts or in notes to those accounts,

would not be sufficient to give a true and fair view, the necessary additional information must be given in the accounts or in a note to them.

(5) If in special circumstances compliance with any of those provisions is inconsistent with the requirement to give a true and fair view, the directors must depart from that provision to the extent necessary to give a true and fair view.

(6) Particulars of any such departure, the reasons for it and its effect must be given in a note to the accounts.

F252 Arts. 234-235C subst. for arts. 234, 235 by S.R. 2004/496, art. 2

^{F253} **IAS individual accounts**

234B. Where the directors of a company prepare IAS individual accounts, they must state in the notes to those accounts that the accounts have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards.

F253 Arts. 234-235C subst. for arts. 234, 235 by S.R. 2004/496, art. 2

^{F254F255} **Duty to prepare group accounts**

235.—(1) If at the end of a financial year a company is a parent company the directors, as well as preparing individual accounts for the year, shall prepare consolidated accounts for the group for the year. Those accounts are referred to in this Part as the company's “group accounts”.

(2) The group accounts of certain companies are required by Article 4 of the IAS Regulation to be prepared in accordance with international accounting standards (“IAS group accounts”).

(3) The group accounts of other companies may be prepared—

- (a) in accordance with Article 235A (“Companies Order group accounts”), or
- (b) in accordance with international accounting standards (“IAS group accounts”).

This paragraph is subject to the following provisions of this Article.

(4) The group accounts of a parent company that is a charity must be Companies Order group accounts.

(5) After the first financial year in which the directors of a parent company prepare IAS group accounts (“the first IAS year”), all subsequent group accounts of the company must be prepared in accordance with international accounting standards unless there is a relevant change of circumstance.

(6) There is a relevant change of circumstance if, at any time during or after the first IAS year—

- (a) the company becomes a subsidiary undertaking of another undertaking that does not prepare IAS group accounts,
- (b) the company ceases to be a company with securities admitted to trading on a regulated market, or
- (c) a parent undertaking of the company ceases to be an undertaking with securities admitted to trading on a regulated market.

In this paragraph “regulated market” has the same meaning as it has in Council Directive 93/22/EEC on investment services in the securities field.

(7) If, having changed to preparing Companies Order group accounts following a relevant change of circumstance, the directors again prepare IAS group accounts for the company, paragraphs (5)

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and (6) apply again as if the first financial year for which such accounts are again prepared were the first IAS year.

(8) This Article is subject to the exemptions provided by Articles 236, 236A, 237(5) and 256.]

F254 1990 NI 5, **art. 7(1)**

F255 Arts. 234-235C subst. for arts. 234, 235 by S.R. 2004/496, **art. 2**

^{F256} **Companies Order group accounts**

235A.—(1) Companies Order group accounts must comprise—

- (a) a consolidated balance sheet dealing with the state of affairs of the parent company and its subsidiary undertakings, and
- (b) a consolidated profit and loss account dealing with the profit or loss of the parent company and its subsidiary undertakings.

(2) The accounts must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at the end of the financial year, and the profit or loss for the financial year, of the undertakings included in the consolidation as a whole, so far as concerns members of the company.

(3) Companies Order group accounts must comply with the provisions of Schedule 4A as to the form and content of the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated profit and loss account and additional information to be provided by way of notes to the accounts.

(4) Where compliance with the provisions of that Schedule, and the other provisions of this Order as to the matters to be included in a company's group accounts or in notes to those accounts, would not be sufficient to give a true and fair view, the necessary additional information must be given in the accounts or in a note to them.

(5) If in special circumstances compliance with any of those provisions is inconsistent with the requirement to give a true and fair view, the directors must depart from that provision to the extent necessary to give a true and fair view.

(6) Particulars of any such departure, the reasons for it and its effect must be given in a note to the accounts.

F256 Arts. 234-235C subst. for arts. 234, 235 by S.R. 2004/496, **art. 2**

^{F257} **IAS group accounts**

235B. Where the directors of a parent company prepare IAS group accounts, they must state in the notes to those accounts that the accounts have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards.

F257 Arts. 234-235C subst. for arts. 234, 235 by S.R.2004/496, **art. 2**

^{F258} **Consistency of accounts**

235C.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this Article, the directors of a parent company must secure that the individual accounts of—

- (a) the parent company, and
- (b) each of its subsidiary undertakings,

are all prepared using the same financial reporting framework, except to the extent that in their opinion there are good reasons for not doing so.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply if the directors do not prepare group accounts for the parent company.

(3) Paragraph (1) only applies to accounts of subsidiary undertakings that are required to be prepared under this Part.

(4) Paragraph (1) does not require accounts of undertakings that are charities to be prepared using the same financial reporting framework as accounts of undertakings which are not charities.

(5) Paragraph (1)(a) does not apply where the directors of a parent company prepare IAS group accounts and IAS individual accounts.

F258 Arts. 234-235C subst. for arts. 234, 235 by S.R.2004/496, art. 2

[F259] Exemption for parent companies included in accounts of larger group

236 ^{F260}—(1) A company is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts if it is itself a subsidiary undertaking and its immediate parent undertaking is established under the law of ^{F261}an EEA state], in the following cases—

- (a) where the company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of that parent undertaking;
- (b) where that parent undertaking holds more than 50 per cent. of the shares in the company and notice requesting the preparation of group accounts has not been served on the company by shareholders holding in aggregate—
 - (i) more than half of the remaining shares in the company, or
 - (ii) 5 per cent. of the total shares in the company.

Such notice must be served not later than 6 months after the end of the financial year before that to which it relates.

(2) Exemption is conditional upon compliance with all of the following conditions—

- (a) that the company is included in consolidated accounts for a larger group drawn up to the same date, or to an earlier date in the same financial year, by a parent undertaking established under the law of ^{F261}an EEA state];
- (b) that those accounts are drawn up and audited, and that parent undertaking's annual report is drawn up, according to that law, in accordance with the provisions of the Seventh Directive (83/349/EEC) ^{F262}(where applicable as modified by the provisions of the Bank Accounts Directive (86/635/EEC)) ^{F263}or the Insurance Accounts Directive (91/674/EEC) ^{F261} or in accordance with international accounting standards];
- (c) that the company discloses in its individual accounts that it is exempt from the obligation to prepare and deliver group accounts;
- (d) that the company states in its individual accounts the name of the parent undertaking which draws up the group accounts referred to above and—
 - (i) if it is incorporated outside Northern Ireland, the country in which it is incorporated, and
 - (ii) if it is unincorporated, the address of its principal place of business;
- (e) that the company delivers to the registrar, within the period allowed for delivering its individual accounts, copies of those group accounts and of the parent undertaking's annual report, together with the auditors' report on them; and

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- (f) that if any document comprised in accounts and reports delivered in accordance with sub# paragraph (e) is in a language other than English, there is annexed to the copy of that document delivered a translation of it into English, certified in the prescribed manner to be a correct translation.
- (3) The exemption does not apply to a company any of whose securities are^{F261} . . . [^{F261} admitted to trading on a regulated market of any EEA State within the meaning of Council Directive 93/22/EEC on investment services in the securities field].
- (4) Shares held by directors of a company for the purpose of complying with any share qualification requirement shall be disregarded in determining for the purposes of paragraph (1)(a) whether the company is a wholly#owned subsidiary.
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b) shares held by a wholly#owned subsidiary of the parent undertaking, or held on behalf of the parent undertaking or a wholly#owned subsidiary, shall be attributed to the parent undertaking.
- (6) In paragraph (3) “securities” includes—
- (a) shares and stock,
 - (b) debentures, including debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, certificates of deposit and other instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness,
 - (c) warrants or other instruments entitling the holder to subscribe for securities falling within sub#paragraph (a) or (b), and
 - (d) certificates or other instruments which confer—
 - (i) property rights in respect of a security falling within sub#paragraph (a), (b) or (c),
 - (ii) any right to acquire, dispose of, underwrite or convert a security, being a right to which the holder would be entitled if he held any such security to which the certificate or other instrument relates, or
 - (iii) a contractual right (other than an option) to acquire any such security otherwise than by subscription.]

F259 1990 NI 5, art. 7(3)

F260 mod. SR 1994/133

F261 SR 2004/496

F262 SR 1993/199

F263 SR 1994/428

^{F264}**Exemption for parent companies included in non#EEA group accounts**

236A.—(1) A company is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts if it is itself a subsidiary undertaking and its parent undertaking is not established under the law of an EEA State, in the following cases—

- (a) where the company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of that parent undertaking;
- (b) where that parent undertaking holds more than 50 per cent of the shares in the company and notice requesting the preparation of group accounts has not been served on the company by shareholders holding in aggregate—
 - (i) more than half of the remaining shares in the company, or
 - (ii) 5 per cent of the total shares in the company.

Such notice must be served not later than six months after the end of the financial year before that to which it relates.

- (2) Exemption is conditional upon compliance with all of the following conditions—
- (a) that the company and all of its subsidiary undertakings are included in consolidated accounts for a larger group drawn up to the same date, or to an earlier date in the same financial year, by a parent undertaking;
 - (b) that those accounts and, where appropriate, the group's annual report, are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Seventh Directive (83/349/EEC) (where applicable as modified by the provisions of the Bank Accounts Directive (86/635/EEC) or the Insurance Accounts Directive (91/674/EEC)), or in a manner equivalent to consolidated accounts and consolidated annual reports so drawn up;
 - (c) that the consolidated accounts are audited by one or more persons authorised to audit accounts under the law under which the parent undertaking which draws them up is established;
 - (d) that the company discloses in its individual accounts that it is exempt from the obligation to prepare and deliver group accounts;
 - (e) that the company states in its individual accounts the name of the parent undertaking which draws up the group accounts referred to above and—
 - (i) if it is incorporated outside Northern Ireland, the country in which it is incorporated, and
 - (ii) if it is unincorporated, the address of its principal place of business;
 - (f) that the company delivers to the registrar, within the period allowed for delivering its individual accounts, copies of the group accounts and, where appropriate, of the consolidated annual report, together with the auditors' report on them.
- (3) The exemption does not apply to a company any of whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market of any EEA State within the meaning of Council Directive 93/22/EEC on investment services in the securities field.
- (4) Shares held by directors of a company for the purposes of complying with any share qualification requirement are disregarded in determining for the purposes of paragraph (1)(a) whether the company is a wholly-owned subsidiary.
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), shares held by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the parent undertaking or held on behalf of the parent undertaking or a wholly-owned subsidiary, are attributed to the parent undertaking.
- (6) In paragraph (3) “securities” includes—
- (a) shares and stock,
 - (b) debentures, including debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, certificates of deposit and other instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness,
 - (c) warrants or other instruments entitling the holder to subscribe for securities falling within sub-paragraph (a) or (b), and
 - (d) certificates or other instruments which confer—
 - (i) property rights in respect of a security falling within sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c),
 - (ii) any right to acquire, dispose of, underwrite or convert a security, being a right to which the holder would be entitled if he held any such security to which the certificate or other instrument relates, or
 - (iii) a contractual right (other than an option) to acquire any such security otherwise than by subscription.]

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[^{F265}Subsidiary undertakings included in the consolidation

237 ^{F266}—(1) [^{F267}In the case of Companies Order group accounts,] Subject to the exceptions authorised^{F267} . . . by this Article, all the subsidiary undertakings of the parent company shall be included in the consolidation.

(2) A subsidiary undertaking may be excluded from consolidation[^{F267} in Companies Order group accounts] if its inclusion is not material for the purpose of giving a true and fair view; but two or more undertakings may be excluded only if they are not material taken together.

(3) In addition, a subsidiary undertaking may be excluded from consolidation[^{F267} in Companies Order group accounts] where—

- (a) severe long#term restrictions substantially hinder the exercise of the rights of the parent company over the assets or management of that undertaking, or
- (b) the information necessary for the preparation of group accounts cannot be obtained without disproportionate expense or undue delay, or
- (c) the interest of the parent company is held exclusively with a view to subsequent resale^{F267}

The reference in sub#paragraph (a) to the rights of the parent company and the reference in sub#paragraph (c) to the interest of the parent company are, respectively, to rights and interests held by or attributed to the company for the purposes of Article 266 (definition of “parent undertaking”) in the absence of which it would not be the parent company.

Para. (4) rep. by SR 2004/496

This paragraph does not apply merely because some of the undertakings are industrial, some commercial and some provide services, or because they carry on industrial or commercial activities involving di#erent products or provide di#erent services.

[^{F267}(5) A parent company is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts if under paragraph (2) or (3) all of its subsidiary undertakings could be excluded from consolidation in Companies Order group accounts.]]

F265 1990 NI 5, art. 7(3)

F266 mod. SR 1994/133

F267 SR 2004/496

[^{F268}Treatment of individual profit and loss account where group accounts prepared

238 ^{F269}—(1) The following provisions apply with respect to the individual profit and loss account of a parent company where—

- (a) the company is required to prepare and does prepare group accounts in accordance with this Order, and
- (b) the notes to the company's individual balance sheet show the company's profit or loss for the financial year determined in accordance with this Order.

(2) [^{F270}Where the company prepares Companies Order individual accounts,] The profit and loss account need not contain the information specified in paragraphs 52 to 57 of Schedule 4 (information supplementing the profit and loss account).

(3) The profit and loss account must be approved in accordance with Article 241(1) (approval by board of directors) but may be omitted from the company's annual accounts for the purposes of the other provisions below in this Chapter.

(4) The exemption conferred by this Article is conditional upon its being disclosed in the company's annual accounts that the exemption applies.]

F268 Art. 238 inserted by 1990 NI 5, art. 7(4)

F269 mod. SR 1994/133

F270 SR 2004/496

[^{F271}Disclosure required in notes to accounts: related undertakings

239 ^{F272}—(1) The information specified in Schedule 5 shall be given in notes to a company's annual accounts.

(2) Where the company is not required to prepare group accounts, the information specified in Part I of that Schedule shall be given; and where the company is required to prepare group accounts, the information specified in Part II of that Schedule shall be given.

(3) The information required by Schedule 5 need not be disclosed with respect to an undertaking which—

- (a) is established under the law of a country outside the United Kingdom, or
- (b) carries on business outside the United Kingdom,

if in the opinion of the directors of the company the disclosure would be seriously prejudicial to the business of that undertaking, or to the business of the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings, and the Department agrees that the information need not be disclosed.

This paragraph does not apply in relation to the information required under [^{F273} paragraph ^{F274} . . . 6, 9A, 20 or 28A] of that Schedule.

(4) Where advantage is taken of paragraph (3), that fact shall be stated in a note to the company's annual accounts.

(5) If the directors of the company are of the opinion that the number of undertakings in respect of which the company is required to disclose information under any provision of Schedule 5 is such that compliance with that provision would result in information of excessive length being given, the information need only be given in respect of—

- (a) the undertakings whose results or financial position, in the opinion of the directors, principally affected the figures shown in the company's annual accounts, and
- (b) undertakings excluded from consolidation under Article 237(3) ^{F275}

^{F274}

(6) If advantage is taken of paragraph (5)—

- (a) there shall be included in the notes to the company's annual accounts a statement that the information is given only with respect to such undertakings as are mentioned in that paragraph, and
- (b) the full information (both that which is disclosed in the notes to the accounts and that which is not) shall be annexed to the company's next annual return.

For this purpose the “next annual return” means that next delivered to the registrar after the accounts in question have been approved under Article 241.

(7) If a company fails to comply with paragraph (6)(b), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.]

F271 1990 NI 5, art. 8(1)

F272 mod. SR 1994/133

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F273 SR 1994/133

F274 SR 1997/314

F275 SR 2004/496

[^{F276}Disclosure required in notes to annual accounts: particulars of staff

239A.—(1) The following information with respect to the employees of the company must be given in notes to the company's annual accounts—

- (a) the average number of persons employed by the company in the financial year, and
- (b) the average number of persons so employed within each category of persons employed by the company.

(2) The average number required by paragraph (1)(a) or (b) is determined by dividing the relevant annual number by the number of months in the financial year.

(3) The relevant annual number is determined by ascertaining for each month in the financial year—

- (a) for the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), the number of persons employed under contracts of service by the company in that month (whether throughout the month or not);
- (b) for the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), the number of persons in the category in question of persons so employed;

and, in either case, adding together all the monthly numbers.

(4) In respect of all persons employed by the company during the financial year who are taken into account in determining the relevant annual number for the purposes of paragraph (1)(a) there must also be stated the aggregate amounts respectively of—

- (a) wages and salaries paid or payable in respect of that year to those persons;
- (b) social security costs incurred by the company on their behalf; and
- (c) other pension costs so incurred.

This does not apply in so far as those amounts, or any of them, are stated elsewhere in the company's accounts.

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), the categories of person employed by the company are such as the directors may select, having regard to the manner in which the company's activities are organised.

(6) This Article applies in relation to group accounts as if the undertakings included in the consolidation were a single company.

(7) In this Article “social security costs” and “pension costs” have the same meaning as in Schedule 4 (see paragraph 92(1) and (2) of that Schedule).]

F276 Art. 239A inserted by SR 2004/496, art. 11

[^{F277}Disclosure required in notes to accounts: emoluments and other benefits of directors and others

240 ^{F278}.—[

^{F279}(1) The information specified in Schedule 6 shall be given in notes to a company's annual accounts, save that the information specified in paragraphs 2 to 14 in Part I of Schedule 6 shall be given only in the case of a company which is not a quoted company.]

(2) In that Schedule—

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Part I relates to the emoluments of directors (including emoluments waived), pensions of directors and past directors, compensation for loss of office to directors and past directors and sums paid to third parties in respect of directors' services,

Part II relates to loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of directors and connected persons, and

Part III relates to transactions, arrangements and agreements made by the company or a subsidiary undertaking for officers of the company other than directors.

(3) It is the duty of any director of a company, and any person who is or has at any time in the preceding 5 years been an officer of the company, to give notice to the company of such matters relating to himself as may be necessary for the purposes of Part I of Schedule 6.

(4) A person who makes default in complying with paragraph (3) commits an offence and is liable to a fine.]

F277 1990 NI 5, art. 8(3)

F278 mod. SR 1994/133

F279 SR 2005/56

Approval and signing of accounts

Approval and signing of accounts

241 ^{F280}—(1) A company's annual accounts shall be approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the board by a director of the company.

(2) The signature shall be on the company's balance sheet.

(3) Every copy of the balance sheet which is laid before the company in general meeting, or which is otherwise circulated, published or issued, shall state the name of the person who signed the balance sheet on behalf of the board.

(4) The copy of the company's balance sheet which is delivered to the registrar shall be signed on behalf of the board by a director of the company.

(5) If annual accounts are approved which do not comply with the requirements of this Order^{F281} (or, where applicable, of Article 4 of the IAS Regulation)], every director of the company who is party to their approval and who knows that they do not comply or is reckless as to whether they comply is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

For this purpose every director of the company at the time the accounts are approved shall be taken to be a party to their approval unless he shows that he took all reasonable steps to prevent their being approved.

(6) If a copy of the balance sheet—

(a) is laid before the company, or otherwise circulated, published or issued, without the balance sheet having been signed as required by this Article or without the required statement of the signatory's name being included, or

(b) is delivered to the registrar without being signed as required by this Article,

the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

F280 mod. SR 1994/133

F281 SR 2004/496

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Duty to prepare directors' report

242.—(1) The directors of a company shall for each financial year prepare a report (a “directors' report”) complying with the general requirements of Article 242ZZA, and containing the business review specified in Article 242ZZB.

(2) For a financial year in which—

- (a) the company is a parent company, and
- (b) the directors of the company prepare group accounts,

the directors' report must be a consolidated report (a “group directors' report”) relating, to the extent specified in the following provisions of this Part, to the company and its subsidiary undertakings included in the consolidation.

^{F282}(3) A group directors' report may, where appropriate, give greater emphasis to the matters that are significant to the company and its subsidiary undertakings included in the consolidation, taken as a whole.

(4) In the case of a quoted company, a directors' report need not contain any information included in the operating and financial review for that financial year (see Article 242AA).

(5) If a directors' report does not comply with the provisions of this Part relating to the preparation and contents of the report, every director of the company who—

- (a) knew that it did not comply or was reckless as to whether it complied, and
- (b) failed to take all reasonable steps to secure compliance with the provision in question,

is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

F282 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17

Directors' report: general requirements

242ZZA.—(1) The directors' report for a financial year must state—

- (a) the names of the persons who, at any time during the financial year, were directors of the company,
- (b) the principal activities of the company in the course of the year, and
- (c) the amount (if any) that the directors recommend should be paid by way of dividend.

(2) In relation to a group directors' report paragraph (1)(b) has effect as if the reference to the company was a reference to the company and its subsidiary undertakings included in the consolidation.

(3) The report must also comply with Schedule 7 as regards the disclosure of the matters mentioned there.

(4) In Schedule 7—

Part I relates to matters of a general nature, including changes in asset values, directors' shareholdings and other interests and contributions for political and charitable purposes;

Part II relates to the acquisition by a company of its own shares or a charge on them;

Part III relates to the employment, training and advancement of disabled persons;

Part V relates to the involvement of employees in the affairs, policy and performance of the company;

Part VI relates to the company's policy and practice on the payment of creditors.

Directors' report: business review

242ZZB.—(1) The directors' report for a financial year must contain—

- (a) a fair review of the business of the company, and
- (b) a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the company.

(2) The review required is a balanced and comprehensive analysis of—

- (a) the development and performance of the business of the company during the financial year, and
- (b) the position of the company at the end of that year,

consistent with the size and complexity of the business.

(3) The review must, to the extent necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the company, include—

- (a) analysis using financial key performance indicators, and
- (b) where appropriate, analysis using other key performance indicators, including information relating to environmental matters and employee matters.

(4) The review must, where appropriate, include references to, and additional explanations of, amounts included in the annual accounts of the company.

(5) In this Article, “key performance indicators” means factors by reference to which the development, performance or position of the business of the company can be measured effectively.

(6) In relation to a group directors' report this Article has effect as if the references to the company were references to the company and its subsidiary undertakings included in the consolidation.

F283

F283 prosp. rep. by [2005 NI 17](#) (which amendment repealed (6.4.2008) by [Companies Act 2006 \(c. 46\)](#), s. 1295, [Sch. 16](#); S.I. 2007/3495, art. 8(a), [Sch. 2 Pt. 2](#))

Approval and signing of directors' report

242A ^{F284}.—(1) The directors' report shall be approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the board by a director or the secretary of the company.

(2) Every copy of the directors' report which is laid before the company in general meeting, or which is otherwise circulated, published or issued, shall state the name of the person who signed it on behalf of the board.

(3) The copy of the directors' report which is delivered to the registrar shall be signed on behalf of the board by a director or the secretary of the company.

(4) If a copy of the directors' report—

- (a) is laid before the company, or otherwise circulated, published or issued, without the report having been signed as required by this Article or without the required statement of the signatory's name being included, or
- (b) is delivered to the registrar without being signed as required by this Article,

the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

F284 mod. SR 1994/133

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^{F285} QUOTED COMPANIES: OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

F285 SR 2005/61

Duty to prepare operating and financial review

242AA.—(1) The directors of a quoted company shall for each financial year prepare an operating and financial review.

(2) The review must comply with Schedule 7ZA, save that nothing in that Schedule requires the disclosure of information about impending developments or about matters in the course of negotiation if the disclosure would, in the opinion of the directors, be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the company.

(3) For a financial year in which—

- (a) the company is a parent company, and
- (b) the directors of the company prepare group accounts,

the operating and financial review must be a consolidated review (a “group operating and financial review”) relating, to the extent specified in Schedule 7ZA, to the company and its subsidiary undertakings included in the consolidation.

(4) A group operating and financial review may, where appropriate, give greater emphasis to the matters that are significant to the company and its subsidiary undertakings included in the consolidation, taken as a whole.

(5) If an operating and financial review does not comply with the provisions of this Part relating to the preparation and contents of the review, every director of the company who—

- (a) knew that it did not comply or was reckless as to whether it complied, and
- (b) failed to take all reasonable steps to secure compliance with the provision in question,

is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

Approval and signing of operating and financial review

242AB.—(1) The operating and financial review must be approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the board by a director or the secretary of the company.

(2) Every copy of the operating and financial review laid before the company in general meeting, or that is otherwise circulated, published or issued, must state the name of the person who signed it on behalf of the board.

(3) The copy of the operating and financial review delivered to the registrar must be signed on behalf of the board by a director or the secretary of the company.

(4) If a copy of the operating and financial review—

- (a) is laid before the company, or otherwise circulated, published or issued without the review having been signed as required by this Article or without the required statement of the signatory's name being included, or
- (b) is delivered to the registrar without being signed as required by this Article,

the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

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Quoted companies: directors' remuneration report

Duty to prepare directors' remuneration report

242B.—(1) The directors of a quoted company shall for each financial year prepare a directors' remuneration report which shall contain the information specified in Schedule 7A and comply with any requirement of that Schedule as to how information is to be set out in the report.

(2) In Schedule 7A—

Part I is introductory,

Part II relates to information about remuneration committees, performance related remuneration and liabilities in respect of directors' contracts,

Part III relates to detailed information about directors' remuneration (information included under Part III is required to be reported on by the auditors, see Article 243), and

Part IV contains interpretative and supplementary provisions.

(3) In the case of any failure to comply with the provisions of this Part as to the preparation of a directors' remuneration report and the contents of the report, every person who was a director of the quoted company immediately before the end of the period for laying and delivering accounts and reports for the financial year in question is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

(4) In proceedings against a person for an offence under paragraph (3) it is a defence for him to prove that he took all reasonable steps for securing compliance with the requirements in question.

(5) It is the duty of any director of a company, and any person who has at any time in the preceding five years been a director of the company, to give notice to the company of such matters relating to himself as may be necessary for the purposes of Parts II and III of Schedule 7A.

(6) A person who makes default in complying with paragraph (5) commits an offence and is liable to a fine.

Approval and signing of directors' remuneration report

242C.—(1) The directors' remuneration report shall be approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the board by a director or the secretary of the company.

(2) Every copy of the directors' remuneration report which is laid before the company in general meeting, or which is otherwise circulated, published or issued, shall state the name of the person who signed it on behalf of the board.

(3) The copy of the directors' remuneration report which is delivered to the registrar shall be signed on behalf of the board by a director or the secretary of the company.

(4) If a copy of the directors' remuneration report—

(a) is laid before the company, or otherwise circulated, published or issued, without the report having been signed as required by this Article or without the required statement of the signatory's name being included, or

(b) is delivered to the registrar without being signed as required by this Article,

the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

[^{F286} Auditors' report]

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Auditors' report

243^{F287}.—(1) A company's auditors shall make a report to the company's members on all annual accounts of the company of which copies are to be laid before the company in general meeting during their tenure of office.

[^{F288}(1A) The auditors' report must include—

- (a) an introduction identifying the annual accounts that are the subject of the audit and the financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation;
- (b) a description of the scope of the audit identifying the auditing standards in accordance with which the audit was conducted.

(1B) The report must state clearly whether in the auditors' opinion the annual accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of this Order (and, where applicable, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation).

(2) The report must state in particular whether the annual accounts give a true and fair view, in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework—

- (a) in the case of an individual balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year,
- (b) in the case of an individual profit and loss account, of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year,
- (c) in the case of group accounts, of the state of affairs as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss for the financial year, of the undertakings included in the consolidation as a whole, so far as concerns members of the company.

(2A) The auditors' report—

- (a) must be either unqualified or qualified, and
- (b) must include a reference to any matters to which the auditors wish to draw attention by way of emphasis without qualifying the report.]

[^{F289}(3) The auditors must state in their report whether in their opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the annual accounts are prepared is consistent with those accounts.]

[^{F289}(3A) If the company is a quoted company, the auditors must state in their report—

- (a) whether in their opinion the information given in the operating and financial review for the financial year for which the annual accounts are prepared is consistent with those accounts; and
- (b) whether any matters have come to their attention, in the performance of their functions as auditors of the company, which in their opinion are inconsistent with the information given in the operating and financial review.]

[^{F290}(4) If a director's remuneration report is prepared for the financial year for which the annual accounts are prepared the auditors shall in their report—

- (a) report to the company's members on the auditable part of the directors' remuneration report, and
- (b) state whether in their opinion that part of the directors' remuneration report has been properly prepared in accordance with this Order.

(5) For the purposes of this Part, “the auditable part” of a directors' remuneration report is the part containing the information required by Part III of Schedule 7A.]

F288 SR 2004/496

F289 SR 2005/61

F290 SR 2005/56

Signature of auditors' report

244 ^{F291}—(1) The auditors' report shall state the names of the auditors and be signed^[F292] and dated] by them.

(2) Every copy of the auditors' report which is laid before the company in general meeting, or which is otherwise circulated, published or issued, shall state the names of the auditors.

(3) The copy of the auditors' report which is delivered to the registrar shall state the names of the auditors and be signed by them.

(4) If a copy of the auditors' report—

- (a) is laid before the company, or otherwise circulated, published or issued, without the required statement of the auditors' names, or
- (b) is delivered to the registrar without the required statement of the auditors' names or without being signed as required by this Article,

the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

(5) References in this Article to signature by the auditors are, where the office of auditor is held by a body corporate or partnership, to signature in the name of the body corporate or partnership by a person authorised to sign on its behalf.

F291 mod. SR 1994/133

F292 SR 2004/496

Duties of auditors

245 ^{F293}—(1) A company's auditors shall, in preparing their report, carry out such investigations as will enable them to form an opinion as to—

- (a) whether proper accounting records have been kept by the company and proper returns adequate for their audit have been received from branches not visited by them, and
- (b) whether the company's individual accounts are in agreement with the accounting records and returns^{F294}. . . ^[F294], and]

^[F294](c) (in the case of a quoted company) whether the auditable part of the company's directors' remuneration report is in agreement with the accounting records and returns.]

(2) If the auditors are of opinion that proper accounting records have not been kept, or that proper returns adequate for their audit have not been received from branches not visited by them, or if the company's individual accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns,^[F294] or if in the case of a quoted company the auditable part of its directors' remuneration report is not in agreement with the accounting records and returns,] the auditors shall state that fact in their report.

(3) If the auditors fail to obtain all the information and explanations which, to the best of their knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of their audit, they shall state that fact in their report.

^[F294](4) If—

- (a) the requirements of Schedule 6 (disclosure of information: emoluments and other benefits of directors and others) are not complied with in the annual accounts, or

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(b) where a directors' remuneration report is required to be prepared, the requirements of Part III of Schedule 7A (directors' remuneration report) are not complied with in that report, the auditors shall include in their report, so far as they are reasonably able to do so, a statement giving the required particulars.]

[^{F295}(5) If the directors of the company have taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Article 256 (exemption for small and medium-sized groups from the need to prepare group accounts) and in the auditors' opinion they were not entitled so to do, the auditors shall state that fact in their report.]

F293 mod. SR 1994/133

F294 SR 2005/56

F295 SR 1997/314

[^{F296}Publication of accounts and reports]

F296 1990 NI 5

Persons entitled to receive copies of accounts and reports

246 ^{F297}.—(1) [^{F298}A copy of each of the documents mentioned in paragraph (1A),] shall be sent to—

- (a) every member of the company,
- (b) every holder of the company's debentures, and
- (c) every person who is entitled to receive notice of general meetings,

not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting at which copies of those documents are to be laid in accordance with Article 249.

[^{F298}(1A) Those documents are—

- (a) the company's annual accounts for the financial year,
- (b) the directors' report for that financial year,

[(in the case of a quoted company) the operating and financial review for the financial year,]
^{F299}(ba)

- (c) (in the case of a quoted company) the directors' remuneration report for that financial year, and

[the auditors' report on those accounts and that directors' report and (in the case of a quoted
^{F299}(d) company) on that operating and financial review and the auditable part of that directors' remuneration report.]]

(2) Copies need not be sent—

- (a) to a person who is not entitled to receive notices of general meetings and of whose address the company is unaware, or
- (b) to more than one of the joint holders of shares or debentures none of whom is entitled to receive such notices, or
- (c) in the case of joint holders of shares or debentures some of whom are, and some not, entitled to receive such notices, to those who are not so entitled.

(3) In the case of a company not having a share capital, copies need not be sent to anyone who is not entitled to receive notices of general meetings of the company.

(4) If copies are sent less than 21 days before the date of the meeting, they shall, notwithstanding that fact, be deemed to have been duly sent if it is so agreed by all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting.

[^{F300}(4A) References in this Article to sending to any person copies of]^{F298} the documents mentioned in paragraph (1A)] include references to using electronic communications for sending copies of those documents to such address as may for the time being be notified to the company by that person for that purpose.

(4B) For the purposes of this Article copies of those documents are also to be treated as sent to a person where—

- (a) the company and that person have agreed to his having access to the documents on a web site (instead of their being sent to him);
- (b) the documents are documents to which that agreement applies; and
- (c) that person is notified, in a manner for the time being agreed for the purpose between him and the company, of—
 - (i) the publication of the documents on a web site;
 - (ii) the address of that web site; and
 - (iii) the place on that web site where the documents may be accessed, and how they may be accessed.

(4C) For the purposes of this Article documents treated in accordance with paragraph (4B) as sent to any person are to be treated as sent to him not less than 21 days before the date of a meeting if, and only if—

- (a) the documents are published on the web site throughout a period beginning at least 21 days before the date of the meeting and ending with the conclusion of the meeting; and
- (b) the notification given for the purposes of sub-paragraph (c) of that paragraph is given not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting.

(4D) Nothing in paragraph (4C) shall invalidate the proceedings of a meeting where—

- (a) any documents that are required to be published as mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of that paragraph are published for a part, but not all, of the period mentioned in that sub-paragraph; and
- (b) the failure to publish those documents throughout that period is wholly attributable to circumstances which it would not be reasonable to have expected the company to prevent or avoid.

(4E) A company may, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in its articles, take advantage of any of paragraphs (4A) to (4D).]

(5) If default is made in complying with this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

(6) Where copies are sent out under this Article over a period of days, references elsewhere in this Order to the day on which copies are sent out shall be construed as references to the last day of that period.

F297 mod. SR 1994/133

F298 SR 2005/56

F299 SR 2005/61

F300 SR 2003/3

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VALID FROM 01/10/2007

Time allowed for sending out copies of accounts and reports

246A.—(1) The time allowed for sending out copies of the company's annual accounts and reports is as follows.

- (2) A private company must comply with Article 246(1) not later than—
 - (a) the end of the period for delivering accounts (see Article 252), or
 - (b) if earlier, the date on which it actually delivers its accounts and reports under Article 250.

(3) A public company must comply with Article 246(1) not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting at which copies of the documents are to be laid in accordance with Article 249.

(4) If in the case of a public company copies are sent out later than is required by paragraph (3), they shall, despite that, be deemed to have been duly sent if it is so agreed by all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting.

Right to demand copies of accounts and reports

247 ^{F301}.—(1) Any member of a company and any holder of a company's debentures is entitled to be furnished, on demand and without charge, [^{F302} with a copy of—

- (a) the company's last annual accounts,
- (b) the last directors' report,
- [(in the case of a quoted company) the last operating and financial review,]

^{F303}(ba)

- (c) (in the case of a quoted company) the last directors' remuneration report, and

[the auditors' report on those accounts and that directors' report and (in the case of a quoted ^{F303}(d) company) on that operating and financial review and the auditable part of that directors' remuneration report.]]

(2) The entitlement under this Article is to a single copy of those documents, but that is in addition to any copy to which a person may be entitled under Article 246.

[^{F304}(2A) Any obligation by virtue of paragraph (1) to furnish a person with a document may be complied with by using electronic communications for sending that document to such address as may for the time being be notified to the company by that person for that purpose.

(2B) A company may, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in its articles, take advantage of paragraph (2A).]

(3) If a demand under this Article is not complied with within 7 days, the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(4) If in proceedings for such an offence the issue arises whether a person had already been furnished with a copy of the relevant document under this Article, it is for the defendant to prove that he had.

F301 mod. SR 1994/133

F302 SR 2005/56

F303 SR 2005/61

F304 SR 2003/3

Requirements in connection with publication of accounts

248^{F305}.—(1) If a company publishes any of its statutory accounts, they must be accompanied by the relevant auditors' report under Article 243^{F306} or, as the case may be, the relevant report made for the purposes of Article 257A(2)].

(2) A company which is required to prepare group accounts for a financial year shall not publish its statutory individual accounts for that year without also publishing with them its statutory group accounts.

(3) If a company publishes non#statutory accounts, it shall publish with them a statement indicating—

- (a) that they are not the company's statutory accounts,
- (b) whether statutory accounts dealing with any financial year with which the non#statutory accounts purport to deal have been delivered to the registrar,
- (c) whether the company's auditors have made a report under Article 243 on the statutory accounts for any such financial year^{F306} and, if no such report has been made, whether the company's reporting accountant has made a report for the purposes of Article 257A(2) on the statutory accounts for any such financial year^{F307} . . .

^{F307}(d) whether any such auditors' report—

- (i) was qualified or unqualified, or included a reference to any matters to which the auditors drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying the report, or
- (ii) contained a statement under Article 245(2) or (3) (accounting records or returns inadequate, accounts not agreeing with records and returns or failure to obtain necessary information and explanations); and

(e) whether any report made for the purposes of Article 257A(2) was qualified;]

and it shall not publish with the non#statutory accounts any auditors' report under Article 243^{F306} or any report made for the purposes of Article 257A(2)].

(4) For the purposes of this Article a company shall be regarded as publishing a document if it publishes, issues or circulates it or otherwise makes it available for public inspection in a manner calculated to invite members of the public generally, or any class of members of the public, to read it.

(5) References in this Article to a company's statutory accounts are to its individual or group accounts for a financial year as required to be delivered to the registrar under Article 250; and references to the publication by a company of “non#statutory accounts” are to the publication of—

- (a) any balance sheet or profit and loss account relating to, or purporting to deal with, a financial year of the company, or
- (b) an account in any form purporting to be a balance sheet or profit and loss account for the group consisting of the company and its subsidiary undertakings relating to, or purporting to deal with, a financial year of the company,

otherwise than as part of the company's statutory accounts.

(6) A company which contravenes any provision of this Article, and any o#cer of it who is in default, is guilty of an o#ence and liable to a fine.

F305 mod. SR 1994/133

F306 SR 1995/128

F307 SR 2004/496

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[^{F308}Laying and delivering of accounts and reports]

F308 1990 NI 5

[^{F309}Accounts and reports to be laid before company in general meeting

249 ^{F310}—(1) The directors of a company shall in respect of each financial year lay before the company in general meeting [^{F311} copies of—

(a) the company's annual accounts,

(b) the directors' report,

[(in the case of a quoted company) the operating and financial review,]

^{F312}(ba)

(c) (in the case of a quoted company) the directors' remuneration report, and

[the auditors' report on those accounts and that directors' report and (in the case of a quoted ^{F312}(d) company) on that operating and financial review and the auditable part of that directors' remuneration report.]]

(2) If the requirements of paragraph (1) are not complied with before the end of the period allowed for laying and delivering accounts and reports, every person who immediately before the end of that period was a director of the company is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(3) It is a defence for a person charged with such an offence to prove that he took all reasonable steps for securing that those requirements would be complied with before the end of that period.

(4) It is not a defence to prove that the documents in question were not in fact prepared as required by this Part.]

F309 Arts. 249, 250, 250A, 251, 252 and cross-heading inserted by 1990 NI 5, **art. 13**

F310 mod. SR 1994/133

F311 SR 2005/56

F312 SR 2005/61

[^{F313}Members' approval of directors' remuneration report

249A.—(1) This Article applies to every company that is a quoted company immediately before the end of a financial year.

(2) In this Article “the meeting” means the general meeting of the company before which the company's annual accounts for the financial year are to be laid.

(3) The company must, prior to the meeting, give to the members of the company entitled to be sent notice of the meeting notice of the intention to move at the meeting, as an ordinary resolution, a resolution approving the directors' remuneration report for the financial year.

(4) Notice under paragraph (3) shall be given to each such member in any manner permitted for the service on him of notice of the meeting.

(5) The business that may be dealt with at the meeting includes the resolution.

(6) The existing directors must ensure that the resolution is put to the vote of the meeting.

(7) Paragraph (5) has effect notwithstanding—

(a) any default in complying with paragraphs (3) and (4);

(b) anything in the company's articles.

(8) No entitlement of a person to remuneration is made conditional on the resolution being passed by reason only of the provision made by this Article.

(9) In the event of default in complying with the requirements of paragraphs (3) and (4), every officer of the company who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

(10) If the resolution is not put to the vote of the meeting, each existing director is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

(11) If an existing director is charged with an offence under paragraph (10), it is a defence for him to prove that he took all reasonable steps for securing that the resolution was put to the vote at the meeting.

(12) In this Article "existing director" means a person who, immediately before the meeting, is a director of the company.]

F313 Art. 249A inserted by SR 2005/56, reg. 7

[^{F314}Accounts and reports to be delivered to the registrar

250 ^{F315}—(1 ^{F316} The directors of a company shall in respect of each financial year deliver to the registrar[^{F317} a copy of—

(a) the company's annual accounts,

(b) the directors' report,

[(in the case of a quoted company) the operating and financial review,]
^{F318}(ba)

(c) (in the case of a quoted company) the directors' remuneration report, and

[the auditors' report on those accounts and that directors' report and (in the case of a quoted
^{F318}(d) company) on that operating and financial review and the auditable part of that directors' remuneration report.]]

(2) If the requirements of paragraph (1) are not complied with before the end of the period allowed for laying and delivering accounts and reports, every person who immediately before the end of that period was a director of the company is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(3) Further, if the directors of the company fail to make good the default within 14 days after the service of a notice on them requiring compliance, the court may on the application of any member or creditor of the company or of the registrar, make an order directing the directors (or any of them) to make good the default within such time as may be specified in the order.
The court's order may provide that all costs of and incidental to the application shall be borne by the directors.

(4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this Article to prove that he took all reasonable steps for securing that the requirements of paragraph (1) would be complied with before the end of the period allowed for laying and delivering accounts and reports.

(5) It is not a defence in any proceedings under this Article to prove that the documents in question were not in fact prepared as required by this Part.]

F314 Arts. 249, 250, 250A, 251, 252 and cross-heading inserted by 1990 NI 5, art. 13

F315 mod. SR 1994/133

F316 prosp. mod. by 2005 NI 17

F317 SR 2005/56

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F318 SR 2005/61

[^{F319}Civil penalty for failure to deliver accounts

250A ^{F320}.—(1) Where the requirements of Article 250(1) are not complied with before the end of the period allowed for laying and delivering accounts and reports, the company is liable to a civil penalty.

This is in addition to any liability of the directors under Article 250.

(2) The amount of the penalty is determined by reference to the length of the period between the end of the period allowed for laying and delivering accounts and reports and the day on which the requirements are complied with, and whether the company is a public or private company, as follows:—

[^{F321}Length of period]	[^{F321}Public company]	[^{F321}Private company]
[^{F321} Not more than 3 months.]	[^{F321} £500]	[^{F321} £100]
[^{F321} More than 3 months but not more than 6 months.]	[^{F321} £1,000]	[^{F321} £250]
[^{F321} More than 6 months but not more than 12 months.]	[^{F321} £2,000]	[^{F321} £500]
[^{F321} More than 12 months.]	[^{F321} £5,000]	[^{F321} £1,000]

(3) The penalty may be recovered by the registrar and shall be paid by him into the Consolidated Fund.

(4) It is not a defence in proceedings under this Article to prove that the documents in question were not in fact prepared as required by this Part.]

F319 Arts. 249, 250, 250A, 251, 252 and cross-heading inserted by 1990 NI 5, art. 13

F320 mod. SR 1994/133

F321 1990 NI 5

[^{F322}Delivery and publication of accounts in ECUs

250B ^{F323}.—(1) The amounts set out in the annual accounts of a company may also be shown in the same accounts translated into ECUs.

(2) When complying with Article 250, the directors of a company may deliver to the registrar an additional copy of the company's annual accounts in which the amounts have been translated into ECUs.

(3) In both cases—

(a) the amounts must have been translated at the relevant exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date, and

(b) that rate must be disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

(4) For the purposes of Article 248 any additional copy of the company's annual accounts delivered to the registrar under paragraph (2) shall be treated as statutory accounts of the company and, in the case of such a copy, references in Article 248 to the auditors' report under Article 243 shall be read as references to the auditors' report on the annual accounts of which it is a copy.

(5) In this Article —

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“ECU” means a unit with a value equal to the value of the unit of account known as the ecu used in the European Monetary System, and

“relevant exchange rate” means the rate of exchange used for translating the value of the ecu for the purposes of that System.]

F322 SR 1992/503

F323 mod. SR 1994/133

Art. 251 rep. by SR 2004/496

[^{F324}**Period allowed for laying and delivering accounts and reports**

252 ^{F325}—(1) The period allowed for laying and delivering accounts and reports is—

(a) for a private company, 10 months after the end of the relevant accounting reference period, and

(b) for a public company, 7 months after the end of that period.

This is subject to the following provisions of this Article.

(2) If the relevant accounting reference period is the company's first and is a period of more than 12 months, the period allowed is—

(a) 10 months or 7 months, as the case may be, from the first anniversary of the incorporation of the company, or

(b) 3 months from the end of the accounting reference period,

whichever last expires.

Para. (3) rep. by SR 2004/496

(4) If the relevant accounting period is treated as shortened by virtue of a notice given by the company under Article 233 (alteration of accounting reference date), the period allowed for laying and delivering accounts is that applicable in accordance with the above provisions or 3 months from the date of the notice under that Article, whichever last expires.

(5) If for any special reason the Department thinks fit it may, on an application made before the expiry of the period otherwise allowed, by notice in writing to a company extend that period by such further period as may be specified in the notice.

(6) In this Article “the relevant accounting reference period” means the accounting reference period by reference to which the financial year for the accounts in question was determined.]

F324 Arts. 249, 250, 250A, 251, 252 and cross-heading inserted by 1990 NI 5, **art. 13**

F325 mod. SR 1994/133

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C8 **Art. 252** modified (1.10.2007 with effect as mentioned in Sch. 4 para. 19(8) of the amending S.I.) by **Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No. 3, Consequential Amendments, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2007 (S.I. 2007/2194)**, arts. 1(3), 10(1), **Sch. 4 para. 19(4)** (with **art. 12**)

[^{F326}**Revision of defective accounts and reports**]

F326 1990 NI 5

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Voluntary revision of annual accounts or directors' report

253 ^{F327}.—(1) If it appears to the directors of a company that any annual accounts^{F328} or summary financial statement^{F329} of the company, or any directors' report^{F329} or operating and financial review^{F330} or directors' remuneration report^{F328}, did not comply with the requirements of this Order^{F328} (or, where applicable, of Article 4 of the IAS Regulation), they may prepare revised accounts or a^{F329} revised statement, report or review].

(2) Where copies of the previous accounts^{F329}, report or review] have been laid before the company in general meeting or delivered to the registrar, the revisions shall be confined to—

- (a) the correction of those respects in which the previous accounts^{F329}, report or review] did not comply with the requirements of this Order^{F328} (or, where applicable, of Article 4 of the IAS Regulation)], and
- (b) the making of any necessary consequential alterations.

(3) The Department may make provision by regulations as to the application of the provisions of this Order in relation to revised annual accounts^{F328} or a revised summary financial statement] or a revised directors' report^{F329} or a revised operating and financial review^{F330} or a revised directors' remuneration report].

(4) The regulations may, in particular—

- (a) make different provision according to whether the previous accounts^{F329}, statement, report or review] are replaced or are supplemented by a document indicating the corrections to be made;
- (b) make provision with respect to the functions of the company's auditors^{F331} or reporting accountant] in relation to the revised accounts^{F329}, statement, report or review];
- (c) require the directors to take such steps as may be specified in the regulations where the previous accounts^{F329}, report or review] have been—
 - (i) sent out to members and others under Article 246(1),
 - (ii) laid before the company in general meeting, or
 - (iii) delivered to the registrar,

or where a summary financial statement^{F329} containing information derived from the previous accounts, report or review] has been sent to members under Article 259;

- (d) apply the provisions of this Order (including those creating criminal offences) subject to such additions, exceptions and modifications as are specified in the regulations.

F327 mod. SR 1994/133

F328 SR 2004/496

F329 SR 2005/61

F330 SR 2005/56

F331 SR 1995/128

Department's notice in respect of annual accounts

253A ^{F332}.—^{F333}(1) Where—

- (a) copies of a company's annual accounts, directors' report or operating and financial review have been sent out under Article 246, or

(b) a copy of a company's annual accounts, directors' report or operating and financial review has been laid before the company in general meeting or delivered to the registrar, and it appears to the Department that there is, or may be, a question whether the accounts, report or review comply with the requirements of this Order, it may give notice to the directors of the company indicating the respects in which it appears to the Department that such a question arises or may arise.]

(2) The notice shall specify a period of not less than one month for the directors to give the Department an explanation of the accounts^{F333}, report or review or prepare revised accounts or a revised report or review].

(3) If at the end of the specified period, or such longer period as it may allow, it appears to the Department that^{F333} the directors have not—

(a) given a satisfactory explanation of the accounts, report or review, or

(b) revised the accounts, report or review so as to comply with the requirements of this Order, it may if it thinks fit apply to the court.]

^{F333}(4) The provisions of this Article apply equally to revised annual accounts, revised directors' reports and revised operating and financial reviews, in which case they have effect as if the references to revised accounts, reports or reviews were references to further revised accounts, reports or reviews.]

F332 mod. SR 1994/133

F333 SR 2005/61

Application to court in respect of defective accounts

253B ^{F334}—(1) An application may be made to the court—

(a) by the Department, after having complied with Article 253A, or

(b) by a person authorised by the Department for the purposes of this Article,

for a declaration that the annual accounts of a company do not comply^{F335}, or a directors' report or operating and financial review does not comply,] with the requirements of this Order^{F336} (or, where applicable, of Article 4 of the IAS Regulation)] and for an order requiring the directors of the company to prepare revised accounts^{F335} or revised report or review].

(2) Notice of the application, together with a general statement of the matters at issue in the proceedings, shall be given by the applicant to the registrar for registration.

(3) If the court orders the preparation of revised accounts, it may give directions with respect to—

(a) the auditing of the accounts,

(b) the revision of any directors' report^{F337}, directors' remuneration report] or summary financial statement, and

(c) the taking of steps by the directors to bring the making of the order to the notice of persons likely to rely on the previous accounts,

and such other matters as the court thinks fit.

^{F335}(3A) If the court orders the preparation of a revised directors' report or a revised operating and financial review it may give directions with respect to—

(a) the review of the directors' report or operating and financial review by the auditors,

(b) the revision of any directors' report, directors' remuneration report, operating and financial review or summary financial statement,

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(c) the taking of steps by the directors to bring the making of the order to the notice of persons likely to rely on the previous report or review, and

(d) such other matters as the court thinks fit.]

(4) If the court finds that the accounts^[F335], report or review] did not comply with the requirements of this Order^[F336] (or, where applicable, of Article 4 of the IAS Regulation)] it may order that all or part of—

(a) the costs of and incidental to the application, and

(b) any reasonable expenses incurred by the company in connection with or in consequence of the preparation of revised accounts^[F335] or a revised report or review],

shall be borne by such of the directors as were party to the approval of the defective accounts^[F335], report or review].

For this purpose every director of the company at the time^[F335] of the approval of the accounts, report or review] shall be taken to have been a party to^[F335] the approval] unless he shows that he took all reasonable steps to prevent^[F335] that approval].

(5) Where the court makes an order under paragraph (4) it shall have regard to whether the directors party to the approval of the defective accounts^[F335], report or review] knew or ought to have known that the accounts^[F335], report or review] did not comply with the requirements of this Order^[F336] (or, where applicable, of Article 4 of the IAS Regulation)], and it may exclude one or more directors from the order or order the payment of different amounts by different directors.

(6) On the conclusion of proceedings on an application under this Article, the applicant shall give to the registrar for registration an office copy of the court order or, as the case may be, notice that the application has failed or been withdrawn.

^[F335](7) The provisions of this Article apply equally to revised annual accounts, revised directors' reports and revised operating and financial reviews, in which case they have effect as if the references to revised accounts, reports or reviews were references to further revised accounts, reports or reviews.]

F334 mod. SR 1994/133

F335 SR 2005/61

F336 SR 2004/496

F337 SR 2005/56

Other persons authorised to apply to court

253C ^{F338}.—(1) The Department may authorise for the purposes of Article 253B any person appearing to it—

(a) to have an interest in, and to have satisfactory procedures directed to securing, compliance by companies with^[F339] the requirements of this Order relating to accounts, directors' reports and operating and financial reviews]^[F340] (or, where applicable, of Article 4 of the IAS Regulation)],

(b) to have satisfactory procedures for receiving and investigating complaints about the^[F339] companies' annual accounts, directors' reports and operating and financial reviews], and

(c) otherwise to be a fit and proper person to be authorised.

^{F341}(2) A person may be authorised generally or in respect of particular classes of case, and different persons may be authorised in respect of different classes of case.

(3) The Department may refuse to authorise a person if it considers that its authorisation is unnecessary having regard to the fact that there are one or more other persons who have been or are likely to be authorised.

(4) Authorisation shall be by order made subject to negative resolution.

^{F341}(5) Where authorisation is revoked, the revoking order may make such provision as the Department thinks fit with respect to pending proceedings.

^{F342}(6) Neither a person authorised under this Article, nor any officer, servant or member of the governing body of such a person, shall be liable in damages for anything done or purporting to be done for the purposes of or in connection with—

- (a) the taking of steps to discover whether there are grounds for an application to the court,
- (b) the determination whether or not to make such an application, or
- (c) the publication of its reasons for any such decision,

unless the act or omission is shown to have been in bad faith.

F338 mod. SR 1994/133

F339 SR 2005/61

F340 SR 2004/496

F341 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (6.4.2008) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2007/3495, art. 8(a), Sch. 2 Pt. 2)

F342 prosp. rep. by 2005 NI 17

Disclosure of information held by Inland Revenue to persons authorised to apply to court

253D.—(1) Information which is held by or on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue may be disclosed to a person who is authorised under Article 253C, or under section 245C of the Companies Act 1985, if the disclosure—

- (a) is made for a permitted purpose, and
- (b) is made by the Commissioners or is authorised by them.

(2) Such information—

- (a) may be so disclosed despite any other restriction on the disclosure of information whether imposed by any statutory provision or otherwise, but
- (b) in the case of personal data (within the meaning of the Data Protection Act 1998), may not be disclosed in contravention of that Act.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (1), a disclosure is made for a permitted purpose if it is made for the purpose of facilitating—

- (a) the taking of steps by the authorised person to discover whether there are grounds for an application to the court under Article 253B or section 245B of the Companies Act 1985; or
- (b) a determination by the authorised person as to whether or not to make such an application.

(4) The power of the Commissioners to authorise a disclosure under paragraph (1)(b) may be delegated (either generally or for a specified purpose) to an officer of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Restrictions on use and further disclosure of information disclosed under Article 253D

253E.—(1) Information that is disclosed to an authorised person under Article 253D may not be used except in or in connection with—

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- (a) taking steps to discover whether there are grounds for an application to the court as mentioned in Article 253D(3)(a);
 - (b) determining whether or not to make such an application; or
 - (c) proceedings on any such application.
- (2) Information that is disclosed to an authorised person under Article 253D may not be further disclosed except—
- (a) to the person to whom the information relates; or
 - (b) in or in connection with proceedings on any such application to the court.
- (3) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) or (2) is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.
- (4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under paragraph (3) to prove— <
- (a) that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the information had been disclosed under Article 253D; or
 - (b) that he took all reasonable steps and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.
- (5) Articles 680 (restriction on prosecutions), 680A (liability of individuals for corporate default) and 680B (criminal proceedings against unincorporated bodies) apply to offences under this Article.

F343

F343 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (6.4.2008) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2007/3495, art. 8(a), Sch. 2 Pt. 2)

[^{F344}CHAPTER III]

[^{F344}Exemptions, exceptions and special provisions]

F344 1990 NI 5

[^{F345}Small and medium#sized companies and groups]

F345 1990 NI 5

[^{F346}Special provisions for small companies]

254 ^{F347}—(1) Subject to Article 255A, this Article applies where a company qualifies as a small company in relation to a financial year.

(2) If the company's individual accounts for the year[^{F348} are Companies Order individual accounts and]

- (a) comply with the provisions of Schedule 8, or
- (b) fail to comply with those provisions only in so far as they comply instead with one or more corresponding provisions of Schedule 4,

they need not comply with the provisions or, as the case may be, the remaining provisions of Schedule 4; and where advantage is taken of this paragraph, references in[^{F348} Article 234A] to compliance with the provisions of Schedule 4 shall be construed accordingly.

- ^{F349} [(3) The company's individual accounts for the year—
- (a) may give the total of the aggregates required by heads (a), (c) and (d) of paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 6 (emoluments and other benefits etc. of directors) instead of giving those aggregates individually; and
 - (b) need not give the information required by—
 - (i) paragraph 4 of Schedule 5 (financial years of subsidiary undertakings);
 - (ii) paragraph 1(2)(b) of Schedule 6 (numbers of directors exercising share options and receiving shares under long term incentive schemes);
 - (iii) paragraph 2 of Schedule 6 (details of highest paid director's emoluments etc.); or
 - (iv) paragraph 7 of Schedule 6 (excess retirement benefits of directors and past directors).]
- (4) The directors' report for the year need not give the information required by—
- [Articles 242ZZA(1)(c) (directors' report: amount to be paid as dividend) and 242ZZB
 - ^{F350}(a) (directors' report: business review);]
 - (b) paragraph 1(2) of Schedule 7 (statement of market value of fixed assets where substantially different from balance sheet amount);
 - [paragraph 5A of Schedule 7 (disclosures relating to the use of financial instruments);]
 - ^{F348}(ba)
 - (c) paragraph 6 of Schedule 7 (miscellaneous disclosures); or
 - (d) paragraph 11 of Schedule 7 (employee involvement).
- (5) Notwithstanding anything in Article 250(1), the directors of the company need not deliver to the registrar any of the following, namely—
- (a) a copy of the company's profit and loss account for the year;
 - (b) a copy of the directors' report for the year; and
 - (c) if^{F348} they prepare Companies Order individual accounts and] they deliver a copy of a balance sheet drawn up as at the last day of the year which complies with the requirements of Schedule 8A, a copy of the company's balance sheet drawn up as at that day.
- (6) Neither a copy of the company's accounts for the year delivered to the registrar under Article 250(1), nor a copy of a balance sheet delivered to the registrar under paragraph (5)(c), need give the information required by—
- (a) paragraph 4 of Schedule 5 (financial years of subsidiary undertakings);
 - (b) paragraph 6 of Schedule 5 (shares of company held by subsidiary undertakings);
 - (c) Part I of Schedule 6 (directors' and chairman's emoluments, pensions and compensation for loss of office); or
 - (d) Article 398A(3) (amount of auditors' remuneration).
- (7) The provisions of Article 241 as to the signing of the copy of the balance sheet delivered to the registrar apply to a copy of a balance sheet delivered under paragraph (5)(c).
- (8) Subject to paragraph (9), each of the following, namely—
- (a) accounts prepared in accordance with paragraph (2) or (3),
 - (b) a report prepared in accordance with paragraph (4), and
 - (c) a copy of accounts delivered to the registrar in accordance with paragraph (5) or (6),
- shall contain a statement in a prominent position on the balance sheet, in the report or, as the case may be, on the copy of the balance sheet, above the signature required by Article 241, 242A or

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paragraph (7), that they are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of this Part relating to small companies.

(9) Paragraph (8) does not apply where^{F351} the directors of the company have taken advantage of the exemption from audit conferred by Article 257AA (dormant companies)].]

F346 SR 1997/436

F347 mod. SR 1994/133

F348 SR 2004/496

F349 SR 1997/545

F350 SR 2005/61

F351 SR 2001/153

[^{F352} **Special provisions for medium#sized companies**

254A ^{F353}.—(1) Subject to Article 255A, this Article applies where a company qualifies as a medium#sized company in relation to a financial year^{F354} and its directors prepare Companies Order individual accounts for that year].

(2) The company's individual accounts for the year need not comply with the requirements of paragraph 36A of Schedule 4 (disclosure with respect to compliance with accounting standards).

[^{F355} (2A) The directors' report for the year need not comply with the requirements of Article 242ZZB(3) (business review to include analysis using key performance indicators) so far as they relate to non-financial information.]

(3) The company may deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's accounts for the year—

(a) which includes a profit and loss account in which the following items listed in the profit and loss account formats set out in Part I of Schedule 4 are combined as one item under the heading “gross profit or loss”

Items 1, 2, 3 and 6 in Format 1;

Items 1 to 5 in Format 2;

Items A.1, B.1 and B.2 in Format 3;

Items A.1, A.2 and B.1 to B.4 in Format 4;

(b) which does not contain the information required by paragraph 55 of Schedule 4 (particulars of turnover).

(4) A copy of accounts delivered to the registrar in accordance with paragraph (3) shall contain a statement in a prominent position on the copy of the balance sheet, above the signature required by Article 241, that the accounts are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of this Part relating to medium#sized companies.]

F352 SR 1997/436

F353 mod. SR 1994/133

F354 SR 2004/496

F355 SR 2005/61

Qualification of company as small or medium#sized

255 ^{F356}.—(1) A company qualifies as small or medium#sized in relation to a financial year if the qualifying conditions are met—

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- (a) in the case of the company's first financial year, in that year, and
 - (b) in the case of any subsequent financial year, in that year and the preceding year.
- (2) A company shall be treated as qualifying as small or medium#sized in relation to a financial year—
- (a) if it so qualified in relation to the previous financial year under^[F357] paragraph (1) or was treated as so qualifying under sub#paragraph (b)]; or
 - (b) if it was treated as so qualifying in relation to the previous year by virtue of sub#paragraph (a) and the qualifying conditions are met in the year in question.
- (3) The qualifying conditions are met by a company in a year in which it satisfies two or more of the following requirements—

[^{F358}Small company]

^[F358] 1. Turnover]	^[F359] Not more than £5.6 million]
^[F358] 2. Balance sheet total]	^[F359] Not more than £2.8 million]
^[F358] 3. Number of employees]	^[F358] Not more than 50]

[^{F358}Medium#sized company]

^[F358] 1. Turnover]	^[F359] Not more than £22.8 million]
^[F358] 2. Balance sheet total]	^[F359] Not more than £11.4 million]
^[F358] 3. Number of employees]	^[F358] Not more than 250.]

(4) For a period which is a company's financial year but not in fact a year the maximum figures for turnover shall be proportionately adjusted.

^[F360](5) The balance sheet total means—

- (a) in the case of Companies Order individual accounts—
 - (i) the aggregate of the amounts shown in the balance sheet under the headings corresponding to items A to D of Format 1 in Part I of Schedule 4 or Part I of Schedule 8, or
 - (ii) if Format 2 is adopted, the aggregate of the amounts shown under the general heading “ASSETS”;
- (b) in the case of IAS individual accounts, the aggregate of the amounts shown as assets in the balance sheet.]

(6) The number of employees means the average number of persons employed by the company in the year (determined on a^[F361] monthly] basis). That number shall be determined by applying the method of calculation prescribed by paragraph 56(2) and (3) of Schedule 4 for determining the corresponding number required to be stated in a note to the company's accounts.

F356 mod. SR 1994/133

F357 SR 1992/503

F358 1990 NI 5

F359 SR 2004/190

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F360 SR 2004/496

F361 SR 1997/314

[^{F362}Cases in which special provisions do not apply

255A ^{F363}.—[

^{F364}(1) If a company is, or was at any time within the financial year to which the accounts relate, an ineligible company, Articles 254 and 254A do not apply.

(1A) If a company does not fall within paragraph (1) but is, or was at any time within the financial year to which the accounts relate, a member of an ineligible group—

- (a) Article 254(4) and (5)(b) and Article 254(2A) apply;
- (b) the other provisions of Articles 254 and 254A do not apply.

(1B) A company is ineligible if—

- (a) it is a public company,
- (b) it has permission under Part IV of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to carry on one or more regulated activities, or
- (c) it carries on an insurance market activity.]

(2) A group is ineligible if any of its members is—

- (a) a public company or a body corporate which (not being a company) has power under its constitution to offer its shares or debentures to the public and may lawfully exercise that power,

[a person who has permission under Part 4 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ^{F365}(b) to carry on a regulated activity, or

- (c) a person who carries on insurance market activity.]

(3) A parent company shall not be treated as qualifying as a small company in relation to a financial year unless the group headed by it qualifies as a small group, and shall not be treated as qualifying as a medium-sized company in relation to a financial year unless that group qualifies as a medium-sized group (see Article 257).]

F362 SR 1997/436, reg. 4

F363 mod. SR 1994/133

F364 SR 2005/61

F365 SI 2001/3649

[^{F366}Special auditors' report

255B ^{F367}.—(1) This Article applies where—

- (a) the directors of a company propose to deliver to the registrar copies of accounts ("abbreviated accounts") prepared in accordance with Article 254(5) or (6) or 254A(3) ("the relevant provision"),
- (b) the directors have not taken advantage of the exemption from audit conferred by Article 257A(1) or (2)[^{F368} or Article 257AA], ^{F368} . . .

Sub.#para. (c) rep. by SR 2001/153

(2) If abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with the relevant provision are delivered to the registrar, they shall be accompanied by a copy of a special report of the auditors stating that in their opinion—

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- (a) the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with that provision, and
 - (b) the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared in accordance with that provision.
 - (3) In such a case a copy of the auditors' report under Article 243 need not be delivered, but—
 - (a) if that report was qualified, the special report shall set out that report in full together with any further material necessary to understand the qualification; and
 - (b) if that report contained a statement under—
 - (i) Article 245(2) (accounts, records or returns inadequate or accounts not agreeing with records and returns), or
 - (ii) Article 245(3) (failure to obtain necessary information and explanations),
- the special report shall set out that statement in full.

(4) Article 244 (signature of auditors' report) applies to a special report under this Article as it applies to a report under Article 243.

(5) If abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with the relevant provision are delivered to the registrar, references in Article 248 (requirements in connection with publication of accounts) to the auditors' report under Article 243 shall be read as references to the special auditors' report under this Article.]

F366 SR 1997/436, reg. 5

F367 mod. SR 1994/133

F368 SR 2001/153

Exemption for small and medium-sized groups

256^{F369}.—(1) A parent company need not prepare group accounts for a financial year in relation to which the group headed by that company qualifies as a small or medium-sized group and is not an ineligible group.

(2) A group is ineligible if any of its members is—

- (a) a public company or a body corporate which (not being a company) has power under its constitution to offer its shares or debentures to the public and may lawfully exercise that power,

[^{F370}(b) a person who has permission under Part 4 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to carry on a regulated activity, or

- (c) a person who carries on insurance market activity.]

Paras. (3), (4) rep. by SR 1997/314

F369 mod. SR 1994/133

F370 SI 2001/3649

[^{F371}Group accounts prepared by small company

256A^{F372}.—(1) This Article applies where a small company—

- (a) has prepared individual accounts for a financial year in accordance with Article 254(2) or (3), and
- (b) is preparing[^{F373} Companies Order group accounts] in respect of the same year.

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(2) If the group accounts—

- (a) comply with the provisions of Schedule 8, or
- (b) fail to comply with those provisions only in so far as they comply instead with one or more corresponding provisions of Schedule 4,

they need not comply with the provisions or, as the case may be, the remaining provisions of Schedule 4; and where advantage is taken of this paragraph, references in Schedule 4A to compliance with the provisions of Schedule 4 shall be construed accordingly.

(3) For the purposes of this Article, Schedule 8 shall have effect as if, in each balance sheet format set out in that Schedule, for item B.III there were substituted the following item—

“(B) Investments

- (1) Shares in group undertakings
- (2) Interests in associated undertakings
- (3) Other participating interests
- (4) Loans to group undertakings and undertakings in which a participating interest is held
- (5) Other investments other than loans
- (6) Others.”

(4) The group accounts need not give the information required by the provisions specified in Article 254(3).

(5) Group accounts prepared in accordance with this Article shall contain a statement in a prominent position on the balance sheet, above the signature required by Article 241, that they are prepared in accordance with the special provision of this Part relating to small companies.]

F371 SR 1997/436, reg. 6

F372 mod. SR 1994/133

F373 SR 2004/496

Qualification of group as small or medium-sized

257 ^{F374}.—(1) A group qualifies as small or medium-sized in relation to a financial year if the qualifying conditions are met—

- (a) in the case of the parent company's first financial year, in that year, and
- (b) in the case of any subsequent financial year, in that year and the preceding year.

(2) A group shall be treated as qualifying as small or medium-sized in relation to a financial year—

- (a) if it so qualified in relation to the previous financial year under^{F375} paragraph (1) or was treated as so qualifying under sub-paragraph (b)]; or
- (b) if it was treated as so qualifying in relation to the previous year by virtue of sub-paragraph (a) and the qualifying conditions are met in the year in question.

(3) The qualifying conditions are met by a group in a year in which it satisfies two or more of the following requirements—

[^{F376}Small group]

[^{F376}1. Aggregate turnover]

[^{F377}Not more than £5.6 million net (or £6.72 million gross)]

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[^{F376} 2. Aggregate balance sheet total]	[^{F377} Not more than £2.8 million net (or £3.36 million gross)]
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[^{F376} 3. Aggregate number of employees]	[^{F376} Not more than 50]
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[^{F376}Medium#sized group]

[^{F376} 1. Aggregate turnover]	[^{F377} Not more than £22.8 million net (or £27.36 million gross)]
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[^{F376} 2. Aggregate balance sheet total]	[^{F377} Not more than £11.4 million net (or £13.68 million gross)]
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[^{F376} 3. Aggregate number of employees]	[^{F376} Not more than 250]
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(4) The aggregate figures shall be ascertained by aggregating the relevant figures determined in accordance with Article 255 for each member of the group.

In relation to the aggregate figures for turnover and balance sheet total, “net” means with the set#o#s and other adjustments required by Schedule 4A in the case of group accounts and “gross” means without those set#o#s and other adjustments; and a company may satisfy the relevant requirement on the basis of either the net or the gross figure.

(5) The figures for each subsidiary undertaking shall be those included in its accounts for the relevant financial year, that is—

- (a) if its financial year ends with that of the parent company, that financial year, and
- (b) if not, its financial year ending last before the end of the financial year of the parent company.

(6) If those figures cannot be obtained without disproportionate expense or undue delay, the latest available figures shall be taken.

F374 mod. SR 1994/133

F375 SR 1992/503

F376 1990 NI 5

F377 SR 2004/190

[^{F378}Exemptions from audit for certain categories of small company]

F378 SR 1995/128

Exemptions from audit

257A ^{F379}—(1) Subject to Article 257B, a company which meets the total exemption conditions set out below in respect of a financial year is exempt from the provisions of this Part relating to the audit of accounts in respect of that year.

(2) Subject to Article 257B, [^{F380}a company which is a charity and] which meets the report conditions set out below in respect of a financial year is exempt from the provisions of this Part relating to the audit of accounts in respect of that year if the directors cause a report in respect of the company's individual accounts for that year to be prepared in accordance with Article 257C and made to the company's members.

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- (3) The total exemption conditions are met by a company in respect of a financial year if—
- (a) it qualifies as a small company in relation to that year for the purposes of Article 254,
 - (b) its turnover in that year is not more than^[F381] £5.6 million], and
 - (c) its balance sheet total for that year is not more than^[F381] £2.8 million].

^[F380](3A) In relation to any company which is a charity, paragraph (3)(b) shall have effect with the substitution—

- (a) for the reference to turnover of a reference to gross income, and
- (b) for the reference to^[F381] £5.6 million] of a reference to £90,000.]

(4) The report conditions are met by^[F380] a company which is a charity] in respect of a financial year if—

- (a) it qualifies as a small company in relation to that year for the purposes of Article 254,
- (b) its^[F380] gross income] in that year is more than £90,000 but not more than^[F380] £250,000], and
- (c) its balance sheet total for that year is not more than £1.4 million.

Para. (5) rep. by SR 1997/500

(6) For a period which is a company's financial year but not in fact a year the maximum figures for turnover or gross income shall be proportionately adjusted.

^[F380](6A) A company is entitled to the exemption conferred by paragraph (1) or (2) notwithstanding that it falls within sub-paragraph (a) or (b) of^[F382] Article 257AA(1)].]

(7) In this Article—

“balance sheet total” has the meaning given by Article 255(5), and

“gross income” means the company's income from all sources, as shown in the company's income and expenditure account.

F379 mod. SR 1994/133

F380 SR 1997/500

F381 SR 2004/190

F382 SR 2001/153

^[F383] **Dormant Companies**

257AA.—(1) Subject to Article 257B(2) to (5), a company is exempt from the provisions of this Part relating to the audit of accounts in respect of a financial year if—

- (a) it has been dormant since its formation, or
- (b) it has been dormant since the end of the previous financial year and paragraph (2) applies.

(2) This paragraph applies if the company—

- (a) is entitled in respect of its individual accounts for the financial year in question to prepare accounts in accordance with Article 254, or would be so entitled but for the application of Article 255A(1)(a)(i) or (b), and
- (b) is not required to prepare group accounts for that year.

(3) Paragraph (1) does not apply if at any time in the financial year in question the company was—

- ^[F384](a) a person who has permission under Part 4 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to carry on one or more regulated activities;

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- (b) a person who carries on insurance market activity.]
- (4) A company is "dormant" during any period in which it has no significant accounting transaction.
- (5) "Significant accounting transaction" means a transaction which—
 - (a) is required by Article 229 to be entered in the company's accounting records; but
 - (b) is not a transaction to which paragraph (6) or (7) applies.
- (6) This paragraph applies to a transaction arising from the taking of shares in the company by a subscriber to the memorandum as a result of an undertaking of his in the memorandum.
- (7) This paragraph applies to a transaction consisting of the payment of—
 - (a) a fee to the registrar on a change of name under Article 38 (change of name),
 - (b) a fee to the registrar on the re-registration of a company under Part III (re-registration as a means of altering a company's status),
 - (c) a penalty under Article 250A (penalty for failure to deliver accounts), or
 - (d) a fee to the registrar for the registration of an annual return under Chapter III of Part XII.]

F383 SR 2001/153

F384 SI 2001/3649

Cases where exemptions not available

257B ^{F385}—(1) [^{F386}Subject to^{F387} paragraphs (1A) to (1C)], a company is not entitled to the exemption conferred by paragraph (1) or (2) of Article 257A in respect of a financial year if at any time within that year—

- (a) it was a public company,
- [^{F388}(b) it was a person who had permission under Part 4 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to carry on a regulated activity,]
- [^{F388}(bb) it carried on an insurance market activity,]
- Sub#para. (c) rep. by SI 2001/1283*
- [^{F388}(d) it was an appointed representative, within the meaning of section 39 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000,]
- (e) it was an employers' association as defined in Article 4 of the Industrial Relations (Northern Ireland) Order 1992,
- (f) it was a parent company or a subsidiary undertaking.

[^{F386}(1A) A company which, apart from this paragraph, would fall within paragraph (1)(f) by virtue of its being a subsidiary undertaking for any period within a financial year shall not be treated as so falling if it is dormant (within the meaning of^{F389} Article 257AA)] throughout that period.]

[^{F387}(1B) A company which, apart from this paragraph, would fall within paragraph (1)(f) by virtue of its being a parent company or a subsidiary undertaking for any period within a financial year, shall not be treated as so falling if throughout that period it was a member of a group meeting the conditions set out in paragraph (1C).

(1C) The conditions referred to in paragraph (1B) are—

- (a) that the group qualifies as a small group, in relation to the financial year within which the period falls, for the purposes of Article 257^{F389} (or if all bodies corporate in such group were companies, would so qualify)] and is not, and was not at any time within that year, an ineligible group within the meaning of Article 256(2).

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- (b) that the group's aggregate turnover in that year (calculated in accordance with Article 257) is^{F389}, where the company referred to in paragraph (1B) is a charity,] not more than £350,000 net (or £420,000 gross)^{F389} or, where the company so referred to is not a charity,^{F390} not more than £5.6 million net (or £6.72 million gross)]], and
 - (c) that the group's aggregate balance sheet total for that year (calculated in accordance with Article 257) is^{F390} not more than £2.8 million net (or £3.36 million gross)].]
- (2) Any member or members holding not less in the aggregate than 10 per cent in nominal value of the company's issued share capital or any class of it or, if the company does not have a share capital, not less than 10 per cent in number of the members of the company, may, by notice in writing deposited at the registered office of the company during a financial year but not later than one month before the end of that year, require the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for that year.
- (3) Where a notice has been deposited under paragraph (2), the company is not entitled to the exemption conferred by paragraph (1) or (2) of Article 257A^{F389} or by paragraph (1) of Article 257AA] in respect of the financial year to which the notice relates.
- (4) A company is not entitled to the exemption conferred by paragraph (1) or (2) of Article 257A^{F389} or by paragraph (1) of Article 257AA] unless its balance sheet contains a statement by the directors—
- (a) [^{F386}to the effect] that for the year in question the company was entitled to exemption under paragraph (1) or (2)^{F389} . . . of Article 257A^{F389} or paragraph (1) of Article 257AA],
 - ^{F389}(b) to the effect that members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with paragraph (2), and]
 - (c) [^{F386}to the effect] that the directors acknowledge their responsibilities for—
 - (i) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Article 229, and
 - (ii) preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of Article 234, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of this Order relating to accounts, so far as applicable to the company.
- (5) The statement required by paragraph (4) shall appear in the balance sheet^{F386} above the signature required by Article 241].

F385 mod. SR 1994/133

F386 SR 1997/314

F387 SR 1997/500

F388 SI 2001/3649

F389 SR 2001/153

F390 SR 2004/190

The report required for the purposes of Article 257A(2)

257C ^{F391}—(1) The report required for the purposes of Article 257A(2) shall be prepared by a person (referred to in this Part as “the reporting accountant”) who is eligible under Article 257D.

(2) The report shall state whether in the opinion of the reporting accountant making it—

- (a) the accounts of the company for the financial year in question are in agreement with the accounting records kept by the company under Article 229, and

(b) having regard only to, and on the basis of, the information contained in those accounting records, those accounts have been drawn up in a manner consistent with the provisions of this Order specified in paragraph (6), so far as applicable to the company.

(3) The report shall also state that in the opinion of the reporting accountant, having regard only to, and on the basis of, the information contained in the accounting records kept by the company under Article 229, the company satisfied the requirements of paragraph (4) of Article 257A^{F392}. . . for the financial year in question, and did not fall within Article 257B(1)(a) to (f) at any time within that financial year.

(4) The report shall state the name of the reporting accountant and be signed by him.

(5) Where the reporting accountant is a body corporate or partnership, any reference to signature of the report, or any copy of the report, by the reporting accountant is a reference to signature in the name of the body corporate or partnership by a person authorised to sign on its behalf.

(6) The provisions referred to in paragraph (2)(b) are—

- (a) [F393Article 234A(3)] and Schedule 4,
- (b) Article 239 and paragraphs 7 to 9A and 13(1), (3) and (4) of Schedule 5, and
- (c) Article 240 and Schedule 6,

where appropriate as modified by[F394 Article 254(2) and (3)].

F391 mod. SR 1994/133

F392 SR 2001/153

F393 SR 2004/496

F394 SR 1997/436

The reporting accountant

257D^{F395}.—(1) The reporting accountant shall be either—

- (a) any member of a body listed in paragraph (4) who, under the rules of the body—
 - (i) is entitled to engage in public practice, and
 - (ii) is not ineligible for appointment as a reporting accountant, or
- (b) any person (whether or not a member of any such body) who—
 - (i) is subject to the rules of any such body in seeking appointment or acting as auditor under Chapter V of Part XII, and
 - (ii) under those rules, is eligible for appointment as auditor under that Chapter.

(2) In paragraph (1), references to the rules of a body listed in paragraph (4) are to the rules (whether or not laid down by the body itself) which the body has power to enforce and which are relevant for the purposes of Part III of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 or this Article. This includes rules relating to the admission and expulsion of members of the body, so far as relevant for the purposes of that Part or this Article.

(3) An individual, a body corporate or a partnership may be appointed as a reporting accountant, and Article 29 of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (effect of appointment of partnership) shall apply to the appointment as reporting accountant of a partnership constituted under the law of England and Wales or Northern Ireland, or under the law of any other country or territory in which a partnership is not a legal person.

(4) The bodies referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) are—

- (a) the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales,

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- (b) the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland,
- (c) the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland,
- (d) [^{F396}the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants,]^{F397} . . .
- (e) the Association of Authorised Public Accountants[^{F397},and]
- [^{F397}(f) the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators.]

(5) A person is ineligible for appointment by a company as a reporting accountant if he would be ineligible for appointment as an auditor of that company under Article 30 of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (ineligibility on ground of lack of independence).

F395 mod. SR 1994/133

F396 SR 1997/500

F397 SR 2004/190

Effect of exemptions

257E ^{F398}.—(1) Where the directors of a company have taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Article 257A(1)[^{F399} or 257AA(1)]

- (a) Articles 246 and 247 (right to receive or demand copies of accounts and reports) shall have effect with the omission of references to the auditors' report;
- (b) no copy of an auditors' report need be delivered to the registrar or laid before the company in general meeting;
- (c) paragraphs (3) to (5) of Article 279 (accounts by reference to which distribution to be justified) shall not apply.

[^{F399}(1A) Where the directors of a company have taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Article 257AA, then for the purposes of that Article the company shall be treated as a company entitled to prepare accounts in accordance with Article 254 even though it is a member of an ineligible group.]

(2) Where the directors of a company have taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Article 257A(2)—

- (a) paragraphs (2) to (4) of Article 244 (which require copies of the auditors' report to state the names of the auditors) shall have effect with the substitution for references to the auditors and the auditors' report of references to the reporting accountant and the report made for the purposes of Article 257A(2) respectively;
- (b) Articles 246 and 247 (right to receive or demand copies of accounts and reports), Article 249 (accounts and reports to be laid before company in general meeting) and Article 250 (accounts and reports to be delivered to the registrar) shall have effect with the substitution for references to the auditors' report of references to the report made for the purposes of Article 257A(2);
- (c) paragraphs (3) to (5) of Article 279 (accounts by reference to which distribution to be justified) shall not apply;
- (d) ^{F400}Article 397A(1) and (2) (rights to information) shall have effect with the substitution for references to ^{F400}the auditors of references to the reporting accountant.

F398 mod. SR 1994/133

F399 SR 2001/153

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F400 prosp. subst. by 2005 NI 17

Art. 258 rep. by SR 2001/153

[^{F401}Listed public companies]

F401 1990 NI 5

[^{F402}Summary financial statement]

259 ^{F403}—(1) [^{F402}A company] need not, in such cases as may be specified by regulations made by the Department, and provided any conditions so specified are complied with, send copies of the documents referred to in [^{F404}Article 246(1A)] to [^{F405}entitled persons], but may instead send them a summary financial statement.

[^{F405}In this Article—

“entitled person”, in relation to a company, means such of the persons specified in Article 246(1)(a) to (c) as are or would apart from this Article be entitled to be sent copies of those documents relating to the company which are referred to in that paragraph;

[^{F404}“summary financial statement” means a statement that is derived from the company's annual accounts and (in the case of a quoted company) the directors' remuneration report and prepared in accordance with this Article and regulations made under it;]]

Definitions rep. by SR 2004/496

(2) Copies of the documents referred to in [^{F404}Article 246(1A)] shall, however, be sent to [^{F405}any entitled person] who wishes to receive them; and the Department may by regulations make provision as to the manner in which it is to be ascertained [^{F405}(whether before or after he becomes an entitled person)] whether [^{F405}an entitled person] wishes to receive them.

[^{F404}(2ZA) A quoted company that—

- (a) sends a summary financial statement to an entitled person, and
- (b) does not send a full copy of its operating and financial review for the financial year to which that statement relates to each entitled person in accordance with Article 246(1),

must publish its operating and financial review on a web site throughout the period beginning at least 21 days before the date of the meeting at which the accounts and directors' remuneration report from which the statement is derived are to be laid and ending with the conclusion of that meeting.]

[^{F406}(2A) References in this Article to sending a summary financial statement to an entitled person include references to using electronic communications for sending the statement to such address as may for the time being be notified to the company by that person for that purpose.

(2B) For the purposes of this Article a summary financial statement is also to be treated as sent to an entitled person where—

- (a) the company and that person have agreed to his having access to summary financial statements on a web site (instead of their being sent to him);
- (b) the statement is a statement to which that agreement applies; and
- (c) that person is notified, in a manner for the time being agreed for the purpose between him and the company, of—
 - (i) the publication of the statement on a web site;
 - (ii) the address of that web site; and

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(iii) the place on that web site where the statement may be accessed, and how it may be accessed.

(2C) For the purposes of this Article a statement treated in accordance with paragraph (2B) as sent to an entitled person is to be treated as sent to him if, and only if—

- (a) the statement is published on the web site throughout a period beginning at least 21 days before the date of the meeting at which the accounts and^{F404} directors' remuneration report] from which the statement is derived are to be laid and ending with the conclusion of that meeting; and
- (b) the notification given for the purposes of sub-paragraph (c) of that paragraph is given not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting.

(2D) Nothing in^{F404} paragraph (2ZA) or (2C)] shall invalidate the proceedings of a meeting where—

- [any review or statement that is required to be published on a web site as mentioned in those^{F404}(a) paragraphs is published for a part, but not all, of the period mentioned in those paragraphs; and]
- (b) the failure to publish that^{F404} review or] statement throughout that period is wholly attributable to circumstances which it would not be reasonable to have expected the company to prevent or avoid.

(2E) A company may, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in its articles, take advantage of any of paragraphs (2A) to (2D).]

^{F404}(3) The summary financial statement must—

- (a) be in such form, and
- (b) contain such information,

as the Department may by regulations specify, including information derived from the company's directors' report or (in the case of a quoted company) operating and financial review.

(3A) Nothing in this Article or regulations made under it prevents a company from including in its summary financial statement additional information derived from the company's annual accounts, directors' remuneration report, directors' report or operating and financial review.]

^{F407}(4) Every summary financial statement shall—

- (a) state that it is only a summary of information in the company's annual accounts^{F404} . . . and (in the case of a quoted company) the directors' remuneration report;

[state whether it contains additional information derived from the directors' report or (in^{F404}(aa) the case of a quoted company) the operating and financial review and, if so, state that it does not contain the full text of that report or review;

- (ab) state how an entitled person can obtain a full copy of the documents referred to in Article 246(1A);
- (ac) (in the case of a quoted company to which paragraph (2ZA) applies) state the address of the web site on which the operating and financial review is published, the place on that web site where it may be accessed and how it may be accessed;]
- (b) contain a statement by the company's auditors of their opinion as to whether the summary financial statement

[is consistent with the company's annual accounts and directors' remuneration report^{F404}(i) and (where information derived from the directors' report or operating and financial review is included in the statement) with that report or review, and

(ii) complies with the requirements of this Article and regulations made under it;]

- (c) state whether the auditors' report on the annual accounts, or on the annual accounts and the auditable part of the directors' remuneration report, was unqualified or qualified, and if it was qualified set out the report in full together with any further material needed to understand the qualification;

[state whether, in that report, the auditors' statements under—

- ^{F404}(ca) (i) Article 243(3) (whether directors' report is consistent with accounts), and
(ii) (in the case of a quoted company) under Article 243(3A) (whether operating and financial review is consistent with accounts),

were qualified or unqualified and, if either was qualified, set out the qualified statement in full together with any further material needed to understand the qualification;]

- (d) state whether that auditors' report contained a statement under—

(i) Article 245(2); or

(ii) Article 245(3),

and if so, set out the statement in full.]

(5) If default is made in complying with this Article or regulations made under it, the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

(6) Article 248 (requirements in connection with publication of accounts) does not apply in relation to the provision to ^{F405}[entitled persons] of a summary financial statement in accordance with this Article.

F402 SR 2004/496

F403 mod. SR 1994/133

F404 SR 2005/61

F405 SR 1993/220

F406 SR 2003/3

F407 SR 2005/56

Private companies

Election to dispense with laying of accounts and reports before general meeting

260 ^{F408}—(1) A private company may elect (by elective resolution in accordance with Article 387A) to dispense with the laying of accounts and reports before the company in general meeting.

(2) An election has effect in relation to the accounts and reports in respect of the financial year in which the election is made and subsequent financial years.

(3) Whilst an election is in force, the references in the following provisions of this Order to the laying of accounts before the company in general meeting shall be read as references to the sending of copies of the accounts to members and others under Article 246(1)—

(a) Article 243(1) (accounts on which auditors are to report),

(b) Article 278(3) and (4) (accounts by reference to which distributions are justified), and

(c) Article 328(2) (accounts relevant for determining company's net assets for purposes of ascertaining whether approval required for certain transactions);

and the requirement in Article 279(4) that the auditors' statement under that provision be laid before the company in general meeting shall be read as a requirement that it be sent to members and others along with the copies of the accounts sent to them under Article 246(1).

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(4) If an election under this Article ceases to have effect, Article 249 applies in relation to the accounts and reports in respect of the financial year in which the election ceases to have effect and subsequent financial years.

F408 mod. SR 1994/133

Right of shareholder to require laying of accounts

261 ^{F409}—(1) Where an election under Article 260 is in force, the copies of the accounts and reports sent out in accordance with Article 246(1)—

- (a) shall be sent not less than 28 days before the end of the period allowed for laying and delivering accounts and reports, and
- (b) shall be accompanied, in the case of a member of the company, by a notice informing him of his right to require the laying of the accounts and reports before a general meeting;

and Article 246(5) (penalty for default) applies in relation to the above requirements as to the requirements contained in that Article.

(2) Before the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the accounts and reports are sent out in accordance with Article 246(1), any member or auditor of the company may by notice in writing deposited at the registered office of the company require that a general meeting be held for the purpose of laying the accounts and reports before the company.

[^{F410}(2A) The power of a member or auditor under paragraph (2) to require the holding of a general meeting is exercisable not only by the deposit of a notice in writing but also by the transmission to the company at such address as may for the time being be specified for the purpose by or on behalf of the company of an electronic communication containing the requirement.]

(3) If the directors do not within 21 days from the date of

[^{F410}(a) the deposit of a notice containing a requirement under paragraph (2), or

(b) the receipt of such a requirement contained in an electronic communication, proceed]

duly to convene a meeting, the person who [^{F410} required the holding of the meeting] may do so himself.

(4) A meeting so convened shall not be held more than 3 months from that date and shall be convened in the same manner, as nearly as possible, as that in which meetings are to be convened by directors.

(5) Where the directors do not duly convene a meeting, any reasonable expenses incurred by reason of that failure by the person who [^{F410} required the holding of the meeting] shall be made good to him by the company, and shall be recouped by the company out of any fees, or other remuneration in respect of their services, due or to become due to such of the directors as were in default.

(6) The directors shall be deemed not to have duly convened a meeting if they convene a meeting for a date more than 28 days after the date of the notice convening it.

F409 mod. SR 1994/133

F410 SR 2003/3

*Unlimited companies***Exemption from requirement to deliver accounts and reports**

262 ^{F411}—(1) The directors of an unlimited company are not required to deliver accounts and reports to the registrar in respect of a financial year if the following conditions are met.

- (2) The conditions are that at no time during the relevant accounting reference period—
- (a) has the company been, to its knowledge, a subsidiary undertaking of an undertaking which was then limited, or
 - (b) have there been, to its knowledge, exercisable by or on behalf of two or more undertakings which were then limited, rights which if exercisable by one of them would have made the company a subsidiary undertaking of it, or
 - (c) has the company been a parent company of an undertaking which was then limited.

The references above to an undertaking being limited at a particular time are to an undertaking (under whatever law established) the liability of whose members is at that time limited.

- (3) The exemption conferred by this Article does not apply^{F412} if—

- [^{F412}(a) the company is a banking^{F413} or insurance] company or the parent company of a banking^{F413} or insurance] group, or
- (b) the company is a qualifying company within the meaning of the Partnerships and Unlimited Companies (Accounts) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1994,^{F414} . . .]

Sub#para. (c) rep. by 2005 NI 7

(4) Where a company is exempt by virtue of this Article from the obligation to deliver accounts, Article 248 (requirements in connection with publication of accounts) has effect with the following modifications—

- (a) in paragraph (3)(b) for the words from “whether statutory accounts” to “have been delivered to the registrar” substitute “ that the company is exempt from the requirement to deliver statutory accounts ”, and
- (b) in paragraph (5) for “as required to be delivered to the registrar under Article 250” substitute “ as prepared in accordance with this Part and approved by the board of directors ”.

F411 mod. SR 1994/133

F412 SR 1994/133

F413 SR 1994/428

F414 2005 NI 7

[^{F415}Banking and insurance companies and groups]

F415 SR 1992/258

Special provisions for banking and insurance companies

263 ^{F416}—(1) A banking company shall prepare its individual accounts in accordance with Part I of Schedule 9 rather than Schedule 4.

(2) An insurance company^{F417} shall] prepare its individual accounts in accordance with Part I of Schedule 9A rather than Schedule 4.

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(3) Accounts so prepared shall contain a statement that they are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of this Part relating to banking companies or to insurance companies, as the case may be.

(4) In relation to the preparation of individual accounts in accordance with the special provisions of this Part, the references to Schedule 4 in Article 234(4) and (5) (relationship between specific requirements and duty to give true and fair view) shall be read as references to the provisions of Part I of Schedule 9, in the case of the accounts of banking companies, or to the provisions of Part I of Schedule 9A, in the case of the accounts of insurance companies.

[^{F418}(4A) References to Companies Order individual accounts include accounts prepared in accordance with this Article.

(4B) This Article does not apply to banking companies and insurance companies that prepare IAS individual accounts.]

Para. (5) rep. by SR 1994/428

F416 mod. SR 1994/133

F417 SR 1994/428

F418 SR 2004/496

Special provisions for banking and insurance groups

263A ^{F419}—(1) The parent company of a banking group shall prepare group accounts in accordance with the provisions of this Part as modified by Part II of Schedule 9.

(2) The parent company of an insurance group [^{F420} shall] prepare group accounts in accordance with the provisions of this Part as modified by Part II of Schedule 9A.

(3) Accounts so prepared shall contain a statement that they are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of this Part relating to banking groups or to insurance groups, as the case may be.

[^{F420}(4) References in this Part to a banking group are to a group where the parent company is a banking company or where—

- (a) the parent company's principal subsidiary undertakings are wholly or mainly credit institutions, and
- (b) the parent company does not itself carry on any material business apart from the acquisition, management and disposal of interests in subsidiary undertakings.

(5) References in this Part to an insurance group are to a group where the parent company is an insurance company or where—

- (a) the parent company's principal subsidiary undertakings are wholly or mainly insurance companies, and
- (b) the parent company does not itself carry on any material business apart from the acquisition, management and disposal of interests in subsidiary undertakings.

(5A) For the purposes of paragraphs (4) and (5)—

- (a) a parent company's principal subsidiary undertakings are the subsidiary undertakings of the company whose results or financial position would principally affect the figures shown in the group accounts, and
- (b) the management of interests in subsidiary undertakings includes the provision of services to such undertakings.]

(6) In relation to the preparation of group accounts in accordance with the special provisions of this Part:

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- (a) the references to the provisions of Schedule 4A in^{F421} Article 235A(4) and (5)] (relationship between specific requirements and duty to give true and fair view) shall be read as references to those provisions as modified by Part II of Schedule 9, in the case of the group accounts of a banking group, or Part II of Schedule 9A, in the case of the group accounts of an insurance group; and
- (b) the reference to paragraphs 52 to 57 of Schedule 4 in Article 238(2) (relief from obligation to comply with those paragraphs where group accounts prepared) shall be read as a reference to^{F422} paragraphs 75 to 77], 80 and 81 of Part I of Schedule 9, in the case of the group accounts of a banking group^{F420} and as a reference to paragraphs 73, 74, 79 and 80 of Part I of Schedule 9A, in the case of the group accounts of an insurance group].

^{F421}(6A) References to Companies Order group accounts include accounts prepared in accordance with paragraphs (1) to (3).

(6B) Paragraphs (1) to (3) and (6) do not apply to parent companies of banking groups or insurance groups that prepare IAS group accounts.]

Para. (7) rep. by SR 1994/428

F419 mod. SR 1994/133

F420 SR 1994/428

F421 SR 2004/496

F422 SR 1997/314

Modification of disclosure requirements in relation to banking company or group

263B^{F423}—(1) In relation to a banking company, or the^{F424} parent company of a banking group], the provisions of Schedule 5 (Disclosure of information: related undertakings) have effect subject to Part III of Schedule 9.

(2) In relation to a banking company, or the parent company of a banking company, the provisions of Schedule 6 (Disclosure of information: emoluments and other benefits of directors and others) have effect subject to Part IV of Schedule 9.

F423 mod. SR 1994/133

F424 SR 1993/199

Art. 263C rep. by SR 1994/428

Power to apply provisions to banking partnerships

263D^{F425}—(1) The Department may by regulations apply to banking partnerships, subject to such exceptions, adaptations and modifications as it considers appropriate, the provisions of this Part applying to banking companies.

^{F426}(2) A “banking partnership” means a partnership which has permission under Part 4 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

(2A) But a partnership is not a banking partnership if it has permission to accept deposits only for the purpose of carrying on another regulated activity in accordance with that permission.]

(3) No regulations under this Article shall be made unless a draft of the regulations has been laid before and approved by a resolution of the Assembly.

^{F426}(5) Paragraphs (2) and (2A) must be read with —

- (a) section 22 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;

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- (b) any relevant order under that section; and
- (c) Schedule 2 to that Act.]

F425 mod. SR 1994/133

F426 SI 2001/3649

[^{F427}CHAPTER III]

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

F427 1990 NI 5

[^{F428}Accounting standards]

F428 1990 NI 5

Accounting standards

264 ^{F429}—(1) In this Part “accounting standards” means statements of standard accounting practice issued by such body or bodies as may be prescribed.

(2) References in this Part to accounting standards applicable to a company's annual accounts are to such standards as are, in accordance with their terms, relevant to the company's circumstances and to the accounts.

^{F430}(3) The Department may make grants to or for the purposes of bodies concerned with—

- (a) issuing accounting standards,
- (b) overseeing and directing the issuing of such standards, or
- (c) investigating departures from such standards or from the accounting requirements of this Order and taking steps to secure compliance with them.

(4) Regulations under this Article may contain such transitional provisions as appear to the Department to be appropriate.

F429 mod. SR 1994/133

F430 prosp. rep. by 2005 NI 17

Power to alter accounting requirements

Power of Department to alter accounting requirements

265 ^{F431}—(1) The Department may by regulations modify the provisions of this Part.

(2) Regulations which—

- (a) add to the classes of documents required to be prepared, laid before the company in general meeting or delivered to the registrar,
- (b) restrict the classes of company which have the benefit of any exemption, exception or special provision,
- (c) require additional matter to be included in a document of any class, or

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(d) otherwise render the requirements of this Part more onerous, shall not be made unless a draft of the regulations has been laid before and approved by a resolution of the Assembly.

(3) Regulations under this Article may—

- (a) repeal and re-enact provisions with modifications of form or arrangement, whether or not they are modified in substance,
- (b) make consequential amendments or repeals in other provisions of this Order, or in other statutory provisions;
- (c) contain such transitional provisions as the Department thinks fit.

(4) Any modification by regulations under this Article of Article 266 or Schedule 10A (parent and subsidiary undertakings) does not apply for the purposes of statutory provisions outside the Companies Orders unless the regulations so provide.^{F432}

F431 mod. SR 1994/133

F432 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (6.4.2008) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2007/3495, art. 8(a), Sch. 2 Pt. 2)

Parent and subsidiary undertakings

Parent and subsidiary undertakings

266^{F433}.—^{F434}(1) The expressions “parent undertaking” and “subsidiary undertaking” in this Part shall be construed as follows; and a “parent company” means a parent undertaking which is a company.

(2) An undertaking is a parent undertaking in relation to another undertaking, a subsidiary undertaking, if—

- (a) it holds a majority of the voting rights in the undertaking, or
- (b) it is a member of the undertaking and has the right to appoint or remove a majority of its board of directors, or
- (c) it has the right to exercise a dominant influence over the undertaking—
 - (i) by virtue of provisions contained in the undertaking's memorandum or articles, or
 - (ii) by virtue of a control contract, or
- (d) it is a member of the undertaking and controls alone, pursuant to an agreement with other shareholders or members, a majority of the voting rights in the undertaking.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2) an undertaking shall be treated as a member of another undertaking—

- (a) if any of its subsidiary undertakings is a member of that undertaking, or
- (b) if any shares in that other undertaking are held by a person acting on behalf of the undertaking or any of its subsidiary undertakings.

(4) An undertaking is also a parent undertaking in relation to another undertaking, a subsidiary undertaking, if^{F435}. . .

- [^{F435}(a) it has the power to exercise, or actually exercises, dominant influence or control over it, or]
- (b) it and the subsidiary undertaking are managed on a unified basis.

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(5) A parent undertaking shall be treated as the parent undertaking of undertakings in relation to which any of its subsidiary undertakings are, or are to be treated as, parent undertakings; and references to its subsidiary undertakings shall be construed accordingly.

(6) Schedule 10A contains provisions explaining expressions used in this Article and otherwise supplementing this Article.

F433 mod. by SI 1994/1516

F434 mod. SR 1994/133

F435 SR 2004/496

[^{F436}Other interpretation provisions]

F436 1990 NI 5

Meaning of “undertaking” and related expressions

267 ^{F437}—(1) In this Part “undertaking” means—

- (a) a body corporate or partnership, or
- (b) an unincorporated association carrying on a trade or business, with or without a view to profit.

(2) In this Part references to shares—

- (a) in relation to an undertaking with a share capital, are to allotted shares;
- (b) in relation to an undertaking with capital but no share capital, are to rights to share in the capital of the undertaking; and
- (c) in relation to an undertaking without capital, are to interests—
 - (i) conferring any right to share in the profits or liability to contribute to the losses of the undertaking, or
 - (ii) giving rise to an obligation to contribute to the debts or expenses of the undertaking in the event of a winding up.

(3) Other expressions appropriate to companies shall be construed, in relation to an undertaking which is not a company, as references to the corresponding persons, officers, documents or organs, as the case may be, appropriate to undertakings of that description.

This is subject to provision in any specific context providing for the translation of such expressions.

(4) References in this Part to “fellow subsidiary undertakings” are to undertakings which are subsidiary undertakings of the same parent undertaking but are not parent undertakings or subsidiary undertakings of each other.

(5) In this Part “group undertaking”, in relation to an undertaking, means an undertaking which is—

- (a) a parent undertaking or subsidiary undertaking of that undertaking, or
- (b) a subsidiary undertaking of any parent undertaking of that undertaking.

F437 mod. SR 1994/133

Participating interests

268 ^{F438}—(1) In this Part a “participating interest” means an interest held by an undertaking in the shares of another undertaking which it holds on a long#term basis for the purpose of securing a contribution to its activities by the exercise of control or influence arising from or related to that interest.

(2) A holding of 20 per cent. or more of the shares of an undertaking shall be presumed to be a participating interest unless the contrary is shown.

(3) The reference in paragraph (1) to an interest in shares includes—

- (a) an interest which is convertible into an interest in shares, and
- (b) an option to acquire shares or any such interest;

and an interest or option falls within sub#paragraph (a) or (b) notwithstanding that the shares to which it relates are, until the conversion or the exercise of the option, unissued.

(4) For the purposes of this Article an interest held on behalf of an undertaking shall be treated as held by it.

Para. (5) rep. by SR 2004/496

(6) In the balance sheet and profit and loss formats set out in Part I of Schedule 4,^{F439} Part I of Schedule 8, Schedule 8A,^{F440} Chapter I of Part I of Schedule 9 and Chapter I of Part I of Schedule 9A] “participating interest” does not include an interest in a group undertaking.

(7) For the purposes of this Article as it applies in relation to the expression “participating interest”

- (a) in those formats as they apply in relation to group accounts, and
- (b) in paragraph 20 of Schedule 4A (group accounts: undertakings to be accounted for as associated undertakings),

the references in paragraphs (1) to (4) to the interest held by, and the purposes and activities of, the undertaking concerned shall be construed as references to the interest held by, and the purposes and activities of, the group (within the meaning of paragraph 1 of that Schedule).

F438 mod. SR 1994/133

F439 SR 1997/436

F440 SR 1994/428

Notes to the accounts

269 ^{F441}—(1) Information required by this Part to be given in notes to a company's annual accounts may be contained in the accounts or in a separate document annexed to the accounts.

(2) References in this Part to a company's annual accounts, or to a balance sheet or profit and loss account, include notes to the accounts giving information which is required by any provision of this Order^{F442} or international accounting standards], and required or allowed by any such provision to be given in a note to company accounts.

F441 mod. SR 1994/133

F442 SR 2004/496

Minor definitions

270 ^{F443}—(1) In this Part—

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[^{F444}“address”, except in Article 236, in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications;]

“annual accounts” means—

(a) the individual accounts required by Article 234, and

(b) any group accounts required by Article 235,

(but see also Article 238 (treatment of individual profit and loss account where group accounts prepared));

“annual report”, in relation to a company, means the directors' report required by Article 242;

“balance sheet date” means the date as at which the balance sheet was made up;

“capitalisation”, in relation to work or costs, means treating that work or those costs as a fixed asset;

[^{F445}“Companies Order accounts” means Companies Order individual accounts or Companies Order group accounts;]

[^{F446}“credit institution” means a credit institution as defined in article 1(1)(a) of Directive 2001/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20th March 2000 relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions, that is to say an undertaking whose business is to receive deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credit for its own account;]

Definition rep. by SR 2004/263

“fixed assets” means assets of a company which are intended for use on a continuing basis in the company's activities, and “current assets” means assets not intended for such use;

“group” means a parent undertaking and its subsidiary undertakings;

[^{F445}“IAS accounts” means IAS individual accounts or IAS group accounts;]

[^{F445}“IAS Regulation” means EC Regulation No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19th July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards;]

“included in the consolidation”, in relation to group accounts, or “included in consolidated group accounts”, means that the undertaking is included in the accounts by the method of full (and not proportional) consolidation, and references to an undertaking excluded from consolidation shall be construed accordingly;

[^{F445}“international accounting standards” means the international accounting standards, within the meaning of the IAS Regulation, adopted from time to time by the European Commission in accordance with that Regulation;]

[^{F445}“profit and loss account”, in relation to a company that prepares IAS accounts, includes an income statement or other equivalent financial statement required to be prepared by international accounting standards;]

“purchase price”, in relation to an asset of a company or any raw materials or consumables used in the production of such an asset, includes any consideration (whether in cash or otherwise) given by the company in respect of that asset or those materials or consumables, as the case may be;

“qualified”, in relation to an auditors' report, means that the report does not state the auditors' unqualified opinion that the accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with this Order or, in the case of an undertaking not required to prepare accounts in accordance with this Order, under any corresponding legislation under which it is required to prepare accounts;

[^{F447}“quoted company” means a company whose equity share capital#

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- (a) has been included in the official list in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000; or
- (b) is officially listed in an EEA State; or
- (c) is admitted to dealing on either the New York Stock Exchange or the exchange known as Nasdaq;

and in sub-paragraph (a) the official list shall have the meaning given it by section 103(1) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;]

Definition rep. by SR 2004/496

“turnover”, in relation to a company, means the amounts derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities, after deduction of—

- (i) trade discounts,
- (ii) value added tax, and
- (iii) any other taxes based on the amounts so derived.

(2) In the case of an undertaking not trading for profit, any reference in this Part to a profit and loss account is to an income and expenditure account; and references to profit and loss and, in relation to group accounts, to a consolidated profit and loss account shall be construed accordingly.

[^{F445}(2A) References in this Part to accounts giving a “true and fair view” are references—

- (a) in the case of Companies Order individual accounts, to the requirement under Article 234A that such accounts give a true and fair view;
- (b) in the case of Companies Order group accounts, to the requirement under Article 235A that such accounts give a true and fair view; and
- (c) in the case of IAS accounts, to the requirement under international accounting standards that such accounts achieve a fair presentation.]

(3) References in this Part to “realised profits” and “realised losses”, in relation to a company's accounts, are to such profits or losses of the company as fall to be treated as realised in accordance with principles generally accepted, at the time when the accounts are prepared, with respect to the determination for accounting purposes of realised profits or losses.

This is without prejudice to—

- (a) the construction of any other expression (where appropriate) by reference to accepted accounting principles or practice, or
- (b) any specific provision for the treatment of profits or losses of any description as realised.

F443 mod. SR 1994/133

F444 SR 2003/3

F445 SR 2004/496

F446 SI 2002/765

F447 SR 2005/56

Index of defined expressions

270A. The following Table shows the provisions of this Part defining or otherwise explaining expressions used in this Part (other than expressions used only in the same Article or paragraph)—

[^{F448} accounting reference date and accounting reference period]	[^{F448} Article 232]
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[^{F448} accounting standards and applicable accounting standards]	[^{F448} Article 264]
[^{F449} address]	[^{F449} Article 270(1)]
[^{F448} annual accounts]	
[^{F448} (generally)]	[^{F448} Article 270(1)]
[^{F448} (includes notes to the accounts)]	[^{F448} Article 269(2)]
[^{F448} annual report]	[^{F448} Article 270(1)]
[^{F448} associated undertaking (in Schedule 4A)]	[^{F448} paragraph 20 of that Schedule]
[^{F450} auditable part (of a directors' remuneration report)]	[^{F450} Article 243(5)]
[^{F448} balance sheet (includes notes)]	[^{F448} Article 269(2)]
[^{F448} balance sheet date]	[^{F448} Article 270(1)]
[^{F451} banking activities (in Schedule 9)]	[^{F451} paragraph 82 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F448} banking group]	[^{F451} Article 263A(4)]
[^{F451} banking transactions (in Schedule 9)]	[^{F451} paragraph 82 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F448} capitalisation (in relation to work or costs)]	[^{F448} Article 270(1)]
[^{F452} Companies Order accounts]	[^{F452} Section 270(1)]
[^{F452} Companies Order group accounts]	[^{F452} Articles 235(2) and 263A(6A)]
[^{F452} Companies Order individual accounts]	[^{F452} Articles 234(2) and 263(4A)]
[^{F448} credit institution]	[^{F448} Article 270(1)]
[^{F448} current assets]	[^{F448} Article 270(1)]
[^{F453} directors' report]	[^{F453} Article 242]
F454	F454
.
[^{F448} fellow subsidiary undertaking]	[^{F448} Article 267(4)]
[^{F451} financial fixed assets (in Schedule 9)]	[^{F451} paragraph 82 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F448} financial year]	[^{F448} Article 231]
[^{F448} fixed assets]	[^{F448} Article 270(1)]
[^{F455} general business (in Schedule 9)]	[^{F455} paragraph 81 of Pt I of that Schedule]
[^{F448} group]	[^{F448} Article 270(1)]
[^{F452} group accounts]	[^{F452} Article 235(1)]
[^{F453} group directors' report]	[^{F453} Article 242]
[^{F453} group operating and financial review]	[^{F453} Article 242AA]

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[^{F448} group undertaking]	[^{F448} Article 267(5)]
[^{F451} historical cost accounting rules]	
[^{F451} — in Schedule 4]	[^{F451} paragraph 29 of that Schedule]
[^{F456} — in Schedule 8]	[^{F456} paragraph 29 of that Schedule]
[^{F451} — in Schedule 9]	[^{F451} paragraph 39 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F455} — in Schedule 9A]	[^{F455} paragraph 29(b) of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F452} IAS accounts]	[^{F452} Article 270(1)]
[^{F452} IAS group accounts]	[^{F452} Article 235(2) and (3)]
[^{F452} IAS individual accounts]	[^{F452} Article 234(2)]
[^{F452} IAS Regulation]	[^{F452} Article 270(1)]
[^{F448} included in the consolidation and related expressions]	[^{F448} Article 270(1)]
[^{F448} individual accounts]	[^{F448} Article 234(1)]
[^{F448} insurance group]	[^{F451} Article 263A(5)]
[^{F452} international accounting standards]	[^{F452} Article 270(1)]
[^{F448} lease, long lease and short lease]	
[^{F448} —in Schedule 4]	[^{F448} paragraph 82 of that Schedule]
[^{F451} —in Schedule 9]	[^{F451} paragraph 82 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F448} —in][^{F455} Schedule 9A]	[^{F455} paragraph 81 of Part I that Schedule]
[^{F448} listed investment]	
[^{F448} —in Schedule 4]	[^{F448} paragraph 83 of that Schedule]
[^{F456} —in Schedule 8]	[^{F456} paragraph 54 of that Schedule]
[^{F448} —in][^{F455} Schedule 9A]	[^{F455} paragraph 81 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F451} listed security (in Schedule 9)]	[^{F451} paragraph 82 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F455} long term business (in Schedule 9A)]	[^{F455} paragraph 81 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F455} long term fund (in Schedule 9A)]	[^{F455} paragraph 81 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F448} notes to the accounts]	[^{F448} Article 269(1)]
[^{F453} operating and financial review]	[^{F453} Article 242AA]
[^{F448} parent undertaking (and parent company)]	[^{F448} Article 266 and Schedule 10A]
[^{F448} participating interest]	[^{F448} Article 268]
[^{F456} pension costs]	
[^{F456} — in Schedule 4]	[^{F456} paragraph 92(2) of that Schedule]

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[^{F456} — in Schedule 8]	[^{F456} paragraph 59(2) of that Schedule]
[^{F456} — in Schedule 9]	[^{F456} paragraph 86(b) of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F456} — in Schedule 9A]	[^{F456} paragraph 85(b) of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F448} period allowed for laying and delivering accounts and reports]	[^{F448} Article 252]
[^{F455} policy holder (in Schedule 9A)]	[^{F455} paragraph 81 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F448} profit and loss account]	
[^{F448} (includes notes)]	[^{F448} Article 269(2)]
[^{F452} (in relation to IAS accounts)]	[^{F452} Article 270(1)]
[^{F448} (in relation to a company not trading for profit)]	[^{F448} Article 270(2)]
[^{F448} provision]	
[^{F448} —in Schedule 4]	[^{F448} paragraphs 87 and 88 of that Schedule]
[^{F456} — in Schedule 8]	[^{F456} paragraphs 57 and 58 of that Schedule]
[^{F451} —in Schedule 9]	[^{F451} paragraph 85 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F448} —in][^{F455} Schedule 9A]	[^{F455} paragraph 84 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F448} —in][^{F455} provision for unexpired risks (in Schedule 9A)]	[^{F455} paragraph 81 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F448} purchase price]	[^{F448} Article 270(1)]
[^{F448} qualified]	[^{F448} Article 270(1)]
[^{F450} quoted company]	[^{F450} Article 270(1)]
[^{F448} realised losses and realised profits]	[^{F448} Article 270(3)]
[^{F451} repayable on demand (in Schedule 9)]	[^{F451} paragraph 82 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F457} reporting accountant]	[^{F457} Article 257C(1)]
[^{F448} reserve (in[^{F451} Schedule 9A))]	[^{F448} paragraph 32 of that Schedule]
[^{F451} sale and repurchase transaction (in Schedule 9)]	[^{F451} paragraph 82 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F451} sale and option to resell transaction (in Schedule 9)]	[^{F451} paragraph 82 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F448} shares]	[^{F448} Article 267(2)]
[^{F451} social security costs]	
[^{F451} — in Schedule 4]	[^{F451} paragraph 92(1) and (3) of that Schedule]
[^{F456} — in Schedule 8]	[^{F456} paragraphs 59(1) and (3) of that Schedule]

[^{F451} — in Schedule 9]	[^{F451} paragraph 86(a) and (c) of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F455} — in Schedule 9A]	[^{F455} paragraph 85(a) and (c) of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F448} special provisions for banking and insurance companies and groups]	[^{F448} Articles 263 and 263A]
[^{F448} subsidiary undertaking]	[^{F448} Article 266 and Schedule 10A]
[^{F455} the 1982 Act (in Schedule 9A)]	[^{F455} paragraph 81 of Part I of that Schedule]
[^{F452} true and fair view]	[^{F452} Article 270(2A)]
[^{F448} turnover]	[^{F448} Article 270(1)]
[^{F448} undertaking and related expressions]	[^{F448} Article 267(1) to (3).]

F448 1990 NI 5

F449 SR 2003/3

F450 SR 2005/56

F451 SR 1992/258

F452 SR 2004/496

F453 SR 2005/61

F454 SR 2004/263

F455 SR 1994/428

F456 SR 1997/436

F457 SR 1995/128

PART IX

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS AND ASSETS

Limits of company's power of distribution

Certain distributions prohibited

271.—(1) A company shall not make a distribution except out of profits available for the purpose.

(2) In this Part, “distribution” means every description of a company's assets to its members, whether in cash or otherwise, except distribution by way of—

- an issue of shares as fully or partly paid bonus shares,
- the redemption or purchase of any of the company's own shares out of capital (including the proceeds of any fresh issue of shares) or out of unrealised profits in accordance with Chapter VII of Part VI,
- the reduction of share capital by extinguishing or reducing the liability of any of the members on any of the company's shares in respect of share capital not paid up, or by paying off paid-up share capital, and
- a distribution of assets to members of the company on its winding up.

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(3) For the purposes of this Part, a company's profits available for distribution are its accumulated, realised profits, so far as not previously utilised by distribution or capitalisation, less its accumulated, realised losses, so far as not previously written off in a reduction or reorganisation of capital duly made.

This is subject to the provision made by Articles 273 and 274 for investment and other companies.

(4) A company shall not apply an unrealised profit in paying up debentures, or any amounts unpaid on its issued shares.

(5) Where the directors of a company are, after making all reasonable enquiries, unable to determine whether a particular profit made before 1st July 1983 is realised or unrealised, they may treat the profit as realised; and where after making such enquiries they are unable to determine whether a particular loss so made is realised or unrealised, they may treat the loss as unrealised.

Restriction on distribution of assets

272.—(1) A public company may only make a distribution at any time—

- (a) if at that time the amount of its net assets is not less than the aggregate of its called-up share capital and undistributable reserves, and
- (b) if, and to the extent that, the distribution does not reduce the amount of those assets to less than that aggregate.

This is subject to the provision made by Articles 273 and 274 for investment and other companies.

(2) In paragraph (1), “net assets” means the aggregate of the company's assets less the aggregate of its liabilities (“liabilities” to include any^{F458} provision for liabilities] within paragraph 88 of Schedule 4^{F458} that is made in Companies Order accounts and any provision that is made in IAS accounts]).

(3) A company's undistributable reserves are—

- (a) the share premium account,
- (b) the capital redemption reserve,
- (c) the amount by which the company's accumulated, unrealised profits, so far as not previously utilised by capitalisation of a description to which this sub-paragraph applies, exceed its accumulated, unrealised losses (so far as not previously written off in a reduction or reorganisation of capital duly made), and
- (d) any other reserve which the company is prohibited from distributing by any statutory provision (other than one contained in this Part) or by its memorandum or articles,

and, sub-paragraph (c) applies to every description of capitalisation except a transfer of profits of the company to its capital redemption reserve on or after 1st July 1983.

(4) A public company shall not include any uncalled share capital as an asset in any accounts relevant for the purposes of this Article.

F458 SR 2004/496

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C9** Art. 272(3)(c) modified (1.1.2007) by [Water and Sewerage Services \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2006 \(S.I. 2006/3336 \(N.I. 21\)\)](#), arts. 1(3)(c), **275(3)** (with arts. 8(8), 121(3), 307)
- C10** Art. 272(3)(d) modified (1.1.2007) by [Water and Sewerage Services \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2006 \(S.I. 2006/3336 \(N.I. 21\)\)](#), arts. 1(3)(c), **275(3)** (with arts. 8(8), 121(3), 307)

Other distributors by investment companies

273.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this Article, an investment company (defined in Article 274) may also make a distribution at any time out of its accumulated, realised revenue profits, so far as not previously utilised by distribution or capitalisation, less its accumulated revenue losses (whether realised or unrealised), so far as not previously written off in a reduction or reorganisation of capital duly made—

- (a) if at that time the amount of its assets is at least equal to one and a half times the aggregate of its liabilities, and
- (b) if, and to the extent that, the distribution does not reduce that amount to less than one and a half times that aggregate.

(2) In paragraph (1)(a) “liabilities” includes any provision for liabilities or charges (within the meaning of paragraph 88 of Schedule 4^{F459} that is made in Companies Order accounts and any provision that is made in IAS accounts)).

(3) The company shall not include any uncalled share capital as an asset in any accounts relevant for the purposes of this Article.

(4) An investment company may not make a distribution by virtue of paragraph (1) unless—

- (a) its shares are listed on a^{F460} recognised investment exchange other than an overseas investment exchange^{F461}. . .], and
- (b) during the relevant period it has not—
 - (i) distributed any of its capital profits^{F462} otherwise than by way of the redemption or purchase of any of the company's own shares in accordance with Article 170 or 172 in Chapter VII of Part VII], or
 - (ii) applied any unrealised profits or any capital profits (realised or unrealised) in paying up debentures or amounts unpaid on its issued shares.

^{F461}(4A) In paragraph (4)(a) “recognised investment exchange” and “overseas investment exchange” have the same meaning as in Part 18 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.]

(5) The “relevant period” under paragraph (4) is the period beginning with—

- (a) the first day of the accounting reference period immediately preceding that in which the proposed distribution is to be made, or
- (b) where the distribution is to be made in the company's first accounting reference period, the first day of that period,

and ending with the date of the distribution.

(6) An investment company may not make a distribution by virtue of paragraph (1) unless the company gave to the registrar the requisite notice (that is, notice under Article 274(1)) of the company's intention to carry on business as an investment company—

- (a) before the beginning of the relevant period under paragraph (4), or
- (b) in the case of a company incorporated on or after 1st July 1983, as soon as may have been reasonably practicable after the date of its incorporation.

F459 SR 2004/496

F460 1986 c. 60

F461 SI 2001/3649

F462 SR 2004/22

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Meaning of “investment company”

274.—(1) In Article 273 “investment company” means a public company which has given notice in the prescribed form (which has not been revoked) to the registrar of its intention to carry on business as an investment company, and has since the date of that notice complied with the requirements specified in paragraph (2).

(2) Those requirements are—

- (a) that the business of the company consists of investing its funds mainly in securities, with the aim of spreading investment risk and giving members of the company the benefit of the results of the management of its funds,
- (b) that none of the company's holdings in companies (other than those which are for the time being investment companies) represents more than 15 per cent. by value of the investing company's investments,
- (c) that^{F463} subject to paragraph (2A),] distribution of the company's capital profits is prohibited by its memorandum or articles,
- (d) that the company has not retained, otherwise than in compliance with this Part, in respect of any accounting reference period more than 15 per cent. of the income it derives from securities.

^{F463}(2A) An investment company need not be prohibited by its memorandum or articles from redeeming or purchasing its own shares in accordance with Article 170 or 172 in Chapter VII of Part VI out of its capital profits.]

(3) Notice to the registrar under paragraph (1) may be revoked at any time by the company on giving notice in the prescribed form to the registrar that it no longer wishes to be an investment company within the meaning of this Article; and, on giving such notice, the company ceases to be such a company.

^{F464}(4) Subsections (1A) to (3) of section 842 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 apply for the purposes of paragraph (2)(b) as for those of subsection (1)(b) of that section.]

F463 SR 2004/22

F464 1988 c. 39

Extension of Articles 273 and 274 to other companies

275.—(1) The Department may by regulations extend the provisions of Articles 273 and 274 (with or without modifications) to companies whose principal business consists of investing their funds in securities, land or other assets with the aim of spreading investment risk and giving their members the benefit of the results of the management of the assets.

(2) Regulations under this Article shall not be made unless a draft of the regulations has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, the Assembly.

Realised profits of insurance company with long term business

276.—(1) Where^{F465} an authorised insurance company] carries on long term business—

- ^{F466}(a) any amount included in the relevant part of the balance sheet of the company which represents a surplus in the fund or funds maintained by it in respect of that business and which has not been allocated to policy holders^{F465} or, as the case may be, carried forward unappropriated, in accordance with asset identification rules made under section 142(2) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000], and]

(b) any deficit in that fund or those funds,
are to be (respectively) treated, for the purposes of this Part, as a realised profit and a realised loss;
and, subject to this, any profit or loss arising in that business is to be left out of account for those purposes.

(2) In paragraph (1)—

(a) the reference to a surplus in any fund or funds of an insurance company is to an excess of the assets representing that fund or those funds over the liabilities of the company attributable to its long term business, as shown by an actuarial investigation, and

[^{F466}(aa) the reference to the relevant part of the balance sheet is

[[^{F467}in the case of Companies Order individual accounts,] to that part of the balance
^{F467}(i)] sheet which represents Liabilities item A.V. (profit and loss account) in the balance
sheet format set out in section B of Chapter I of Part I of Schedule 9A, [^{F467} and]

[in the case of IAS individual accounts, to that part of the balance sheet which
^{F467}(ii) represents accumulated profit or loss,]]

(b) the reference to a deficit in any such fund or funds is to the excess of those liabilities over those assets, as so shown.

(3) In this Article—

[^{F465}(a) “actuarial investigation” means—

(i) an investigation made into the financial condition of an authorised insurance company in respect of its long term business, carried out once in every period of twelve months in accordance with rules made under Part 10 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 by an actuary appointed as actuary to that company; or

(ii) an investigation made into the financial condition of an authorised insurance company in respect of its long term business carried out in accordance with a requirement imposed by the Financial Services Authority under section 166 of that Act by an actuary appointed as actuary to that company;]

[^{F465}(b) “long term business” means business which consists of effecting or carrying out contracts of long term insurance.]

[^{F465}(4) The definition of “long term business” in paragraph (3) must be read with—

(a) section 22 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;

(b) any relevant order under that section; and

(c) Schedule 2 to that Act.]

F465 SI 2001/3649

F466 SR 1997/314

F467 SR 2004/496

Treatment of development costs

277.—(1) Subject as follows, where development costs are shown as an asset in a company's accounts, any amount shown in respect of those costs is to be treated—

(a) under Article 271, as a realised loss, and

(b) under Article 273, as a realised revenue loss.

(2) This does not apply to any part of that amount representing an unrealised profit made on revaluation of those costs; nor does it apply if—

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- (a) there are special circumstances in the company's case justifying the directors in deciding that the amount there mentioned is not to be treated as required by paragraph (1),^{F468} . . .
- (b) [^{F468}it is stated—]
 - [^{F468}(i)] [^{F468}in the case of Companies Order individual accounts, in] the note to the accounts required by paragraph 20 of Schedule 4^{F469} or paragraph 20 of Schedule 8] (reasons for showing development costs as an asset)^{F468}, or]
 - [^{F468}(ii)] [^{F468}in the case of IAS individual accounts, in any note to the accounts,] that the amount is not to be so treated^{F468}, and]
- [^{F468}(c)] [^{F468}the note explains] the circumstances relied upon to justify the decision of the directors to that effect.

F468 SR 2004/496

F469 SR 1997/436

Relevant accounts

Distribution to be justified by reference to company's accounts

278.—(1) This Article and Articles 279 to 284 are for determining the question whether a distribution may be made by a company without contravening Article 271, 272 or 273.

(2) The amount of a distribution which may be made is determined by reference to the following items as stated in the company's accounts—

- (a) profits, losses assets and liabilities,
- (b) [^{F470}the following provisions—]
 - [^{F470}(i)] [^{F470}in the case of Companies Order individual accounts,] provisions of any of the kinds mentioned in paragraphs 87 and 88 of Schedule 4 (depreciation, diminution in value of assets, retentions to meet liabilities, etc.)^{F470}, and]
 - [^{F470}(ii)] [^{F470}in the case of IAS individual accounts, provisions of any kind], and
- (c) share capital and reserves (including undistributable reserves).

(3) Except in a case falling within paragraph (4), the company's accounts which are relevant for this purpose are its last annual accounts, that is to say those prepared under Part VIII which were laid in respect of the last preceding accounting reference period in respect of which accounts so prepared were laid; and for this purpose accounts are laid if Article 249(1) has been complied with in relation to them.

(4) In the following two cases—

- (a) where the distribution would be found to contravene the relevant Article if reference were made only to the company's last annual accounts, or
- (b) where the distribution is proposed to be declared during the company's first accounting reference period, or before any accounts are laid in respect of that period,

the accounts relevant under this Article (called “interim accounts” in the first case, and “initial accounts” in the second) are those necessary to enable a reasonable judgement to be made as to the amounts of the items mentioned in paragraph (2).

(5) The relevant Article is treated as contravened in the case of a distribution unless the statutory requirements about the relevant accounts (that is, the requirements of this Article and Articles 279 to 281 as and where applicable) are complied with in relation to that distribution.

F470 SR 2004/496

Requirements for last annual accounts

279.—(1) If the company's last annual accounts constitute the only accounts relevant under Article 278, the statutory requirements in respect of them are as follows.

(2) The accounts must have been properly prepared in accordance with this Order, or have been so prepared subject only to matters which are not material for determining, by reference to items mentioned in Article 278(2), whether the distribution would contravene the relevant Article; and, without prejudice to the foregoing—

- (a) so much of the accounts as consists of a balance sheet must give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at the balance sheet date, and
- (b) so much of the accounts as consists of a profit and loss account must give a true and fair view of the company's profit or loss for the period in respect of which the accounts were prepared.

(3) The auditors must have made their report on the accounts under^{F471} Article 243]; and paragraph (4) applies if the report is a qualified report, that is to say, it is not a report without qualification to the effect that in the auditors' opinion the accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with this Order.

(4) The auditors must in that case also have stated in writing (either at the time of their report or subsequently) whether, in their opinion, the matter in respect of which their report is qualified is material for determining, by reference to items mentioned in Article 278(2), whether the distribution would contravene the relevant Article; and a copy of the statement must have been laid before the company in general meeting.

(5) A statement under paragraph (4) suffices for the purposes of a particular distribution not only if it relates to a distribution which has been proposed but also if it relates to distributions of any description which includes that particular distribution, notwithstanding that at the time of the statement it has not been proposed.

F471 1990 NI 5

Requirements for interim accounts

280.—(1) The following are the statutory requirements in respect of interim accounts prepared for a proposed distribution by a public company.

(2) The accounts must have been properly prepared, or have been so prepared subject only to matters which are not material for determining, by reference to items mentioned in Article 278(2), whether the proposed distribution would contravene the relevant Article.

(3) “Properly prepared” means that the accounts must comply with^{F472} Article 234] (applying that Article^{F473} and Articles 234A and 234B] and Schedule 4 with such modifications as are necessary because the accounts are prepared otherwise than in respect of an accounting reference period) and any balance sheet comprised in the accounts must have been signed in accordance with^{F472} Article 241]; and, without prejudice to the foregoing—

- (a) so much of the accounts as consists of a balance sheet must give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at the balance sheet date, and

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- (b) so much of the accounts as consists of a profit and loss account must give a true and fair view of the company's profit or loss for the period in respect of which the accounts were prepared.
- (4) A copy of the accounts must have been delivered to the registrar.
- (5) If the accounts are in a language other than English and^{F472} the second sentence of Article 250(1)] (translation) does not apply, a translation into English of the accounts, certified in the prescribed manner to be a correct translation, must also have been delivered to the registrar.

F472 1990 NI 5

F473 SR 2004/496

Requirements for initial accounts

281.—(1) The following are the statutory requirements in respect of initial accounts prepared for a proposed distribution by a public company.

(2) The accounts must have been properly prepared, or they must have been so prepared subject only to matters which are not material for determining, by reference to items mentioned in Article 278(2), whether the proposed distribution would contravene the relevant Article.

(3) Article 280(3) applies as respects the meaning of “properly prepared”.

(4) The company's auditors must have made a report stating whether in their opinion the accounts have been properly prepared; and paragraph (5) applies if their report is a qualified report, that is to say, it is not a report without qualification to the effect that in the auditors' opinion the accounts have been so prepared.

(5) The auditors must in that case also have stated in writing whether, in their opinion, the matter in respect of which their report is qualified is material for determining, by reference to items mentioned in Article 278(2), whether the distribution would contravene the relevant Article.

(6) A copy of the accounts, of the auditors' report under paragraph (4) and of the auditors' statement (if any) under paragraph (5) must have been delivered to the registrar.

(7) If the accounts are, or the auditors' report under paragraph (4) or their statement (if any) under paragraph (5) is, in a language other than English and^{F474} the second sentence of Article 250(1)] (translation) does not apply, a translation into English of the accounts, the report or the statement (as the case may be), certified in the prescribed manner to be a correct translation, must also have been delivered to the registrar.

F474 1990 NI 5

Method of apply Article 278 so successive distributions

282.—(1) For the purpose of determining by reference to particular accounts whether a proposed distribution may be made by a company, Article 278 has effect, in a case where one or more distributions have already been made in pursuance of determinations made by reference to those same accounts, as if the amount of the proposed distribution was increased by the amount of the distributions so made.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies (if it would not otherwise do so) to—

- (a) financial assistance lawfully given by a public company out of its distributable profits in a case where the assistance is required to be so given by Article 164,
- (b) financial assistance lawfully given by a private company out of its distributable profits in a case where the assistance is required to be so given by Article 165(2),

- (c) financial assistance given by a company in contravention of Article 161, in a case where the giving of that assistance reduces the company's net assets or increases its net liabilities,
- (d) a payment made by a company in respect of the purchase by it of shares in the company (except by payment lawfully made otherwise than out of distributable profits), and
- (e) a payment of any description specified in Article 178 (company's purchase of right to acquire its own shares, etc).

being financial assistance given or payment made since the relevant accounts were prepared, as if any such financial assistance or payment were a distribution already made in pursuance of a determination made by reference to those accounts.

(3) In this Article—

“financial assistance” means the same as in Chapter VI of Part VI,

“net assets” has the meaning given by Article 164(2)(a), and

“net liabilities”, in relation to the giving of financial assistance by a company, means the amount by which the aggregate amount of the company's liabilities within the meaning of Article 164(2)(b) exceeds the aggregate amount of its assets, taking the amount of the assets and liabilities to be as stated in the company's accounting records immediately before the financial assistance is given.

(4) Paragraphs (2) and (3) are deemed to be included in Chapter VII of Part VI for the purposes of the Department's power to make regulations under Article 189.

Treatment of assets in the relevant accounts

283.—^{F475}(1) For the purposes of Articles 271 and 272, the following are treated as realised losses—

- (a) in the case of Companies Order individual accounts, provisions of any kind mentioned in paragraphs 87 and 88 of Schedule 4 (other than revaluation provisions), and
- (b) in the case of IAS individual accounts, provisions of any kind (other than revaluation provisions).

(1A) In paragraph (1), a revaluation provision means a provision in respect of a diminution in value of a fixed asset appearing on a revaluation of all the fixed assets of the company, or of all of its fixed assets other than goodwill.]

(2) If, on the revaluation of a fixed asset, an unrealised profit is shown to have been made and, on or after the revaluation, a sum is written off or retained for depreciation of that asset over a period, then an amount equal to the amount by which that sum exceeds the sum which would have been so written off or retained for the depreciation of that asset over that period, if that profit had not been made, is treated for the purposes of Articles 271 and 272 as a realised profit made over that period.

(3) Where there is no record of the original cost of an asset, or a record cannot be obtained without unreasonable expense or delay, then for the purpose of determining whether the company has made a profit or loss in respect of that asset, its cost is taken to be the value ascribed to it in the earliest available record of its value made on or after its acquisition by the company.

(4) Subject to paragraph (6), any consideration by the directors of the value at a particular time of a fixed asset is treated as a revaluation of the asset for the purposes of determining whether any such revaluation of the company's fixed assets as is required for the purposes of the exception from paragraph (1) has taken place at that time.

(5) But where any such assets which have not actually been revalued are treated as revalued for those purposes under paragraph (4), that exception applies only if the directors are satisfied that their aggregate value at the time in question is not less than the aggregate amount at which they are for the time being stated in the company's accounts.

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(6) Where Article 279(2), 280(2) or 281(2) applies to the relevant accounts, paragraphs (4) and (5) do not apply for the purpose of determining whether a revaluation of the company's fixed assets affecting the amount of the relevant items (that is, the items mentioned in Article 278(2)) as stated in those accounts has taken place, unless it is stated in a note to the accounts—

- (a) that the directors have considered the value at any time of any fixed assets of the company, without actually revaluing those assets,
- (b) that they are satisfied that the aggregate value of those assets at the time in question is or was not less than the aggregate amount at which they are or were for the time being stated in the company's accounts, and
- (c) that the relevant items in question are accordingly stated in the relevant accounts on the basis that a revaluation of the company's fixed assets which by virtue of paragraphs (4) and (5) included the assets in question took place at that time.

F475 SR 2004/496

Distributors in kind

284. Where a company makes a distribution of or including a non-cash asset, and any part of the amount at which that asset is stated in the accounts relevant for the purposes of the distribution in accordance with Articles 278 to 283 represents an unrealised profit, that profit is to be treated as a realised profit—

- (a) for the purpose of determining the lawfulness of the distribution in accordance with this Part (whether before or after the distribution takes place), and
- (b) for the purpose of the application of paragraphs 12(a) and [F476 34(3)(a)] of Schedule 4[F477 or paragraphs 12(a) and 34(3)(a) of Schedule 8] (only realised profits to be included in or transferred to the profit and loss account) in relation to anything done with a view to or in connection with the making of that distribution.

F476 1990 NI 5

F477 SR 1997/436

Supplementary

Consequences of unlawful distribution

285.—(1) Where a distribution, or part of one, made by a company to one of its own members is made in contravention of this Part and, at the time of the distribution, he knows or has reasonable grounds for believing that it is so made, he is liable to repay it (or that part of it, as the case may be) to the company or (in the case of a distribution made otherwise than in cash) to pay the company a sum equal to the value of the distribution (or part) at that time.

(2) Paragraph (1) is without prejudice to any obligation imposed apart from this Article on a member of a company to repay a distribution unlawfully made to him; but this Article does not apply in relation to—

- (a) financial assistance given by a company in contravention of Article 161, or
- (b) any payment made by a company in respect of the redemption or purchase by the company of shares in itself.

(3) This Article is deemed to be included in Chapter VII of Part VI for the purposes of the Department's power to make regulations under Article 189.

Saving for provision in a company's articles operative before the Order of 1981

286. Where immediately before 1st July 1983 a company was authorised by a provision of its articles to apply its unrealised profits in paying up in full or in part unissued shares to be allotted to members of the company as fully or partly paid bonus shares, that provision continues (subject to any alteration of the articles) as authority for those profits to be so applied after that date.

[^{F478}Distributions by banking or insurance companies

287. Where a company's accounts relevant for the purposes of this Part are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VIII relating to banking or insurance companies, Articles 272 to 283 apply with the modifications shown in Schedule 11.]

F478 1990 NI 5, art. 25, Sch, 10 Pt. 1

Interpretation for Part IX

288.—(1) The following has effect for the interpretation of this Part.

(2) “Capitalisation”, in relation to a company's profits, means any of the following operations (whenever carried out)—

- (a) applying the profits in wholly or partly paying up unissued shares in the company to be allotted to members of the company as fully or partly paid bonus shares, or
- (b) transferring the profits to capital redemption reserve.

(3) References to profits and losses of any description are (respectively) to profits and losses of that description made at any time and, except where the context otherwise requires, are (respectively) to revenue and capital profits and revenue and capital losses.

Saving for other restraints on distribution

289. The provisions of this Part are without prejudice to any statutory provision or rule of law, or any provision of a company's memorandum or articles, restricting the sums out of which, or the cases in which, a distribution may be made.

PART X

A COMPANY'S MANAGEMENT; DIRECTORS AND SECRETARIES; THEIR QUALIFICATIONS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Officers and registered office

Directors

290.—(1) Every company registered on or after 1st January 1933 (other than a private company) shall have at least two directors.

(2) Every company registered before that date (other than a private company) shall have at least one director.

(3) Every private company shall have at least one director.

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Secretary

291.—(1) Every company shall have a secretary.

(2) A sole director shall not also be secretary.

(3) Anything required or authorised to be done by or to the secretary may, if the office is vacant or there is for any other reason no secretary capable of acting, be done by or to any assistant or deputy secretary or, if there is no assistant or deputy secretary capable of acting, by or to any officer of the company authorised generally or specially in that behalf by the directors.

(4) No company shall—

- (a) have as secretary to the company a body corporate the sole director of which is the sole director of the company;
- (b) have as sole director of the company a body corporate the sole director of which is secretary to the company.

Acts done by person in dual capacity

292. A provision requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a director and the secretary is not satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as director and as, or in place of, the secretary.

Validity of acts of directors

293. The acts of a director are valid notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in his appointment or qualification; and this provision is not excluded by Article 300(2) (void resolution to appoint).

Qualifications of company secretaries

294.—(1) It is the duty of the directors of a public company to take all reasonable steps to secure that the secretary (or each joint secretary) of the company is a person who appears to them to have the requisite knowledge and experience to discharge the functions of secretary of the company and who—

- (a) on 1st July 1983 held the office of secretary or assistant or deputy secretary of the company; or
- (b) for at least 3 of the 5 years immediately preceding his appointment as secretary held the office of secretary of a company other than a private company; or
- (c) is a member of any of the bodies specified in paragraph (2); or
- (d) is a barrister, advocate or solicitor called or admitted in any part of the United Kingdom; or
- (e) is a person who, by virtue of his holding or having held any other position or his being a member of any other body, appears to the directors to be capable of discharging those functions.

(2) The bodies referred to in paragraph (1)(c) are—

- (a) the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland;
- (b) the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales;
- (c) the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland;
- (d) the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants;
- (e) the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators;
- (f) the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants;
- (g) the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

[^{F479}Registered office

295 ^{F480}—(1) A company shall at all times have a registered office to which all communications and notices may be addressed.

(2) On incorporation the situation of the company's registered office is that specified in the statement sent to the registrar under Article 21.

(3) The company may change the situation of its registered office from time to time by giving notice in the prescribed form to the registrar.

(4) The change takes effect upon the notice being registered by the registrar, but until the end of the period of 14 days beginning with the date on which it is registered a person may validly serve any document on the company at its previous registered office.

(5) For the purposes of any duty of a company—

- (a) to keep at its registered office, or make available for public inspection there, any register, index or other document, or
- (b) to mention the address of its registered office in any document,

a company which has given notice to the registrar of a change in the situation of its registered office may act on the change as from such date, not more than 14 days after the notice is given, as it may determine.

(6) Where a company unavoidably ceases to perform at its registered office any such duty as is mentioned in paragraph (5)(a) in circumstances in which it was not practicable to give prior notice to the registrar of a change in the situation of its registered office, but—

- (a) resumes performance of that duty at other premises as soon as practicable, and
- (b) gives notice accordingly to the registrar of a change in the situation of its registered office within 14 days of doing so,

it shall not be treated as having failed to comply with that duty.

(7) In proceedings for an offence of failing to comply with any such duty as is mentioned in paragraph (5), it is for the person charged to show that by reason of the matters referred to in that paragraph or paragraph (6) no offence was committed.]

F479 1990 NI 10, art. 71

F480 mod. by SR 2004/307

Register of directors and secretaries

296 ^{F481}—^{F482}(1) Every company shall keep, at the same office as its register of members is kept, a register of its directors and secretaries; and the register shall, with respect to the particulars to be contained in it of those persons, comply with Articles 297 and 298.

(2) The company shall, within the period of 14 days from the occurrence of—

- (a) any change among its directors or in its secretary, or
- (b) any change in particulars contained in the register,

send to the registrar a notification in the prescribed form of the change and of the date on which it occurred; and a notification of a person having become a director or secretary, or one of joint secretaries, of the company shall contain a consent, signed by that person, to act in the relevant capacity.

(3) The register shall^{F483} . . . be open to the inspection of any member of the company without charge and of any other person on payment of [^{F483} such fee as may be prescribed].

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(4) If an inspection required under this Article is refused, or if default is made in complying with paragraph (1) or (2), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(5) In the case of a refusal of inspection of the register, the court may by order compel an immediate inspection of it.

(6) For the purposes of this Article and Article 297, a shadow director of a company is deemed a director and officer of it.

F481 mod. by 2000 c. 38

F482 mod. by SR 2004/307

F483 1990 NI 10

Particulars of directors to be registered under Article 296

297.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Article, the register kept by a company under Article 296 shall contain the following particulars with respect to each director—

(a) in the case of an individual—

- (i) his present^[F484] name],
- (ii) any former^[F484] name],
- (iii) his usual residential address,
- (iv) his nationality,
- (v) his business occupation (if any),
- (vi) particulars of any other directorships held by him or which have been held by him, and

^[F484](vii) the date of his birth;]

(b) in the case of a corporation^[F484] or Scottish firm], its corporate^[F484] or firm] name and registered or principal office, and particulars of any other directorships held by it or which have been held by it.

^[F484](2) In paragraph (1)(a)—

- (a) “name” means a person's Christian name (or other forename) and surname, except that in the case of a peer, or an individual usually known by a title, the title may be stated instead of his Christian name (or other forename) and surname, or in addition to either or both or them; and
- (b) the reference to a former name does not include—
 - (i) in the case of a peer, or an individual normally known by a British title, the name by which he was known previous to the adoption of or succession to the title, or
 - (ii) in the case of any person, a former name which was changed or disused before he attained the age of 18 years or which has been changed or disused for 20 years or more, or
 - (iii) in the case of a married woman, the name by which she was known previous to the marriage.]

(3) It is not necessary for the register to contain on any day particulars of a directorship—

- (a) which has not been held by a director at any time during the 5 years preceding that day,
- (b) which is held by a director in a company which—

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- (i) is dormant or grouped with the company keeping the register, and
 - (ii) if he also held that directorship for any period during those 5 years, was for the whole of that period either dormant or so grouped,
 - (c) which was held by a director for any period during those 5 years in a company which for the whole of that period was either dormant or grouped with the company keeping the register.
- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (3), “company” includes any body incorporated in Northern Ireland; and—
- (a) [F485 Article 257AA(4)] applies as regards whether and when a company is or has been dormant, and
 - (b) a company is to be regarded as being or having been grouped with another at any time if at that time it is or was a company of which the other is or was a wholly-owned subsidiary, or if it is or was a wholly-owned subsidiary of the other or of another company of which that other is or was a wholly-owned subsidiary.

F484 1990 NI 10

F485 SR 2001/153

Particulars of secretaries to be registered under Article 296

298.—(1) The register to be kept by a company under Article 296 shall contain the following particulars with respect to the secretary or, where there are joint secretaries, with respect to each of them—

- (a) in the case of an individual, his present[F486 name], any former[F486 name] and his usual residential address, and
- (b) in the case of a body corporate or a Scottish firm, its corporate or firm name and registered or principal office.

(2) Where all the partners in a firm are joint secretaries, the name and principal office of the firm may be stated instead of the particulars mentioned in paragraph (1).

[F486(3) Article 297(2)(a) and (b) apply for the purposes of the obligation under paragraph (1)(a) of this Article to state the name or former name of an individual.]

F486 1990 NI 10

Provisions governing appointment of directors

Share qualifications of directors

299.—(1) It is the duty of every director who is by the company's articles required to hold a specified share qualification, and who is not already qualified, to obtain his qualification within 2 months after his appointment, or such shorter time as may be fixed by the articles.

(2) For the purpose of any provision of the company's articles requiring a director to hold any specified share qualification, the bearer of a share warrant is not deemed the holder of the shares specified in the warrant.

(3) The office of director of a company is vacated if the director does not within 2 months from the date of his appointment (or within such shorter time as may be fixed by its articles) obtain his

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qualification, or if after the expiration of that period or shorter time he ceases at any time to hold his qualification.

(4) A person vacating office under this Article is incapable of being reappointed a director of the company until he has obtained his qualification.

(5) If after the expiration of that period or shorter time any unqualified person acts as a director of the company, he is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

Appointment of directors to be voted on individually

300.—(1) At a general meeting of a public company, a motion for the appointment of two or more persons as directors of the company by a single resolution shall not be made, unless a resolution that it shall be so made has first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it.

(2) A resolution moved in contravention of this Article is void, whether or not its being so moved was objected to at the time; but where a resolution so moved is passed, no provision for the automatic reappointment of retiring directors in default of another appointment applies.

(3) For the purposes of this Article, a motion for approving a person's appointment, or for nominating a person for appointment, is to be treated as a motion for his appointment.

(4) Nothing in this Article applies to a resolution altering the company's articles.

Age limit for directors

301.—(1) A company is subject to this Article if—

- (a) it is a public company, or
- (b) being a private company, it is a subsidiary of a public company or of a body corporate registered under the law relating to companies for the time being in force in Great Britain as a public company.

(2) No person is capable of being appointed a director of a company which is subject to this Article if at the time of his appointment he has attained the age of 70.

(3) A director of such a company shall vacate his office at the conclusion of the annual general meeting commencing next after he attains the age of 70; but acts done by a person as director are valid notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that his appointment had terminated under this paragraph.

(4) Where a person retires under paragraph (3), no provision for the automatic reappointment of retiring directors in default of another appointment applies; and if at the meeting at which he retires the vacancy is not filled as a casual vacancy.

(5) Nothing in paragraphs (2) to (4) prevents the appointment of a director at any age, or requires a director to retire at any time, if his appointment is or was made or approved by the company in general meeting; but special notice is required of a resolution appointing or approving the appointment of a director for it to have effect under this paragraph, and the notice of the resolution given to the company, and by the company to its members, must state, or have stated, the age of the person to whom it relates.

(6) A person reappointed director on retiring under paragraph (3), or appointed in place of a director so retiring, is to be treated, for the purpose of determining the time at which he or any other director is to retire, as if he had become director on the day on which the retiring director was last appointed before his retirement.

Subject to this, the retirement of a director out of turn under paragraph (3) is to be disregarded in determining when any other directors are to retire.

(7) In the case of a company first registered on or after 1st April 1961, this Article has effect subject to the provisions of the company's articles; and in the case of a company first registered before that date—

- (a) this Article has effect subject to any alterations of the company's articles made on or after that date; and
- (b) if on that date the company's articles contained provision for retirement of directors under an age limit or for preventing or restricting appointments of directors over a given age, this Article does not apply to directors to whom that provision applies.

Duty of director to disclose his age

302.—(1) A person who is appointed or to his knowledge proposed to be appointed director of a company subject to Article 301 at a time when he has attained any retiring age applicable to him under that Article or under the company's articles shall give notice of his age to the company.

(2) For the purposes of this Article, a company is deemed subject to Article 301 notwithstanding that all or any of the provisions of that Article are excluded or modified by the company's articles.

(3) Paragraph (1) does not apply in relation to a person's appointment on the termination of a previous appointment as director of the company.

(4) A person who—

- (a) fails to give notice of his age as required by this Article; or
- (b) acts as director under any appointment which is invalid or has terminated by reason of his age,

is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (4), a person who has acted as director under an appointment which is invalid or has terminated is deemed to have continued so to act throughout the period from the invalid appointment, or the date on which the appointment terminated (as the case may be), until the last day on which he is shown to have acted thereunder.

Arts. 303#310 rep. by 1989 NI 18

Removal of directors

Resolution to remove director

311.—(1) A company may by ordinary resolution remove a director before the expiration of his period of office, notwithstanding anything in its articles or in any agreement between it and him.

(2) Special notice is required of a resolution to remove a director under this Article or to appoint somebody instead of a director so removed at the meeting at which he is removed.

(3) A vacancy created by the removal of a director under this Article, if not filled at the meeting at which he is removed, may be filled as a casual vacancy.

(4) A person appointed director in place of a person removed under this Article is treated, for the purpose of determining the time at which he or any other director is to retire, as if he had become director on the day on which the person in whose place he is appointed was last appointed director.

(5) This Article is not to be taken as depriving a person removed under it of compensation or damages payable to him in respect of the termination of his appointment as director or of any appointment terminating with that as director, or as derogating from any power to remove a director which may exist apart from this Article.

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Director's right to protest removal

312.—(1) On receipt of notice of an intended resolution to remove a director under Article 311, the company shall forthwith send a copy of the notice to the director concerned; and he (whether or not a member of the company) is entitled to be heard on the resolution at the meeting.

(2) Where notice is given of an intended resolution to remove a director under that Article, and the director concerned makes with respect to it representations in writing to the company (not exceeding a reasonable length) and requests their notification to members of the company, the company shall, unless the representations are received by it too late for it to do so—

- (a) in any notice of the resolution given to the members of the company state the fact of the representations having been made; and
- (b) send a copy of the representations to every member of the company to whom notice of the meeting is sent (whether before or after receipt of the representations by the company).

(3) If a copy of the representations is not sent as required by paragraph (2) because received too late or because of the company's default, the director may (without prejudice to his right to be heard orally) require that the representations shall be read out at the meeting.

(4) But copies of the representations need not be sent out and the representations need not be read out at the meeting if, on the application either of the company or of any other person who claims to be aggrieved, the court is satisfied that the rights conferred by this Article are being abused to secure needless publicity for defamatory matter.

(5) The court may order the company's costs on an application under this Article to be paid in whole or in part by the director, notwithstanding that he is not a party to the application.

Other provisions about directors and officers

Directors' names on company correspondence, etc.

313^{F487}.—(1) A company to which this Article applies shall not state, in any form, the name of any its directors (otherwise than in the text or as a signatory) on any business letter on which the company's name appears unless it states on the letter in legible characters^{F488} the name of every director of the company].

(2) This Article applies to—

- (a) every company registered under this Order or under the former Companies Acts (except a company registered before 23rd November 1916); and
- (b) every company incorporated outside Northern Ireland which has an established place of business within Northern Ireland unless it had established such a place of business before that date.

(3) If a company makes default in complying with this Article, every officer of the company who is in default is liable for each offence to a fine; and for this purpose, where a corporation is an officer of the company, any officer of the corporation is deemed an officer of the company.

^{F488}(4) For the purposes of the obligation under paragraph (1) to state the name of every director of the company, a person's "name" means—

- (a) in the case of an individual, his Christian name (or other forename) and surname; and
- (b) in the case of a corporation or Scottish firm, its corporate or firm name.

(5) The initial or a recognised abbreviation of a person's Christian name or other forename may be stated instead of the full Christian name or other forename.

(6) In the case of a peer, or an individual usually known by a title, the title may be stated instead of his Christian name (or other forename) and surname or in addition to either or both of them.

(7) In this Article “director” includes a shadow director and the reference in paragraph (3) to an “officer” shall be construed accordingly.]

F487 mod. by 2000 c. 38

F488 1990 NI 10

Limited company may have directors with unlimited liability

314.—(1) In the case of a limited company, the liability of the directors or of the managing director may, if so provided by the memorandum, be unlimited.

(2) In the case of a limited company in which the liability of a director is unlimited, the directors of the company and the member who proposes any person for election or appointment to the office of director, shall add to that proposal a statement that the liability of the person holding that office will be unlimited.

(3) Before the person accepts the office or acts in it, notice in writing that his liability will be unlimited shall be given to him by the following or one of the following persons, namely—

- (a) the promoters of the company,
- (b) the directors of the company,
- (c) the company secretary.

(4) If a director or proposer makes default in adding such a statement, or if a promoter, director or secretary makes default in giving the notice required by paragraph (3), then—

- (a) he is liable to a fine, and
- (b) he is also liable for any damage which the person so elected or appointed may sustain from the default;

but the liability of the person elected or appointed is not affected by the default.

Special resolution making liability of directors unlimited

315.—(1) A limited company, if so authorised by its articles, may by special resolution alter its memorandum so as to render unlimited the liability of its directors or of any managing director.

(2) When such a special resolution is passed, its provisions are as valid as if they had been originally contained in the memorandum.

Assignment of office by directors

316. If provision is made by a company's articles, or by any agreement entered into between any person and the company, for empowering a director of the company to assign his office as such to another person, any assignment of office made in pursuance of that provision is (notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the provision) of no effect unless and until it is approved by a special resolution of the company.

Directors to have regard to interests of employees

317.—(1) The matters to which the directors of a company are to have regard in the performance of their functions include the interests of the company's employees in general, as well as the interests of its members.

(2) Accordingly, the duty imposed by this Article on the directors is owed by them to the company (and the company alone) and is enforceable in the same way as other fiduciary duty owed to a company by its directors.

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(3) This Article applies to shadow directors as it does to directors.

VALID FROM 06/04/2006

Provisions protecting directors from liability

317A.—(1) This Article applies in relation to any liability attaching to a director of a company in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him in relation to the company.

(2) Any provision which purports to exempt (to any extent) a director of a company from any liability within paragraph (1) is void.

(3) Subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), any provision by which a company directly or indirectly provides (to any extent) an indemnity for a director of—

(a) the company, or

(b) an associated company,

against any liability within paragraph (1) is void.

(4) Paragraph (3) does not apply to a qualifying third party indemnity provision within the meaning of Article 317B(1).

(5) Paragraph (3) does not prevent a company from purchasing and maintaining for a director of—

(a) the company, or

(b) an associated company,

insurance against any liability within paragraph (1).

(6) In this Article—

“associated company”, in relation to a company (“C”), means a company which is C's subsidiary, or C's holding company or a subsidiary of C's holding company;

“provision” means a provision of any nature, whether or not it is contained in a company's articles or in any contract with a company.

VALID FROM 06/04/2006

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

317B.—(1) For the purposes of Article 317A(4) a provision is a qualifying third party indemnity provision if it is a provision such as is mentioned in Article 317A(3) in relation to which conditions A to C are satisfied.

(2) Condition A is that the provision does not provide any indemnity against any liability incurred by the director—

(a) to the company, or

(b) to any associated company.

(3) Condition B is that the provision does not provide any indemnity against any liability incurred by the director to pay—

(a) a fine imposed in criminal proceedings, or

- (b) a sum payable to a regulatory authority by way of a penalty in respect of non-compliance with any requirement of a regulatory nature (however arising).
- (4) Condition C is that the provision does not provide any indemnity against any liability incurred by the director—
 - (a) in defending any criminal proceedings in which he is convicted, or
 - (b) in defending any civil proceedings brought by the company, or an associated company, in which judgment is given against him, or
 - (c) in connection with any application under any of the following provisions in which the court refuses to grant him relief, namely—
 - (i) Article 154(3) or (4), or
 - (ii) Article 675.
- (5) In sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of paragraph (4) the reference to any such conviction, judgment or refusal of relief is a reference to one that has become final.
- (6) For the purposes of paragraph (5) a conviction, judgment or refusal of relief becomes final—
 - (a) if not appealed against, at the end of the period for bringing an appeal, or
 - (b) if appealed against, at the time when the appeal (or any further appeal) is disposed of.
- (7) An appeal is disposed of—
 - (a) if it is determined and the period for bringing any further appeal has ended, or
 - (b) if it is abandoned or otherwise ceases to have effect.
- (8) In this Article “associated company” and “provision” have the same meaning as in Article 317A.

VALID FROM 06/04/2006

Disclosure of qualifying third party indemnity provisions

317C.—(1) Paragraphs (2) and (3) impose disclosure requirements in relation to a directors' report under Article 242 in respect of a financial year.

(2) If —

- (a) at the time when the report is approved under Article 242A, any qualifying third party indemnity provision (whether made by the company or otherwise) is in force for the benefit of one or more directors of the company, or
- (b) at any time during the financial year, any such provision was in force for the benefit of one or more persons who were then directors of the company,

the report must state that any such provision is or (as the case may be) was so in force.

(3) If the company has made a qualifying third party indemnity provision and—

- (a) at the time when the report is approved under Article 242A, any qualifying third party indemnity provision made by the company is in force for the benefit of one or more directors of an associated company, or
- (b) at any time during the financial year, any such provision was in force for the benefit of one or more persons who were then directors of an associated company,

the report must state that any such provision is or (as the case may be) was so in force.

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(4) Paragraph (5) applies where a company has made a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the benefit of a director of the company or of an associated company.

(5) Article 326 shall apply to—

(a) the company, and

(b) if the director is a director of an associated company, the associated company, as if a copy of the provision, or (if it is not in writing) a memorandum setting out its terms, were included in the list of documents in Article 326(1).

(6) In this Article—

“associated company” and “provision” have the same meaning as in Article 317A; and

“qualifying third party indemnity provision” has the meaning given by Article 317B(1).

Provisions^{F489} exempting officers and auditors from liability

318.—(1) This Article applies to any provision, whether contained in a company's articles or in any contract with the company or otherwise, for exempting^{F490} any officer of the company or any person (whether an officer or not) employed by the company as auditor from, or indemnifying him against, any liability which by virtue of any rule of law would otherwise attach to him in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust of which he may be guilty in relation to the company.

(2) Except as provided by paragraph (3) any such provision is void.

[^{F491}(3) This Article does not prevent a company—

(a) from purchasing and maintaining for any such^{F490} officer or auditor insurance against any such liability, or

(b) from indemnifying any such^{F490} officer or auditor against any liability incurred by him—

(i) in defending any proceedings (whether civil or criminal) in which judgment is given in his favour or he is acquitted, or

(ii) in connection with any application under^{F490} Article 154(3) or (4) (acquisition of shares by innocent nominee) or Article 675 (general power to grant relief in case of honest and reasonable conduct) in which relief is granted to him by the court.]

F489 prosp. subst. by 2005 NI 17

F490 prosp. rep. by 2005 NI 17

F491 1990 NI 10

PART XI

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR DEALING BY DIRECTORS

Restrictions on directors taking financial advantage

Prohibition on tax-free payments to directors

319.—(1) It is not lawful for a company to pay a director remuneration (whether as director or otherwise) free of income tax, or otherwise calculated by reference to or varying with the amount of his income tax, or to or with any rate of income tax.

(2) Any provision contained in a company's articles, or in any contract or in any resolution of a company or a company's directors, for payment to a director of remuneration as mentioned in paragraph (1) has effect as if it provided for payment, as a gross sum subject to income tax, of the net sum for which it actually provides.

Payment to director for loss of office, etc.

320. It is not lawful for a company to make to a director of the company any payment by way of compensation for loss of office, or as consideration for or in connection with his retirement from office, without particulars of the proposed payment (including its amount) being disclosed to members of the company and the proposal being approved by the company.

Company approval for property transfer

321.—(1) It is not lawful, in connection with the transfer of the whole or any part of the undertaking or property of a company, for any payment to be made to a director of the company by way of compensation for loss of office, or as consideration for or in connection with his retirement from office, unless particulars of the proposed payment (including its amount) have been disclosed to members of the company and the proposal approved by the company.

(2) Where a payment unlawful under this Article is made to a director, the amount received is deemed to be received by him in trust for the company.

Director's duty of disclosure on takeover, etc.

322.—(1) This Article applies where, in connection with the transfer to any persons of all or any of the shares in a company, being a transfer resulting from—

- (a) an offer made to the general body of shareholders; or
- (b) an offer made by or on behalf of some other body corporate with a view to the company becoming its subsidiary or a subsidiary of its holding company; or
- (c) an offer made by or on behalf of an individual with a view to his obtaining the right to exercise or control the exercise of not less than one-third of the voting power at any general meeting of the company; or
- (d) any other offer which is conditional on acceptance to a given extent,

a payment is to be made to a director of the company by way of compensation for loss of office, or as consideration for or in connection with his retirement from office.

(2) It is in those circumstances the director's duty to take all reasonable steps to secure that particulars of the proposed payment (including its amount) are included in or sent with any notice of the offer made for their shares which is given to any shareholders.

(3) If—

- (a) the director fails to take those steps, or
- (b) any person who has been properly required by the director to include those particulars in or send them with the notice required by paragraph (2) fails to do so,

he is liable to a fine.

Consequences of non-compliance with Article 322

323.—(1) If in the case of any such payment to a director as is mentioned in Article 322(1)—

- (a) his duty under that Article is not complied with, or

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- (b) the making of the proposed payment is not, before the transfer of any shares in pursuance of the offer, approved by a meeting (summoned for the purpose) of the holders of the shares to which the offer relates and of other holders of shares of the same class as any of those shares,

any sum received by the director on account of the payment is deemed to have been received by him in trust for persons who have sold their shares as a result of the offer made; and the expenses incurred by him in distributing that sum amongst those persons shall be borne by him and not retained out of that sum.

(2) Where—

- (a) the shareholders referred to in paragraph (1)(b) are not all the members of the company, and
- (b) no provision is made by the company's articles for summoning or regulating the meeting referred to in that paragraph,

the provisions of this Order and of the company's articles relating to general meetings of the company apply (for that purpose) to the meeting either without modification or with such modifications as the Department on the application of any person concerned may direct for the purpose of adapting them to the circumstances of the meeting.

(3) If at a meeting summoned for the purpose of approving any payment as required by paragraph (1)(b) a quorum is not present and, after the meeting has been adjourned to a later date, a quorum is again not present, the payment is deemed for the purposes of that paragraph to have been approved.

Provisions supplementing Articles 320 to 323

324.—(1) Where in proceedings for the recovery of any payment as having, by virtue of Article 321(2) or 323(1), been received by any person in trust, it is shown that—

- (a) the payment was made in pursuance of any arrangement entered into as part of the agreement for the transfer in question, or within one year, before or two years after that agreement or the offer leading to it; and
- (b) the company or any person to whom the transfer was made was privy to that arrangement,

the payment is deemed, except in so far as the contrary is shown, to be one to which the provisions mentioned in this paragraph apply.

(2) If in connection with any such transfer as is mentioned in any of Articles 321 to 323—

- (a) the price to be paid to a director of the company whose office is to be abolished or who is to retire from office for any shares in the company held by him is in excess of the price which could at the time have been obtained by other holders of the like shares; or
- (b) any valuable consideration is given to any such director,

the excess or the money value of the consideration (as the case may be) is deemed for the purposes of that Article to have been a payment made to him by way of compensation for loss of office or as consideration for or in connection with his retirement from office.

(3) References in Articles 320 to 323 to payments made to a director by way of compensation for loss of office or as consideration for or in connection with his retirement from office, do not include any bona fide payment by way of damages for breach of contract or by way of pension in respect of past services.

“Pension” here includes any superannuation allowance, superannuation gratuity or similar payment.

(4) Nothing in Articles 321 to 323 prejudices the operation of any rule of law requiring disclosure to be made with respect to such payments as are there mentioned, or with respect to any other like payments made or to be made to a company's directors.

Directors to disclose interest in contracts

325^{F492}.—(1) It is the duty of a director of a company who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or proposed contract with the company to declare the nature of his interest at a meeting of the directors of the company.

(2) In the case of a proposed contract, the declaration shall be made—

- (a) at the meeting of the directors at which the question of entering into the contract is first taken into consideration; or
- (b) if the director was not at the date of that meeting interested in the proposed contract, at the next meeting of the directors held after he becomes so interested;

and, in a case where the director becomes interested in a contract after it is made, the declaration shall be made at the first meeting of the directors held after he becomes so interested.

(3) For the purposes of this Article, a general notice given to the directors of a company by a director to the effect that—

- (a) he is a member of a specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any contract which may, after the date of the notice, be made with that company or firm; or
- (b) he is to be regarded as interested in any contract which may after the date of the notice be made with a specified person who is connected with him (within the meaning of Article 354),

is deemed a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any such contract.

(4) However, no such notice is of effect unless either it is given at a meeting of the directors or the director takes reasonable steps to secure that it is brought up and read at the next meeting of the directors after it is given.

(5) A reference in this Article to a contract includes any transaction or arrangement (whether or not constituting a contract) made or entered into on or after 1st July 1983.

(6) For the purposes of this Article, a transaction or arrangement of a kind described in Article 338 (prohibition of loans, quasi-loans, etc. to directors) made by a company for a director of the company or a person connected with such a director is treated (if it would not otherwise be so treated, and whether or not it is prohibited by that Article) as a transaction or arrangement in which that director is interested.

(7) A director who fails to comply with this Article is liable to a fine.

(8) This Article applies to a shadow director as it applies to a director, except that a shadow director shall declare his interest, not at a meeting of directors, but by a notice in writing to the directors which is either—

- (a) a specific notice given before the date of the meeting at which, if he had been a director, the declaration would be required by paragraph (2) to be made; or
- (b) a notice which under paragraph (3) falls to be treated as a sufficient declaration of that interest (or would fall to be so treated apart from paragraph (4)).

(9) Nothing in this Article prejudices the operation of any rule of law restricting directors of a company from having an interest in contracts with the company.

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Directors' service contracts to be open to inspection

326.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this Article, every company shall keep at an appropriate place—

- (a) in the case of each director whose contract of service with the company is in writing, a copy of that contract;
- (b) in the case of each director whose contract of service with the company is not in writing, a written memorandum setting out its terms; and
- (c) in the case of each director who is employed under a contract of service with a subsidiary of the company, a copy of that contract or, if it is not in writing, a written memorandum setting out its terms.

(2) All copies and memoranda kept by a company in pursuance of paragraph (1) shall be kept at the same place.

(3) The following are appropriate places for the purposes of paragraph (1)—

- (a) the company's registered office;
- (b) the place where its register of members is kept (if other than its registered office);
- (c) its principal place of business, provided that it is situated in Northern Ireland.

(4) Every company shall send to the registrar notice in the prescribed form of the place where copies of contracts and memoranda are kept in compliance with paragraph (1), and of any change in that place (save in a case in which they have at all times been kept at the company's registered office).

(5) Paragraph (1) does not apply to a director's contract of service with the company or with a subsidiary of it if that contract required him to work wholly or mainly outside the United Kingdom; but the company shall keep a memorandum—

- (a) in the case of a contract of service with the company, giving the director's name and setting out the provisions of the contract relating to its duration;
- (b) in the case of a contract of service with a subsidiary, giving the director's name and the name and place of incorporation of the subsidiary, and setting out the provisions of the contract relating to its duration,

at the same place as copies and memoranda are kept by the company in pursuance of paragraph (1).

(6) A shadow director is treated for the purposes of this Article as a director.

(7) Every copy and memorandum required by paragraph (1) or (5) to be kept shall^{F493} . . . be open to inspection of any member of the company without charge.

(8) If—

- (a) default is made in complying with paragraph (1) or (5), or
- (b) an inspection required under paragraph (7) is refused, or
- (c) default is made for 14 days in complying with paragraph (4),

the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(9) In the case of a refusal of an inspection required under paragraph (7) of a copy or memorandum, the court may by order compel an immediate inspection of it.

(10) Paragraphs (1) and (5) apply to a variation of a director's contract of service as they apply to the contract.

(11) This Article does not require that there be kept a copy of, or memorandum setting out the terms of, a contract (or its variation) at a time when the unexpired portion of the term for which the contract is to be in force is less than 12 months, or at a time at which the contract can, within the next ensuing 12 months, be terminated by the company without payment of compensation.

F493 1990 NI 10

Director's contract of employment for more than 5 years

327.—(1) This Article applies in respect of any term of an agreement whereby a director's employment with the company of which he is a director or, where he is the director of a holding company, his employment within the group is to continue, or may be continued, otherwise than at the instance of the company (whether under the original agreement or under a new agreement entered into in pursuance of it), for a period of more than 5 years during which the employment—

- (a) cannot be terminated by the company by notice; or
- (b) can be so terminated only in specified circumstances.

(2) In any case where—

- (a) a person is or is to be employed with a company under an agreement which cannot be terminated by the company by notice or can be so terminated only in specified circumstances; and
- (b) more than 6 months before the expiration of the period for which he is or is to be so employed, the company enters into a further agreement (otherwise than in pursuance of a right conferred by or under the original agreement on the other party to it) under which he is to be employed with the company or, where he is a director of a holding company, within the group,

this Article applies as if to the period for which he is to be employed under that further agreement there were added a further period equal to the unexpired period of the original agreement.

(3) A company shall not incorporate in an agreement such a term as is mentioned in paragraph (1), unless the term is first approved by a resolution of the company in general meeting and, in the case of a director of a holding company, by a resolution of that company in general meeting.

(4) No approval is required to be given under this Article by any body corporate unless it is a company within the meaning of this Order, or is registered under Article 629, or if it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of any body corporate, wherever incorporated.

(5) A resolution of a company approving such a term as is mentioned in paragraph (1) shall not be passed at a general meeting of the company unless a written memorandum setting out the proposed agreement incorporating the term is available for inspection by members of the company both—

- (a) at the company's registered office for not less than 15 days ending with the date of the meeting; and
- (b) at the meeting itself.

(6) A term incorporated in an agreement in contravention of this Article is, to the extent that it contravenes the Article, void; and that agreement and, in a case where paragraph (2) applies, the original agreement are deemed to contain a term entitling the company to terminate it at any time by the giving of reasonable notice.

(7) In this Article—

- (a) “employment” includes employment under a contract for services; and
- (b) “group”, in relation to a director of a holding company, means the group which consists of that company and its subsidiaries;

and for the purposes of this Article a shadow director is treated as a director.

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Substantial property transactions involving directors, etc.

328^{F494}.—(1) With the exceptions provided by Article 329, a company shall not enter into an arrangement—

- (a) whereby a director of the company or its holding company, or a person connected with such a director, acquires or is to acquire one or more non-cash assets of the requisite value from the company; or
- (b) whereby the company acquires or is to acquire one or more non-cash assets of the requisite value from such a director or a person so connected,

unless the arrangement is first approved by a resolution of the company in general meeting and, if the director or connected person is a director of its holding company or a person connected with such a director, by a resolution in general meeting of the holding company.

(2) For this purpose a non-cash asset is of the requisite value if at the time the arrangement in question is entered into its value is not less than^{F495} £2,000] but (subject to that) exceeds^{F495} £100,000] or 10 per cent. of the company's asset value, that is—

- (a) except in a case falling within sub-paragraph (b), the value of the company's net assets determined by reference to the accounts prepared and laid under Part VIII in respect of the last preceding financial year in respect of which such accounts were so laid; and
- (b) where no accounts have been so prepared and laid before that time, the amount of the company's called-up share capital.

(3) For the purposes of this Article and Articles 329 and 330, a shadow director is treated as a director.

F494 mod. by 2000 c. 38

F495 SR 1991/155

Exceptions from Article 328

329.—(1) No approval is required to be given under Article 328 by any body corporate unless it is a company within the meaning of this Order, or registered under Article 629 or, if it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of any body corporate, wherever incorporated.

(2) Article 328(1) does not apply to an arrangement for the acquisition of a non-cash asset—

- (a) if the asset is to be acquired by a holding company from any of its wholly-owned subsidiaries or from a holding company by any of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, or by one wholly-owned subsidiary of a holding company from another wholly-owned subsidiary of that same holding company, or
- (b) if the arrangement is entered into by a company which is being wound up, unless the winding up is a members' voluntary winding up.

(3) Article 328(1)(a) does not apply to an arrangement whereby a person is to acquire an asset from a company of which he is a member, if the arrangement is made with that person in his character as a member.

^{F496}(4) Article 328(1) does not apply to a transaction on a recognised investment exchange which is effected by a director, or a person connected with him, through the agency of a person who in relation to the transaction acts as an independent broker.

For this purpose an “independent broker” means—

- (a) in relation to a transaction on behalf of a director, a person who independently of the director selects the person with whom the transaction is to be effected, and

- (b) in relation to a transaction on behalf of a person connected with a director, a person who independently of that person or the director selects the person with whom the transaction is to be effected;

and “recognised”, in relation to an investment exchange, means recognised under the^[F497] Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.]]

F496 1990 NI 10

F497 SI 2001/3649

Liabilities arising from contravention of Article 328

330.—(1) An arrangement entered into by a company in contravention of Article 328, and any transaction entered into in pursuance of the arrangement (whether by the company or any other person) is voidable at the instance of the company unless one or more of the conditions specified in paragraph (2) is satisfied.

(2) Those conditions are that—

- (a) restitution of any money or other asset which is the subject-matter of the arrangement or transaction is no longer possible or the company has been indemnified in pursuance of this Article by any other person for the loss or damage suffered by it; or
- (b) any rights acquired bona fide for value and without actual notice of the contravention by any person who is not a party to the arrangement or transaction would be affected by its avoidance; or
- (c) the arrangement is, within a reasonable period, affirmed by the company in general meeting and, if it is an arrangement for the transfer of an asset to or by a director of its holding company or a person who is connected with such a director, is so affirmed with the approval of the holding company given by a resolution in a general meeting.

(3) If an arrangement is entered into with a company by a director of the company or its holding company or a person connected with him in contravention of Article 328, that director and the person so connected, and any other director of the company who authorised the arrangement or any transaction entered into in pursuance of such an arrangement, is liable—

- (a) to account to the company for any gain which he has made directly or indirectly by the arrangement or transaction, and
- (b) (jointly and severally with any other person liable under this paragraph) to indemnify the company for any loss or damage resulting from the arrangement or transaction.

(4) Paragraph (3) is without prejudice to any liability imposed otherwise than by that paragraph, and is subject to paragraphs (5) and (6); and the liability under paragraph (3) arises whether or not the arrangement or transaction entered into has been avoided in pursuance of paragraph (1).

(5) If an arrangement is entered into by a company and a person connected with a director of the company or its holding company in contravention of Article 38, that director is not liable under paragraph (3) if he shows that he took all reasonable steps to secure the company's compliance with that Article.

(6) In any case, a person so connected and any such other director as is mentioned in paragraph (3) is not so liable if he shows that, at the time the arrangement was entered into, he did not know the relevant circumstances constituting the contravention.

[F498]Invalidity of certain transactions involving directors, etc.

330A.—(1) This Article applies where a company enters into a transaction to which the parties include—

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- (a) a director of the company or of its holding company, or
 - (b) a person connected with such a director or a company with whom such a director is associated,
- and the board of directors, in connection with the transaction, exceed any limitation on their powers under the company's constitution.
- (2) The transaction is voidable at the instance of the company.
 - (3) Whether or not it is avoided, any such party to the transaction as is mentioned in paragraph (1) (a) or (b), and any director of the company who authorised the transaction, is liable—
 - (a) to account to the company for any gain which he has made directly or indirectly by the transaction, and
 - (b) to indemnify the company for any loss or damage resulting from the transaction.
 - (4) Nothing in the above provisions shall be construed as excluding the operation of any other statutory provision or rule of law by virtue of which the transaction may be called in question or any liability to the company may arise.
 - (5) The transaction ceases to be voidable if—
 - (a) restitution of any money or other asset which was the subject-matter of the transaction is no longer possible, or
 - (b) the company is indemnified for any loss or damage resulting from the transaction, or
 - (c) rights acquired bona fide for value and without actual notice of the directors' exceeding their powers by a person who is not party to the transaction would be affected by the avoidance, or
 - (d) the transaction is ratified by the company in general meeting, by ordinary or special resolution or otherwise as the case may require.
 - (6) A person other than a director of the company is not liable under paragraph (3) if he shows that at the time the transaction was entered into he did not know that the directors were exceeding their powers.
 - (7) This Article does not affect the operation of Article 45A in relation to any party to the transaction not within paragraph (1)(a) or (b).
- But where a transaction is voidable by virtue of this Article and valid by virtue of that Article in favour of such a person, the court may, on the application of that person or of the company, make such order affirming, severing or setting aside the transaction, on such terms, as appear to the court to be just.
- (8) In this Article “transaction” includes any act; and the reference in paragraph (1) to limitations under the company's constitution includes limitations deriving—
 - (a) from a resolution of the company in general meeting or a meeting of any class of shareholders, or
 - (b) from any agreement between the members of the company or of any class of shareholders.]

F498 1990 NI 10, art. 45(1)

^{F499}**Contracts with sole members who are directors**

330B.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), where a private company limited by shares or by guarantee having only one member enters into a contract with the sole member of the company and the sole member is also a director of the company, the company shall, unless the contract is in writing, ensure

that the terms of the contract are either set out in a written memorandum or are recorded in the minutes of the first meeting of the directors of the company following the making of the contract.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to contracts entered into the ordinary course of the company's business.

(3) For the purposes of this Article a sole member who is a shadow director is treated as a director.

(4) If a company fails to comply with paragraph (1), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

(5) Subject to paragraph (6), nothing in this Article shall be construed as excluding the operation of any other statutory provision or rule of law applying to contracts between a company and a director of that company.

(6) Failure to comply with paragraph (1) with respect to a contract shall not affect the validity of that contract.]

F499 SR 1992/405

Share dealings by directors and their families

Prohibition on directors dealing in share options

331 ^{F500}—(1) It is an offence for a director of a company to buy—

- (a) a right to call for delivery at a specified price and within a specified time of a specified number of relevant shares or a specified amount of relevant debentures; or
- (b) a right to make delivery at a specified price and within a specified time of a specified number of relevant shares or a specified amount of relevant debentures; or
- (c) a right (as he may elect) to call for delivery at a specified price and within a specified time or to make delivery at a specified price and within a specified time of a specified number of relevant shares or a specified amount of relevant debentures.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph (1) is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

(3) In paragraph (1)—

- (a) “relevant shares”, in relation to a director of a company, means shares in the company or in any other body corporate, being the company's subsidiary or holding company, or a subsidiary of the company's holding company, being shares as respects which there has been granted a listing on a stock exchange (whether within the United Kingdom or elsewhere);
- (b) “relevant debentures”, in relation to a director of a company, means debentures of the company or of any other body corporate, being the company's subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the company's holding company, being debentures as respects which there has been granted such a listing; and
- (c) “price” includes any consideration other than money.

(4) This Article applies to a shadow director as to a director.

(5) This Article is not to be taken as penalising a person who buys a right to subscribe for shares in, or debentures of, a body corporate or buys debentures of a body corporate that confer upon the holder of them a right to subscribe for, or to convert the debentures (in whole or in part) into, shares of that body.

[^{F501}(6) This Article is not to be taken as penalising a director of a company who buys a right to call for delivery at a specified price within a specified time of a specified number of shares held

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as treasury shares by the company or by a relevant company which is that company's subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of that company's holding company.

(7) For the purposes of paragraph (6)—

- (a) “relevant company” means a company listed in Article 1 of Council Directive [77/91/EEC](#), and
- (b) shares of a relevant company (other than a company within the meaning of Article 3(1)) are held as treasury shares if—
 - (i) they fall within Article 172(4)(a) to (d) (qualifying shares), and
 - (ii) they are held by the relevant company in accordance with provisions of the law of a member State implementing Articles 19 to 22 of that Directive.]

F500 mod. by [2000 c. 38](#)

F501 SR 2004/275

Duty of director to disclose shareholdings in own company

332 ^{F502}—(1) A person who becomes a director of a company and at the time when he does so is interested in shares in, or debentures of, the company or any other body corporate, being the company's subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the company's holding company, is under obligation to notify the company in writing—

- (a) of the subsistence of his interests at that time; and
- (b) of the number of shares of each class in, and the amount of debentures of each class of, the company or other such body corporate in which each interest of his subsists at that time.

(2) A director of a company is under obligation to notify the company in writing of the occurrence, while he is a director, of any of the following events—

- (a) any event in consequence of whose occurrence he becomes, or ceases to be, interested in shares in, or debentures of, the company or any other body corporate, being the company's subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the company's holding company;
- (b) the entering into by him of a contract to sell any such shares or debentures;
- (c) the assignment by him of a right granted to him by the company to subscribe for shares in, or debentures of, the company; and
- (d) the grant to him by another body corporate, being the company's subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the company's holding company, of a right to subscribe for shares in, or debentures of, that other body corporate, the exercise of such a right granted to him and the assignment by him of such a right so granted;

and notification to the company must state the number or amount, and class, of shares or debentures involved.

(3) Schedule 13 has effect in connection with paragraphs (1) and (2); and of that Schedule—

- (a) Part I contains rules for the interpretation of, and otherwise in relation to, those paragraphs and applies in determining, for the purposes of those paragraphs, whether a person has an interest in shares or debentures;
- (b) Part II applies with respect to the periods within which obligations imposed by those paragraphs must be fulfilled; and
- (c) Part III specifies certain circumstances in which obligations arising from paragraph (2) are to be treated as not discharged;

and paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made by regulations made by the Department.

(4) Paragraph (2) does not require the notification by a person of the occurrence of an event whose occurrence comes to his knowledge after he has ceased to be a director.

(5) An obligation imposed by this Article is treated as not discharged unless the notice by means of which it purports to be discharged is expressed to be given in fulfilment of that obligation.

(6) This Article applies to shadow directors as to directors; but nothing in it operates so as to impose an obligation with respect to shares in a body corporate which is the wholly-owned subsidiary of another body corporate.

(7) A person who—

(a) fails to discharge, within the proper period, an obligation to which he is subject under paragraph (1) or (2), or

(b) in purported discharge of an obligation to which he is so subject, makes to the company a statement which he knows to be false, or recklessly makes to it a statement which is false,

is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

(8) Article 680 (restriction on prosecutions) applies to an offence under this Article.

F502 mod. by 2000 c. 38

Register of directors' interests notified under Article 332

333 ^{F503}—(1) Every company shall keep a register for the purposes of Article 332.

(2) Whenever a company receives information from a director given in fulfilment of an obligation imposed on him by that Article, it is under obligation to enter in the register, against the director's name, the information received and the date of the entry.

(3) The company is also under obligation, whenever it grants to a director a right to subscribe for shares in, or debentures of, the company, to enter in the register against his name—

(a) the date on which the right is granted,

(b) the period during which, or time at which, it is exercisable,

(c) the consideration for the grant (or, if there is no consideration, that fact), and

(d) the description of shares or debentures involved and the number or amount of them, and the price to be paid for them (or the consideration, of otherwise than in money).

(4) Whenever such a right as is mentioned in paragraph (3) is exercised by a director, the company is under obligation to enter in the register against his name that fact (identifying the right), the number or amount of shares or debentures in respect of which it is exercised and, if they were registered in his name, that fact and, if not, the name or names of the person or persons in whose name or names they were registered, together (if they were registered in the names of two persons or more) with the number or amount of the shares or debentures registered in the name of each of them.

(5) Part IV of Schedule 13 has effect with respect to the register to be kept under this Article, to the way in which entries in it are to be made, to the right of inspection, and generally.

(6) For the purposes of this Article, a shadow director is deemed a director.

F503 mod. by 2000 c. 38

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Sanctions for non-compliance

334.—(1) This Article applies with respect to defaults in complying with, and to contraventions of, Article 333 and Part IV of Schedule 13.

(2) If default is made in complying with any of the following provisions—

- (a) Article 333(1), (2), (3) or (4), or
- (b) Schedule 13, paragraph 20, 21 or 27,

the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(3) If an inspection of the register required under paragraph 24 of that Schedule is refused, or a copy required under paragraph 25 is not sent within the proper period, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(4) If default is made for 14 days in complying with paragraph 26 of that Schedule (notice to registrar of where register is kept), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(5) If default is made in complying with paragraph 28 of that Schedule (register to be produced at an annual general meeting), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

(6) In the case of a refusal of an inspection of the register required under paragraph 24 of that Schedule, the court may by order compel an immediate inspection of it; and in the case of failure to send within the proper period a copy required under paragraph 25, the court may by order direct that the copy be sent to the person requiring it.

Extension of Article 331 to spouses [^{F504}, civil partners] and children

335.—(1) Article 331 applies to—

- (a) the wife or husband [^{F504} or civil partner] of a director of a company (not being herself or himself a director of it), and
- (b) an infant son or infant daughter of a director (not being himself or herself a director of the company),

as it applies to the director; but it is a defence for a person charged by virtue of this Article with an offence under Article 331 to prove that he (she) had no reason to believe that his (her) spouse or, as the case may be, [^{F504} civil partner or] parent was a director of the company in question.

(2) For the purposes of this Article—

- (a) “son” includes step-son^{F505} . . . , and “daughter” includes step-daughter^{F505} . . . (“parent” being construed accordingly), and
- (b) a shadow director of a company is deemed to be a director of it.

F504 2004 c.33

F505 1987 NI 22

Extension of Article 332 to spouses [^{F506}, civil partners] and children

336.—(1) For the purposes of Article 332—

- (a) an interest of the wife or husband [^{F506} or civil partner] of a director of a company (not being herself or himself a director of it) in shares or debentures is to be treated as the director's interest; and

- (b) the same applies to an interest of an infant son or infant daughter of a director of a company (not being himself or herself a director of it) in shares or debentures.
- (2) For those purposes—
 - (a) a contract, assignment or right of subscription entered into, exercised or made by, or a grant made to, the wife or husband^{F506} or civil partner] of a director of a company (not being herself or himself a director of it) is to be treated as having been entered into, exercised or made by, or (as the case may be) as having been made to the director; and
 - (b) the same applies to a contract, assignment or right of subscription entered into, exercised or made by, or grant made to, an infant son or infant daughter of a director of a company (not being himself or herself a director of it).
- (3) A director of a company is under obligation to notify the company in writing of the occurrence while he or she is a director, of either of the following events, namely—
 - (a) the grant by the company to his (her) spouse^{F506} or civil partner], or to his or her infant son or infant daughter, of a right to subscribe for shares in, or debentures of, the company; and
 - (b) the exercise by his (her) spouse^{F506} or civil partner] or by his or her infant son or infant daughter of such a right granted by the company to the wife, husband,^{F506} civil partner,] son or daughter.
- (4) In a notice given to the company under paragraph (3) there shall be stated—
 - (a) in the case of the grant of a right, the like information as is required by Article 332 to be stated by the director on the grant to him by another body corporate of a right to subscribe for shares in, or debentures of, that other body corporate; and
 - (b) in the case of the exercise of a right, the like information as is required by that Article to be stated by the director on the exercise of a right granted to him by another body corporate to subscribe for shares in, or debentures of, that other body corporate.
- (5) An obligation imposed by paragraph (3) on a director must be fulfilled by him before the end of the 5 days beginning with the day following that on which the occurrence of the event giving rise to it comes to his knowledge; but in reckoning that period of days there is disregarded any Saturday or Sunday, and any day which is a bank holiday.
- (6) A person who—
 - (a) fails to fulfil, within the proper period, an obligation to which he is subject under paragraph (3), or
 - (b) in purported fulfilment of such an obligation, makes to a company a statement which he knows to be false, or recklessly makes to a company a statement which is false,
 is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.
- (7) The rules set out in Part I of Schedule 13 have effect for the interpretation of, and otherwise in relation to, paragraphs (1) and (2); and paragraphs (5), (6) and (8) of Article 332 apply with any requisite modification.
- (8) In this Article “son” includes step-son^{F507}. . . and “daughter” includes step-daughter^{F507}. . . .
- (9) For the purposes of Article 333, an obligation imposed on a director by this Article is to be treated as if imposed by Article 332.

F506 2004 c.33

F507 1987 NI 22

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Duty to notify stock exchange of matters notified under Articles 332 to 336

337.—(1) Whenever a company whose shares or debentures are listed on a^{F508} recognised investment exchange] is notified of any matter by a director in consequence of the fulfilment of an obligation imposed by Article 332 or 336, and that matter relates to shares or debentures so listed, the company is under obligation to notify^{F508} that investment exchange] of that matter; and^{F508} the investment exchange] may publish, in such manner as it may determine, any information received by it under this paragraph.

(2) An obligation imposed by paragraph (1) must be fulfilled before the end of the day next following that on which it arises; but there is disregarded for this purpose a day which is a Saturday or a Sunday or a bank holiday.

(3) If default is made in complying with this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

Article 680 (restriction on prosecutions) applies to an offence under this Article.

^{F509}(4) In paragraph (1) "recognised investment exchange" has the same meaning as in Part 18 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.]

F508 1986 c. 60

F509 SI 2001/3649

*Restrictions on a company's power to make loans,
etc. to directors and persons connected with them*

General restriction on loans, etc. to directors and persons connected with them

338 ^{F510}.—(1) The prohibitions listed in this Article are subject to the exceptions in Articles 340 to 346.

(2) A company shall not—

- (a) make a loan to a director of the company or of its holding company;
- (b) enter into any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan made by any person to such a director.

(3) A relevant company shall not—

- (a) make a quasi-loan to a director of the company or of its holding company; or
- (b) make a loan or a quasi-loan to a person connected with such a director; or
- (c) enter into a guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan or quasi-loan made by any other person for such a director or a person so connected.

(4) A relevant company shall not—

- (a) enter into a credit transaction as creditor for such a director or a person so connected;
- (b) enter into any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a credit transaction made by any other person for such a director or a person so connected.

(5) For the purposes of this Article and Articles 339 and 354, a shadow director is treated as a director.

(6) A company shall not arrange for the assignment to it, or the assumption by it, of any rights, obligations or liabilities under any transaction which, if it had been entered into by the company, would have contravened paragraph (2), (3) or (4); but for the purposes of this Article and Articles 339 to 355 the transaction is to be treated as having been entered into on the date of the arrangement.

- (7) A company shall not take part in any arrangement whereby—
- (a) another person enters into a transaction which, if it had been entered into by the company, would have contravened any of paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (6); and
 - (b) that other person, in pursuance of the arrangement, has obtained or is to obtain any benefit from the company or its holding company or a subsidiary of the company or its holding company.

F510 mod. by 2000 c. 38

Interpretation for Articles 338ff.

339.—(1) This Article applies for the interpretation of Articles 338 to 354.

(2) “Guarantee” includes indemnity.

(3) A quasi-loan is a transaction under which one party (“the creditor”) agrees to pay, or pays otherwise than in pursuance of an agreement, a sum for another (“the borrower”) or agrees to reimburse, or reimburses otherwise than in pursuance of an agreement, expenditure incurred by another party for another (“the borrower”)—

- (a) on terms that the borrower (or a person on his behalf) will reimburse the creditor; or
- (b) in circumstances giving rise to a liability on the borrower to reimburse the creditor.

(4) Any reference to the person to whom a quasi-loan is made is a reference to the borrower; and the liabilities of a borrower under a quasi-loan include the liabilities of any person who has agreed to reimburse the creditor on behalf of the borrower.

(5) “Relevant company” means a company which—

- (a) is a public company, or
- (b) is a subsidiary of a public company, or
- (c) is a subsidiary of a company which has as another subsidiary a public company, or
- (d) has a subsidiary which is a public company.

(6) A credit transaction is a transaction under which one party (“the creditor”)—

- (a) supplies any goods or sells any land under a hire purchase agreement or a conditional sale agreement;
- (b) leases or hires any land or goods in return for periodical payments;
- (c) otherwise disposes of land or supplies goods or services on the understanding that payment (whether in a lump sum or instalments or by way of periodical payments or otherwise) is to be deferred.

(7) “Services” means anything other than goods or land.

(8) A transaction or arrangement is made “for” a person if—

- (a) in the case of a loan or quasi-loan, it is made to him;
- (b) in the case of a credit transaction, he is the person to whom goods or services are supplied, or land is sold or otherwise disposed of, under the transaction;
- (c) in the case of a guarantee or security, it is entered into or provided in connection with a loan or quasi-loan made to him or a credit transaction made for him;
- (d) in the case of an arrangement within Article 338(6) or (7), the transaction to which the arrangement relates was made for him; and

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- (e) in the case of any other transaction or arrangement for the supply or transfer of, or of any interest in, goods, land or services, he is the person to whom the goods, land or services (or the interest) are supplied or transferred.
- (9) “Conditional sale agreement” means the same as in the Consumer Credit Act 1974.

Short-term quasi-loans

340.—(1) Article 338(3) does not prohibit a company (“the creditor”) from making a quasi-loan to one of its directors or to a director of its holding company if—

- (a) the quasi-loan contains a term requiring the director or a person on his behalf to reimburse the creditor his expenditure within 2 months of its being incurred; and
- (b) the aggregate of the amount of that quasi-loan and of the amount outstanding under each relevant quasi-loan does not exceed^[F511] £5,000].

(2) A quasi-loan is relevant for this purpose if it was made to the director by virtue of this Article by the creditor or its subsidiary or, where the director is a director of the creditor's holding company, any other subsidiary of that company; and “the amount outstanding” is the amount of the outstanding liabilities of the person to whom the quasi-loan was made.

F511 1990 NI 10

Inter-company loans in the same group

341. In the case of a relevant company which is a member of a group of companies (meaning a holding company and its subsidiaries), Article 338(3)(b) and (c) does not prohibit the company from—

- (a) making a loan or quasi-loan to another member of that group; or
- (b) entering into a guarantee or providing any security in connection with a loan or quasi-loan made by any person to another member of the group,

by reason only that a director of one member of the group is associated with another.

Loans of small amounts

342. Without prejudice to any other provision of Articles 340 to 346, Article 338(2)(a) does not prohibit a company from making a loan to a director of the company or of its holding company if the aggregate of the relevant amounts does not exceed^[F512] £5,000].

F512 1990 NI 10

Minor and business transactions

343.—(1) Article 338(4) does not prohibit a company from entering into a transaction for a person if the aggregate of the relevant amounts does not exceed^[F513] £10,000].

- (2) Article 338(4) does not prohibit a company from entering into a transaction for a person if—
 - (a) the transaction is entered into by the company in the ordinary course of its business; and
 - (b) the value of the transaction is not greater, and the terms on which it is entered into are no more favourable, in respect of the person for whom the transaction is made, than that or those which it is reasonable to expect the company to have offered to or in respect of a person of the same financial standing but unconnected with the company.

F513 SR 1991/155

Transactions at behest of holding company

344. The following transactions are excepted from the prohibitions in Article 338—

- (a) a loan or quasi-loan by a company to its holding company or a company entering into a guarantee or providing any security in connection with a loan or quasi-loan made by any person to its holding company;
- (b) a company entering into a credit transaction as creditor for its holding company, or entering into a guarantee or providing any security in connection with a credit transaction made by any other person for its holding company.

Funding of director's expenditure on duty to company

345.—(1) A company is not prohibited by Article 338 from doing anything to provide a director with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him for the purposes of the company or for the purpose of enabling him properly to perform his duties as an officer of the company.

(2) Nor does that Article prohibit a company from doing anything to enable a director to avoid incurring such expenditure.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) apply only if one of the following conditions is satisfied—

- (a) the thing in question is done with prior approval of the company given at a general meeting at which there are disclosed all the matters mentioned in paragraph (4);
- (b) that thing is done on condition that, if the approval of the company is not so given at or before the next annual general meeting, the loan is to be repaid, or any other liability arising under any such transaction discharged, within 6 months from the conclusion of that meeting;

but those paragraphs do not authorise a relevant company to enter into any transaction if the aggregate of the relevant amounts exceeds^{F514} £20,000].

(4) The matters to be disclosed under paragraph (3)(a) are—

- (a) the purpose of the expenditure incurred or to be incurred, or which would otherwise be incurred, by the director;
- (b) the amount of the funds to be provided by the company; and
- (c) the extent of the company's liability under any transaction which is or is connected with the thing in question.

F514 SR 1991/155

F515

F515 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (1.10.2007) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2007/2194, arts. 1(3)(a), 8, Sch. 2 Pt. 2)

Loan or quasi-loan by money-lending company

346.—(1) There is excepted from the prohibitions in Article 338—

- (a) a loan or quasi-loan made by a money-lending company to any person; or

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- (b) a money-lending company entering into a guarantee in connection with any other loan or quasi-loan.
- (2) “Money-lending company” means a company whose ordinary business includes the making of loans or quasi-loans, or the giving of guarantees in connection with loans or quasi-loans.
- (3) Paragraph (1) applies only if both the following conditions are satisfied—
 - (a) the loan or quasi-loan in question is made by the company, or it enters into the guarantee, in the ordinary course of the company's business; and
 - (b) the amount of the loan or quasi-loan, or the amount guaranteed, is not greater, and the terms of the loan, quasi-loan or guarantee are not more favourable, in the case of the person to whom the loan or quasi-loan is made or in respect of whom the guarantee is entered into, than that or those which it is reasonable to expect that company to have offered to or in respect of a person of the same financial standing but unconnected with the company.
- (4) But paragraph (1) does not authorise a relevant company (unless it is^{F516} a banking company) to enter into any transaction if the aggregate of the relevant amounts exceeds^{F517} £100,000].
- (5) In determining that aggregate, a company which a director does not control is deemed not to be connected with him.
- (6) The condition specified in paragraph 3(b) does not of itself prevent a company from making a loan to one of its directors or a director of its holding company—
 - (a) for the purpose of facilitating the purchase, for use as that director's only or main residence, of the whole or part of any dwelling-house together with any land to be occupied and enjoyed with it;
 - (b) for the purpose of improving a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house so used or any land occupied and enjoyed with it;
 - (c) in substitution for any loan made by any person and failing within sub-paragraph (a) or (b);
 if loans of that description are ordinarily made by the company to its employees and on terms no less favourable than those on which the transaction in question is made, and the aggregate of the relevant amounts does not exceed^{F517} £100,000].

F516 1990 NI 5

F517 1990 NI 10

“Relevant amounts” for the purposes of Articles 342ff.

347.—(1) This Article has effect for defining the “relevant amounts” to be aggregated under Articles 342, 343(1), 345(3) and 346(4); and in relation to any proposed transaction or arrangement and the question whether it falls within one or other of the exceptions provided by those Articles, “the relevant exception” is that exception; but where the relevant exception is the one provided by Article 342 (loan of small amount), references in this Article to a person connected with a director are to be disregarded.

(2) Subject as follows, the relevant amounts in relation to a proposed transaction or arrangement are—

- (a) the value of the proposed transaction or arrangement,
- (b) the value of any existing arrangement which—
 - (i) falls within Article 338(6) or (7), and
 - (ii) also falls within paragraph (3) of this Article, and

- (iii) was entered into by virtue of the relevant exception by the company or by a subsidiary of the company or, where the proposed transaction or arrangement is to be made for a director of its holding company or a person connected with such a director, by that holding company or any of its subsidiaries;
 - (c) the amount outstanding under any other transaction—
 - (i) falling within paragraph (3), and
 - (ii) made by virtue of the relevant exception, and
 - (iii) made by the company or by a subsidiary of the company or, where the proposed transaction or arrangement is to be made for a director of its holding company or a person connected with such a director, by that holding company or any of its subsidiaries.
 - (3) A transaction falls within this paragraph if it was made—
 - (a) for the director for whom the proposed transaction or arrangement is to be made, or for any person connected with that director; or
 - (b) where the proposed transaction or arrangement is to be made for a person connected with a director of a company, for that director or any person connected with him;
- and an arrangement also falls within this paragraph if it relates to a transaction which does so.
- (4) But where the proposed transaction falls within Article 346 and is one which^{F518} a banking company] proposes to enter into under Article 346(6) (housing loans, etc.), any other transaction or arrangement which apart from this paragraph would fall within paragraph (3) does not do so unless it was entered into in pursuance of Article 346(6).
- (5) A transaction entered into by a company which is (at the time of that transaction being entered into) a subsidiary of the company which is to make the proposed transaction, or is a subsidiary of that company's holding company, does not fall within paragraph (3) if at the time when the question arises (that is to say, the question whether the proposed transaction or arrangement falls within any relevant exception), it no longer is such a subsidiary.
- (6) Values for the purposes of paragraph (2) are to be determined in accordance with Article 348 and “the amount outstanding” for the purposes of paragraph (2)(c) is the value of the transaction less any amount by which that value has been reduced.

F518 1990 NI 5

“Value” of transactions and arrangements

348.—(1) This Article has effect for determining the value of a transaction or arrangement for the purposes of Articles 338 to 347.

- (2) The value of a loan is the amount of its principal.
- (3) The value of a quasi-loan is the amount, or maximum amount, which the person to whom the quasi-loan is made is liable to reimburse the creditor.
- (4) The value of a guarantee or security is the amount guaranteed or secured.
- (5) The value of an arrangement to which Article 338(6) or (7) applies is the value of the transaction to which the arrangement relates less any amount by which the liabilities under the arrangement or transaction of the person for whom the transaction was made have been reduced.
- (6) The value of a transaction or arrangement not falling within paragraphs (2) to (5) is the price which it is reasonable to expect could be obtained for the goods, land or services to which the transaction or arrangement relates if they had been supplied (at the time the transaction or

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arrangement is entered into) in the ordinary course of business and on the same terms (apart from price) as they have been supplied, or are to be supplied, under the transaction or arrangement in question.

(7) For the purposes of this Article, the value of a transaction or arrangement which is not capable of being expressed as a specific sum of money (because the amount of any liability arising under the transaction or arrangement is unascertainable, or for any other reason), whether or not any liability under the transaction or arrangement has been reduced, is deemed to exceed^{F519} £100,000].

F519 SR 1991/155

Civil remedies for breach of Article 338

349.—(1) If a company enters into a transaction or arrangement in contravention of Article 338, the transaction or arrangement is voidable at the instance of the company unless—

- (a) restitution of any money or any other asset which is the subject matter of the arrangement or transaction is no longer possible, or the company has been indemnified in pursuance of paragraph (2)(b) for the loss or damage suffered by it; or
- (b) any rights acquired bona fide for value and without actual notice of the contravention by a person other than the person for whom the transaction or arrangement was made would be affected by its avoidance.

(2) Where an arrangement or transaction is made by a company for a director of the company or its holding company or a person connected with such a director in contravention of Article 338, that director and the person so connected and any other director of the company who authorised the transaction or arrangement (whether or not it has been avoided in pursuance of paragraph (1)) is liable—

- (a) to account to the company for any gain which he has made directly or indirectly by the arrangement or transaction; and
- (b) (jointly and severally with any other person liable under this paragraph) to indemnify the company for any loss or damage resulting from the arrangement or transaction.

(3) Paragraph (2) is without prejudice to any liability imposed otherwise than by that paragraph, but is subject to paragraphs (4) and (5).

(4) Where an arrangement or transaction is entered into by a company and a person connected with a director of the company or its holding company in contravention of Article 338, that director is not liable under paragraph (2) if he shows that he took all reasonable steps to secure the company's compliance with that Article.

(5) In any case, a person so connected and any such other director as is mentioned in paragraph (2) is not liable if he shows that, at the time the arrangement or transaction was entered into, he did not know the relevant circumstances constituting the contravention.

Criminal penalties for breach of Article 338

350.—(1) A director of a relevant company who authorises or permits the company to enter into a transaction or arrangement knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the company was thereby contravening Article 338 is guilty of an offence.

(2) A relevant company which enters into a transaction or arrangement for one of its directors or for a director of its holding company in contravention of Article 338 is guilty of an offence.

(3) A person who procures a relevant company to enter into a transaction or arrangement knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the company was thereby contravening Article 338 is guilty of an offence.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under this Article is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

(5) A relevant company is not guilty of an offence under paragraph (2) if it shows that, at the time the transaction or arrangement was entered into, it did not know the relevant circumstances.

Record of transactions not disclosed in company accounts

351.—(1) The following provisions of this Article—

(a) apply in the case of a company which is, or is the holding company of,^[F520] a banking company], and

(b) are subject to the exceptions provided by Article 352.

(2) Such a company shall maintain a register containing a copy of every transaction, arrangement or agreement of which particulars would, but for^[F520] paragraph 2 of Part IV of Schedule 9, be required] to be disclosed in the company's accounts or group accounts for the current financial year and for each of the preceding 10 financial years.

(3) In the case of a transaction, arrangement or agreement which is not in writing, there shall be contained in the register a written memorandum setting out its terms.

(4) Such a company shall before its annual general meeting make available at its registered office for not less than 15 days ending with the date of the meeting a statement containing the particulars of transactions, arrangements and agreements which the company would, but for^[F520] paragraph 2 of Part IV of Schedule 9, be required] to disclose in its accounts or group accounts for the last complete financial year preceding that meeting.

(5) The statement shall be so made available for inspection by members of the company; and such a statement shall also be made available for their inspection at the annual general meeting.

(6) It is the duty of the company's auditors to examine the statement before it is made available to members of the company and to make a report to the members on it; and the report shall be annexed to the statement before it is made so available.

(7) The auditors' report shall state whether in their opinion the statement contains the particulars required by paragraph (4); and, where their opinion is that it does not, they shall include in the report, so far as they are reasonably able to do so, a statement giving the required particulars.

(8) If a company fails to comply with any provision of paragraphs (2) to (5), every person who at the time of the failure is a director of it is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine; but—

(a) it is a defence in proceedings against a person for this offence to prove that he took all reasonable steps for securing compliance with the paragraph concerned, and

(b) a person is not guilty of the offence by virtue only of being a shadow director of the company.

(9) For the purposes of the application of this Article to loans and quasi-loans made by a company to persons connected with a person who at any time is a director of the company or of its holding company, a company which a person does not control is not connected with him.

F520 1990 NI 5

Exceptions from Article 351

352.—(1) Article 351 does not apply in relation to—

(a) transactions or arrangements made or subsisting during a financial year by a company or by a subsidiary of a company for a person who was at any time during that year a director of the company or of its holding company or was connected with such a director, or

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- (b) an agreement made or subsisting during that year to enter into such a transaction or arrangement,

if the aggregate of the values of each transaction or arrangement made for that person, and of each agreement for such a transaction or arrangement, less the amount (if any) by which the value of those transactions, arrangements and agreements has been reduced, did not exceed^[F521] £2,000] at any time during the financial year.

For the purposes of this paragraph, values are to be determined as under Article 348.

(2) Article 351(4) and (5) does not apply to^[F522] a banking company] which is the wholly-owned subsidiary of a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

F521 SR 1991/155

F522 1990 NI 5

Supplementary

Power to increase financial limits

353.—(1) The Department may by order subject to negative resolution for any sum of money specified in this Part a larger sum specified in the order.

(2) An order under this Article does not have effect in relation to anything done or not done before its coming into operation; and accordingly, proceedings in respect of any liability (whether civil or criminal) incurred before that time may be continued or instituted as if the order had not been made.

“Connected persons”, etc.

354.—(1) This Article has effect with respect to references in this Part to a person being “connected” with a director of a company, and to a director being “associated with” or “controlling” a body corporate.

(2) A person is connected with a director of a company if, but only if, he (not being himself a director of it) is—

- (a) that director's spouse,^[F523] civil partner,] child, step-child or adopted child; or
- (b) except where the context otherwise requires, a body corporate with which the director is associated; or
- (c) a person acting in his capacity as trustee of any trust the beneficiaries of which include—
 - (i) the director, his spouse^[F523] or civil partner] or any children, step-children or adopted children of his, or
 - (ii) a body corporate with which he is associated,
 or of a trust whose terms confer a power on the trustees that may be exercised for the benefit of the director, his spouse^[F523] or civil partner], or any children, step-children or adopted children of his, or any such body corporate; or
- (d) a person acting in his capacity as partner of that director or of any person who, by virtue of sub-paragraph (a), (b), or (c), is connected with that director; or
- (e) a Scottish firm in which—
 - (i) that director is a partner,
 - (ii) a partner is a person who, by virtue of a sub-paragraph (a), (b), or (c), is connected with that director, or

- (iii) a partner is a Scottish firm in which that director is a partner or in which there is a partner who, by virtue of sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c), is connected with that director.
- (3) In paragraph (2)—
- (a) a reference to the child, step-child or adopted child of any person includes an illegitimate child of his, but does not include any person who has attained the age of 18; and
 - (b) sub-paragraph (c) does not apply to a person acting in his capacity as trustee under an employees' share scheme or a pension scheme.
- (4) A director of a company is associated with a body corporate if, but only if, he and the persons connected with him, together—
- (a) are interested in shares comprised in the equity share capital of that body corporate of a nominal value equal to at least one-fifth of that share capital^{F524} (excluding any shares in the company held as treasury shares); or
 - (b) are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of more than one-fifth of the voting power at any general meeting of that body^{F524} (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the company held as treasury shares)].
- (5) A director of a company is deemed to control a body corporate if, but only if—
- (a) he or any person connected with him is interested in any part of the equity share capital of that body or is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of any part of the voting power at any general meeting of that body; and
 - (b) that director, the persons connected with him and the other directors of that company, together, are interested in more than one-half of that share capital^{F524} (excluding any shares in the company held as treasury shares)] or are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of more than one-half of that voting power^{F524} (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the company held as treasury shares)].
- (6) For the purposes of paragraphs (4) and (5)—
- (a) a body corporate with which a director is associated is not to be treated as connected with that director unless it is also connected with him by virtue of paragraph (2)(c) or (d); and
 - (b) a trustee of a trust the beneficiaries of which include (or may include) a body corporate with which a director is associated is not to be treated as connected with a director by reason only of that fact.
- (7) The rule set out in Part I of Schedule 13 apply for the purposes of paragraphs (4) and (5).
- (8) References in those paragraphs to voting power the exercise of which is controlled by a director include voting power whose exercise is controlled by a body corporate controlled by him; but this is without prejudice to other provisions of paragraphs (4) and (5).

F523 2004 c.33

F524 SR 2004/275

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C11** Art. 354(2) applied (with modifications) (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies Act \(Northern Ireland\) 1969 \(c. 24\)](#), s. 7E(3) (as inserted (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2006 \(S.I. 2006/314 \(N.I. 3\)\)](#), arts. 1(3), [4](#); S.R. 2006/242, [art. 2](#))
- C12** Art. 354(3) applied (with modifications) (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies Act \(Northern Ireland\) 1969 \(c. 24\)](#), s. 7E(3) (as inserted (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2006 \(S.I. 2006/314 \(N.I. 3\)\)](#), arts. 1(3), [4](#); S.R. 2006/242, [art. 2](#))

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- C13** Art. 354(4) applied (with modifications) (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies Act \(Northern Ireland\) 1969 \(c. 24\), s. 7E\(3\)](#) (as inserted (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2006 \(S.I. 2006/314 \(N.I. 3\)\)](#), arts. 1(3), 4; S.R. 2006/242, [art. 2](#))
- C14** Art. 354(5) applied (with modifications) (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies Act \(Northern Ireland\) 1969 \(c. 24\), s. 7E\(3\)](#) (as inserted (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2006 \(S.I. 2006/314 \(N.I. 3\)\)](#), arts. 1(3), 4; S.R. 2006/242, [art. 2](#))
- C15** Art. 354(6) applied (with modifications) (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies Act \(Northern Ireland\) 1969 \(c. 24\), s. 7E\(3\)](#) (as inserted (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2006 \(S.I. 2006/314 \(N.I. 3\)\)](#), arts. 1(3), 4; S.R. 2006/242, [art. 2](#))
- C16** Art. 354(7) applied (with modifications) (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies Act \(Northern Ireland\) 1969 \(c. 24\), s. 7E\(3\)](#) (as inserted (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2006 \(S.I. 2006/314 \(N.I. 3\)\)](#), arts. 1(3), 4; S.R. 2006/242, [art. 2](#))
- C17** Art. 354(8) applied (with modifications) (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies Act \(Northern Ireland\) 1969 \(c. 24\), s. 7E\(3\)](#) (as inserted (1.7.2006) by [Industrial and Provident Societies \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2006 \(S.I. 2006/314 \(N.I. 3\)\)](#), arts. 1(3), 4; S.R. 2006/242, [art. 2](#))

Transactions under foreign law

355. For the purposes of Articles 327 to 330 and 338 to 351, it is immaterial whether the law which (apart from this Order) governs any arrangement or transaction is the law of the United Kingdom, or of a part of it, or not.

PART XII

COMPANY ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURE

CHAPTER I

Company Identification

Company name to appear outside place of business

356 ^{F525}.—(1) Every company shall paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which its business is carried on, in a conspicuous position and in letters easily legible.

(2) If a company does not paint or affix its name as required by paragraph (1), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine; and if a company does not keep its name painted or affixed as so required, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

F525 mod. by SR 2004/307

Company's name to appear in its correspondence, etc.

357 ^{F526}.—(1) Every company shall have its name mentioned in legible characters—

- (a) in all business letters of the company,
- (b) in all its notices and other official publications,
- (c) in all bills of exchange, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the company, and
- (d) in all its bills of parcels, invoices, receipts and letters of credit.

(2) If a company fails to comply with paragraph (1) it is liable to a fine.

(3) If an officer of a company or a person on its behalf—

(a) issues or authorises the issue of any business letter of the company or any notice or other official publication of the company, in which the company's name is not mentioned as required by paragraph (1), or

(b) issues or authorises the issue of any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the company in which its name is not so mentioned,

he is liable to a fine.

(4) If an officer of a company or a person on its behalf signs or authorises to be signed on behalf of the company any bill of exchange, promissory note, endorsement, cheque or order for money or goods in which the company's name is not mentioned as required by paragraph (1), he is liable to a fine; and he is further personally liable to the holder of the bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque or order for money or goods for the amount of it (unless it is duly paid by the company).

F526 mod. by SR 2004/307

Company seal

358 ^{F527}.—[^{F528}(1) A company which has a common seal shall have its name engraved in legible characters on the seal; and if it fails to comply with this paragraph it is liable to a fine.]

(2) If an officer of a company or a person on its behalf uses or authorises the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the company on which its name is not engraved as required by paragraph (1), he is liable to a fine.

F527 mod. by SR 2004/307

F528 1990 NI 10

Particulars in correspondence, etc.

359.—(1 ^{F529} Every company shall have the following particulars mentioned in legible characters in all business letters and order forms of the company, namely—

(a) the company's place of registration and the number with which it is registered,

(b) the address of its registered office,

(c ^{F530} in the case of an investment company (as defined in Article 274), the fact that it is such a company, and

(d ^{F530} in the case of a limited company exempt from the obligation to use the word “limited” as part of its name^{F531}, the fact that it is a limited company.

(2 ^{F530} If in the case of a company having a share capital there is on the stationery used for any such letters, or on the company's order forms, a reference to the amount of share capital, the reference must be to paid-up share capital.

(3) As to contraventions of this Article, the following applies—

(a) if a company fails to comply with paragraph (1) or (2), it is liable to a fine, and

(b) if an officer of a company or a person on its behalf issues or authorises the issue of any business letter or order form not complying with those paragraphs, he is liable to a fine.

F529 mod. by SR 1986/305

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F530 mod. by SR 2004/307

F531 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (1.10.2008) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2007/3495, art. 8(b), Sch. 3 Pt. 2)

CHAPTER II

Register of Members

Obligation to keep and enter up register

360.—(1) Every company shall keep a register of its members and enter in it the particulars required by this Article.

(2) There shall be entered in the register—

- (a) the names and addresses of the members;
- (b) the date on which each person was registered as a member; and
- (c) the date at which any person ceased to be a member.

(3) This paragraph applies in the case of a company having a share capital—

- (a) with the names and addresses of the members there shall be entered a statement—
 - (i) of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number (so long as the share has a number) and, where the company has more than one class of issued shares, by its class, and
 - (ii) of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member;
- (b) where the company has converted any of its shares into stock and given notice of the conversion to the register, the register shall show the amount and class of stock held by each member, instead of the amount of shares and the particulars relating to shares specified in sub-paragraph (a).

^{F532}(3A) Where a company purchases one or more of its own shares in circumstances in which Article 172A applies—

- (a) the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3) must be complied with unless the company cancels all of the shares forthwith after the purchase in accordance with Article 172D(1), but
- (b) any share which is so cancelled must be disregarded for the purposes of paragraph (3).]

(4) In the case of a company which does not have a share capital but has more than one class of members, there shall be entered in the register, with the names and addresses of the members, the class to which each member belongs.

(5) If a company makes default in complying with this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(6) An entry relating to a former member of a company may be removed from the register after the expiration of 20 years from the date on which he ceased to be a member.

(7) Liability incurred by a company from the making or deletion of an entry in its register of members or debenture holders, or from a failure to make or delete any such entry, is not enforceable more than 20 years after the date on which the entry was made or deleted or, in the case of any such failure, the failure first occurred.

This is without prejudice to any lesser period of limitation.

F532 SR 2004/275

[^{F533} Statement that company has only one member

360A.—(1) If the number of members of a private company limited by shares or by guarantee falls to one there shall upon the occurrence of that event be entered in the company's register of members with the name and address of the sole member—

- (i) a statement that the company has only one member; and
- (ii) the date on which the company became a company having only one member.

(2) If the membership of a private company limited by shares or by guarantee increases from one to two or more members there shall upon the occurrence of that event be entered in the company's register of members, with the name and address of the person who was formerly the sole member, a statement that the company has ceased to have only one member together with the date on which that event occurred.

(3) If a company makes default in complying with this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.]

F533 SR 1992/405

Location of register

361.—(1) A company's register of members shall be kept at its registered office, except that—

- (a) if the work of making it up is done at another office of the company, it may be kept there; and
- (b) if the company arranges with some other person for the making up of the register to be undertaken on its behalf by that other, it may be kept at the office of the other at which the work is done;

but it must not be kept at a place outside Northern Ireland.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), every company shall send notice in the prescribed form to the registrar of the place where its register of members is kept, and of any change in that place.

(3) The notice need not be sent if the register has, at all times since it came into existence (or, in the case of a register in existence on 1st April 1961, at all times since then) been kept at the company's registered office.

(4) If a company makes default for 14 days in complying with paragraph (2), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

Index of members

362.—(1) Every company having more than 50 members shall, unless the register of members is in such a form as to constitute in itself an index of the names of the members of the company and shall, within 14 days after the date on which any alteration is made in the register of members, make any necessary alteration in the index.

(2) The index shall in respect of each member contain a sufficient indication to enable the account of that member in the register to be readily found.

(3) The index shall be at all times kept at the same place as the register of members.

(4) If default is made in complying with this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

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Entries in register in relation to share warrants

363.—(1) On the issue of a share warrant the company shall strike out of its register of members the name of the member then entered therein as holding the shares specified in the warrant as if he had ceased to be a member, and shall enter in the register the following particulars, namely—

- (a) the fact of the issue of the warrant;
- (b) a statement of the shares included in the warrant, distinguishing each share by its number so long as the share has a number; and
- (c) the date of the issue of the warrant.

(2) Subject to the company's articles, the bearer of a share warrant is entitled, on surrendering it for cancellation, to have his name entered as a member in the register of members.

(3) The company is responsible for any loss incurred by any person by reason of the company entering in the register the name of a bearer of a share warrant in respect of the shares therein specified without the warrant being surrendered and cancelled.

(4) Until the warrant is surrendered, the particulars specified in paragraph (1) are deemed to be those required by this Order to be entered in the register of members; and, on the surrender, the date of the surrender must be entered.

(5) Except as provided by Article 299(2) (director's share qualification), the bearer of a share warrant may, if the articles of the company so provide, be deemed a member of the company within the meaning of this Order, either to the full extent or for any purposes defined in its articles.

Inspection of register and index

364.—(1) Except when the register of members is closed under the provisions of this Order, the register and the index of members' names shall^{F534} . . . be open to the inspection of any member of the company without charge, and of any other person on payment of^{F534} such fee as may be prescribed].
Para. (2) rep. by 1990 NI 10

(3) Any member of the company or other person may require a copy of the register, or any part of it, on payment of^{F534} such fee as may be prescribed]; and the company shall cause any copy so required by a person to be sent to him within 10 days beginning with the day next following that on which the requirement is received by the company.

Para. (4) rep. by 1990 NI 10

(5) If an inspection required under this Article is refused, or if a copy so required is not sent within the proper period, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable in respect of each offence to a fine.

(6) In the case of such refusal or default, the court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register and index, or direct that the copies required be sent to the persons requiring them.

F534 1990 NI 10

Non-compliance with Articles 361, 362 and 364; agent's default

365. Where under Article 361(1)(b) the register of members is kept at the office of some person other than the company, and by reason of any default of his the company fails to comply with—

- Article 361(2) (notice to registrar),
- Article 362(3) (index to be kept with register), or
- Article 364 (inspection),

or with any requirement of this Order as to the production of the register, that other person is liable to the same penalties as if he were an officer of the company who was in default, and the power of the court under Article 364(6) extends to the making of orders against that other and his officers and servants.

Power to close register

366. A company may, on giving notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district in which the company's registered office is situated, close the register of members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole 30 days in each year.

Power of court to rectify register

367.—(1) If—

- (a) the name of any person is, without sufficient cause, entered in or omitted from a company's register of members, or
- (b) default is made or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person ceased to be a member,

the person aggrieved, or any member of the company, or the company, may apply to the court for rectification of the register.

(2) The court may either refuse the application or may order rectification of the register and payment by the company of any damages sustained by any party aggrieved.

(3) On such an application the court may decide any question relating to the title of a person who is a party to the application to have his name entered in or omitted from the register, whether the question arises between members or alleged members, or between members or alleged members on the one hand and the company on the other hand, and generally may decide any question necessary or expedient to be decided for rectification of the register.

(4) In the case of a company required by this Order to send a list of its members to the registrar, the court, when making an order for rectification of the register, shall by its order direct notice of the rectification to be given to the registrar.

Trusts not be entered on register

368. No notice of any trust, expressed, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the register, or be receivable by the registrar.

Register to be evidence

369. The register of members is prima facie evidence of any matters which are by this Order directed or authorised to be inserted in it.

External branch registers

370.—(1) A company having a share capital whose objects comprise the transaction of business in any of the countries or territories specified in Part I of Schedule 14 may cause to be kept in any such country or territory in which it transacts business a branch register of members resident in that country or territory.

(2) Such a branch register is to be known as an “external branch register”; and—

- (a) any dominion register kept by a company under section 116 of the Act of 1960 is to become known as an external branch register of the company;

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- (b) where any statutory provision or instrument (including in particular a company's articles) refers to a company's dominion register, that reference is to be read (unless the context otherwise requires) as being to an external branch register kept under this Article; and
 - (c) references to a colonial register occurring in articles registered before 1st January 1933 are to be read as referring to an external branch register.
- (3) Part II of Schedule 14 has effect with respect to external branch registers kept under this Article.

CHAPTER III ANNUAL RETURN

Duty to deliver annual returns

371 ^{F535}.—(1) Every company shall deliver to the registrar successive annual returns each of which is made up to a date not later than the date which is from time to time the company's "return date", that is—

- (a) the anniversary of the company's incorporation, or
 - (b) if the company's last return delivered in accordance with this Chapter was made up to a different date, the anniversary of that date.
- (2) Each return shall—
- (a) be in the prescribed form,
 - (b) contain the information required by or under the following provisions of this Chapter, and
 - (c) be signed by a director or the secretary of the company;

and it shall be delivered to the registrar within 28 days after the date on which it is made up.

(3) If a company fails to deliver an annual return in accordance with this Chapter before the end of the period of 28 days after a return date, the company is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine and, in the case of continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

The contravention continues until such time as an annual return made up to that return date and complying with the requirements of paragraph (2) (except as to date of delivery) is delivered by the company to the registrar.

(4) Where a company is guilty of an offence under paragraph (3), every director or secretary of the company is similarly liable unless he shows that he took all reasonable steps to avoid the commission or continuation of the offence.

(5) The references in this Article to a return being delivered "in accordance with this Chapter" are—

- (a) in relation to a return made after the coming into operation of Article 74 of the Companies (No. 2) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990, to a return with respect to which all the requirements of paragraph (2) are complied with;
- (b) in relation to a return made before that time, to a return with respect to which the formal and substantive requirements of this Chapter as it then had effect were complied with, whether or not the return was delivered in time.

F535 mod. by SR 2004/307

Contents of annual return: general

372 ^{F536}—(1) Every annual return shall state the date to which it is made up and shall contain the following information—

- (a) the address of the company's registered office;
- (b) the type of company it is and its principal business activities;
- (c) the name and address of the company secretary;
- (d) the name and address of every director of the company;
- (e) in the case of each individual director—
 - (i) his nationality, date of birth and business occupation, and
 - (ii) such particulars of other directorships and former names as are required to be contained in the company's register of directors;
- (f) in the case of any corporate director, such particulars of other directorships as would be required to be contained in that register in the case of an individual;
- (g) if the register of members is not kept at the company's registered office, the address of the place where it is kept;
- (h) if any register of debenture holders (or a duplicate of any such register or a part of it) is not kept at the company's registered office, the address of the place where it is kept;
- (i) if the company has elected—
 - (i) to dispense under Article 260 with the laying of accounts and reports before the company in general meeting, or
 - (ii) to dispense under Article 374A with the holding of annual general meetings,a statement to that effect.

(2) The information as to the company's type shall be given by reference to the classification scheme prescribed for the purposes of this Article.

(3) The information as to the company's principal business activities may be given by reference to one or more categories of any prescribed system of classifying business activities.

(4) A person's "name" and "address" mean, respectively—

- (a) in the case of an individual, his Christian name (or other forename) and surname and his usual residential address;
- (b) in the case of a corporation or Scottish firm, its corporate or firm name and its registered or principal office.

(5) In the case of a peer, or an individual usually known by a title, the title may be stated instead of his Christian name (or other forename) and surname or in addition to either or both of them.

(6) Where all the partners in a firm are joint secretaries, the name and principal office of the firm may be stated instead of the names and addresses of the partners.

F536 mod. by SR 2004/307

Contents of annual return: particulars of share capital and shareholders

372A.—(1) The annual return of a company having a share capital shall contain the following information with respect to its share capital and members.

(2) The return shall state the total number of issued shares of the company at the date to which the return is made up and the aggregate nominal value of those shares.

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- (3) The return shall state with respect to each class of shares in the company—
 - (a) the nature of the class, and
 - (b) the total number and aggregate nominal value of issued shares of that class at the date to which the return is made up.
- (4) The return shall contain a list of the names and addresses of every person who—
 - (a) is a member of the company on the date to which the return is made up, or
 - (b) has ceased to be a member of the company since the date to which the last return was made up (or, in the case of the first return, since the incorporation of the company);

and if the names are not arranged in alphabetical order the return shall have annexed to it an index sufficient to enable the name of any person in the list to be easily found.

- (5) The return shall also state—
 - (a) the number of shares of each class held by each member of the company at the date to which the return is made up, and
 - (b) the number of shares of each class transferred since the date to which the last return was made up (or, in the case of the first return, since the incorporation of the company) by each member or person who has ceased to be a member, and the dates of registration of the transfers.

(6) The return may, if either of the two immediately preceding returns has given the full particulars required by paragraphs (4) and (5), give only such particulars as relate to persons ceasing to be or becoming members since the date of the last return and to shares transferred since that date.

(7) Paragraphs (4) and (5) do not require the inclusion of particulars entered in an external branch register if copies of those entries have not been received at the company's registered office by the date to which the return is made up.

Those particulars shall be included in the company's next annual return after they are received.

(8) Where the company has converted any of its shares into stock, the return shall give the corresponding information in relation to that stock, stating the amount of stock instead of the number or nominal value of shares.

VALID FROM 01/10/2008

Contents of annual return: information about shareholders: non-traded companies

372B.—(1) The annual return of a company that was a non-traded company throughout the return period shall also contain the following information.

(2) The return shall contain a list of the names of every person who was a member of the company at any time during the return period. If the names are not arranged in alphabetical order the return shall have annexed to it an index sufficient to enable the name of any person in the list to be easily found.

- (3) The return shall also state—
 - (a) the number of shares of each class held at the end of the date to which the return is made up by each person who was a member of the company at that time,
 - (b) the number of shares of each class transferred during the return period by or to each person who was a member of the company at any time during that period, and
 - (c) the dates of registration of those transfers.

(4) If either of the two immediately preceding returns has given the full particulars required by paragraphs (2) and (3), the return need only give such particulars as relate—

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- (a) to persons who became, or ceased to be, members during the return period, and
- (b) to shares transferred during that period.

(5) Paragraphs (2) and (3) do not require the inclusion of particulars entered in an overseas branch register if copies of those entries have not been received at the company's registered office by the date to which the return is made up. Those particulars shall be included in the company's next annual return after they are received.

VALID FROM 01/10/2008

Contents of annual return: information about shareholders: traded companies

372C.—(1) The annual return of a company that was a traded company at any time during the return period shall also contain the following information.

(2) The return shall contain a list of the names and addresses of every person who held at least 5% of the issued shares of any class of the company at any time during the return period. If the names are not arranged in alphabetical order the return shall have annexed to it an index sufficient to enable the name of any person in the list to be easily found.

(3) The return shall also state—

- (a) the number of shares of each class held at the end of the date to which the return is made up by each person who held at least 5% of the issued shares of any class of the company at that time,
- (b) the number of shares of each class transferred during the return period by or to each person who held at least 5% of the issued shares of any class of the company at any time during the return period, and
- (c) the dates of registration of those transfers.

(4) If either of the two immediately preceding returns has given the full particulars required by paragraphs (2) and (3), the return need only give such particulars as relate—

- (a) to persons who came to hold, or ceased to hold, at least 5% of the issued shares of any class of the company during the return period, and
- (b) to shares transferred during that period.

(5) Paragraphs (2) and (3) do not require the inclusion of particulars entered in an overseas branch register if copies of those entries have not been received at the company's registered office by the date to which the return is made up. Those particulars shall be included in the company's next annual return after they are received.

VALID FROM 01/10/2008

Contents of annual return: information about shareholders: supplementary

372D.—(1) In Articles 372, 372B and 372C—

“non-traded company” means a company none of whose shares are shares admitted to trading on a regulated market (so that “traded company” means a company any of whose shares are shares admitted to trading on a regulated market);

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“regulated market” means a market which appears on the list drawn up by an EEA State pursuant to Article 47 of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments; and

“return period”, in relation to an annual return, means the period beginning immediately after the date to which the last return was made up (or, in the case of the first return, with the incorporation of the company) and ending with the date to which the return is made up.

(2) Where a company has converted any of its shares into stock, the return shall give information in relation to that stock corresponding to that required by Article 372B or 372C (as the case may be) in relation to shares of the company, stating the amount of stock instead of the number of shares.

Supplementary provisions: regulations and interpretation

373.—(1) The Department may by regulations make further provision as to the information to be given in a company's annual return, which may amend or repeal the provisions of Articles 372 and 372A.

(2) For the purposes of this Chapter, except Article 371(2)(c) (signature of annual return), a shadow director shall be deemed to be a director.

CHAPTER IV

Meetings and Resolutions

Meetings

Annual general meeting

374.—(1) Every company shall in each calendar year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other meetings in that year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it.

(2) However, so long as a company holds its first annual general meeting within 18 months of its incorporation, it need not hold it in the calendar year of its incorporation or in the following calendar year.

(3) Not more than 15 months shall elapse between the date of one annual general meeting of a company and that of the next.

(4) If default is made in holding a meeting in accordance with this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

[^{F537} Election by private company to dispense with annual general meetings]

374A.—(1) A private company may elect (by elective resolution in accordance with Article 387A) to dispense with the holding of annual general meetings.

(2) An election has effect for the year in which it is made and subsequent years, but does not affect any liability already incurred by reason of default in holding an annual general meeting.

(3) In any year in which an annual general meeting would be required to be held but for the election, and in which no such meeting has been held, any member of the company may, by notice to the company not later than three months before the end of the year, require the holding of an annual general meeting in that year.

[

^{F538}(3A) The power of a member under paragraph (3) to require the holding of an annual general meeting is exercisable not only by the giving of a notice but also by the transmission to the company at such address as may for the time being be specified for the purpose by or on behalf of the company of an electronic communication containing the requirement.]

(4) If such a notice is given^{F538} or electronic communication is transmitted], the provisions of Article 374(1) and (4) apply with respect to the calling of the meeting and the consequences of default.

(5) If the election ceases to have effect, the company is not obliged under Article 374 to hold an annual general meeting in that year if, when the election ceases to have effect, less than three months of the year remains.

This does not affect any obligation of the company to hold an annual general meeting in that year in pursuance of a notice given^{F538} or electronic communication transmitted] under paragraph (3).

[^{F538}(6) In this Article, “address” includes any number or address used for the purposes of electronic communications.]]

F537 Art. 374A inserted by 1990 NI 10, art. 50(2)

F538 SR 2003/3

Department's power to call meeting in default

375.—(1) If default is made in holding a meeting in accordance with Article 374, the Department may, on the application of any member of the company, call, or direct the calling of, a general meeting of the company and give such ancillary or consequential directions as it thinks expedient, including directions modifying or supplementing, in relation to the calling, holding and conduct of the meeting, the operation of the company's articles.

(2) The directions that may be given under paragraph (1) include a direction of that one member of the company present in person or by proxy shall be deemed to constitute a meeting.

(3) If default is made in complying with directions of the Department under paragraph (1), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

(4) A general meeting held under this Article shall, subject to any directions of the Department, be deemed to be an annual general meeting of the company; but where a meeting so held is not held in the calendar year in which the default in holding the company's annual general meeting occurred, the meeting so held shall not be treated as the annual general meeting for the calendar year in which it is held unless at that meeting the company resolves that it be so treated.

(5) Where a company so resolves, a copy of the resolution shall, within 15 days after its passing, be forwarded to the registrar and recorded by him; and if default is made in complying with this paragraph, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

Extraordinary general meeting on member's requisition

376.—(1) The directors of a company shall, on a members' requisition, forthwith proceed duly to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the company.

This applies notwithstanding anything in the company's articles.

(2) A members' requisition is a requisition of—

- (a) members of the company holding at the date of the deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of such of the paid-up capital of the company as at that date carries the right of voting at general meetings of the company; or

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- (b) in the case of a company not having a share capital, members of it representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having at the date of deposit of the requisition a right to vote at general meetings.

[^{F539}(2A) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(a) any of the company's paid up capital held as treasury shares must be disregarded.]

(3) The requisition must state the objects of the meeting, and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the registered office of the company, and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more requisitionists.

(4) If the directors do not within 21 days from the date of the deposit of the requisition proceed duly to convene a meeting, the requisitionists, or any of them representing more than one half of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a meeting, but any meeting so convened shall not be held after the expiration of 3 months from that date.

(5) A meeting convened under this Article by requisitionists shall be convened in the same manner, as nearly as possible, as that in which meetings are to be convened by directors.

(6) Any reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionists by reason of the failure of the directors duly to convene a meeting shall be repaid to the requisitionists by the company, and any sum so repaid shall be retained by the company out of any sums or to become due from the company by way of fees or other remuneration in respect of their services to such of the directors as were in default.

(7) In the case of a meeting at which a resolution is to be proposed as a special resolution, the directors are deemed not to have duly convened the meeting if they do not give the notice required for special resolutions by Article 386(2).

[^{F540}(8) The directors are deemed not to have duly convened a meeting if they convene a meeting for a date more than 28 days after the date of the notice convening the meeting.]

F539 SR 2004/275

F540 1990 NI 10

Length of notice for calling meetings

377.—(1) A provision of a company's articles is void in so far as it provides for the calling of a meeting of the company (other than an adjourned meeting) by a shorter notice than—

- (a) in the case of the annual general meeting, 21 days' notice in writing; and
- (b) in the case of a meeting other than an annual general meeting or a meeting for the passing of a special resolution—
 - (i) 7 days' notice in writing in the case of an unlimited company, and
 - (ii) otherwise, 14 days' notice in writing.

(2) Save in so far as the articles of a company make other provision in that behalf (not being a provision avoided by paragraph (1)), a meeting of the company (other than an adjourned meeting) may be called—

- (a) in the case of the annual general meeting, by 21 days' notice in writing; and
- (b) in the case of a meeting other than an annual general meeting or a meeting for the passing of a special resolution—
 - (i) by 7 days' notice in writing in the case of an unlimited company, and
 - (ii) otherwise, 14 days' notice in writing.

(3) Notwithstanding that a meeting is called by shorter notice than that specified in paragraph (2) or in the company's articles (as the case may be), it is deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed—

- (a) in the case of a meeting called as the annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote at it; and
- (b) otherwise, by the requisite majority.

(4) The requisite majority for this purpose is a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority—

- (a) together holding not less than 95 per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving a right to attend and vote at the meeting^[F541] (excluding any shares in the company held as treasury shares)]; or
- (b) in the case of a company not having a share capital, together representing not less than 95 per cent. of the total voting rights at that meeting of all the members.

^[F542]A private company may elect (by elective resolution in accordance with Article 387A) that the above provisions shall have effect in relation to the company as if for the references to 95 per cent. there were substituted references to such lesser percentage, but not less than 90 per cent., as may be specified in the resolution or subsequently determined by the company in general meeting.]

^[F543](5) For the purposes of this Article the cases in which notice in writing of a meeting is to be taken as given to a person include any case in which notice of the meeting is sent using electronic communications to such address as may for the time being be notified by that person to the company for that purpose.

(6) For the purposes of this Article a notice in writing of a meeting is also to be treated as given to a person where—

- (a) the company and that person have agreed that notices of meetings required to be given to that person may instead be accessed by him on a web site;
- (b) the meeting is a meeting to which that agreement applies;
- (c) that person is notified, in a manner for the time being agreed between him and the company for the purpose, of—
 - (i) the publication of the notice on a web site;
 - (ii) the address of that web site; and
 - (iii) the place on that web site where the notice may be accessed, and how it may be accessed;

and

- (d) the notice continues to be published on that web site throughout the period beginning with the giving of that notification and ending with the conclusion of the meeting;

and for the purposes of this Article a notice treated in accordance with this paragraph as given to any person is to be treated as so given at the time of the notification mentioned in sub-paragraph (c).

(7) A notification given for the purposes of paragraph (6)(c) must—

- (a) state that it concerns a notice of a company meeting served in accordance with this Order,
- (b) specify the place, date and time of the meeting, and
- (c) state whether the meeting is to be an annual or extraordinary general meeting.

(8) Nothing in paragraph (6) shall invalidate the proceedings of a meeting where—

- (a) any notice that is required to be published as mentioned in sub-paragraph (d) of that paragraph is published for a part, but not all, of the period mentioned in that sub-paragraph; and

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(b) the failure to publish that notice throughout that period is wholly attributable to circumstances which it would not be reasonable to have expected the company to prevent or avoid.

(9) A company may, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in a company's articles, take advantage of any of paragraphs (5) to (8).

(10) In so far as the articles of the company do not provide for notices and notifications to be served using electronic communications, the provisions of Table A (as for the time being in operation) as to such service shall apply.

(11) In this Article “address” includes any number or address used for the purposes of electronic communications.]

F541 SR 2004/275

F542 1990 NI 10

F543 SR 2003/3

General provisions as to meetings and votes

378.—(1) This Article has effect in so far as the articles of the company do not make other provisions in that behalf.

(2) Notice of the meeting of a company shall be served on every member of it in the manner in which notices are required to be served by Table A (as for the time being in force).

(3) Two or more members holding not less than one-tenth of the issued share capital^{F544} (excluding any shares in the company held as treasury shares)] or, if the company does not have a share capital, not less than 5 per cent. in number of the members of the company may call a meeting.

(4) Two members personally present are a quorum.

(5) Any member elected by the members present at a meeting may be chairman of it.

(6) In the case of a company originally having a share capital, every member has one vote in respect of each share or each £10 of stock held by him; and in any other case every member has one vote.

F544 SR 2004/275

[^{F545}Quorum at meetings of the sole member

378A. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the articles of a private company limited by shares or by guarantee having only one member, one member present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum.]

F545 Art. 378A inserted by SR 1992/405

Power of court to order meeting

379.—(1) If for any reason it is impracticable to call a meeting of a company in any manner in which meetings of that company may be called, or to conduct the meeting in the manner determined by its articles or this Order, the court may, either of its own motion or on the application—

(a) of any director of the company; or

(b) of any member of the company who would be entitled to vote at the meeting,

order a meeting to be called, held and conducted in any manner the court thinks fit.

(2) Where such an order is made, the court may give such ancillary or consequential directions as it thinks expedient; and these may include a direction that one member of the company present in person or by proxy be deemed to constitute a meeting.

(3) A meeting called, held and conducted in accordance with an order under paragraph (1) is deemed for all purposes a meeting of the company duly called, held and conducted.

Proxies

380.—(1) Any member of a company entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of it is entitled to appoint another person (whether a member or not) as his proxy to attend and vote instead of him; and in the case of a private company a proxy appointed to attend and vote instead of a member has also the same right as the member to speak at the meeting.

(2) But, unless the company's articles otherwise provide—

- (a) paragraph (1) does not apply in the case of a company not having a share capital;
- (b) a member of a private company is not entitled to appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion; and
- (c) a proxy is not entitled to vote except on a poll.

[^{F546}(2A) The appointment of a proxy may, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in a company's articles, be contained in an electronic communication sent to such address as may be notified by or on behalf of the company for that purpose.

(2B) In so far as the articles of the company do not make other provision in that behalf, the appointment of a proxy may be contained in an electronic communication in accordance with the provisions of Table A (as for the time being in operation).]

(3) In the case of a company having a share capital, in every notice calling a meeting of the company there shall appear with reasonable prominence a statement that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy or, where that is allowed, one or more proxies, to attend and vote instead of him, and that a proxy need not also be a member.

(4) If default is made in complying with paragraph (3) as respects any meeting, every officer of the company who is in default is liable to a fine.

(5) A provision contained in a company's articles is void in so far as it would have the effect of requiring[^{F546} the appointment of a proxy or any] document necessary to show the validity of, or otherwise relating to, the appointment of a proxy, to be received by the company or any other person in Northern Ireland more than 48 hours before a meeting or adjourned meeting in order that the appointment may be effective.

(6) If for the purpose of any meeting of a company invitations to appoint as proxy a person or one of a number of persons specified in the invitations are issued at the company's expense to some only of the members entitled to be sent a notice of the meeting and to vote at it by proxy, then every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits their issue in that manner is liable to a fine.

However, an officer is not so liable by reason only of the issue to a member at his request^{F546} . . . of a form of appointment naming the proxy, or a list of persons willing to act as proxy, if the form or list is available on request^{F546} . . . to every member entitled to vote at the meeting by proxy.

[^{F546}(6A) In this Article “address” includes any number or address used for the purposes of electronic communications.]

(7) This Article applies to meetings of any class of members of a company as it applies to general meetings of the company.

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F546 SR 2003/3

Right to demand a poll

381.—(1) A provision contained in a company's articles is void in so far as it would have the effect either—

- (a) of excluding the right to demand a poll at a general meeting on any question other than the election of the chairman of the meeting or the adjournment of the meeting; or
- (b) of making ineffective a demand for a poll on any such question which is made—
 - (i) by not less than 5 members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
 - (ii) by a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting^{F547} (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the company held as treasury shares)] ; or
 - (iii) by a member or members holding shares in the company conferring a right to vote at the meeting, being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right^{F547} (excluding any shares in the company conferring a right to vote at the meeting which are held as treasury shares)].

(2) ^{F548}[The appointment of] a proxy to vote at a meeting of a company is deemed also to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll; and for the purposes of paragraph (1) a demand by a person as proxy for a member is the same as a demand by the member.

F547 SR 2004/275

F548 SR 2003/3

Voting on a poll

382. On a poll taken at a meeting of a company or a meeting of any class of members of a company, a member entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

Representation of bodies corporate at meetings

383.—(1) A body corporate may—

- (a) if it is a member of a company, by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the company or at any meeting of any class of members of the company;
- (b) if it is a creditor (including a holder of debentures) of a company, by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of creditors of the company held in pursuance of this Order or of rules made under it, or in pursuance of the provisions contained in any debenture or trust deed, as the case may be.

(2) A person so authorised is entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the body corporate which he represents as that body corporate could exercise if it were an individual shareholder, creditor or debenture holder of the other company.

Resolutions

Circulation of members' resolutions

384.—(1) Subject to Article 385, it is the duty of a company, on the requisition in writing of such number of members as is specified in paragraph (2) and (unless the company otherwise resolves) at the expense of the requisitionists—

- (a) to give members of the company entitled to receive notice of the next annual general meeting notice of any resolution which may properly be moved and is intended to be moved at that meeting;
 - (b) to circulate to members entitled to have notice of any general meeting sent to them any statement of not more than 1,000 words with respect to the matter referred to in any proposed resolution or the business to be dealt with at that meeting.
- (2) The number of members necessary for a requisition under paragraph (1) is—
- (a) any number representing not less than one-twentieth of the total voting rights of all the members having at the date of the requisition a right to vote at the meeting to which the requisition relates^{F549} (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the company held as treasury shares)]; or
 - (b) not less than 100 members holding shares in the company on which there has been paid up an average sum, per member, of not less than £100.

(3) Notice of any such resolution shall be given, and any such statement shall be circulated, to members of the company entitled to have notice of the meeting sent to them, by serving a copy of the resolution or statement on each such member in any manner permitted for service of notice of the meeting.

(4) Notice of any such resolution shall be given to any other member of the company by giving notice of the general effect of the resolution in any manner permitted for giving him notice of meetings of the company.

(5) For compliance with paragraphs (3) and (4), the copy must be served, or notice of the effect of the resolution be given (as the case may be) in the same manner, and (so far as practicable) at the same time as notice of the meeting; and, where it is not practicable for it to be served or given at the same time, it must be served or given as soon as practicable thereafter.

(6) The business which may be dealt with at an annual general meeting includes any resolution of which notice is given in accordance with this Article; and for the purposes of this paragraph notice is deemed to have been so given notwithstanding the accidental omission, in giving it, of one or more members.

This has effect notwithstanding anything in the company's articles.

(7) In the event of default in complying with this Article every officer of the company who is in default is liable to a fine.

F549 SR 2004/275

In certain cases, compliance with Article 384 not required

385.—(1) A company is not bound under Article 384 to give notice of a resolution or to circulate a statement unless—

- (a) a copy of the requisition signed by the requisitionists (or two or more copies which between them contain the signatures of all the requisitionists) is deposited at the registered office of the company—

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- (i) in the case of a requisition requiring notice of a resolution, not less than 6 weeks before the meeting, and
 - (ii) otherwise, not less than one week before the meeting; and
 - (b) there is deposited or tendered with the requisition a sum reasonably sufficient to meet the company's expenses in giving effect to it.
- (2) But if, after a copy of a requisition requiring notice of a resolution has been deposited at the company's registered office, an annual general meeting is called for a date 6 weeks or less after the copy has been deposited, the copy (though not deposited within the time required by paragraph (1)) is deemed properly deposited for the purposes of that paragraph.
- (3) The company is also not bound under Article 384 to circulate a statement if, on the application either of the company or of any other person who claims to be aggrieved, the court is satisfied that the rights conferred by that Article are being abused to secure needless publicity for defamatory matter; and the court may order the company's costs on such an application to be paid in whole or in part by the requisitionists, notwithstanding that they are not parties to the application.

Extraordinary and special resolutions

386.—(1) A resolution is an extraordinary resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members as (being entitled to do so) vote in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy, at a general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as an extraordinary resolution has been duly given.

(2) A resolution is a special resolution when it has been passed by such a majority as is required for the passing of an extraordinary resolution and at a general meeting of which not less than 21 days' notice, specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution has been duly given.

(3) If it is so agreed by a majority in number of the members having the right to attend and vote at such a meeting, being a majority—

- (a) together holding not less than 95 per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right^{F550} (excluding any shares in the company held as treasury shares)]; or
- (b) in the case of a company not having a share capital, together representing not less than 95 per cent. of the total voting rights at that meeting of all the members,

a resolution may be proposed and passed as a special resolution at a meeting of which less than 21 days' notice has been given.

^{F551} A private company may elect (by elective resolution in accordance with Article 387A) that the above provisions shall have effect in relation to the company as if for the references to 95 per cent. there were substituted references to such lesser percentage, but not less than 90 per cent., as may be specified in the resolution or subsequently determined by the company in general meeting.]

(4) At any meeting at which an extraordinary resolution or a special resolution is submitted to be passed, a declaration by the chairman that the resolution is carried is, unless a poll is demanded, conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

(5) In computing the majority on a poll demanded on the question that an extraordinary resolution or a special resolution be passed, reference is to be had to the number of votes cast for and against the resolution.

(6) For the purposes of this Article, notice of a meeting is deemed duly given, and the meeting duly held, when the notice is given and the meeting held in the manner provided by this Order or the company's articles.

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F551 1990 NI 10

Resolution requiring special notice

387.—(1) Where by any provision of this Order special notice is required of a resolution, the resolution is not effective unless notice of the intention to move it has been given to the company at least 28 days before the meeting at which it is moved.

(2) The company shall give its members notice of any such resolution at the same time and in the same manner as it gives notice of the meeting or, if that is not practicable, shall give them notice either by advertisement in a newspaper having an appropriate circulation or in any other mode allowed by the company's articles, at least 21 days before the meeting.

(3) If, after notice of the intention to move such a resolution has been given to the company, a meeting is called for a date 28 days or less after the notice has been given, the notice is deemed properly given, though not given within the time required.

[^{F552}Elective resolution of private company]

387A.—(1) An election by a private company for the purposes of—

- (a) Article 90A (election as to duration of authority to allot shares),
- (b) Article 260 (election to dispense with laying of accounts and reports before general meeting),
- (c) Article 374A (election to dispense with holding of annual general meeting),
- (d) Article 377(4) or 386(3) (election as to majority required to authorise short notice of meeting), or
- (e) Article 394 (election to dispense with appointment of auditors annually),

shall be made by resolution of the company in general meeting in accordance with this Article.

Such a resolution is referred to in this Order as an “elective resolution”.

(2) An elective resolution is not effective unless—

- (a) at least 21 days' notice in writing is given of the meeting, stating that an elective resolution is to be proposed and stating the terms of the resolution, and
- (b) the resolution is agreed to at the meeting, in person or by proxy, by all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting.

[^{F553}(2A) An elective resolution is effective notwithstanding the fact that less than 21 days' notice in writing of the meeting is given if all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting so agree.]

[^{F554}(2B) For the purposes of this Article, notice in writing of the meeting is to be taken as given to a person where notice of the meeting is sent using electronic communications to such address as may for the time being be notified by that person to the company for that purpose.

(2C) For the purposes of this Article a notice in writing of the meeting is also to be treated as given to a person where—

- (a) the company and that person have agreed that notices of meetings required to be given to that person may instead be accessed by him on a web site;
- (b) the meeting is a meeting to which that agreement applies;
- (c) that person is notified, in manner for the time being agreed between him and the company for the purpose, of—

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(i) the publication of the notice on a web site;
(ii) the address of that web site; and
(iii) the place on that web site where the notice may be accessed, and how it may be accessed; and
(d) the notice continues to be published on that web site throughout the period beginning with the giving of that notification and ending with the conclusion of the meeting;
and for the purposes of this Article a notice treated in accordance with this paragraph as given to any person is to be treated as so given at the time of the notification mentioned in sub-paragraph (c).

(2D) A notification given for the purposes of paragraph (2C)(c) must—

- (a) state that it concerns a notice of a company meeting at which an elective resolution is to be proposed, and
- (b) specify the place, date and time of the meeting.

(2E) Nothing in paragraph (2C) shall invalidate the proceedings of a meeting where—

- (a) any notice that is required to be published as mentioned in sub-paragraph (d) of that paragraph is published for a part, but not all, of the period mentioned in that sub-paragraph; and
- (b) the failure to publish that notice throughout that period is wholly attributable to circumstances which it would not be reasonable to have expected the company to prevent or avoid.

(2F) In so far as the articles of the company do not provide for notices and notifications to be served using electronic communications, the provisions of Table A (as for the time being in operation) as to such service shall apply.]

(3) The company may revoke an elective resolution by passing an ordinary resolution to that effect.

(4) An elective resolution shall cease to have effect if the company is re-registered as a public company.

(5) An elective resolution may be passed or revoked in accordance with this Article, and the provisions referred to in^{F554} paragraphs (1) and (2B) to (2E)] have effect, notwithstanding any contrary provision in the company's articles of association.

[
^{F554}(6) In this article, “address” includes any number or address used for the purposes of electronic communications.]]

F552 Art. 387A subst. by 1990 NI 10, art. 51

F553 1997 NI 22

F554 SR 2003/3

Registration, etc. of resolutions and agreements

388.—(1) A copy of every resolution or agreement to which this Article applies shall, within 15 days after it is passed or made, be forwarded to the registrar and recorded by him; and it must be either a printed copy or else a copy in some other form approved by the registrar.

(2) Where a company's articles have been registered, a copy of every such resolution or agreement for the time being in force shall be embodied in or annexed to every copy of the articles issued after the passing of the resolution or the making of the agreement.

(3) Where a company's articles have not been registered, a printed copy of every such resolution or agreement shall be forwarded to any member at his request on payment of 5 pence or such less sum as the company may direct.

(4) This Article applies to—

- (a) special resolutions;
- (b) extraordinary resolutions;

[^{F555}(bb) an elective resolution or a resolution revoking such a resolution;]

- (c) resolutions or agreements which have been agreed to by all the members of a company but which, if not so agreed to, would not have been effective for their purpose unless (as the case may be) they had been passed as special resolutions or as extraordinary resolutions;
- (d) resolutions or agreements which have been agreed to by all the members of some class of shareholders but which, if not agreed to, would not have been effective for their purpose unless they had been passed by some particular majority or otherwise in some particular manner, and all resolutions or agreements which effectively bind all the members of any class of shareholders though not agreed to by all those members;
- (e) a resolution passed by the directors of a company in compliance with a direction under Article 41(2) (change of name on Department's direction);
- (f) a resolution of a company to give, vary, revoke or renew an authority to the directors for the purposes of Article 90 (allotment of relevant securities);
- (g) a resolution of the directors passed under Article 157(2) (alteration of memorandum on company ceasing to be a public company, following acquisition of its own shares);
- (h) a resolution conferring, varying[^{F556}, revoking or renewing] authority under Article 176 (market purchase of company's own shares);
- (j) a resolution for voluntary winding up, passed under[^{F557} Article 70(1)(a) of the Insolvency Order]; and
- (k) a resolution passed by the directors of an old public company, under Article 4(1) of the Consequential Provisions Order, that the company should be re-registered as a public company.

[^{F558}(l) a resolution of the directors passed by virtue of regulation 16(2) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 1995 (which allow title to a company's shares to be evidenced and transferred without written instrument); and

(m) a resolution of a company passed by virtue of regulation 16(6) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 1995 (which prevents or reverses a resolution of the directors under regulation 16(2) of those Regulations).]

[^{F559}(4A) For the purposes of this Article, references to a member of a company do not include the company itself where it is such a member by virtue only of its holding shares as treasury shares, and accordingly, in such circumstances, the company is not, for those purposes, to be treated as a member of any class of the company's shareholders.]

(5) If a company fails to comply with paragraph (1), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(6) If a company fails to comply with paragraph (2) or (3), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

(7) For the purposes of paragraphs (5) and (6), a liquidator of a company is deemed an officer of it.

F555 1990 NI 5

F556 1989 NI 18

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F557 1989 NI 19

F558 SI 1995/3272

F559 SR 2004/275

Resolution passed at adjourned meeting

389. Where a resolution is passed at an adjourned meeting of—

- (a) a company;
- (b) the holders of any class of shares in a company;
- (c) the directors of a company;

the resolution is for all purposes to be treated as having been passed on the date on which it was in fact passed, and is not to be deemed passed on any earlier date.

Written resolutions of private companies

Written resolutions of private companies

389A.—(1) Anything which in the case of a private company may be done—

- (a) by resolution of the company in general meeting, or
- (b) by resolution of a meeting of any class of members of the company,

may be done, without a meeting and without any previous notice being required, by resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of all the members of the company who at the date of the resolution would be entitled to attend and vote at such meeting.

(2) The signatures need not be on a single document provided each is on a document which accurately states the terms of the resolution.

(3) The date of the resolution means when the resolution is signed by or on behalf of the last member to sign.

(4) A resolution agreed to in accordance with this Article has effect as if passed—

- (a) by the company in general meeting, or
- (b) by a meeting of the relevant class of members of the company,

as the case may be; and any reference in any statutory provision to a meeting at which a resolution is passed or to members voting in favour of a resolution shall be construed accordingly.

(5) Any reference in any statutory provision to the date of passing of a resolution is, in relation to a resolution agreed to in accordance with this Article, a reference to the date of the resolution,^{F560} . . .

(6) A resolution may be agreed to in accordance with this Article which would otherwise be required to be passed as a special, extraordinary or elective resolution; and any reference in any statutory provision to a special, extraordinary or elective resolution includes such a resolution.

(7) This Article has effect subject to the exceptions specified in Part I of Schedule 15A; and in relation to certain descriptions of resolution under this Article the procedural requirements of this Order have effect with the adaptations specified in Part II of that Schedule.

F560 1997 NI 22

[^{F561}Duty to notify auditors of proposed written resolution

389B.—(1) If a director or secretary of a company—

(a) knows that it is proposed to seek agreement to a resolution in accordance with Article 389A, and

(b) knows the terms of the resolution,

he shall, if the company has auditors, secure that a copy of the resolution is sent to them, or that they are otherwise notified of its contents, at or before the time the resolution is supplied to a member for signature.

(2) A person who fails to comply with paragraph (1) is liable to a fine.

(3) In any proceedings for an offence under this Article it is a defence for the accused to prove—

(a) that the circumstances were such that it was not practicable for him to comply with paragraph (1), or

(b) that he believed on reasonable grounds that a copy of the resolution had been sent to the company's auditors or that they had otherwise been informed of its contents.

(4) Nothing in this Article affects the validity of any resolution.]

F561 1997 NI 22, art. 5(4)

Written resolutions: supplementary provisions

389C.—(1) Articles 389A and 389B have effect notwithstanding any provision of the company's memorandum or articles]^{F562} but do not prejudice any such power conferred by any such provision].

(2) Nothing in those Articles affects any statutory provision or rule of law as to—

(a) things done otherwise than by passing a resolution, or

(b) cases in which a resolution is treated as having been passed, or a person is precluded from alleging that a resolution has not been duly passed.

F562 1997 NI 22

Records of proceedings

Minutes of meetings

390.—(1) Every company shall cause minutes of all proceedings at general meetings and all proceedings at meetings of its directors to be entered in books kept for that purpose.

(2) Any such minute if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were had, or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting, is evidence of the proceedings.

(3) Where a shadow director by means of a notice required by paragraph (8) of Article 325 declares an interest in a contract or proposed contract, this Article applies—

(a) if it is a specific notice under sub-paragraph (a) of that paragraph, as if the declaration had been made at the meeting there referred to, and

(b) otherwise, as if it had been made at the meeting of the directors next following the giving of the notice;

and the making of the declaration is in either case deemed to form part of the proceedings at the meeting.

(4) Where minutes have been made in accordance with this Article of the proceedings at any general meeting of the company or meeting of directors, then, until the contrary is proved, the

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meeting is deemed duly held and convened, and all proceedings had at the meeting to have been duly had; and all appointments of directors or liquidators are deemed valid.

(5) If a company fails to comply with paragraph (1), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

[^{F563} Recording of written resolutions

390A.—(1) Where a written resolution is agreed to in accordance with Article 389A which has effect as if agreed by the company in general meeting, the company shall cause a record of the resolution (and of the signatures) to be entered in a book in the same way as minutes of proceedings of a general meeting of the company.

(2) Any such record, if purporting to be signed by a director of the company or by the company secretary, is evidence of the proceedings in agreeing to the resolution; and where a record is made in accordance with this Article, then, until the contrary is proved, the requirements of this Order with respect to those proceedings shall be deemed to be complied with.

(3) Article 390(5) (penalties) applies in relation to a failure to comply with paragraph (1) as it applies in relation to a failure to comply with paragraph (1) of that Article and Article 391 (inspection of minute books) applies in relation to a record made in accordance with this Article as it applies in relation to the minutes of a general meeting.]

F563 1990 NI 10, art. 48(3)

[^{F564} Recording of decisions by the sole member

390B.—(1) Where a private company limited by shares or by guarantee has only one member and he takes any decision which may be taken by the company in general meeting and which has effect as if agreed by the company in general meeting, he shall (unless that decision is taken by way of a written resolution) provide the company with a written record of that decision.

(2) If the sole member fails to comply with paragraph (1) he shall be liable to a fine.

(3) Failure by the sole member to comply with paragraph (1) shall not affect the validity of any decision referred to in that paragraph.]

F564 SR 1992/405, Sch. para. 6

Inspection of minute books

391.—(1) The books containing the minutes of proceedings at any general meeting of a company held on or after 1st January 1933 shall be kept at the same office as its register of members is kept, and shall^{F565} . . . be open to the inspection of any member without charge.

Para. (2) rep. by 1990 NI 10

(3) Any member shall be entitled[^{F565} on payment of such fee as may be prescribed] to be furnished, within 7 days after he has made a request in that behalf to the company, with a copy of any such minutes as are referred to in paragraph (1)^{F565}

(4) If an inspection required under this Article is refused or if a copy required under this Article is not sent within the proper time, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable in respect of each offence to a fine.

(5) In the case of any such refusal or default, the court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the books in respect of all proceedings of general meetings, or direct that the copies required to be sent to the person requiring them.

F565 1990 NI 10

Chapter V

AUDITORS

Appointment of auditors

Duty to appoint auditors

392.—(1) Every company shall appoint an auditor or auditors in accordance with this Chapter. This is subject to Article 396A ([^{F566} certain companies exempt from obligation to appoint auditors).

(2 ^{F567} Auditors shall be appointed in accordance with Article 393 (appointment at general meeting at which accounts are laid), except in the case of a private company which has elected to dispense with the laying of accounts in which case the appointment shall be made in accordance with Article 393A.

(3 ^{F568} References in this Chapter to the end of the time for appointing auditors are to the end of the time within which an appointment must be made under Article 393(2) or 393A(2), according to whichever of those Articles applies.

(4 ^{F569} Articles 393 and 393A have effect subject to Article 394 under which a private company may elect to dispense with the obligation to appoint auditors annually.]

F566 SR 1995/128

F567 mod. by SR 2004/307

F568 mod. by SR 2004/307

F569 mod. by SR 2004/307

Appointment at general meeting at which accounts laid^{F570}

393 ^{F571}.—(1 ^{F572} This Article applies to every public company and to a private company which has not elected to dispense with the laying of accounts.

(2 ^{F573} The company shall, at each general meeting at which accounts are laid, appoint an auditor or auditors to hold office from the conclusion of that meeting until the conclusion of the next general meeting at which accounts are laid.

(3 ^{F574} The first auditors of the company may be appointed by the directors at any time before the first general meeting of the company at which accounts are laid; and auditors so appointed shall hold office until the conclusion of that meeting.

(4 ^{F575} If the directors fail to exercise their powers under paragraph (3), the powers may be exercised by the company in general meeting.

F570 mod. by SR 2004/307

F571 mod. by SR 2004/307

F572 mod. by SR 2004/307

F573 mod. by SR 2004/307

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F574 mod. by SR 2004/307

F575 mod. by SR 2004/307

Appointment by private company which is not obliged to lay accounts

393A.—(1) This Article applies to a private company which has elected in accordance with Article 260 to dispense with the laying of accounts before the company in general meeting.

(2) Auditors shall be appointed by the company in general meeting before the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which copies of the company's annual accounts for the previous financial year are sent to members under Article 246 or, if notice is given under Article 261(2) requiring the laying of the accounts before the company in general meeting, the conclusion of that meeting.

Auditors so appointed shall hold office from the end of that period or, as the case may be, the conclusion of that meeting until the end of the time for appointing auditors for the next financial year.

(3) The first auditors of the company may be appointed by the directors at any time before—

- (a) the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which copies of the company's first annual accounts are sent to members under Article 246, or
- (b) if notice is given under Article 261(2) requiring the laying of the accounts before the company in general meeting, the beginning of that meeting;

and auditors so appointed shall hold office until the end of that period or, as the case may be, the conclusion of that meeting.

(4) If the directors fail to exercise their powers under paragraph (3), the powers may be exercised by the company in general meeting.

(5) Auditors holding office when the election is made shall, unless the company in general meeting determines otherwise, continue to hold office until the end of the time for appointing auditors for the next financial year; and auditors holding office when an election ceases to have effect shall continue to hold office until the conclusion of the next general meeting of the company at which accounts are laid.

Election by private company to dispense with annual appointment

394.—(1) A private company may elect (by elective resolution in accordance with Article 387A) to dispense with the obligation to appoint auditors annually.

(2) When such an election is in force the company's auditors shall be deemed to be re-appointed for each succeeding financial year on the expiry of the time for appointing auditors for that year, unless—

- ^[F576](a) the directors of the company have taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Article 257A or 257AA, or
- (b) a resolution has been passed under Article 401 to the effect that their appointment should be brought to an end.

(3) If the election ceases to be in force, the auditors then holding office shall continue to hold office—

- (a) where Article 393 then applies, until the conclusion of the next general meeting of the company at which accounts are laid;
- (b) where Article 393A then applies, until the end of the time for appointing auditors for the next financial year under that Article.

(4) No account shall be taken of any loss of the opportunity of further deemed re-appointment under this Article in ascertaining the amount of any compensation or damages payable to an auditor on his ceasing to hold office for any reason.]

F576 SR 2001/153

Appointment by Department in default of appointment by company

395.—(1 ^{F577} If in any case no auditors are appointed, re-appointed or deemed to be re-appointed before the end of the time for appointing auditors, the Department may appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

(2 ^{F578} In such a case the company shall within one week of the end of the time for appointing auditors give notice to the Department of its power having become exercisable.

If a company fails to give the notice required by this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

F577 mod. by SR 2004/307

F578 mod. by SR 2004/307

Filling of casual vacancies

396.—(1 ^{F579} The directors, or the company in general meeting, may fill a casual vacancy in the office of auditor.

(2) While such a vacancy continues, any surviving or continuing auditor or auditors may continue to act.

(3 ^{F580} Special notice is required for a resolution at a general meeting of a company—

- (a) filling a casual vacancy in the office of auditor, or
- (b) re-appointing as auditor a retiring auditor who was appointed by the directors to fill a casual vacancy.

(4 ^{F581} On receipt of notice of such an intended resolution the company shall forthwith send a copy of it—

- (a) to the person proposed to be appointed, and
- (b) if the casual vacancy was caused by the resignation of an auditor, to the auditor who resigned.

F579 mod. by SR 2004/307

F580 mod. by SR 2004/307

F581 mod. by SR 2004/307

[^{F582} Certain companies exempt from obligation to appoint auditors

396A.—(1 A company which by virtue of Article 257A (certain categories of small company) or [^{F583} Article 257AA (dormant companies) is exempt from the provisions of Part VIII relating to the audit of accounts is also exempt from the obligation to appoint auditors.

(2) The following provisions apply if a company which has been exempt from those provisions ceases to be so exempt.

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(3)^{F584} Where Article 393 applies (appointment at general meeting at which accounts are laid), the directors may appoint auditors at any time before the next meeting of the company at which accounts are to be laid; and auditors so appointed shall hold office until the conclusion of that meeting.

(4)^{F585} Where Article 393A applies (appointment by private company not obliged to lay accounts), the directors may appoint auditors at any time before—

(a) the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which copies of the company's annual accounts are next sent to members under Article 246, or

(b) if notice is given under Article 261(2) requiring the laying of the accounts before the company in general meeting, the beginning of that meeting;

and auditors so appointed shall hold office until the end of that period or, as the case may be, the conclusion of that meeting.

(5)^{F586} If the directors fail to exercise their powers under paragraph (3) or (4), the powers may be exercised by the company in general meeting.]]

F582 SR 1995/128

F583 SR 2001/153

F584 mod. by SR 2004/307

F585 mod. by SR 2004/307

F586 mod. by SR 2004/307

Art. 397 rep. by 1990 NI 5

Rights of auditors

Rights to information

^{F587}**397A** ^{F588}—(1) The auditors of a company have a right of access at all times to the company's books, accounts and vouchers, and are entitled to require from the company's officers such information and explanations as they think necessary for the performance of their duties as auditors.

(2) An officer of a company commits an offence if he knowingly or recklessly makes to the company's auditors a statement (whether written or oral) which—

(a) conveys or purports to convey any information or explanations which the auditors require, or are entitled to require, as auditors of the company, and

(b) is misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular.

A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

(3) A subsidiary undertaking which is a body corporate incorporated in Northern Ireland, and the auditors of such an undertaking, shall give to the auditors of any parent company of the undertaking such information and explanations as they may reasonably require for the purposes of their duties as auditors of that company.

If a subsidiary undertaking fails to comply with this paragraph, the undertaking and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine; and if an auditor fails without reasonable excuse to comply with this paragraph he is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

(4) A parent company having a subsidiary undertaking which is not a body corporate incorporated in Northern Ireland shall, if required by its auditors to do so, take all such steps as are reasonably open to it to obtain from the subsidiary undertaking such information and explanations as they may reasonably require for the purposes of their duties as auditors of that company.

If a parent company fails to comply with this paragraph, the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

(5) Article 680B (criminal proceedings against unincorporated bodies) applies to an offence under paragraph (3).

F587 prosp. subst. by 2005 NI 17

F588 mod. by SR 2004/307

VALID FROM 06/04/2007

Offences relating to the provision of information to auditors

397B.—(1) If a person knowingly or recklessly makes to an auditor of a company a statement (oral or written) that—

- (a) conveys or purports to convey any information or explanations which the auditor requires, or is entitled to require, under Article 397A(1)(b), and
- (b) is misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular,

the person is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

(2) A person who fails to comply with a requirement under Article 397A(1)(b) without delay is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine.

(3) However, it is a defence for a person charged with an offence under paragraph (2) to prove that it was not reasonably practicable for him to provide the required information or explanations.

(4) If a company fails to comply with Article 397A(5), the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

(5) Nothing in this Article affects any right of an auditor to apply for an injunction to enforce any of his rights under Article 397A.

Right to attend company meetings, &c.

398.—(1) A company's auditors are entitled—

- (a) ^{F589} to receive all notices of, and other communications relating to, any general meeting which a member of the company is entitled to receive;
- (b) ^{F590} to attend any general meeting of the company; and
- (c) ^{F591} to be heard at any general meeting which they attend on any part of the business of the meeting which concerns them as auditors.

[^{F592}(1A ^{F593} Paragraphs (5) to (11) of Article 377 (electronic communication of notices of meetings) apply for the purpose of determining whether notice of a meeting is received by the company's auditors as they apply in determining whether such a notice is given to any person.

(2 ^{F594} In relation to a written resolution proposed to be agreed to by a private company in accordance with Article 389A, the company's auditors are entitled—

- (a) to receive all such communications relating to the resolution as, by virtue of any provision of Schedule 15A, are required to be supplied to a member of the company,

Sub#paras. (b)-(d) rep. by 1997 NI 22

(3) The right to attend or be heard at a meeting is exercisable in the case of a body corporate or partnership by an individual authorised by it in writing to act as its representative at the meeting.]

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F589 mod. by SR 2004/307

F590 mod. by SR 2004/307

F591 mod. by SR 2004/307

F592 SR 2003/3

F593 mod. by SR 2004/307

F594 mod. by SR 2004/307

Remuneration of auditors

Remuneration of auditors

398A.—(1) ^{F595} The remuneration of auditors appointed by the company in general meeting shall be fixed by the company in general meeting or in such manner as the company in general meeting may determine.

(2) ^{F596} The remuneration of auditors appointed by the directors or the Department shall be fixed by the directors or the Department, as the case may be.

^{F597}(3) There shall be stated in a note to the company's annual accounts the amount of the remuneration of the company's auditors in their capacity as such.

(4) For the purposes of this Article “remuneration” includes sums paid in respect of expenses.

(5) This Article applies in relation to benefits in kind as to ^{F598} payments in cash, and in relation to any such benefit references to its amount are to its estimated money value.

The nature of any such benefit shall also be disclosed.

F595 mod. by SR 2004/307

F596 mod. by SR 2004/307

F597 prosp. rep. by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (6.4.2008) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2007/3495, art. 8(a), Sch. 2 Pt. 2)

F598 prosp. subst. by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (6.4.2008) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2007/3495, art. 8(a), Sch. 2 Pt. 2)

Remuneration of auditors or their associates for non-audit work

^{F599}**398B** ^{F600}.—(1) The Department may make provision by regulations for securing the disclosure of the amount of any remuneration received or receivable by a company's auditors or their associates in respect of services other than those of auditors in their capacity as such.

(2) The regulations may—

- (a) provide that “remuneration” includes sums paid in respect of expenses,
- (b) apply in relation to benefits in kind as to payments in cash, and in relation to any such benefit require disclosure of its nature and its estimated money value,
- (c) define “associate” in relation to an auditor,
- (d) require the disclosure of remuneration in respect of services rendered to associated undertakings of the company, and
- (e) define “associated undertaking” for that purpose.

(3) The regulations may require the auditors to disclose the relevant information in their report or require the relevant information to be disclosed in a note to the company's accounts and require

the auditors to supply the directors of the company with such information as is necessary to enable that disclosure to be made.

F599 prosp. subst. by 2005 NI 17

F600 mod. by SR 2004/307

Removal, resignation, &c. of auditors

Removal of auditors

399.—(1 ^{F601} A company may by ordinary resolution at any time remove an auditor from office, notwithstanding anything in any agreement between it and him.

(2 ^{F602} Where a resolution removing an auditor is passed at a general meeting of a company, the company shall within 14 days give notice of that fact in the prescribed form to the registrar.

If a company fails to give the notice required by this paragraph, the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(3) Nothing in this Article shall be taken as depriving a person removed under it of compensation or damages payable to him in respect of the termination of his appointment as auditor or of any appointment terminating with that as auditor.

(4 ^{F603} An auditor of a company who has been removed has, notwithstanding his removal, the rights conferred by Article 398 in relation to any general meeting of the company—

(a) at which his term of office would otherwise have expired, or

(b) at which it is proposed to fill the vacancy caused by his removal.

In such a case the references in that Article to matters concerning the auditors as auditors shall be construed as references to matters concerning him as a former auditor.

F601 mod. by SR 2004/307

F602 mod. by SR 2004/307

F603 mod. by SR 2004/307

Rights of auditors who are removed or not re-appointed

399A.—(1 ^{F604} Special notice is required for a resolution at a general meeting of a company—

(a) removing an auditor before the expiration of his term of office, or

(b) appointing as auditor a person other than a retiring auditor.

(2 ^{F605} On receipt of notice of such an intended resolution the company shall forthwith send a copy of it to the person proposed to be removed or, as the case may be, to the person proposed to be appointed and to the retiring auditor.

(3 ^{F606} The auditor proposed to be removed or (as the case may be) the retiring auditor may make with respect to the intended resolution representations in writing to the company (not exceeding a reasonable length) and request their notification to members of the company.

(4 ^{F607} The company shall (unless the representations are received by it too late for it to do so)—

(a ^{F608} in any notice of the resolution given to members of the company, state the fact of the representations having been made, and

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(b) ^{F609} send a copy of the representations to every member of the company to whom notice of the meeting is or has been sent.

(5) ^{F610} If a copy of any such representations is not sent out as required because received too late or because of the company's default, the auditor may (without prejudice to his right to be heard orally) require that the representations be read out at the meeting.

(6) ^{F611} Copies of the representations need not be sent out and the representations need not be read at the meeting if, on the application either of the company or of any other person claiming to be aggrieved, the court is satisfied that the rights conferred by this Article are being abused to secure needless publicity for defamatory matter; and the court may order the company's costs on the application to be paid in whole or in part by the auditor, notwithstanding that he is not a party to the application.

F604 mod. by SR 2004/307

F605 mod. by SR 2004/307

F606 mod. by SR 2004/307

F607 mod. by SR 2004/307

F608 mod. by SR 2004/307

F609 mod. by SR 2004/307

F610 mod. by SR 2004/307

F611 mod. by SR 2004/307

Resignation of auditors

400.—(1) An auditor of a company may resign his office by depositing a notice in writing to that effect at the company's registered office.

The notice is not effective unless it is accompanied by the statement required by Article 401A.

(2) An effective notice of resignation operates to bring the auditor's term of office to an end as of the date on which the notice is deposited or on such later date as may be specified in it.

(3) ^{F612} The company shall within 14 days of the deposit of a notice of resignation send a copy of the notice to the registrar.

If default is made in complying with this paragraph, the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, a daily default fine.

F612 mod. by SR 2004/307

Rights of resigning auditors

400A.—(1) This Article applies where an auditor's notice of resignation is accompanied by a statement of circumstances which he considers should be brought to the attention of members or creditors of the company.

(2) ^{F613} He may deposit with the notice a signed requisition calling on the directors of the company forthwith duly to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the company for the purpose of receiving and considering such explanation of the circumstances connected with his resignation as he may wish to place before the meeting.

(3) He may request the company to circulate to its members—

(a) ^{F614} before the meeting convened on his requisition, or

- (b)^{F615} before any general meeting at which his term of office would otherwise have expired or at which it is proposed to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation,

a statement in writing (not exceeding a reasonable length) of the circumstances connected with his resignation.

- (4) The company shall (unless the statement is received too late for it to comply)—

- (a) in any notice of the meeting given to members of the company, state the fact of the statement having been made, and

- (b) send a copy of the statement to every member of the company to whom notice of the meeting is or has been sent.

(5)^{F616} If the directors do not within 21 days from the date of the deposit of a requisition under this Article proceed duly to convene a meeting for a day not more than 28 days after the date on which the notice convening the meeting is given, every director who failed to take all reasonable steps to secure that a meeting was convened as mentioned above is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

(6) If a copy of the statement mentioned above is not sent out as required because received too late or because of the company's default, the auditor may (without prejudice to his right to be heard orally) require that the statement be read out at the meeting.

(7) Copies of a statement need not be sent out and the statement need not be read out at the meeting if, on the application either of the company or of any other person who claims to be aggrieved, the court is satisfied that the rights conferred by this Article are being abused to secure needless publicity for defamatory matter; and the court may order the company's costs on such an application to be paid in whole or in part by the auditor, notwithstanding that he is not a party to the application.

(8)^{F617} An auditor who has resigned has, notwithstanding his resignation, the rights conferred by Article 398 in relation to any such general meeting of the company as is mentioned in paragraph (3) (a) or (b).

In such a case the references in that Article to matters concerning the auditors as auditors shall be construed as references to matters concerning him as a former auditor.

F613 mod. by SR 2004/307

F614 mod. by SR 2004/307

F615 mod. by SR 2004/307

F616 mod. by SR 2004/307

F617 mod. by SR 2004/307

Termination of appointment of auditors not appointed annually

401.—(1) When an election is in force under Article 394 (election by private company to dispense with annual appointment), any member of the company may deposit notice in writing at the company's registered office proposing that the appointment of the company's auditors be brought to an end.

No member may deposit more than one such notice in any financial year of the company.

- (2) If such a notice is deposited it is the duty of the directors—

- (a) to convene a general meeting of the company for a date not more than 28 days after the date on which the notice was given, and

- (b) to propose at the meeting a resolution in a form enabling the company to decide whether the appointment of the company's auditors should be brought to an end.

(3) If the decision of the company at the meeting is that the appointment of the auditors should be brought to an end, the auditors shall not be deemed to be re-appointed when next they would be and, if the notice was deposited within the period immediately following the distribution of accounts, any

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deemed re-appointment for the financial year following that to which those accounts relate which has already occurred shall cease to have effect.

The period immediately following the distribution of accounts means the period beginning with the day on which copies of the company's annual accounts are sent to members of the company under Article 246 and ending 14 days after that day.

(4) If the directors do not within 14 days from the date of the deposit of the notice proceed duly to convene a meeting, the member who deposited the notice (or, if there was more than one, any of them) may himself convene the meeting; but any meeting so convened shall not be held after the expiration of three months from that date.

(5) A meeting convened under this Article by a member shall be convened in the same manner, as nearly as possible, as that in which meetings are to be convened by directors.

(6) Any reasonable expenses incurred by a member by reason of the failure of the directors duly to convene a meeting shall be made good to him by the company; and any such sums shall be recouped by the company from such of the directors as were in default out of any sums payable, or to become payable, by the company by way of fees or other remuneration in respect of their services.

(7) This Article has effect notwithstanding anything in any agreement between the company and its auditors; and no compensation or damages shall be payable by reason of the auditors' appointment being terminated under this Article.

Statement by person ceasing to hold office as auditor

401A ^{F618}—(1) Where an auditor ceases for any reason to hold office, he shall deposit at the company's registered office a statement of any circumstances connected with his ceasing to hold office which he considers should be brought to the attention of the members or creditors of the company or, if he considers that there are no such circumstances, a statement that there are none.

(2) In the case of resignation, the statement shall be deposited along with the notice of resignation; in the case of failure to seek re-appointment, the statement shall be deposited not less than 14 days before the end of the time allowed for next appointing auditors; in any other case, the statement shall be deposited not later than the end of the period of 14 days beginning with the date on which he ceases to hold office.

(3) If the statement is of circumstances which the auditor considers should be brought to the attention of the members or creditors of the company, the company shall within 14 days of the deposit of the statement either—

- (a) send a copy of it to every person who under Article 246 is entitled to be sent copies of the accounts, or
- (b) apply to the court.

(4) The company shall if it applies to the court notify the auditor of the application.

(5) Unless the auditor receives notice of such an application before the end of the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which he deposited the statement, he shall within a further seven days send a copy of the statement to the registrar.

(6) If the court is satisfied that the auditor is using the statement to secure needless publicity for defamatory matter—

- (a) it shall direct that copies of the statement need not be sent out, and
- (b) it may further order the company's costs on the application to be paid in whole or in part by the auditor, notwithstanding that he is not a party to the application;

and the company shall within 14 days of the court's decision send to the persons mentioned in paragraph (3)(a) a statement setting out the effect of the order.

(7) If the court is not so satisfied, the company shall within 14 days of the court's decision—

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- (a) send copies of the statement to the persons mentioned in paragraph (3)(a), and
- (b) notify the auditor of the court's decision;

and the auditor shall within seven days of receiving such notice send a copy of the statement to the registrar.

F618 mod. by SR 2004/307

Offences of failing to comply with Article 401A

401B ^{F619}—(1) If a person ceasing to hold office as auditor fails to comply with Article 401A he is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

(2) In proceedings for an offence under paragraph (1) it is a defence for the person charged to show that he took all reasonable steps and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.

(3) Articles 680A (liability of individuals for corporate default) and 680B (criminal proceedings against unincorporated bodies) apply to an offence under paragraph (1).

(4) If a company makes default in complying with Article 401A, the company and every officer of it who is in default is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

F619 mod. by SR 2004/307

^{F620}PART XIII

REGISTRATION OF CHARGES

F620 Pt. XIII (arts. 402-417J) substituted (prosp.) for arts. 402-417 by 1990 NI 10, arts. 28-40 (never in operation; amending provisions repealed 1.10.2009 by 2006 c. 46, Sch. 16)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C18 Pt. XIII excluded (21.2.2009) by Banking Act 2009 (c. 1), ss. 252(2)(b), 263(1) (with s. 247); S.I. 2009/296, art. 3, Sch. para. 11

Certain charges void if not registered

402 ^{F621}—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, a charge created by a company and being a charge to which this Article applies is, so far as any security on the company's property or undertaking is conferred by the charge, void against the liquidator^{F622} or administrator] and any creditor of the company, unless the prescribed particulars of the charge together with the instrument (if any) by which the charge is created or evidenced, are delivered to or received by the registrar for registration in the manner required by this Part, within 21 days after the date of the charge's creation.

(2) Paragraph (1) is without prejudice to any contract or obligation for repayment of the money secured by the charge; and when a charge becomes void under this Article, the money secured by it immediately becomes payable.

F621 mod. by SR 2004/307

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F622 1989 NI 19

Charges which have to be registered

403.—(1) Article 402 applies to the following charges—

- (a) a charge for the purposes of securing any issue of debentures,
- (b) ^{F623} a charge on uncalled share capital of the company,
- (c) a charge created or evidenced by an instrument which, if executed by an individual, would require registration as a bill of sale,
- (d) a charge on land (wherever situated) or any interest in it, but not including a charge for any rent or other periodical sum issuing out of land,
- (e) a charge on book debts of the company,
- (f) a floating charge on the company's undertaking or property,
- (g) ^{F623} a charge on calls made but not paid,
- (h) a charge on a ship or aircraft, or any share in a ship,
- (j) a charge on goodwill, [^{F624} or on any intellectual property].

(2) Where a negotiable instrument has been given to secure the payment of any book debts of a company, the deposit of the instrument for the purpose of securing an advance to the company is not, for the purposes of Article 402 and this Article, to be treated as a charge on those book debts.

(3) The holding of debentures entitling the holder to a charge on land is not for the purposes of this Article deemed to be an interest in land.

[^{F624}(3A) The following are “intellectual property” for the purposes of this Article—

- ^{F625}(a) any patent, trade mark, ^{F626} . . . registered design, copyright or design right;
- (b) any licence under or in respect of any such right.]

(4) In this Part, “charge” includes mortgage.

F623 mod. by SR 2004/307

F624 1988 c. 48

F625 mod. by 1994 c. 26

F626 1994 c. 26

Formalities of registration (debentures)

404.—(1) Where a series of debentures containing, or giving by reference to another instrument, any charge to the benefit of which the debenture holders of that series are entitled *pari passu* is created by a company, it is for the purposes of Article 402 sufficient if there are delivered to or received by the registrar, within 21 days after the execution of the deed containing the charge (or, if there is no such deed, after the execution of any debentures of the series), the following particulars in the prescribed form—

- (a) the total amount secured by the whole series, and
- (b) ^{F627} the dates of the resolutions authorising the issue of the series and the date of the covering deed (if any) by which the security is created or defined, and
- (c) a general description of the property charged, and
- (d) the names of the trustees (if any) of the debenture holders,

together with the deed containing the charge or, if there is no such deed, one of the debentures of the series, so, however, that there shall be sent to the registrar for entry in the register particulars in the prescribed form of the date and amount of each issue of debentures of the series, but any omission to do this does not affect the validity of any of those debentures.

(2) Where any commission, allowance or discount has been paid or made either directly or indirectly by a company to a person in consideration of his—

- (a) subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for debentures of the company, or
- (b) procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for such debentures,

the particulars required to be sent for registration under Article 402 shall include particulars as to the amount or rate per cent. of the commission, discount or allowance so paid or made, but omission to do this does not affect the validity of the debentures issued.

(3) The deposit of debentures as security for a debt of the company is not, for the purposes of paragraph (2), treated as the issue of the debentures at a discount.

F627 mod. by SR 2004/307

Verification of charge on property outside Northern Ireland

405 ^{F628}—(1) In the case of a charge created out of the United Kingdom comprising property situated outside the United Kingdom, the delivery to and the receipt by the registrar of a copy (verified in the prescribed manner) of the instrument by which the charge is created or evidenced has the same effect for the purposes of Articles 402 to 404 and this Article as the delivery and receipt of the instrument itself.

(2) In that case, 21 days after the date on which the instrument or copy could, in due course of post (and if despatched with due diligence), have been received in Northern Ireland are substituted for the 21 days mentioned in Article 402(1) (or as the case may be, Article 404(1)) as the time within which the particulars and instrument or copy are to be delivered to the registrar.

(3) Where a charge is created in the United Kingdom but comprises property outside the United Kingdom, the instrument creating or purporting to create the charge may be sent for registration under Article 402 notwithstanding that further proceedings may be necessary to make the charge valid or effectual according to the law of the country in which the property is situated.

(4) Where a charge comprises property situated in Great Britain and registration in the country where the property is situated is necessary to make the charge valid or effectual according to the law of that country, the delivery to and the receipt by the registrar of a copy (verified in the prescribed manner) of the instrument by which the charge is created or evidenced, together with a certificate in the prescribed form stating that the charge was presented for registration in the country in which the property is situated on the date on which it was so presented has, for the purposes of Articles 402 to 404 and this Article, the same effect as the delivery and receipt of the instrument itself.

F628 mod. by SR 2004/307

Company's duty to notify registrar of charges it creates

406 ^{F629}—(1) It is a company's duty to send to the registrar for registration the particulars of every charge created by the company and of the issues of debentures of a series requiring registration under Articles 402 to 405; but registration of any such charge may be effected on the application of any person interested in it.

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(2) Where registration is effected on the application of some person other than the company, that person is entitled to recover from the company the amount of any fees properly paid by him to the registrar on the registration.

(3) If a company fails to comply with paragraph (1), then, unless the registration has been effected on the application of some other person, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

F629 mod. by SR 2004/307

Charges existing on property acquired

407 ^{F630}—(1) This Article applies where a company acquires property which is subject to a charge of any such kind as would, if it had been created by the company after the acquisition of the property, have been required to be registered under this part.

(2) The company shall cause the prescribed particulars of the charge, together with a copy (certified in the prescribed manner to be a correct copy) of the instrument (if any) by which the charge was created or is evidenced, to be delivered to the registrar for registration in the manner required by this Part within 21 days after the date on which the acquisition is completed.

(3) However, if the property is situated and the charge was created outside Northern Ireland, 21 days after the date on which the copy of the instrument could in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in Northern Ireland is substituted for the 21 days mentioned in paragraph (2) as the time within which the particulars and copy of the instrument are to be delivered to the registrar.

(4) If default is made in complying with this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

F630 mod. by SR 2004/307

Registration of orders charging land, etc.

408.—(1) Where—

- (a) a charge imposed under Article 46 of the Judgments Enforcement (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 or notice thereof is registered in the Land Registry against registered land or any estate in registered land of a company; or
- (b) any such order is registered in the Registry of Deeds against any unregistered land or estate in land of a company;

the Registrar of Titles in the case of sub-paragraph (a) and the Registrar of Deeds in the case of sub-paragraph (b) shall as soon as may be cause 2 copies of the order made under Article 46 of that Order or of any notice registered under Article 48 of that order to be delivered to the registrar.

(2) The registrar shall on receipt of such copies—

- (a) register one of them in accordance with the provisions of Article 409; and
- (b) not later than 7 days from the date of such receipt, cause the other copy together with a certificate of registration under Article 409(3) to be sent to the company against which the judgment was given.

(3) Where any charge to which paragraph (1) applies is vacated, the Registrar of Titles or, as the case may be, the Registrar of Deeds shall cause a certified copy of the certificate of satisfaction lodged under Article 132(1) of the Judgments Enforcement (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 to be delivered to the registrar for entry of a memorandum of satisfaction pursuant to Article 411.

Register of charges to be kept by registrar

409^{F631}.—(1) The registrar shall keep, with respect to each company, a register in the prescribed form of all the charges requiring registration under this Part.

(2) He shall enter in the register with respect to such charges the following particulars—

- (a) in the case of a charge to the benefit of which the holders of a series of debentures are entitled, the particulars specified in Article 404(1);
- (b) in the case of a charge imposed by the Enforcement of Judgments Office under Article 46 of the Judgments Enforcement (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, the date on which the charge became effective;
- (c) in the case of any other charge—
 - (i) if it is a charge created by the company, the date of its creation, and if it is a charge which was existing on property acquired by the company, the date of the acquisition of the property, and
 - (ii) the amount secured by the charge, and
 - (iii) short particulars of the property charged, and
 - (iv) the persons entitled to the charge.

(3) The registrar shall give a certificate of the registration of any charge registered in pursuance of this Part, stating the amount secured by the charge.

The certificate—

- (a) shall be signed by the registrar, and
 - (b) is conclusive evidence that the requirements of this Part as to registration have been satisfied.
- (4) The register kept in pursuance of this Article shall be open to inspection by any person.

F631 mod. by SR 2004/307

Endorsement of certificate on debentures

410^{F632}.—(1) The company shall cause a copy of every certificate of registration given under Article 409 to be endorsed on every debenture or certificate of debenture stock which is issued by the company and the payment of which is secured by the charge so registered.

(2) But this does not require a company to cause a certificate of registration of any charge so given to be endorsed on any debenture or certificate of debenture stock issued by the company before the charge was created.

(3) If a person knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the delivery of a debenture or certificate of debenture stock which under this Article is required to have endorsed on it a copy of a certificate of registration without the copy being so endorsed upon it, he is liable (without prejudice to any other liability) to a fine.

F632 mod. by SR 2004/307

Entries of satisfaction and release

411.—(1) [^{F633}Subject to paragraph (1A), the registrar], on receipt of a statutory declaration in the prescribed form verifying, with respect to a registered charge—

- (a) that the debt for which the charge was created has been paid or satisfied in whole or in part, or

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- (b) that part of the property or undertaking charged has been released from the charge or has ceased to form part of the company's property or undertaking,

may enter on the register a memorandum of satisfaction in whole or in part, or of the fact that part of the property or undertaking has been released from the charge or has ceased to form part of the company's property or undertaking (as the case may be).

[^{F633}(1A ^{F634} The registrar may make any such entry as is mentioned in paragraph (1) where, instead of receiving such a statutory declaration as is mentioned in that paragraph, he receives a statement by a director, secretary, administrator or administrative receiver of the company which is contained in an electronic communication and that statement—

- (a) verifies the matters set out in sub-paragraph (a) or (b) of that paragraph,
- (b) contains a description of the charge,
- (c) states the date of creation of the charge and the date of its registration under this Part,
- (d) states the name and address of the chargee or, in the case of a debenture, trustee, and
- (e) where sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) applies, contains short particulars of the property or undertaking which has been released from the charge, or which has ceased to form part of the company's property or undertaking (as the case may be).]

(2) Where the registrar enters a memorandum of satisfaction in whole, he shall, if required, furnish the company with a copy of it.

[^{F633}(3) Any person who makes a false statement under paragraph (1A) which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.]

F633 SR 2003/3

F634 mod. by SR 2004/307

Rectification of register of charges

412.—(1 ^{F635} This Article applies if the court is satisfied that the omission to register a charge within the time required by this Part or that the omission or mis-statement of any particular with respect to any such charge or in a memorandum of satisfaction was accidental, or due to inadvertence or to some other sufficient cause, or is not of a nature to prejudice the position of creditors or shareholders of the company, or that on other grounds it is just and equitable to grant relief.

(2) The court may, on the application of the company or a person interested, and on such terms and conditions as seem to the court just and expedient, order that the time for registration shall be extended or, as the case may be, that the omission or mis-statement shall be rectified.

F635 mod. by SR 2004/307

Registration of enforcement of security

413 ^{F636}—(1) If a person obtains an order for the appointment of a receiver or manager of a company's property, or appoints such a receiver or manager under powers contained in an instrument, he shall within 7 days of the order or of the appointment under those powers, give notice of the fact to the registrar; and the registrar shall enter the fact in the register of charges.

(2) Where a person appointed receiver or manager of a company's property under powers contained in an instrument ceases to act as such receiver or manager, he shall, on so ceasing, give the registrar notice to that effect, and the registrar shall enter the fact in the register of charges.

(3) A notice under this Article shall be in the prescribed form.

(4) If a person makes default in complying with the requirements of this Article, he is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

F636 mod. by SR 2004/307

Companies to keep copies of instruments creating charges

414^{F637}—(1) Every company shall cause a copy of every instrument creating a charge requiring registration under this Part, including every order or notice a copy of which has been delivered to the company under Article 408, to be kept at the same office as its register of members is kept.

(2) In the case of a series of uniform debentures, a copy of one debenture of the series is sufficient.

F637 mod. by SR 2004/307

Company's register of charges

415.—(1)^{F638} Every limited company shall keep at the same office as its register of members is kept a register of charges and enter in it all charges specifically affecting property of the company and all floating charges on the company's undertaking or any of its property.

(2) The entry shall in each case give a short description of the property charged, the amount of the charge and, except in the case of securities to bearer, the names of the persons entitled to the charge.

(3) If an officer of the company knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the omission of any entry required to be made in pursuance of this Article, he is liable to a fine.

F638 mod. by SR 2004/307

Right to inspect instruments which create charges, etc.

416.—(1)^{F639} The copies of instruments referred to in Article 414 and the register of charges kept in pursuance of Article 415, shall be open during business hours (subject to such reasonable restrictions as the company in general meeting may impose, but so that not less than 2 hours each day are allowed for inspection) to the inspection of any creditor or member of the company without fee.

(2) The register of charges shall also be open to the inspection of any other person on payment of such fee, not exceeding 5 pence for each inspection, as the company may determine.

(3) If inspection of the copies referred to, or of the register, is refused, every officer of the company who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(4) If such a refusal occurs the court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the copies or register.

F639 mod. by SR 2004/307

Application of this Part to companies incorporated outside Northern Ireland

417.—(1) This Part extends to charges on property in Northern Ireland which are created, and to charges on property in Northern Ireland which is acquired, by a company (whether a company within the meaning of this Order or not) incorporated outside Northern Ireland which has an established place of business in Northern Ireland.

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(2) In relation to such a company, Articles 414 and 415 apply with the substitution, for the reference to the office at which the register of members is kept, of a reference to the company's principal place of business in Northern Ireland.

PART XIV

ARRANGEMENTS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS

Power of company to compromise with creditors and members

418.—(1) Where a compromise or arrangement is proposed between a company and its creditors, or any class of them, or between the company and its members, or any class of them, the court may on the application of the company or any creditor or member of it or, in the case of a company being wound up^{F640} or an administration order being in force in relation to a company, of the liquidator or administrator], order a meeting of the creditors or class of creditors, or of the members of the company or class of members (as the case may be), to be summoned in such manner as the court directs.

(2) If a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors or class of creditors or members or class of members (as the case may be), present and voting either in person or by proxy at the meeting, agree to any compromise or arrangement, the compromise or arrangement, if sanctioned by the court, is binding on all the creditors or the class of creditors, or on the members or class of members (as the case may be), and also on the company or, in the case of a company in the course of being wound up, on the liquidator and contributories of the company.

(3)^{F641} The court's order under paragraph (2) has no effect until an office copy of it has been delivered to the registrar for registration; and a copy of every such order shall be annexed to every copy of the company's memorandum issued after the order has been made or, in the case of a company not having a memorandum, of every copy so issued of the instrument constituting the company or defining its constitution.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with paragraph (3), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

(5)^{F641} In this Article and Article 419—

- (a) “company” means any company liable to be wound up under this Order, and
- (b) “arrangement” includes a reorganisation of the company's share capital by the consolidation of shares of different classes or by the division of shares into shares of different classes, or by both of those methods.

F640 1989 NI 19

F641 mod. by SR 2004/307

Information as to compromise to be circulated

419.—(1) This Article applies where a meeting of creditors or any class of creditors, or of members or any class of members, is summoned under Article 418.

(2)^{F642} With every notice summoning the meeting which is sent to a creditor or member there shall be sent also a statement explaining the effect of the compromise or arrangement and in particular state any material interests of the directors of the company (whether as directors or as members or as creditors of the company or otherwise) and the effect on those interests of the compromise or arrangement, in so far as it is different from the effect on the like interests of other persons.

(3) In every notice summoning the meeting which is given by advertisement there shall be included either such a statement as is mentioned in paragraph (2) or a notification of the place at which, and the manner in which, creditors or members entitled to attend the meeting may obtain copies of the statement.

(4) Where the compromise or arrangement affects the rights of debenture holders of the company, the statement shall give the like explanation as respects the trustees of any deed for securing the issue of the debentures as it is required to give as respects the company's directors.

(5) Where a notice given by advertisement includes a notification that copies of a statement explaining the effect of the compromise or arrangement proposed can be obtained by creditors or members entitled to attend the meeting, every such creditor or member shall, on making application in the manner indicated by the notice, be furnished by the company free of charge with a copy of the statement.

(6) If a company makes default in complying with any requirement of this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine; and for this purpose a liquidator^{F643} or administrator of the company and a trustee of a deed for securing the issue of debentures of the company is deemed an officer of it.

However, a person is not liable under this paragraph if he shows that the default was due to the refusal of another person, being a director or trustee for debenture holders, to supply the necessary particulars of his interests.

(7) It is the duty of any director of the company, and of any trustee for its debenture holders, to give notice to the company of such matters relating to himself as may be necessary for the purposes of this Article; and any person who makes default in complying with this paragraph is liable to a fine.

F642 mod. by SR 2004/307

F643 1989 NI 19

Provisions for facilitating company reconstruction or amalgamation

420.—(1) This Article applies where application is made to the court under Article 418 for the sanctioning of a compromise or arrangement proposed between a company and any such persons as are mentioned in that Article.

(2) If it is shown—

- (a) that the compromise or arrangement has been proposed for the purposes of, or in connection with, a scheme for the reconstruction of any company or companies, or the amalgamation of any two or more companies, and
- (b) that under the scheme the whole or any part of the undertaking or the property of any company concerned in the scheme (“a transferor company”) is to be transferred to another company (“the transferee company”),

the court may, either by the order sanctioning the compromise or arrangement or by any subsequent order, make provision for all or any of the following matters.

(3) The matters for which the court's order may make provision are—

- (a) the transfer to the transferee company or the whole or any part of the undertaking and of the property or liabilities of any transferor company,
- (b) ^{F644} the allotting or appropriation by the transferee company of any shares, debentures, policies or other like interests in that company which under the compromise or arrangement 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 any transferor company,

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- (d) the dissolution, without winding up, of any transferor company,
 - (e) the provision to be made for any persons who, within such time and in such manner as the court directs, dissent from the compromise or arrangement,
 - (f) such incidental, consequential and supplemental matters as are necessary to secure that the reconstruction or amalgamation is fully and effectively carried out.
- (4) If an order under this Article provides for the transfer of property or liabilities, then—
- (a) that property is by virtue of the order transferred to, and vests in, the transferee company, and
 - (b) those liabilities are, by virtue of the order, transferred to and become liabilities of that company;

and property (if the order so directs) vests freed from any charge which is by virtue of the compromise or arrangement to cease to have effect.

(5) Where an order is made under this Article, every company in relation to which the order is made shall cause an office copy of the order to be delivered to the registrar for registration within 7 days after its making; and if default is made in complying with this paragraph, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(6) ^{F644} In this Article “property” includes property, rights and powers of every description; “liabilities” includes duties and “company” includes only a company as defined in Article 3(1).

F644 mod. by SR 2004/307

^{F645} *Application of Articles 418 to 420 mergers and divisions of public companies*

420A.—(1) Where—

- (a) a compromise or arrangement is proposed between a public company and any such persons as are mentioned in Article 418(1) for the purposes of, or in connection with, a scheme for the reconstruction of any company or companies or the amalgamation of any two or more companies,
- (b) the circumstances are as specified in any of the Cases described in paragraph (2), and
- (c) the consideration for the transfer or each of the transfers envisaged in the Case in question is to be shares in the transferee company or any of the transferee companies receivable by members of the transferor company or transferor companies, with or without any cash payment to members,

Articles 418 to 420 shall, as regards that compromise or arrangement, have effect subject to the provisions of this Article and Schedule^{F646} 15B].

(2) The cases referred to in paragraph (1) are as follows—

Case 1

Where under the scheme the undertaking, property and liabilities of the company in respect of which the compromise or arrangement in question is proposed are to be transferred to another public company, other than one formed for the purpose of, or in connection with, the scheme.

Case 2

Where under the scheme the undertaking, property and liabilities of each of two or more public companies concerned in the scheme, including the company in respect of which the compromise

or arrangement in question is proposed, are to be transferred to a company (whether or not a public company) formed for the purpose of, or in connection with, the scheme.

Case 3

Where under the scheme the undertaking, property and liabilities of the company in respect of which the compromise or arrangement in question is proposed are to be divided among and transferred to two or more companies each of which is either—

- (a) a public company, or
- (b) a company (whether or not a public company) formed for the purposes of, or in connection with, the scheme.

(3) Before sanctioning any compromise or arrangement under Article 418(2) the court may, on the application of any pre-existing transferee company or any member or creditor of it or, ^{F647} an administration order being in force in relation to the company, the administrator, order a meeting of the members of the company or any class of them or of the creditors of the company or any class of them to be summoned in such manner as the court directs.

(4) This Article does not apply where the company in respect of which the compromise or arrangement is proposed is being wound-up.

(5) This Article does not apply to compromises or arrangements in respect of which an application has been made to the court for an order under Article 418(1) before 1st January 1988.

(6) Where Article 420 would apply in the case of a scheme but for the fact that the transferee company or any of the transferee companies is a company within the meaning of section 735(1) of the Companies Act 1985 (and thus not within the definition of “company” in Article 420(6)), Article 420 shall apply notwithstanding that fact.

(7) In the case of a scheme mentioned in paragraph (1), for a company within the meaning of section 735(1) of the Companies Act 1985, the reference in Article 420(5) to the registrar shall have effect as a reference to the registrar of companies as defined in section 744 of that Act.

(8) In this Article and Schedule^{F646} 15B]

“transferor company” means a company whose undertaking, property and liabilities are to be transferred by means of a transferor envisaged in any of the Cases specified in paragraph (2);

“transferee company” means a company to which a transfer envisaged in any of those Cases is to be made;

“pre-existing transferee company” means a transferee company other than one formed for the purpose of, or in connection with, the scheme;

“compromise or arrangement” means a compromise or arrangement to which paragraph (1) applies;

“the scheme” means the scheme mentioned in paragraph (1)(a);

“company” includes only a company as defined in Article 3(1) except that, in the case of a transferee company, it also includes a company as defined in section 735(1) of the Companies Act 1985 (referred to in these definitions as a “Great Britain company”);

“public company” means, in relation to a transferee company which is a Great Britain company, a public company within the meaning of section 1(3) of the Companies Act 1985;

“registrar” means, in relation to a transferee company which is a Great Britain company, the registrar of companies as defined in section 744 of the Companies Act 1985;

“the Gazette” means the Belfast Gazette or, in relation to a transferee company which is a Great Britain company, the Gazette as defined in section 744 of the Companies Act 1985;

“Case 1 Scheme”, “Case 2 Scheme” and “Case 3 Scheme” mean a scheme of the kind described in Cases 1, 2 and 3 of paragraph (2) respectively;

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“property” and “liabilities” have the same meaning as in Article 420;
 “administrator” means a person appointed as defined in section 8(2) of the Insolvency Act 1986; and
 “administration order” means an order of the court under section 8 of that Act.]

F645 Art. 420A inserted SR 1987/442,

F646 1990 NI 10

F647 prosp. (until 27.03.06) subst. by 2005 NI 10

PART XIVA

TAKEOVER OFFERS

Takeover offers

421.—(1) In this Part “a takeover offer” means an offer to acquire all the shares, or all the shares of any class or classes, in a company (other than shares which at the date of the offer are already held by the offeror), being an offer on terms which are the same in relation to all the shares to which the offer relates or, where those shares include shares of different classes, in relation to all the shares of each class.

[^{F648}(2) In paragraph (1) “shares” means shares (other than relevant treasury shares) which have been allotted on the date of the offer, but a takeover offer may include among the shares to which it relates—

- (a) all or any shares that are allotted after the date of the offer but before a specified date;
- (b) all or any relevant treasury shares that cease to be held as treasury shares before a specified date;
- (c) all or any other relevant treasury shares.

(2A) In this Article—

“relevant treasury shares” means shares which—

- (a) are held by the company as treasury shares on the date of the offer; or
- (b) become shares held by the company as treasury shares after that date but before a specified date;

“specified date” means a date specified in or determined in accordance with the terms of the offer.]

(3) The terms offered in relation to any shares shall for the purposes of this Article be treated as being the same in relation to all the shares or, as the case may be, all the shares of a class to which the offer relates notwithstanding any variation permitted by paragraph (4).

(4) A variation is permitted by this paragraph where—

- (a) the law of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom precludes an offer of consideration in the form or any of the forms specified in the terms in question or precludes it except after compliance by the offeror with conditions with which he is unable to comply or which he regards as unduly onerous; and
- (b) the variation is such that the persons to whom an offer of consideration in that form is precluded are able to receive consideration otherwise than in that form but of substantially equivalent value.

(5) The reference in paragraph (1) to shares already held by the offeror includes a reference to shares which he has contracted to acquire but that shall not be construed as including shares which are the subject of a contract binding the holder to accept the offer when it is made, being a contract

entered into by the holder either for no consideration and under seal or for no consideration other than a promise by the offeror to make the offer.

(6) Where the terms of an offer make provision for their revision and for acceptances on the previous terms to be treated as acceptances on the revised terms, the revision shall not be regarded for the purposes of this Part as the making of a fresh offer and references in this Part to the date of the offer shall accordingly be construed as references to the date on which the original offer was made.

(7) In this Part “the offeror” means, subject to Article 423D, the person making a takeover offer and “the company” means the company whose shares are the subject of the offer.

F648 SR 2004/275

Right of offeror to buy out minority shareholders

422.—(1) If, in a case in which a takeover offer does not relate to shares of different classes, the offeror has by virtue of acceptances of the offer acquired or contracted to acquire not less than nine-tenths in value of the shares to which the offer relates he may give notice to the holder of any shares to which the offer relates which the offeror has not acquired or contracted to acquire that he desires to acquire those shares.

(2) If, in a case in which a takeover offer relates to shares of different classes, the offeror has by virtue of acceptances of the offer acquired or contracted to acquire not less than nine-tenths in value of the shares of any class to which the offer relates, he may give notice to the holder of any shares of that class which the offeror has not acquired or contracted to acquire that he desires to acquire those shares.

(3) No notice shall be given under paragraph (1) or (2) unless the offeror has acquired or contracted to acquire the shares necessary to satisfy the minimum specified in that paragraph within 4 months from the date of the offer; and no such notice shall be given after the expiration of 2 months from the date on which he has acquired or contracted to acquire shares which satisfy that minimum.

(4) Any notice under this Article shall be given in the prescribed manner; and when the offeror gives the first notice in relation to an offer he shall send a copy of it to the company together with a statutory declaration by him in the prescribed form stating that the conditions for the giving of the notice are satisfied.

(5) Where the offeror is a company (whether or not a company within the meaning of this Order) the statutory declaration shall be signed by a director.

(6) Any person who fails to send a copy of a notice or a statutory declaration as required by paragraph (4) or makes such a declaration for the purposes of that paragraph knowing it to be false or without having reasonable grounds for believing it to be true shall be liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both, and for continued failure to send the copy or declaration, to a daily default fine.

(7) If any person is charged with an offence for failing to send a copy of a notice as required by paragraph (4) it is a defence for him to prove that he took reasonable steps for securing compliance with that paragraph.

(8) Where during the period within which a takeover offer can be accepted the offeror acquires or contracts to acquire any of the shares to which the offer relates but otherwise than by virtue of acceptances of the offer, then, if—

- (a) the value of the consideration for which they are acquired or contracted to be acquired (“the acquisition consideration”) does not at that time exceed the value of the consideration specified in the terms of the offer; or
- (b) those terms are subsequently revised so that when the revision is announced the value of the acquisition consideration, at the time mentioned in subparagraph (a), no longer exceeds the value of the consideration specified in those terms,

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the offeror shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as having acquired or contracted to acquire those shares by virtue of acceptances of the offer; but in any other case those shares shall be treated as excluded from those to which the offer relates.

Effect of notice under Article 422

423.—(1) The following provisions shall, subject to Article 423C, have effect where a notice is given in respect of any shares under Article 422.

(2) The offeror shall be entitled and bound to acquire those shares on the terms of the offer.

(3) Where the terms of an offer are such as to give the holder of any shares a choice of consideration the notice shall give particulars of the choice and state—

- (a) that the holder of the shares may within 6 weeks from the date of the notice indicate his choice by a written communication sent to the offeror at an address specified in the notice; and
- (b) which consideration specified in the offer is to be taken as applying in default of his indicating a choice as aforesaid;

and the terms of the offer mentioned in paragraph (2) shall be determined accordingly.

(4) Paragraph (3) applies whether or not any time limit or other conditions applicable to the choice under the terms of the offer can still be complied with; and if the consideration chosen by the holder of the shares—

- (a) is not cash and the offeror is no longer able to provide it; or
- (b) was to have been provided by a third party who is no longer bound or able to provide it,

the consideration shall be taken to consist of an amount of cash payable by the offeror which at the date of the notice is equivalent to the chosen consideration.

(5) At the end of 6 weeks from the date of the notice the offeror shall forthwith—

- (a) send a copy of the notice to the company; and
- (b) pay or transfer to the company the consideration for the shares to which the notice relates.

(6) If the shares to which the notice relates are registered the copy of the notice sent to the company under paragraph (5)(a) shall be accompanied by an instrument of transfer executed on behalf of the shareholder by a person appointed by the offeror; and on receipt of that instrument the company shall register the offeror as the holder of those shares.

(7) If the shares to which the notice relates are transferable by the delivery of warrants or other instruments the copy of the notice sent to the company under paragraph (5)(a) shall be accompanied by a statement to that effect; and the company shall on receipt of the statement issue the offeror with warrants or other instruments in respect of the shares and those already in issue in respect of the shares shall become void.

(8) Where the consideration referred to in subparagraph (b) of paragraph (5) consists of shares or securities to be allotted by the offeror the reference in that subparagraph to the transfer of the consideration shall be construed as a reference to the allotment of the shares or securities to the company.

(9) Any sum received by a company under subparagraph (b) of paragraph (5) and any other consideration received under that subparagraph shall be held by the company on trust for the person entitled to the shares in respect of which the sum or other consideration was received.

(10) Any sum received by a company under subparagraph (b) of paragraph (5), and any dividend or other sum accruing from any other consideration received by a company under that subparagraph, shall be paid into a separate bank account, being an account the balance on which bears interest at an appropriate rate and can be withdrawn by such notice (if any) as is appropriate.

(11) Where after reasonable enquiry made at such intervals as are reasonable the person entitled to any consideration held on trust by virtue of paragraph (9) cannot be found and 12 years have elapsed since the consideration was received or the company is wound up the consideration (together with any interest, dividend or other benefit that has accrued from it) shall be paid into the Insolvency Account.

(12) The costs of any such enquiry as is mentioned in paragraph (11) may be defrayed out of the money or other property held on trust for the person or persons to whom the enquiry relates.

Right of minority shareholder to be bought out by offeror

423A.—(1) If a takeover offer relates to all the shares in a company and at any time before the end of the period within which the offer can be accepted—

- (a) the offeror has by virtue of acceptances of the offer acquired or contracted to acquire some (but not all) of the shares to which the offer relates; and
- (b) those shares, with or without any other shares in the company which he has acquired or contracted to acquire, amount to not less than nine-tenths in value of all the shares in the company,

the holder of any shares to which the offer relates who has not accepted the offer may by a written communication addressed to the offeror require him to acquire those shares.

[^{F649}(1A) For the purposes of paragraph (1), a takeover offer relates to all the shares in a company if it is an offer to acquire all the shares in the company within the meaning of Article 421.]

(2) If a takeover offer relates to shares of any class or classes and at any time before the end of the period within which the offer can be accepted—

- (a) the offeror has by virtue of acceptances of the offer acquired or contracted to acquire some (but not all) of the shares of any class to which the offer relates; and
- (b) those shares, with or without any other shares of that class which he has acquired or contracted to acquire, amount to not less than nine-tenths in value of all the shares of that class,

the holder of any shares of that class who has not accepted the offer may by a written communication addressed to the offeror require him to acquire those shares.

[^{F649}(2A) For the purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), in calculating nine-tenths of the value of all the shares in the company, or all the shares of any class or classes of shares of the company, any shares held by the company as treasury shares shall be treated as having been acquired by the offeror.]

(3) Within one month of the time specified in paragraph (1) or, as the case may be, paragraph (2) the offeror shall give any shareholder who has not accepted the offer notice in the prescribed manner of the rights that are exercisable by him under that paragraph; and if the notice is given before the end of the period mentioned in that paragraph shall state that the offer is still open for acceptance.

(4) A notice under paragraph (3) may specify a period for the exercise of the rights conferred by this Article and in that event the rights shall not be exercisable after the end of that period; but no such period shall expire within 3 months from the expiration of the period within which the offer can be accepted.

(5) Paragraph (3) does not apply if the offeror has given the shareholder a notice in respect of the shares in question under Article 422.

(6) If the offeror fails to comply with paragraph (3) he and, if the offeror is a company, every officer of the company who is in default or to whose neglect the failure is attributable, shall be liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

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(7) If an o#eror other than a company is charged with an o#ence for failing to comply with paragraph (3) it is a defence for him to prove that he took all reasonable steps for securing compliance with that paragraph.

F649 SR 2004/275

E#ect of requirement under Article 423A

423B.—(1) The following provisions shall, subject to Article 423C, have e#ect where a shareholder exercises his rights in respect of any shares under Article 423A.

(2) The o#eror shall be entitled and bound to acquire those shares on the terms of the o#er or on such other terms as may be agreed.

(3) Where the terms of an o#er are such as to give the holder of shares a choice of consideration the holder of the shares may indicate his choice when requiring the o#eror to acquire them and the notice given to the holder under Article 423A(3)—

- (a) shall give particulars of the choice and of the rights conferred by this paragraph; and
- (b) may state which consideration specified in the o#er is to be taken as applying in default of his indicating a choice;

and the terms of the o#er mentioned in paragraph (2) shall be determined accordingly.

(4) Paragraph (3) applies whether or not any time#limit or other conditions applicable to the choice under the terms of the o#er can still be complied with; and if the consideration chosen by the holder of the shares—

- (a) is not cash and the o#eror is no longer able to provide it; or
- (b) was to have been provided by a third party who is no longer bound or able to provide it,

the consideration shall be taken to consist of an amount of cash payable by the o#eror which at the date when the holder of the shares requires the o#eror to acquire them is equivalent to the chosen consideration.

Applications to the court

423C.—(1) Where a notice is given under Article 422 to the holder of any shares the court may, on an application made by him within 6 weeks from the date on which the notice was given,—

- (a) order that the o#eror shall not be entitled and bound to acquire the shares; or
- (b) specify terms of acquisition di#erent from those of the o#er.

(2) If an application to the court under paragraph (1) is pending at the end of the period mentioned in paragraph (5) of Article 423 that paragraph shall not have e#ect until the application has been disposed of.

(3) Where the holder of any shares exercises his rights under Article 423A the court may, on an application made by him or the o#eror, order that the terms on which the o#eror is entitled and bound to acquire the shares shall be such as the court thinks fit.

(4) No order for costs shall be made against a shareholder making an application under paragraph (1) or (3) unless the court considers—

- (a) that the application was unnecessary, improper or vexatious; or
- (b) that there has been unreasonable delay in making the application or unreasonable conduct on his part in conducting the proceedings on the application.

(5) Where a takeover offer has not been accepted to the extent necessary for entitling the offeror to give notices under paragraph (1) or (2) of Article 422 the court may, on the application of the offeror, make an order authorising him to give notices under that paragraph if satisfied—

- (a) that the offeror has after reasonable enquiry been unable to trace one or more of the persons holding shares to which the offer relates;
- (b) that the shares which the offeror has acquired or contracted to acquire by virtue of acceptances of the offer, together with the shares held by the person or persons mentioned in sub#paragraph (a), amount to not less than the minimum specified in that paragraph; and
- (c) that the consideration offered is fair and reasonable;

but the court shall not make an order under this paragraph unless it considers that it is just and equitable to do so having regard, in particular, to the number of shareholders who have been traced but who have not accepted the offer.

Joint offers

423D.—(1) A takeover offer may be made by 2 or more persons jointly and in that event this Part has effect with the following modifications.

(2) The conditions for the exercise of the rights conferred by Articles 422 and 423A shall be satisfied by the joint offerors acquiring or contracting to acquire the necessary shares jointly (as respects acquisitions by virtue of acceptances of the offer) and either jointly or separately (in other cases); and, subject to the following provisions, the rights and obligations of the offeror under those Articles and Articles 423 and 423B shall be respectively joint rights and joint and several obligations of the joint offerors.

(3) It shall be a sufficient compliance with any provision of those Articles requiring or authorising a notice or other document to be given or sent by or to the joint offerors that it is given or sent by or to any of them; but the statutory declaration required by Article 422(4) shall be made by all of them and, in the case of a joint offeror being a company, signed by a director of that company.

(4) In Articles 421, 423(8) and 423E references to the offeror shall be construed as references to the joint offerors or any of them.

(5) In Article 423(6) and (7) references to the offeror shall be construed as references to the joint offerors or such of them as they may determine.

(6) In Articles 423(4)(a) and 423B(4)(a) references to the offeror being no longer able to provide the relevant consideration shall be construed as references to none of the joint offerors being able to do so.

(7) In Article 423C references to the offeror shall be construed as references to the joint offerors except that any application under paragraph (3) or (5) may be made by any of them and the reference in paragraph (5)(a) to the offeror having been unable to trace one or more of the persons holding shares shall be construed as a reference to none of the offerors having been able to do so.

Associates

423E.—(1) The requirement in Article 421(1) that a takeover offer must extend to all the shares, or all the shares of any class or classes, in a company shall be regarded as satisfied notwithstanding that the offer does not extend to shares which associates of the offeror hold or have contracted to acquire; but, subject to paragraph (2), shares which any such associate holds or has contracted to acquire, whether at the time when the offer is made or subsequently, shall be disregarded for the purposes of any reference in this Part to the shares to which a takeover offer relates.

(2) Where during the period within which a takeover offer can be accepted any associate of the offeror acquires or contracts to acquire any of the shares to which the offer relates, then, if the

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condition specified in paragraph (8)(a) or (b) of Article 422 is satisfied as respects those shares they shall be treated for the purposes of that Article as shares to which the offer relates.

(3) In Article 423A(1)(b) and (2)(b) the reference to shares which the offeror has acquired or contracted to acquire shall include a reference to shares which any associate of his has acquired or contracted to acquire.

(4) In this Article “associate”, in relation to an offeror means—

- (a) a nominee of the offeror;
- (b) a holding company, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the offeror or a nominee of such a holding company, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary;
- (c) a body corporate in which the offeror is substantially interested; or
- (d) any person who is, or is a nominee of, a party to an agreement with the offeror for the acquisition of, or of an interest in, the shares which are the subject of the takeover offer, being an agreement which includes provisions imposing obligations or restrictions such as are mentioned in Article 212(2)(a).

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (4)(b) a company is a fellow subsidiary of another body corporate if both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate but neither is a subsidiary of the other.

(6) For the purposes of paragraph (4)(c) an offeror has a substantial interest in a body corporate if—

- (a) that body or its directors are accustomed to act in accordance with his directions or instructions; or
- (b) he is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one-third or more of the voting power at general meetings of that body.

(7) Paragraphs (5) and (6) of Article 212 shall apply to paragraph (4)(d) of this Article as they apply to that Article and paragraphs (3) and (4) of Article 211 shall apply for the purposes of paragraph (6) of this Article as they apply for the purposes of paragraph (2)(b) of that Article.

(8) Where the offeror is an individual his associates shall also include his spouse^{F650} or civil partner] and any minor child or stepchild of his.

F650 2004 c.33

Convertible securities

423F.—(1) For the purposes of this Part securities of a company shall be treated as shares in the company if they are convertible into or entitle the holder to subscribe for such shares; and references to the holder of shares or a shareholder shall be construed accordingly.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as requiring any securities to be treated—

- (a) as shares of the same class as those into which they are convertible or for which the holder is entitled to subscribe; or
- (b) as shares of the same class as other securities by reason only that the shares into which they are convertible or for which the holder is entitled to subscribe are of the same class.

PART XV

INVESTIGATION OF COMPANIES AND THEIR AFFAIRS; REQUISITION OF DOCUMENTS

Appointment and functions of inspectors

Investigation of a company on its own application or that of its members

424.—(1) The Department may appoint one or more competent inspectors to investigate the affairs of a company and to report on them to the Department in such manner as the Department may direct.

(2) ^{F651} The appointment may be made—

- (a) in the case of a company having a share capital, on the application either of not less than 200 members or of members holding not less than one-tenth of the shares issued^{F652} (excluding any shares held as treasury shares)];
- (b) in the case of a company not having a share capital, on the application of not less than one-fifth in number of the persons on the company's register of members, and
- (c) in any case, on application of the company.

(3) The application shall be supported by such evidence as the Department may require for the purpose of showing that the applicant or applicants have good reason for requiring the investigation.

(4) The Department may, before appointing inspectors, require the applicant or applicants to give security, to an amount not exceeding £5,000, or such other sum as it may by order, subject to negative resolution, specify, for payment of the costs of the investigation.

F651 mod. by SR 2004/307

F652 SR 2004/275

Other company investigations

425.—(1) The Department shall appoint one or more competent inspectors to investigate the affairs of a company and report on them in such manner as the Department directs, if the court by order declares that the company's affairs ought to be so investigated.

(2) The Department may make such an appointment if it appears to the Department that there are circumstances suggesting—

- (a) that the company's affairs are being or have been 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 which is unfairly prejudicial to some part of its members, or
- (b) that any actual or proposed act or omission of the company (including an act or omission on its behalf) is or would be so prejudicial, or that the company was formed for any fraudulent or unlawful purpose, or
- (c) that persons concerned with the company's formation or the management of its affairs have in connection therewith been guilty of fraud, misfeasance or other misconduct towards it or towards its members, or
- (d) that the company's members have not been given all the information with respect to its affairs which they might reasonably expect.

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[^{F653}(2A) Inspectors may be appointed under paragraph (2) on terms that any report they may make is not for publication; and in such a case, the provisions of Article 430(3) (availability and publication of inspectors' reports) do not apply.]

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) are without prejudice to the powers of the Department under Article 424; and the power conferred by paragraph (2) is exercisable with respect to a body corporate notwithstanding that it is in course of being voluntarily wound up.

(4 ^{F654} The reference in paragraph (2)(a) to a company's members includes any person who is not a member but to whom shares in the company have been transferred or transmitted by operation of law.

F653 1990 NI 10

F654 mod. by SR 2004/307

Inspectors' powers during investigation

426 ^{F655}.—(1) If inspectors appointed under Article 424 or 425 to investigate the affairs of a company think it necessary for the purposes of their investigation to investigate also the affairs of another body corporate which is or at any relevant time has been the company's subsidiary or holding company, or a subsidiary of its holding company or a holding company of its subsidiary, they have power to do so; and they shall report on the affairs of the other body corporate so far as they think that the results of their investigation of its affairs are relevant to the investigation of the affairs of the company first mentioned.

Para. (2) rep. by 1986 c. 60

F655 mod. by SR 2004/307

Production of documents and evidence to inspectors

427 ^{F656}.—(1) When inspectors are appointed under Article 424 or 425, it is the duty of all officers and agents of the company, and of all officers and agents of any other body corporate whose affairs are investigated under Article 426(1)—

- (a) to produce to the inspectors all [^{F657} documents] of or relating to the company or, as the case may be, the other body corporate which are in their custody or power,
- (b) to attend before the inspectors when required to do so, and
- (c) otherwise to give the inspectors all assistance in connection with the investigation which they are reasonably able to give.

[^{F657}(2) If the inspectors consider that an officer or agent of the company or other body corporate, or any other person, is or may be in possession of information relating to a matter which they believe to be relevant to the investigation, they may require him—

- (a) to produce to them any documents in his custody or power relating to that matter,
- (b) to attend before them, and
- (c) otherwise to give them all assistance in connection with the investigation which he is reasonably able to give;

and it is that person's duty to comply with the requirement.]

[^{F657}(3) An inspector may for the purposes of the investigation examine any person on oath, and may administer an oath accordingly.]

(4) In this Article, a reference to officers or to agents includes past as well as present, officers or agents (as the case may be); and “agents”, in relation to a company or other body corporate, includes

its bankers and solicitors and persons employed by it as auditors, whether those persons are or are not officers of the company or other body corporate.

(5) An answer given by a person to a question put to him in exercise of powers conferred by this Article (whether as it has effect in relation to an investigation under any of Articles 424 to 426, or as applied by any other Article in this Part) may be used in evidence against him.

[^{F658}(5A) However, in criminal proceedings in which that person is charged with an offence to which this paragraph applies—

(a) no evidence relating to the answer may be adduced, and

(b) no question relating to it may be asked,

by or on behalf of the prosecution, unless evidence relating to it is adduced, or a question relating to it is asked, in the proceedings by or on behalf of that person.

(5B) Paragraph (5A) applies to any offence other than an offence under Article 7 or 10 of the Perjury (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (false statements made on an oath otherwise than in judicial proceedings or made otherwise than on oath).]

[^{F657}(6) In this Article “documents” includes information recorded in any form; and, in relation to information recorded otherwise than in legible form, the power to require its production includes power to require the production of a copy of the information in legible form^{F659}, or in a form from which it can readily be produced in visible and legible form].]

F656 mod. by SR 2004/307

F657 1990 NI 10

F658 1999 c. 23

F659 2001 c. 16

Art. 428 rep. by 1990 NI 10

Obstruction of inspectors treated as contempt of court

429 ^{F660}.—[^{F661}(1) If any person—

(a) fails to comply with article 427(1)(a) or (c),

(b) refuses to comply with a requirement under Article 427(1)(b) or (2), or

(c) refuses to answer any question put to him by the inspectors for the purposes of the investigation,

the inspectors may certify that fact in writing to the court.]

(3) The court may thereupon inquire into the case; and, after hearing any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the alleged offender and after hearing any statement which may be offered in defence, the court may punish the offender in like manner as if he had been guilty of contempt of the court.

F660 mod. by SR 2004/307

F661 1990 NI 10

Inspectors' reports

430 ^{F662}.—(1) The inspectors may, and if so directed by the Department shall, make interim reports to the Department, and on the conclusion of their investigation shall make a final report to the Department.

Any such report shall be written or printed, as the Department directs.

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[^{F663}(1A) Any persons who have been appointed under Article 424 or 425 may at any time and, if the Department directs them to do so shall, inform it of any matters coming to their knowledge as a result of their investigation.]

[^{F664}(1B) If it appears to the Department that matters have come to light in the course of the inspectors' investigation which suggest that a criminal offence has been committed, and those matters have been referred to the appropriate prosecuting authority, it may direct the inspectors to take no further steps in the investigation or to take only such further steps as are specified in the direction.

(1C) Where an investigation is the subject of a direction under paragraph (1B), the inspectors shall make a final report to the Department only where—

- (a) they were appointed under Article 425(1) (appointment in pursuance of an order of the court), or
- (b) the Department directs them to do so.]

(2) If the inspectors were appointed under Article 425 in pursuance of an order of the court, the Department shall furnish a copy of any report of theirs to the court.

(3) In any case the Department may, if it thinks fit—

- (a) forward a copy of any report made by the inspectors to the company's registered office,
- (b) furnish a copy on request and on payment of the prescribed fee to—
 - (i) any member of the company or other body corporate which is the subject of the report,
 - (ii) any person whose conduct is referred to in the report,
 - (iii) the auditors of that company or body corporate,
 - (iv) the applicants for the investigation,
 - (v) any other person whose financial interests appear in the Department to be affected by the matters dealt with in the report, whether as a creditor of the company or body corporate, or otherwise, and
- (c) cause any such report to be printed and published.

F662 mod. by SR 2004/307

F663 1986 c. 60

F664 1990 NI 10

Power to bring civil proceedings on company's behalf

431 ^{F665}.—(1) [^{F666}If from any report made or information obtained under this Part it appears to the Department] that any civil proceedings ought in the public interest to be brought by any body corporate, the Department may itself bring such proceedings in the name and on behalf of the body corporate.

(2) The Department shall indemnify the body corporate against any costs or expenses incurred by it in or in connection with proceedings brought under this Article.

F665 mod. by SR 2004/307

F666 1990 NI 10

Expenses of investigating a company's affairs

432.—^{F667}(1) The expenses of an investigation under any of the powers conferred by this Part shall be defrayed in the first instance by the Department but it may recover those expenses from the persons liable in accordance with this Article.

There shall be treated as expenses of the investigation, in particular, such reasonable sums as the Department may determine in respect of general staff costs and overheads.]

(2) A person who is convicted on a prosecution instituted as a result of the investigation, or is ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of proceedings brought under Article 431, may in the same proceedings be ordered to pay those expenses to such extent as may be specified in the order.

(3) A body corporate in whose name proceedings are brought under that Article is liable to the amount or value of any sums or property recovered by it as a result of those proceedings; and any amount for which a body corporate is liable under this paragraph is a first charge on the sums or property recovered.

(4) A body corporate dealt with by^{F667} an inspectors' report], where the inspectors were appointed otherwise than of the Department's own motion, is liable except where it was the applicant for the investigation and except so far as the Department otherwise directs.

^{F667}(5) Where inspectors were appointed—

(a) ^{F668} under Article 424, or

(b) ^{F668} on an application under Article 435(3),

the applicant or applicants for the investigation is or are liable to such extent (if any) as the Department may direct.]

(6) The report of inspectors appointed otherwise than of the Department's own motion may, if they think fit, and shall if the Department so directs, include a recommendation as to the directions (if any) which they think appropriate, in the light of their investigation, to be given under paragraph (4) or (5).

(7) For the purposes of this Article, any costs or expenses incurred by the Department in or in connection with proceedings brought under Article 431 (including expenses incurred under paragraph (2) of it) are to be treated as expenses of the investigation giving rise to the proceedings.

(8) Any liability to repay the Department imposed by paragraphs (2) and (3) is (subject to satisfaction of the Department's right to repayment) a liability also to indemnify all persons against liability under paragraphs (4) and (5); and any such liability imposed by paragraph (2) is (subject as mentioned above) a liability also to indemnify all persons against liability under paragraph (3).

(9) A person liable under any one of paragraphs (2) to (5) is entitled to contribution from any other person liable under the same paragraph, according to the amount of their respective liabilities under it.

F667 1990 NI 10

F668 mod. by SR 2004/307

Art. 433 rep. by 1990 NI 10

Inspectors' report to be evidence

434 ^{F669}—(1) A copy of any report of inspectors appointed under^{F670} this Part] certified by the Department to be a true copy, is admissible in any legal proceedings as evidence of the opinion of the inspectors in relation to any matter contained in the report^{F671} and in proceedings on an application under^{F672} Article 11 of the Company Directors Disqualification (Northern Ireland) Order 2002], as evidence of any fact stated in the report].

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(2) A document purporting to be such a certificate as is mentioned in paragraph (1) shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such a certificate, unless the contrary is proved.

F669 mod. by SR 2004/307

F670 1990 NI 10

F671 1989 NI 18

F672 2002 NI 4

Other powers of investigation available to the Department

Power to investigate company ownership

435.—(1) Where it appears to the Department that there is good reason to do so, the Department may appoint one or more competent inspectors to investigate and report on the membership of any company, and otherwise with respect to the company, for the purpose of determining the true persons who are or have been financially interested in the success or failure (real or apparent) of the company or able to control or materially to influence its policy.

(2) The appointment of inspectors under this Article may define the scope of their investigation (whether as respects the matters or the period to which it is to extend or otherwise) and in particular may limit the investigation to matters connected with particular shares or debentures.

[^{F673}(3) If an application for investigation under this Article with respect to particular shares or debentures of a company is made to the Department by members of the company, and the number of applicants or the amount of shares held by them is not less than that required for an application for the appointment of inspectors under Article 424(2)(a) or (b), then, subject to the following provisions, the Department shall appoint inspectors to conduct the investigation applied for.

(3A) The Department shall not appoint inspectors if it is satisfied that the application is vexatious; and where inspectors are appointed their terms of appointment shall exclude any matter in so far as the Department is satisfied that it is unreasonable for it to be investigated.

(3B) The Department may, before appointing inspectors, require the applicant or applicants to give security, to an amount not exceeding £5,000, or such other sum as it may by order subject to negative resolution specify, for payment of the costs of the investigation.

(3C) If on an application under paragraph (3) it appears to the Department that the powers conferred by Article 437 are sufficient for the purposes of investigating the matters which inspectors would be appointed to investigate, it may instead conduct the investigation under that Article.]

(4) Subject to the terms of their appointment, the inspectors' powers extend to the investigation of any circumstances suggesting the existence of an arrangement or understanding which, though not legally binding, is or was observed or likely to be observed in practice and which is relevant to the purposes of the investigation.

F673 1990 NI 10

Provisions applicable on investigation under Article 435

436.—(1) For the purposes of an investigation under Article 435, Articles 426(1), 427, 429 and 430 apply with the necessary modifications of references to the affairs of the company or to those of any other body corporate, subject however to paragraphs (2)[^{F674} and (3)].

(2) Those Articles apply to—

- (a) all persons who are or have been, or whom the inspector has reasonable cause to believe to be or have been, financially interested in the success or failure or the apparent success or failure of the company or any other body corporate whose membership is investigated with that of the company, or able to control or materially influence its policy (including persons concerned only on behalf of others), and
- (b) any other person whom the inspector has reasonable cause to believe possesses information relevant to the investigation.

as they apply in relation to officers and agents of the company or other body corporate (as the case may be).

(3) If the Department is of opinion that there is good reason for not divulging any part of a report made by virtue of Article 435 and this Article, the Department may under Article 430 disclose the report with the omission of that part; and the Department may cause to be kept by the registrar a copy of the report with that part omitted or, in the case of any other such report, a copy of the whole report.

F674 1989 NI 18

Power to obtain information as to those interested in shares, etc.

437.—(1) If it appears to the Department that there is good reason to investigate the ownership of any shares in or debentures of a company and that it is unnecessary to appoint inspectors for the purpose, the Department may require any person whom the Department has reasonable cause to believe to have or to be able to obtain any information as to the present and past interests in those shares or debentures and the names and addresses of the persons interested and of any persons who act or have acted on their behalf in relation to the shares or debentures to give any such information to the Department.

(2) For this purpose a person is deemed to have an interest in shares or debentures if he has any right to acquire or dispose of them or of any interest in them, or to vote in respect of them, or if his consent is necessary for the exercise of any of the rights of other persons interested in them, or if other persons interested in them can be required, or are accustomed, to exercise their rights in accordance with his instructions.

(3) A person who fails to give information required of him under this Article, or who in giving such information makes any statement which he knows to be false in a material particular, or recklessly makes any statement which is false in a material particular, is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

Power to impose restrictions on shares and debentures

438.—(1) If in connection with an investigation under either Article 435 or 437 it appears to the Department that there is difficulty in finding out the relevant facts about any shares (whether issued or to be issued), the Department may by order direct that the shares shall until further order be subject to the restrictions imposed by Part XVI.

[^{F675}(1A) If the Department is satisfied that an order under paragraph (1) may unfairly affect the rights of third parties in respect of shares then the Department, for the purpose of protecting such rights and subject to such terms as it thinks fit, may direct that such acts by such persons and for such purposes as may be set out in the order, shall not constitute a breach of the restrictions of Part XVI.]

(2) This Article, and Part XVI in its application to orders under it, apply in relation to debentures as in relation to shares[^{F675} save that paragraph (1A) shall not apply.]

F675 SR 1992/257

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Investigation of share dealings

439.—(1) If it appears to the Department that there are circumstances suggesting that contraventions may have occurred, in relation to a company's shares or debentures, of Article 331 or 332 (taken with Schedule 13), or of Article 336(3) to (5) (restrictions on share dealings by directors and their families; obligation of director to disclose shareholding in his own company), the Department may appoint one or more competent inspectors to carry out such investigations as are requisite to establish whether or not such contraventions have occurred and to report the result of their investigations to the Department.

(2) The appointment of inspectors under this Article may limit the period to which their investigation is to extend or confine it to shares or debentures of a particular class, or both.

[^{F676}(3) Articles 427 to 429 apply for the purposes of an investigation under this Article to the following persons as they apply to officers of the company or of the other body corporate—

- (a) an authorised person;
- (b) a relevant professional;
- (c) a person not falling within sub-paragraph (a) or (b) who may carry on a regulated activity without contravening the prohibition imposed by section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000; and
- (d) in relation to an authorised person, to a relevant professional or to a person falling within sub-paragraph (c)—
 - (i) if it is a body corporate, any person who is or has been an officer of it,
 - (ii) if it is a partnership, any person who is or has been a partner in it,
 - (iii) if it is an unincorporated association, any person who is or has been a member of its governing body or an officer of it.

(3A) In paragraph (3)—

“authorised person” has the meaning given in section 31(2) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;

“relevant professional” means a member of a profession if a body has been designated under section 326(1) of that Act in relation to that profession, and, in relation to such a profession, “member” has the meaning given in section 325(2) of that Act.]

(4) Articles 427 to 429 apply under paragraph (3)—

- [^{F677}(a) to an individual who is an authorised person within the meaning of the Financial Services Act 1986;
- (b) to any individual who holds a permission granted under paragraph 23 of Schedule 1 to that Act;
 - (c) to an officer (whether past or present) of a body corporate which is such an authorised person or holds such a permission;
 - (d) to any partner (whether past or present) in a partnership which is such an authorised person or holds such a permission;
 - (e) to any member of the governing body or officer (in either case whether past or present) of an unincorporated association which is such an authorised person or holds such a permission.]

as they apply to officers of the company or of the other body corporate.

Paras. (5), (6) rep. by 1986 c. 60

F677 1986 c. 60

Requisition and seizure of books and papers

Department's power to require production of documents

Para. (1) rep. by 1990 NI 10

(2) The Department may at any time, if it thinks there is good reason to do so, give directions to^[F680] a company] requiring it, at such time and place as may be specified in the directions, to produce such^[F680] documents] as may be so specified

(3) The Department may at any time, if it thinks there is good reason to do so, authorise an officer of the Department^[F680] or any other competent person], on producing (if so required) evidence of his authority, to require^[F680] a company] to produce to him forthwith any^[F680] documents] which^[F680] he] may specify.

(4) Where by virtue of paragraph (2) or (3) the Department or an officer of the Department^[F680] or other person] has power to require the production of^[F680] documents] from^[F680] a company], the Department or the officer^[F680] or other person] has the like power to require production of those^[F680] documents] from any person who appears to the Department or the officer^[F680] or other person] to be in possession of them; but where any such person claims a lien on^[F680] documents] produced by him, the production is without prejudice to the lien.

(5) The power under this Article to require^[F680] a company] or other person to produce^[F680] documents] includes power—

- (a) if the^[F680] documents] 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 officer of, or is or was at any time employed by,^[F680] the company] in question, to provide an explanation of any of them;
- (b) if the^[F680] documents] 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.

(6) If the requirement to produce^[F680] documents] or provide an explanation or make a statement is not complied with,^[F680] the company] or other person on whom the requirement was so imposed is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

^[F680]Articles 680 (restriction on prosecutions), 680A (liability of individuals for corporate default) and 680B (criminal proceedings against unincorporated bodies) apply to this offence.]

(7) However, where a person is charged with an offence under paragraph (6) in respect of a requirement to produce any^[F680] documents], it is a defence to prove that they were not in his possession or under his control and that it was not reasonably practicable for him to comply with the requirement.

(8) A statement made by a person in compliance with such a requirement may be used in evidence against him.

^[F681](8A) However, in criminal proceedings in which that person is charged with an offence to which this paragraph applies—

- (a) no evidence relating to the statement may be adduced, and
- (b) no question relating to it may be asked,

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by or on behalf of the prosecution, unless evidence relating to it is adduced, or a question relating to it is asked, in the proceedings by or on behalf of that person.

(8B) Paragraph (8A) applies to any offence other than—

- (a) an offence under paragraph (6) or Article 444; or
- (b) an offence under Article 10 of the Perjury (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (false statements made otherwise than an oath.)

[^{F680}(9) In this Article “documents” includes information recorded in any form; and, in relation to information recorded otherwise than in legible form, the power to require its production includes power to require the production of a copy of it in legible form[^{F682}, or in a form from which it can readily be produced in visible and legible form].]

F678 prosp. subst. by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (1.10.2009) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2008/2860, art. 4, Sch. 1 Pt. 2)

F679 mod. by SR 2004/307

F680 1990 NI 10

F681 1999 c. 23

F682 2001 c. 16

F683

F683 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (1.10.2009) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2008/2860, art. 4, Sch. 1 Pt. 2)

[^{F684}Entry and search of premises

441 ^{F685}—(1) A justice of the peace may issue a warrant under this Article if satisfied by complaint on oath made by or on behalf of the Department, or by a person appointed or authorised to exercise powers under this Part, that there are reasonable grounds for believing that there are on any premises documents whose production has been required under this Part and which have not been produced in compliance with the requirement.

(2) A justice of the peace may also issue a warrant under this Article if satisfied by complaint on oath made by or on behalf of the Department, or by a person appointed or authorised to exercise powers under this Part—

- (a) that there are reasonable grounds for believing that an offence has been committed for which the penalty on conviction on indictment is imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and that there are on any premises documents relating to whether the offence has been committed,
- (b) that the Department, or the person so appointed or authorised, has power to require the production of the documents under this Part, and
- (c) that there are reasonable grounds for believing that if production was so required the documents would not be produced but would be removed from the premises, hidden, tampered with or destroyed.

(3) A warrant under this Article shall authorise a constable, together with any other person named in it and any other constables—

- (a) to enter the premises specified in the complaint, using such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose;
- (b) to search the premises and take possession of any documents appearing to be such documents as are mentioned in paragraph (1) or (2), as the case may be, or to take, in

relation to any such documents, any other steps which may appear to be necessary for preserving them or preventing interference with them;

(c) to take copies of any such documents; and

(d) to require any person named in the warrant to provide an explanation of them or to state where they may be found.

(4) If in the case of a warrant under paragraph (2) the justice of the peace is satisfied by complaint on oath that there are reasonable grounds for believing that there are also on the premises other documents relevant to the investigation, the warrant shall also authorise the actions mentioned in paragraph (3) to be taken in relation to such documents.

(5) A warrant under this Article shall continue in force until the end of the period of one month beginning with the day on which it is issued.

(6) Any documents of which possession is taken under this Article may be retained—

(a) for a period of three months; or

(b) if within that period proceedings to which the documents are relevant are commenced against any person for any criminal offence, until the conclusion of those proceedings.

(7) Any person who intentionally obstructs the exercise of any rights conferred by a warrant issued under this Article or fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any requirement imposed in accordance with paragraph (3)(d) is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

Articles 680 (restriction on prosecutions), 680A (liability of individuals for corporate default) and 680B (criminal proceedings against unincorporated bodies) apply to this offence.

(8) For the purposes of Articles 442 and 444A (provision for security of information) documents obtained under this Article shall be treated as if they had been obtained under the provision of this Part under which their production was or, as the case may be, could have been required.

(9) In this Article “document” includes information recorded in any form.]

F684 Art. 441 subst. 1990 NI 10, art. 12(1)

F685 mod. by SR 2004/307

F686

F686 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (1.10.2009) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2008/2860, art. 4, Sch. 1 Pt. 2)

Provision for security of information obtained

^{F687}**442** ^{F688}—(1) No information or document relating to a^{F689} company] which has been obtained under Article 440^{F689} . . . shall, without the previous consent in writing of that^{F689} company], be published or disclosed, except to a competent authority, unless the publication or disclosure is required—

[^{F690}(a) with a view to the institution of or otherwise for the purposes of criminal proceedings;]

[^{F691}(b) with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purposes of, any proceedings on an application under^{F692} Article 9, 10 or 11 of the Company Directors Disqualification (Northern Ireland) Order 2002];]

[^{F689}(c) for the purposes of enabling or assisting any inspector appointed under this Part,^{F693} . . . , to discharge his functions;]

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[^{F689}(cc) for the purpose of enabling or assisting any person authorised to exercise powers[^{F693} Article 440 of this Order] or section 84 of the Companies Act 1989 to discharge his functions;]

[^{F693}(cd) for the purposes of enabling or assisting a person appointed under—
 (i) section 167 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (general investigations),
 (ii) section 168 of that Act (investigations in particular cases),
 (iii) section 169(1)(b) of that Act (investigation in support of overseas regulator),
 (iv) section 284 of that Act (investigations into affairs of certain collective investment schemes), or
 (v) regulations made as a result of section 262(2)(k) of that Act (investigations into open-ended investment companies),
 to conduct an investigation to discharge his functions;]

[^{F690}(d) for the purpose of enabling or assisting the Department to exercise any of its functions under this Order, the Insider Dealing Order[^{F689} Part III of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1990, Part II or V of the Companies (No. 2) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990] or^{F694} the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act (Northern Ireland) 1940;

(dd) for the purpose of enabling or assisting the Secretary of State to exercise any functions conferred on him by the enactments relating to companies or insolvency, the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958,[^{F695} or the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000,] or for the purpose of enabling or assisting any inspector appointed by him under the enactments relating to companies to discharge his functions;]

Sub.#paras. (de), (df) rep. by SI 2001/3649

[^{F696F697}(dg) for the purpose of enabling or assisting the Occupational Pensions Regulatory Authority to discharge their functions under the Pension Schemes (Northern Ireland) Act 1993 or the Pensions (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 or any enactment in force in Great Britain corresponding to either of them,]

Sub-para. (e) rep. by 1990 NI 10

[^{F690} for the purpose of enabling or assisting the Bank of England to discharge its functions;]
^{F698}(f)

[for the purposes of enabling or assisting the Financial Services Authority to discharge its
^{F693}(fa) functions under the legislation relating to friendly societies or to industrial and provident societies, under the Building Societies Act 1986, under Part 7 of the Companies Act 1989 or under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;

(g) for the purposes of enabling or assisting a body corporate established in accordance with section 212(1) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (compensation scheme manager) to discharge its functions;

(h) for the purposes of any proceedings before the Financial Services Tribunal by virtue of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Transitional Provisions) (Partly Completed Procedures) Order 2001;

(ha) with a view to the institution of or otherwise for the purposes of proceedings before the Financial Services and Markets Tribunal;

(hb) for the purpose of enabling or assisting a recognised investment exchange or a recognised clearing house to discharge its functions as such;

(hc) for the purpose of enabling or assisting a body designated under section 326(1) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (designated professional bodies) to discharge its functions in its capacity as a body designated under that section;]

Sub.#para. (i) rep. by SI 2001/3649

Sub.#para. (j) rep. by SI 2001/1283

(k) for the purpose of enabling or assisting the official assignee to discharge his functions under the enactments relating to companies or bankruptcy;

(l) with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purposes of, any disciplinary proceedings relating to the exercise by a solicitor, auditor, accountant, valuer or actuary of his professional duties;

[with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purposes of, any disciplinary
F689(II) proceedings relating to the discharge by a public servant of his duties;]

[for the purpose of enabling or assisting an overseas regulatory authority to exercise its
F689(m) regulatory functions.]]

[F690]
F689F699(1A) In paragraph (1)—

[in sub-paragraph (hb) “recognised investment exchange” and “recognised clearing house”
F693(aa) have the same meaning as in section 285 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;]

(a) in sub-paragraph (II) “public servant” means an officer or servant of the Crown or of any public or other authority for the time being designated for the purposes of that sub-paragraph by the Department by order;

(b) in sub-paragraph (m) “overseas regulatory authority” and “regulatory functions” have the same meaning as in section 82 of the Companies Act 1989.]

(1B) Subject to paragraph (1C), paragraph (1) shall not preclude publication or disclosure for the purpose of enabling or assisting any public or other authority for the time being[F689 designated for the purposes of this paragraph] by an order made by the Department to discharge any functions which are specified in the order.

(1C) An order under paragraph (1B) designating an authority for the purpose of that paragraph may—

(a) impose conditions subject to which the publication or disclosure of any information or document is permitted by that paragraph; and

(b) otherwise restrict the circumstances in which that paragraph permits publication or disclosure.

Para. (1D) rep. by SI 2001/3649]

(2) A person who publishes or discloses any information or document in contravention of this Article is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

[F689 Articles 680 (restriction on prosecutions), 680A (liability of individuals for corporate default) and 680B (criminal proceedings against unincorporated bodies) apply to this offence.]

[F689(3) For the purposes of this Article each of the following is a competent authority—

(a) the Department,

(b) an inspector appointed under this Part^{F693} . . . ,

[a person appointed under—

F693(ba) (i) section 167 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (general investigations),
(ii) section 168 of that Act (investigations in particular cases),
(iii) section 169(1)(b) of that Act (investigation in support of overseas regulator),
(iv) section 284 of that Act (investigations into affairs of certain collective investment schemes), or

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- (v) regulations made as a result of section 262(2)(k) of that Act (investigations into open-ended investment companies),
 - to conduct an investigation;]
 - (c) any person authorised to exercise powers^{F700} or appointed^{F693} under Article 440 of this Order]] or section 84 of the Companies Act 1989,
 - (d) the Secretary of State,
 - (e) the Treasury,
 - (f) the Bank of England,
 - (g) the Lord Advocate,
 - (h) the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland and the Director of Public Prosecutions in England and Wales,
 - [the Financial Services Authority;]
 - ^{F693}(ha)
 - (l) any constable,
 - (m) any procurator fiscal.
- (3A) Any information which may by virtue of this Article be disclosed to a competent authority may be disclosed to any officer or servant of the authority.]
- ^{F690}(4) An order under^{F689} paragraph (1A)(a) or (1B)] is subject to negative resolution.]

F687 prosp. subst. by 2005 NI 17

F688 mod. by SR 2004/307

F689 1990 NI 10

F690 1986 c. 60

F691 1989 NI 18

F692 2002 NI 4

F693 SI 2001/3649

F694 prosp. in part rep. by 1986 c. 60

F695 SI 2004/355

F696 1995 NI 22

F697 prosp. subst. by 2005 NI 1

F698 1998 c. 11

F699 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 1

F700 SI 1994/1696

Punishment for destroying, mutilating, etc. company documents

443.—(1) [^{F701}An officer of a company^{F702}. . .] who—

- (a) destroys, mutilates or falsifies, or is privy to the destruction, mutilation or falsification of a document affecting or relating to the^{F701} company's] property or affairs, or
- (b) makes, or is privy to the making of, a false entry in such a document,

is guilty of an offence, unless he proves that he had no intention to conceal the state of affairs of^{F701} the company] or to defeat the law.

[^{F702}(1A ^{F703} Paragraph (1) applies to an officer of an authorised insurance company which is not a body corporate as it applies to an officer of a company.]

(2) Such a person as is mentioned in paragraph (1) who fraudulently either parts with, alters or makes an omission in any such document or is privy to fraudulent parting with, fraudulent altering or fraudulent making of an omission in, any such document, is guilty of an offence.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this Article is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

[^{F701}(4) Articles 680 (restriction on prosecutions), 680A (liability of individuals for corporate default) and 680B (criminal proceedings against unincorporated bodies) apply to an offence under this Article.]

[^{F701}(5) In this Article “document” includes information recorded in any form.]

F701 1990 NI 10

F702 SI 2001/3649

F703 mod. by SR 2004/307

Punishment for furnishing false information

^{F704}**444** ^{F705}. A person who, in purported compliance with a requirement imposed under Article 440 to provide an explanation or make a statement, provides or makes an explanation or statement which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly provides or makes an explanation or statement which is so false, is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

F704 prosp. subst. by 2005 NI 17

F705 mod. by SR 2004/307

[^{F706}Disclosure of information by Department or inspector

444A.—^{F707}(1 ^{F708} This Article applies to information obtained under Articles 427 to 439.

(2) The Department may, if it thinks fit—

- (a) disclose any information to which this Article applies to any person to whom, or for any purpose for which, disclosure is permitted under Article 442, or
- (b) authorise or require an inspector appointed under this Part to disclose such information to any such person or for any such purpose.

[^{F709}(3) Information to which this Article applies may also be disclosed by an inspector appointed under this Part to—

- (a) another inspector appointed under this Part;
- (b) a person appointed under—
 - (i) section 167 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (general investigations),
 - (ii) section 168 of that Act (investigations in particular cases),
 - (iii) section 169(1)(b) of that Act (investigation in support of overseas regulator),
 - (iv) section 284 of that Act (investigations into affairs of certain collective investment schemes), or
 - (v) regulations made as a result of section 262(2)(k) of that Act (investigations into open-ended investment companies),
 to conduct an investigation; or
- (c) a person authorised to exercise powers under—

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(i) Article 440 of this Order; or

(ii) section 84 of the Companies Act 1989 (exercise of powers to assist overseas regulatory authority).]

(4) Any information which may by virtue of paragraph (3) be disclosed to any person may be disclosed to any officer or servant of that person.

(5)^{F708} The Department may, if it thinks fit, disclose any information obtained under Article 437 to—

- (a) the company whose ownership was the subject of the investigation,
- (b) any member of the company,
- (c) any person whose conduct was investigated in the course of the investigation,
- (d) the auditors of the company, or
- (e) any person whose financial interests appear to the Department to be affected by matters covered by the investigation.^{F710}]

F706 Art. 444A subst. 1990 NI 10, art. 16

F707 prosp. subst. by 2005 NI 17

F708 mod. by SR 2004/307

F709 SI 2001/3649

F710 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (1.10.2009) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2008/2860, art. 4, Sch. 1 Pt. 2)

Supplementary

Privileged information

445.—^{F711}(1^{F712} Nothing in Articles 424 to 439 requires the disclosure to the Department or to an inspector appointed by the Department—

- (a) by any person of information which he would in an action in the High Court be entitled to refuse to disclose on grounds of legal professional privilege except, if he is a lawyer, the name and address of his client,

Sub-para. (b) rep. by 1990 NI 10

[^{F713}(1A^{F712} Nothing in Article 427, 436 or 439 requires a person (except as mentioned in paragraph (1B)) to disclose information or produce documents in respect of which he owes an obligation of confidence by virtue of carrying on the business of banking unless—

- (a) the person to whom the obligation of confidence is owed is the company or other body corporate under investigation,
- (b) the person to whom the obligation of confidence is owed consents to the disclosure or production, or
- (c) the making of the requirement is authorised by the Department.

(1B) Paragraph (1A) does not apply where the person owing the obligation of confidence is the company or other body corporate under investigation under Article 424, 425 or 426.]

^{F711}(2) Nothing in Articles 440 to 444 compels the production by any person of a document which he would in an action in the High Court be entitled to refuse on grounds of legal [^{F714} professional] privilege, or authorises the taking of possession of any such document which is in the person's possession.

^{F711}(3) The Department shall not under Article 440 require, or authorise an officer of the Department^[^{F713} or other person] 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 to do so for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the first-mentioned person^[^{F715} or the customer is—]

- ^{[^{F715}(a) a person on whom a requirement has been imposed under that Article, or}
- (b) an authorised insurance company on whom a requirement to produce information or documents has been imposed by or on behalf of the Secretary of State under Part XI of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.]

F711 prosp. subst. by [2005 NI 17](#)

F712 mod. by SR 2004/307

F713 [1990 NI 10](#)

F714 [1989 NI 18](#)

F715 SI 2001/3649

^{[^{F716}}**Investigation of bodies incorporated outside Northern Ireland**

446.—(1) The provisions of this Part apply to bodies corporate incorporated outside Northern Ireland which are carrying on business in Northern Ireland, or have at any time carried on business there, as they apply to companies under this Order; but subject to the following exceptions, adaptations and modifications.

- (2) The following provisions do not apply to such bodies—
 - (a) Article 424 (investigation on application of company or its members),
 - (b) Article 431 (power to bring civil proceedings on the company's behalf),
 - (c) Articles 435 to 438 (investigation of company ownership and power to obtain information as to those interested in shares, &c.), and
 - (d) Article 439 (investigation of share dealings).
- (3) The other provisions of this Part apply to such bodies subject to such adaptations and modifications as may be prescribed.]

F716 [1990 NI 10](#)

F717

F717 prosp. insertion by [2005 NI 17](#) (which amendment repealed (1.10.2009) by [Companies Act 2006](#) (c. 46), s. 1295, [Sch. 16](#); S.I. 2008/2860, art. 4, [Sch. 1 Pt. 2](#))

F718

F718 prosp. insertion by [2005 NI 17](#) (which amendment repealed (1.10.2009) by [Companies Act 2006](#) (c. 46), s. 1295, [Sch. 16](#); S.I. 2008/2860, art. 4, [Sch. 1 Pt. 2](#))

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VALID FROM 06/04/2008

Offences by bodies corporate

446D. Where an offence under any of Articles 441, 442 to 444 and 446B is committed by a body corporate, every officer of the body who is in default also commits the offence. For this purpose—

- (a) any person who purports to act as director, manager or secretary of the body is treated as an officer of the body, and
- (b) if the body is a company, any shadow director is treated as an officer of the company.

PART XVI

ORDERS IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON SHARES (ARTICLES 218, 224, 438)

Consequence of order imposing restrictions

447.—(1) So long as any shares are directed to be subject to the restrictions of this Part^{F719} then, subject to any directions made in relation to an order pursuant to Articles 218(5A), 224(1B), 438(1A) or 449(1A) or subject in the case of an interim order pursuant to Article 224(1A) to the terms of that order]

- (a) any transfer of those shares or, in the case of unissued shares, any transfer of the right to be issued with them, and any issue of them, is void;
- (b) no voting rights are exercisable in respect of the shares;
- (c) no further shares shall be issued in right of them or in pursuance of any offer made to their holder; and
- (d) except in a liquidation, no payment shall be made of any sums due from the company on the shares, whether in respect of capital or otherwise.

(2) Where shares are subject to the restrictions of paragraph (1)(a), any agreement to transfer the shares or, in the case of unissued shares, the right to be issued with them is void (except^{F719} such agreement or right as may be made or exercised under the terms of directions made by the Department or the court under Articles 218(5A), 224(1B), 438(1A), 449(1A) or of an interim order made under Article 224(1A) or] an agreement to^{F720} transfer] the shares on the making of an order under Article 449(3)(b)).

(3) Where shares are subject to the restrictions of paragraph (1)(c) or (d), an agreement to transfer any right to be issued with other shares in right of those shares, or to receive any payment on them (otherwise than in a liquidation) is void (except^{F719} such agreement or right as may be made or exercised under the terms of directions made by the Department or the court under Articles 218(5A), 224(1B), 438(1A), 449(1A) or of an interim order made under Article 224(1A) or] an agreement to transfer any such right on the^{F720} transfer] of the shares on the making of an order under Article 449(3)(b)).

F719 SR 1992/257

F720 1990 NI 10

Punishment for attempted evasion of restrictions

448.—(1) [^{F721}Subject to the terms of any directions made under Article 218(5A), 224(1B), 438(1A) or 449 or of an interim order made under Article 224(1A)] A person is liable to a fine if he—

- (a) exercise or purports to exercise any right to dispose of any shares which, to his knowledge, are for the time being subject to the restrictions of this Part or of any right to be issued with any such shares, or
- (b) votes in respect of any such shares (whether as holder or proxy), or appoints a proxy to vote in respect of them, or
- (c) being the holder of any such shares, fails to notify of their being subject to those restrictions any person whom he does not know to be aware of that fact but does know to be entitled (apart from the restrictions) to vote in respect of those shares whether as holder or as proxy, or
- (d) being the holder of any such shares, or being entitled to any right to be issued with other shares in right of them or to receive any payment on them (otherwise than in a liquidation), enters into any agreement which is void under Article 447(2) or (3).

(2) [^{F721}Subject to the terms of any directions made under Articles 218(5A), 224(1B), 438(1A) or 449 or of an interim order made under Article 224(1A)] If shares in a company are issued in contravention of the restrictions, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine.

(3) Article 680 (restriction on prosecutions) applies to an offence under this Article.

F721 SR 1992/257

Relaxation and removal of restrictions

449.—(1) Where shares in a company are by order made subject to the restrictions of this Part, application may be made to the court for an order directing that the shares be no longer so subject.

[^{F722}(1A) Where the court is satisfied that an order subjecting the shares to the restrictions of this Part unfairly affects the rights of third parties in respect of shares then the court, for the purpose of protecting such rights and subject to such terms as it thinks fit and in addition to any order it may make under paragraph (1), may direct on an application made under that paragraph that such acts by such persons and for such purposes as may be set out in the order, shall not constitute breach of the restrictions of Part XVI.

Paragraph (3) does not apply to an order made under this paragraph.]

(2) If the order applying the restrictions was made by the Department, or it has refused to make an order disapplying them, the application may be made by any person aggrieved; and if the order was made by the court under Article 224 (non-disclosure of shareholding), it may be made by any such person or by the company.

(3) Subject as follows, an order of the court or the Department directing that shares shall cease to be subject to the restrictions may be made only if—

- (a) the court or (as the case may be) the Department is satisfied that the relevant facts about the shares have been disclosed to the company and no unfair advantage has accrued to any person as a result of the earlier failure to make that disclosure, or
- (b) the shares are to be [^{F723}transferred for valuable consideration] and the court (in any case) or the Department (if the order was made under Article 218 or 438) approves the [^{F723}transfer].

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(4) [^{F722}Without prejudice to the power of the court to give directions under paragraph (1A),] where shares in a company are subject to the restrictions, the court may on application order the shares to be sold, subject to the court's approval as to the sale, and may also direct that the shares shall cease to be subject to the restrictions.

An application to the court under this paragraph may be made by the Department (unless the restrictions were imposed by court order under Article 224), or by the company.

(5) Where an order has been made under paragraph (4), the court may on application make such further order relating to the sale or transfer of the shares as it thinks fit.

An application to the court under this paragraph may be made—

- (a) by the Department (unless the restrictions on the shares were imposed by court order under Article 224), or
- (b) by the company, or
- (c) by the person appointed by or in pursuance of the order to effect the sale, or
- (d) by any person interested in the shares.

(6) An order (whether of the Department or the court) directing that shares shall cease to be subject to the restrictions of this Part, if it is—

- (a) expressed to be made with a view to permitting a transfer of the shares, or
- (b) made under paragraph (4),

may continue the restrictions mentioned in Article 447(1)(c) and (d), either in whole or in part, so far as they relate to any right acquired or offer made before the transfer.

(7) Paragraph (3) does not apply to an order directing that shares shall cease to be subject to any restrictions which have been continued in force in relation to those shares under paragraph (6).

F722 SR 1992/257

F723 1990 NI 10

Further provisions on sale by court order of restricted shares

450.—(1) Where shares are sold in pursuance of an order of the court under Article 449(4) the proceeds of sale, less the costs of the sale, shall be paid into court for the benefit of the persons who are beneficially interested in the shares; and any such person may apply to the court for the whole or part of those proceeds to be paid to him.

(2) On application under paragraph (1) the court shall (subject to paragraph (3)) order the payment to the applicant of the whole of the proceeds of sale together with any interest thereon or, if any other person had a beneficial interest in the shares at the time of their sale, such proportion of those proceeds and interest as is equal to the proportion which the value of the applicant's interest in the shares bears to the total value of the shares.

(3) On granting an application for an order under Article 449(4) or (5) the court may order that the applicant's costs be paid out of the proceeds of sale; and if that order is made, the applicant is entitled to payment of his costs out of those proceeds before any person interested in the shares in question receives any part of those proceeds.

PART XVII

FRAUDULENT TRADING BY A COMPANY

Punishment for fraudulent trading

If any business of a company is carried on with intent to defraud creditors of the company or creditors of any other person, or for any fraudulent purpose, every person who was knowingly a party to the carrying on of the business in that manner is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

This applies whether or not the company has been, or is in the course of being wound up.

F724 mod. by SR 2004/307

PART XVIII

PROTECTION OF COMPANY'S MEMBERS AGAINST UNFAIR PREJUDICE

Order on application of company member

452.—(1 ^{F725} A member of a company may apply to the court by petition for an order under this Part on the ground that the company's affairs are being or have been conducted in a manner which is^{F726} unfairly prejudicial to the interests of its members generally or of some part of its members] (including at least himself) or that any actual or proposed act or omission of the company (including an act or omission on its behalf) is or would be so prejudicial.

(2 ^{F725} The provisions of this Part apply to a person who is not a member of a company but to whom shares in the company have been transferred or transmitted by operation of law, as those provisions apply to a member of the company; and references to a member or members are to be construed accordingly.

F725 mod. by SR 2004/307

F726 1990 NI 10

Order on application of the Department

453.—^{F727}(1) If it appears to the Department that—

- (a) the affairs of a company to which this paragraph applies are being or have been conducted in a manner which is unfairly prejudicial to the interests of its members generally or of some part of its members, or
- (b) any actual or proposed act or omission of a company to which this paragraph applies, including an act or omission on its behalf, is or would be so prejudicial,

the Department may (in addition to or instead of presenting a petition for the winding up of the company) apply to the court by petition for an order under this Part.

(1A) Paragraph (1) applies to a company in respect of which—

- (a) the Department has received a report under Article 430;
- (b) the Department has exercised its powers under Article 440 or 441;

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(c) the Secretary of State or the Financial Services Authority has exercised his or its powers under Part 11 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000; or

(d) the Secretary of State has received a report from an investigator appointed by him or by the Financial Services Authority under that Part.]

(2 ^{F728} In this Article (and, so far as applicable for its purposes, in Article 454) “company” means any body corporate which is liable to be wound up under this Order.

F727 SI 2001/3649

F728 mod. by SR 2004/307

Provisions as to petitions and orders under this Part

454.—(1) If the court is satisfied that a petition under this Part is well founded, it may make such order as it thinks fit for giving relief in respect of the matters complained of.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1), the court's order may—

(a) regulate the conduct of the company's affairs in the future,

(b) require the company to refrain from doing or continuing an act complained of by the petitioner or to do an act which the petitioner has complained it has omitted to do,

(c) authorise civil proceedings to be brought in the name and on behalf of the company by such person or persons and on such terms as the court may direct,

(d ^{F729} provide for the purchase of the shares of any members of the company by other members or by the company itself and, in the case of a purchase by the company itself, the reduction of the company's capital accordingly.

(3 ^{F729} If an order under this Part requires the company not to make any, or any specified, alteration in its memorandum or articles, the company does not then have power without leave of the court to make any such alteration in breach of that requirement.

(4 ^{F729} Any alteration in the company's memorandum or articles made by virtue of an order under this Part is of the same effect as if duly made by resolution of the company, and the provisions of this Order apply to the memorandum or articles as so altered accordingly.

(5 ^{F729} An office copy of an order under this Part altering, or giving leave to alter, a company's memorandum or articles shall, within 14 days from the making of the order or such longer period as the court may allow, be delivered by the company to the registrar for registration; and if a company makes default in complying with this paragraph, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

[^{F730}(6) The power under Article 359 of the Insolvency Order to make rules shall, so far as it relates to a winding-up petition, apply for the purposes of a petition under this Part.]

F729 mod. by SR 2004/307

F730 1989 NI 19

Part XIX - rep. by 1989 NI 19

PART XX

WINDING UP OF COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THIS ORDER OR THE FORMER COMPANIES ACTS

CHAPTER I - V - Rep. by 1989 NI 19

CHAPTER VI

PROVISIONS AS TO DISSOLUTION

Power of court to declare dissolution of company void

602 ^{F731}—(1) Where a company has been dissolved, the court may^{F732} . . . , on an application made for the purpose by the liquidator of the company or by any other person appearing to the court to be interested, make an order, on such terms as the court thinks fit, declaring the dissolution to have been void.

(2) Thereupon such proceedings may be taken as might have been taken if the company had not been dissolved.

(3) It is the duty of the person on whose application the order was made, within 7 days after its making (or such further time as the court may allow), to deliver to the registrar for registration an office copy of the order.

If the person fails to do so, he is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

[^{F732}(4) Subject to the following provisions, an application under this Article may not be made after the end of the period of two years from the date of the dissolution of the company.

(5) An application for the purpose of bringing proceedings against the company—

(a) for damages in respect of personal injuries (including any sum claimed by virtue of section 14(2)(c) of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1937 (funeral expenses)), or

(b) for damages under the Fatal Accidents (Northern Ireland) Order 1977,

may be made at any time; but no order shall be made on such an application if it appears to the court that the proceedings would fail by virtue of any statutory provision as to the time within which proceedings must be brought.

(6) Nothing in paragraph (5) affects the power of the court on making an order under this Article to direct that the period between the dissolution of the company and the making of the order shall not count for the purposes of any such statutory provision.

(7) In paragraph (5)(a) “personal injuries” includes any disease and any impairment of a person's physical or mental condition.]

F731 mod. by SR 2004/307

F732 1990 NI 10

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C19 Art. 602(1) modified (prosp.) by Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008 (c. 12), ss. 95(3), 185(1)

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Registrar may strike defunct company off register

603.—(1) If the registrar has reasonable cause to believe that a company is not carrying on business or in operation, he may send to the company by post a letter inquiring whether the company is carrying on business or in operation.

(2) If the registrar does not within one month of sending the letter receive any answer to it, he shall within 14 days after the expiration of that month send to the company by registered post or recorded delivery service a letter referring to the first letter, and stating that no answer to it has been received, and that if an answer is not received to the second letter within one month from its date, a notice will be published in the Belfast Gazette with a view to striking the company's name off the register

(3) If the registrar either receives an answer to the effect that the company is not carrying on business or in operation, or does not within one month after sending the second letter receive any answer, he may publish in the Belfast Gazette, and send to the company by post, a notice that at the expiration of 3 months from the date of that notice the name of the company mentioned in it will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

(4) If, in a case where a company is being wound up, the registrar has reasonable cause to believe either that no liquidator is acting, or that the affairs of the company are fully wound up, and the returns required to be made by the liquidator have not been made for a period of 6 consecutive months, the registrar shall publish in the Belfast Gazette and send to the company or the liquidator (if any) a like notice as is provided in paragraph (3).

(5) At the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice the registrar may, unless cause to the contrary is previously shown by the company, strike its name off the register, and shall publish notice of this in the Belfast Gazette; and on the publication of that notice in the Belfast Gazette the company is dissolved.

(6) However—

(a) ^{F733} the liability (if any) of every director, managing officer and member of the company continues and may be enforced as if the company has not been dissolved, and

(b) nothing in paragraph (5) or sub-paragraph (a) affects the power of the court to wind up a company the name of which has been struck off the register.

(7) A notice to be sent to a liquidator under this Article may be addressed to him at his last known place of business; and a letter or notice to be sent under this Article to a company may be addressed to the company at its registered office, or if no office has been registered, to the care of some officer of the company.

If there is no officer of the company whose name and address are known to the registrar, the letter or notice may be sent to each of the persons who subscribed the memorandum, addressed to him at the address mentioned in the memorandum.

F733 mod. by SR 2004/307

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C20 Art. 603(2) modified (prosp.) by Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008 (c. 12), ss. **95(4)**, 185(1)

Registrar may strike private company off register on application

603A ^{F734}.—(1) ^{F734} On application by a private company, the registrar may strike the company's name off the register.

(2) An application by a company under this Article shall—

(a) ^{F734} be made on its behalf by its directors or by a majority of them,

(b) ^{F734} be in the prescribed form, and

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- (c) contain the prescribed information.
- (3) The registrar shall not strike a company off under this Article until after the expiration of 3 months from the publication by him in the Belfast Gazette of a notice—
 - (a) stating that he may exercise his power under this Article in relation to the company, and
 - (b) inviting any person to show cause why he should not do so.
- (4) Where the registrar strikes a company off under this Article, he shall publish notice of that fact in the Belfast Gazette.
- (5) On the publication in the Belfast Gazette of a notice under paragraph (4), the company to which the notice relates is dissolved.
- (6) ^{F734} However, the liability (if any) of every director, managing officer and member of the company continues and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.
- (7) Nothing in this Article affects the power of the court to wind up a company the name of which has been struck off the register.

F734 mod. by SR 2004/307

Duties in connection with making application under Article 603A

603B.—(1) A person shall not make an application under Article 603A on behalf of a company if, at any time in the previous 3 months, the company has—

- (a) changed its name,
- (b) traded or otherwise carried on business,
- (c) made a disposal for value of property or rights which, immediately before ceasing to trade or otherwise carry on business, it held for the purpose of disposal for gain in the normal course of trading or otherwise carrying on business, or
- (d) engaged in any other activity, except one which is—
 - (i) necessary or expedient for the purpose of making an application under Article 603A, or deciding whether to do so,
 - (ii) necessary or expedient for the purpose of concluding the affairs of the company,
 - (iii) necessary or expedient for the purpose of complying with any statutory requirement, or
 - (iv) specified for the purposes of this head by the Department by order made subject to negative resolution.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), a company shall not be treated as trading or otherwise carrying on business by virtue only of the fact that it makes a payment in respect of a liability incurred in the course of trading or otherwise carrying on business.

(3) A person shall not make an application under Article 603A on behalf of a company at a time when any of the following is the case—

- (a) an application has been made to the court under Article 418 on behalf of the company for the sanctioning of a compromise or arrangement and the matter has not been finally concluded;
- (b) a voluntary arrangement in relation to the company has been proposed under Part II of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 and the matter has not been finally concluded;
- ^{F735}(c) an administration order in relation to the company is in force under Part III of that Order or a petition for such an order has been presented and not finally dealt with or withdrawn;

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- (d) the company is being wound up under Part V of that Order, whether voluntarily or by the court, or a petition under that Part for the winding up of the company by the court has been presented and not finally dealt with or withdrawn;
- (e) there is a receiver or manager of the company's property.
- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (3)(a), the matter is finally concluded if—
 - (a) the application has been withdrawn,
 - (b) the application has been finally dealt with without a compromise or arrangement being sanctioned by the court, or
 - (c) a compromise or arrangement has been sanctioned by the court and has, together with anything required to be done under any provision made in relation to the matter by order of the court, been fully carried out.
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph (3)(b), the matter is finally concluded if—
 - (a) ^{F736} no meetings are to be summoned under Article 16 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989,
 - (b) ^{F736} meetings summoned under that Article fail to approve the arrangement with no, or the same, modifications,
 - (c) ^{F736} an arrangement approved by meetings summoned under that Article, or in consequence of a direction under Article 19(4)(b) of that Order, has been fully implemented, or
 - (d) ^{F736} the court makes an order under paragraph (5) of Article 19 of that Order revoking approval given at previous meetings and, if the court gives any directions under paragraph (6) of that Article, the company has done whatever it is required to do under those directions.
- (6) ^{F737} A person who makes an application under Article 603A on behalf of a company shall secure that a copy of the application is given, within 7 days from the day on which the application is made, to every person who, at any time on that day, is—
 - (a) a member of the company,
 - (b) an employee of the company,
 - (c) a creditor of the company,
 - (d) a director of the company,
 - (e) a manager or trustee of any pension fund established for the benefit of employees of the company, or
 - (f) a person of a description specified for the purposes of this sub-paragraph by regulations made by the Department.
- (7) Paragraph (6) shall not require a copy of the application to be given to a director who is a party to the application.
- (8) The duty imposed by paragraph (6) shall cease to apply if the application is withdrawn before the end of the period for giving the copy application.
- (9) The Department may by order, made subject to negative resolution, amend paragraph (1) for the purpose of altering the period in relation to which the doing of the things mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) of that paragraph is relevant.

F735 prosp. (until 27.03.06) subst. by [2005 NI 10](#)

F736 mod. by SR 2004/307

F737 prosp. mod. by [2005 NI 17](#)

Directors' duties following application under Article 603A

603C.—(1) Paragraph (2) applies in relation to any time after the day on which a company makes an application under Article 603A and before the day on which the application is finally dealt with or withdrawn.

(2) ^{F738} A person who is a director of the company at the end of a day on which a person other than himself becomes—

- (a) a member of the company,
- (b) an employee of the company,
- (c) a creditor of the company,
- (d) ^{F738} a director of the company,
- (e) a manager or trustee of any pension fund established for the benefit of employees of the company, or
- (f) a person of a description specified for the purposes of this sub-paragraph by regulations made by the Department,

shall secure that a copy of the application is given to that person within 7 days from that day.

(3) The duty imposed by paragraph (2) shall cease to apply if the application is finally dealt with or withdrawn before the end of the period for giving the copy application.

(4) Paragraph (5) applies where, at any time on or after the day on which a company makes an application under Article 603A and before the day on which the application is finally dealt with or withdrawn—

- (a) the company—
 - (i) changes its name,
 - (ii) trades or otherwise carries on business,
 - (iii) makes a disposal for value of any property or rights other than those which it was necessary or expedient for it to hold for the purpose of making, or proceeding with, an application under Article 603A, or
 - (iv) engages in any other activity, except one to which paragraph (6) applies;
- (b) an application is made to the court under Article 418 on behalf of the company for the sanctioning of a compromise or arrangement;
- (c) a voluntary arrangement in relation to the company is proposed under Part II of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989;
- ^{F739}(d) a petition is presented for the making of an administration order under Part III of that Order in relation to the company;
- (e) there arise any of the circumstances in which, under Article 70(1) of that Order, the company may be voluntarily wound up;
- (f) a petition is presented for the winding up of the company by the court under Part V of that Order; or
- (g) a receiver or manager of the company's property is appointed.

(5) ^{F738} A person who, at the end of a day on which an event mentioned in any of sub-paragraphs (a) to (g) of paragraph (4) occurs, is a director of the company shall secure that the company's application is withdrawn forthwith.

(6) This paragraph applies to any activity which is—

- (a) necessary or expedient for the purpose of making, or proceeding with, an application under Article 603A,

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- (b) necessary or expedient for the purpose of concluding affairs of the company which are outstanding because of what has been necessary or expedient for the purpose of making, or proceeding with, such an application,
- (c) necessary or expedient for the purpose of complying with any statutory requirement, or
- (d)^{F738} specified for the purposes of this paragraph by the Department by order made subject to negative resolution.

(7) For the purposes of paragraph (4)(a), a company shall not be treated as trading or otherwise carrying on business by virtue only of the fact that it makes a payment in respect of a liability incurred in the course of trading or otherwise carrying on business.

F738 mod. by SR 2004/307

F739 prosp. (until 27.03.06) subst. by 2005 NI 10

Articles 603B and 603C: supplementary provisions

603D^{F740}.—(1) For the purposes of section 24 of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 (which relates to the service of documents by post) in its application to a document required to be given to any person under Article 603B(6) or 603C(2), the principal office of a body corporate or partnership which—

- (a) is incorporated or formed under the law of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and
- (b) has a place of business in the United Kingdom,

shall be taken to be its principal office in the United Kingdom.

(2) Where a creditor of the company has more than one place of business, section 24(2) of the Act of 1954 shall have effect, so far as concerns the giving of a document to him under Article 603B(6) or 603C(2), as if for paragraphs (b) and (c) there were substituted—

- “(b) it is left, or sent by post to him in accordance with subsection (1), at each place of business of his with which the company has had dealings in relation to a matter by virtue of which he is a creditor of the company.”

(3) An order or regulations under Article 603B or 603C may make such transitional provisions as the Department considers appropriate.

(4) For the purposes of Articles 603B and 603C, an application under Article 603A is withdrawn if notice of withdrawal in the prescribed form is given to the registrar.

(5) In Articles 603B and 603C, "disposal" includes part disposal.

(6) In Articles 603B and 603C and this Article, "creditor" includes a contingent or prospective creditor.

F740 mod. by SR 2004/307

Articles 603B and 603C: enforcement

603E^{F741}.—(1) A person who breaches or fails to perform a duty imposed on him by Article 603B or 603C is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

(2) A person who fails to perform a duty imposed on him by Article 603B(6) or 603C(2) with the intention of concealing the making of the application in question from the person concerned is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.

(3) In any proceedings for an offence under paragraph (1) consisting of breach of a duty imposed by Article 603B(1) or (3), it shall be a defence for the accused to prove that he did not know, and could not reasonably have known, of the existence of the facts which led to the breach.

(4) In any proceedings for an offence under paragraph (1) consisting of failure to perform the duty imposed by Article 603B(6), it shall be a defence for the accused to prove that he took all reasonable steps to perform the duty.

(5) In any proceedings for an offence under paragraph (1) consisting of failure to perform a duty imposed by Article 603C(2) or (5) it shall be a defence for the accused to prove—

- (a) that at the time of the failure he was not aware of the fact that the company had made an application under Article 603A, or
- (b) that he took all reasonable steps to perform the duty.

F741 mod. by SR 2004/307

Other offences connected with Article 603A

603F ^{F742}—(1) Where a company makes an application under Article 603A, any person who, in connection with the application, knowingly or recklessly furnishes any information to the registrar which is false or misleading in a material particular is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

(2) Any person who knowingly or recklessly makes an application to the registrar which purports to be an application under Article 603A, but which is not, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

F742 mod. by SR 2004/307

Objection to striking off by person aggrieved

604 ^{F743}—(1) This Article applies if a company or any member or creditor of it feels aggrieved by the company having been struck off the register.

(2) The court, on an application by the company or the member or creditor made before the expiration of 20 years from publication in the Belfast Gazette of notice under Article 603, may, if satisfied that the company was at the time of the striking off carrying on business or in operation, or otherwise that it is just that the company be restored to the register, order the company's name to be restored.

^{F744}(2A) Paragraphs (2B) and (2D) apply if a company has been struck off the register under Article 603A.

(2B) The court, on an application by a notifiable person made before the expiration of 20 years from publication in the Belfast Gazette of notice under Article 603A(4), may, if satisfied—

- (a) that any duty under Article 603B or 603C with respect to the giving to that person of a copy of the company's application under Article 603A was not performed,
- (b) that the making of the company's application under Article 603A involved a breach of duty under Article 603B(1) or (3), or
- (c) that it is for some other reason just to do so,

order the company's name to be restored to the register.

(2C) In paragraph (2B), “notifiable person” means a person to whom a copy of the company's application under Article 603A was required to be given under Article 603B or 603C.

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(2D) The court, on an application by the Department made before the expiration of 20 years from publication in the Belfast Gazette of notice under Article 603A(4), may, if satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so, order the company's name to be restored.]

(3) On an office copy of^{F744} an order under paragraph (2), (2B) or (2D)] being delivered to the registrar for registration the company^{F744} to which the order relates] is deemed to have continued in existence as if its name had not been struck off; and the court may by the order give such directions and make such provisions as seem just for placing the company and all other persons in the same position (as nearly as may be) as if the company's name had not been struck off.

F743 mod. by SR 2004/307

F744 1994 c. 40

Property of dissolved company to be a bona vacantia

605^{F745}.—^{F746F747}(1) When a company is dissolved, all property and rights whatsoever vested in or held on trust for the company immediately before its dissolution (including leasehold property, but not including property held by the company on trust for any other person) are deemed to be bona vacantia and—

- (a) accordingly belong to the Crown, and
- (b) vest and may be dealt with in the same manner as other bona vacantia accruing to the Crown.

(2) Except as provided by Article 606, the foregoing provisions of this Article have effect subject and without prejudice to any order made by the court under Article 602 or 604.

F745 mod. 1986 c. 53

F746 mod. prosp. by 1992 c. 40

F747 mod. by SR 2004/307

Effect on Article 605 of company's revival after dissolution

606^{F748}.—^{F749F750}(1) The Crown, in whom any property or right is vested by Article 605, may dispose of, or an interest in, that property or right notwithstanding that an order may be made under Article 602 or 604.

- (2) Where such an order is made—
 - (a) it does not affect the disposition (but without prejudice to the order so far as it relates to any other property or right previously vested in or held on trust for the company), and
 - (b) the Crown shall pay to the company an amount equal to—
 - (i) the amount of any consideration received for the property or right, or interest therein, or
 - (ii) the value of any such consideration at the time of the disposition,

or if no consideration was received, an amount equal to the value of the property, right or interest disposed of, as at the date of the disposition.

(3) This Article applies in relation to the disposition of any property, right or interest on or after 1st July 1983, whether the company concerned was dissolved before, on or after that day.

F748 mod. 1986 c. 53

F749 mod. prosp. by 1992 c. 40

F750 mod. by SR 2004/307

Crown disclaimer of property vesting as bona vacantia

607 ^{F751}—^{F752F753}(1) Where any property vests in the Crown under Article 605 the Crown's title to it under that Article may be disclaimed by a notice signed by the Treasury Solicitor.

(2) The right to execute a notice of disclaimer under this Article may be waived by or on behalf of the Crown either expressly or by taking possession or other act evincing that intention.

(3) A notice of disclaimer under this Article is of no effect unless it is executed—

- (a) within 12 months of the date on which the vesting of the property under Article 605 came to the notice of the Treasury Solicitor, or
- (b) if an application in writing is made to the Treasury Solicitor by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will or will not disclaim, within a period of 3 months after the receipt of the application or such further period as may be allowed by the court.

(4) A statement in a notice of disclaimer of any property under this Article that the vesting of it came to the notice of the Treasury Solicitor on a specified date, or that no such application as is mentioned in paragraph (3)(b) was received by him with respect to the property before a specified date, is sufficient evidence of the fact stated, until the contrary is proved.

(5) A notice of disclaimer under this Article shall be delivered to the registrar for registration; and copies of it shall be published in the Belfast Gazette and sent to any persons who have given the Treasury Solicitor notice that they claim to be interested in the property.

F751 mod. 1986 c. 53

F752 mod. prosp. by 1992 c. 40

F753 mod. by SR 2004/307

Effect of Crown disclaimer under Article 607

608 ^{F754}—^{F755F756}Where notice of disclaimer is executed under Article 607 as respects any property, that property is deemed not to have vested in the Crown under Article 605 and as regards that property,^{[F757} Article 152(3) and Articles 153 to 156 of the Insolvency Order shall apply] as if the property had been disclaimed by the liquidator under^{[F757} that Article 152] immediately before the dissolution of the company.

F754 mod. 1986 c. 53

F755 mod. prosp. by 1992 c. 40

F756 mod. by SR 2004/307

F757 1989 NI 19

Liability for rentcharge on company's land after dissolution

609 ^{F758}—^{F759F760}(1) [^{F761}Article 154 of the Insolvency Order shall apply] to land which by operation of law vests subject to a rentcharge in the Crown or any other person on the dissolution of a company as it applies to land so vesting on a disclaimer under^{[F761} that Article].

(2) In this Article “company” includes any body corporate.

F758 mod. 1986 c. 53

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F759 mod. prosp. by 1992 c. 40

F760 mod. by SR 2004/307

F761 1989 NI 19

Arts. 610-624 rep. by 1989 NI 19

CHAPTER VII - rep. by 1989 NI 19

PART XXI rep. by 1989 NI 19

PART XXII

BODIES CORPORATE SUBJECT, OR BECOMING SUBJECT, TO THIS ORDER (OTHERWISE THAN BY ORIGINAL FORMATION UNDER PART II)

CHAPTER I

COMPANIES FORMED OR REGISTERED UNDER FORMER COMPANIES ACTS

Companies formed and registered under former Companies Acts

625.—(1) In its application to existing companies, this Order applies in the same manner—

- (a) in the case of a limited company (other than a company limited by guarantee) as if the company had been formed and registered under Part II as a company limited by shares,
- (b) in the case of a company limited by guarantee, as if the company had been formed and registered under that Part as a company limited by guarantee, and
- (c) in the case of a company other than a limited company, as if the company had been formed and registered under that Part as an unlimited company.

(2) But reference, express or implied, to the date of registration is to be read as the date at which the company was registered under the former Companies Acts.

Companies registered but not formed under former Companies Acts

626.—(1) This Order applies to every company registered but not formed under the former Companies Acts, in the same manner as it is in Chapter II declared to apply to companies registered but not formed under this Order.

(2) But reference, express or implied, to the date of registration is to be read as referring to the date at which the company was registered under the former Companies Acts.

Companies re-registered with altered status under former Companies Acts

627.—(1) This Order applies to every unlimited company registered or re-registered as limited in pursuance of the Companies Act 1879, section 57 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908, section 16 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1932, section 16 of the Act of 1960 or Article 119 of the Order of 1978 as it (this Order) applies to an unlimited company re-registered as limited in pursuance of Part III.

(2) But reference, express or implied, to the date of registration or re-registration is to be read as referring to the date at which the company was registered or re-registered as a limited company under the relevant statutory provision.

Companies registered under Joint Stock Companies Acts

628.—(1) A company registered under the Joint Stock Companies Acts may cause its shares to be transferred in manner hitherto in use, or in such other manner as the company may direct.

(2) The power of altering a company's articles under Article 20 extends, in the case of an unlimited company formed and registered under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, to altering any regulations relating to the amount of capital or to its distribution into shares, notwithstanding that those regulations are contained in the memorandum.

CHAPTER II

COMPANIES NOT FORMED UNDER COMPANIES LEGISLATION, BUT AUTHORISED TO REGISTER

Companies capable of being registered under this Chapter

629.—(1) With the exceptions and subject to the provisions contained in this Article and Article 630—

- (a) any company consisting of 2 or more members, which was in existence on 2nd November 1862, including any company registered under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, and
- (b) any company formed after that date (whether before or after the commencement of this Order), in pursuance of any statutory provision (other than this Order), or of letters patent, or being otherwise duly constituted according to law, and consisting of 2 or more members,

may at any time, on making application in the prescribed form, register under this Order as an unlimited company, or as a company limited by shares, or as a company limited by guarantee; and the registration is not invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to the company's being wound up.

[^{F762}(1A) A company shall not be prevented from registering under this Order as a private company limited by shares or by guarantee solely because it has only one member.]

(2) A company registered under the Companies Act 1862, the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908, the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1932 or the Act of 1960 shall not register under this Article.

(3) A company having the liability of its members limited by a statutory provision or letters patent, and not being a joint stock company, shall not register under this Article.

(4) A company having the liability of its members limited by a statutory provision or letters patent shall not register under this Article as an unlimited company or as a company limited by guarantee.

(5) A company that is not a joint stock company shall not register under this Article as a company limited by shares.

F762 SR 1992/405

Procedural requirements for registration

630.—(1) A company shall not register under Article 629 without the assent of a majority of such of its members as are present in person or by proxy (in cases where proxies are allowed) at a general meeting summoned for the purpose.

(2) Where a company not having the liability of its members limited by a statutory provision or letters patent is about to register as a limited company, the majority required to assent as required by paragraph (1) shall consist of not less than three-fourths of the members present in person or by proxy at the meeting.

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(3) In computing any majority under this Article when a poll is demanded, regard is to be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled according to the company's regulations.

(4) Where a company is about to register (under Article 629) as a company limited by guarantee, the assent to its being so registered shall be accompanied by a resolution declaring that each member undertakes to contribute to the company's assets, in the event of its being wound up, while he is a member, or within one year after he ceases to be a member, for payment of the company's debts and liabilities contracted before he ceased to be a member, and of the costs and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding a specified amount.

(5) Before a company is registered under Article 629, it shall deliver to the registrar a statement in the prescribed form—

- (a) that the registered office of the company is to be situated in Northern Ireland, and
- (b) specifying the intended situation of the company's registered office after registration.

Change of name on registration

631.—(1) Where the name of a company seeking registration under Article 629 is a name by which it is precluded from registration by Article 36, either because it falls within paragraph (1) of that Article or, if it falls within paragraph (2) of that Article, because the Department would not approve the company being registered with that name, the company may change its name with effect from the date on which it is registered under this Chapter.

(2) A change of name under this Article requires the like assent of the company's members as is required by Article 630 for registration.

Definition of “joint stock company”

632.—(1) For the purposes of this Chapter as far as relates to registration of companies as companies limited by shares, “joint stock company” means a company—

- (a) having a permanent paid-up or nominal share capital of fixed amount divided into shares, also of fixed amount, or held and transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other, and
- (b) formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of those shares or that stock, and no other persons.

(2) Such a company when registered with limited liability under this Order is deemed a company limited by shares.

Requirements for registration by joint stock companies

633.—(1) Before the registration under Article 629 of a joint stock company, there shall be delivered to the registrar the following documents—

- (a) a statement in the prescribed form specifying the name with which the company is proposed to be registered;
- (b) a list in the prescribed form showing the names and addresses of all persons who on a day named in the list^{F763} not more than 28 clear days before the day of registration] were members of the company, with the addition of the shares or stock held by them respectively (distinguishing in cases, where the shares are numbered, each share by its number), and
- (c) a copy of any statutory provision, royal charter, letters patent, deed of settlement, contract of copartnership, or other instrument constituting or regulating the company.

(2) If the company is intended to be registered as a limited company, there shall also be delivered to the registrar a statement in the prescribed form specifying the following particulars—

- (a) the nominal share capital of the company and the number of shares into which it is divided, or the amount of stock of which it consists, and
- (b) the number of shares taken and the amount paid on each share.

F763 1990 NI 10

Registration of joint stock company as public company

634.—(1) A joint stock company applying to be registered under Article 629 as a company limited by shares may, subject to—

- (a) satisfying the conditions set out in Article 54(2)(a) and (b) (where applicable) and Article 55(2) to (4) as applied by this Article, and
- (b) complying with paragraph (4),

apply to be so registered as a public company.

(2) Articles 54 and 55 apply for this purpose as in the case of a private company applying to be re-registered under Article 53, but as if a reference to the special resolution required by Article 53 were to the joint stock company's resolution that it be a public company.

(3) The resolution may change the company's name by deleting the word “company” or the words “and company”, including any abbreviation of them.

(4) The joint stock company's application shall be made in the form prescribed for the purpose, and shall be delivered to the registrar together with the following documents (as well as those required by Article 633), namely—

- (a) a copy of the resolution that the company be a public company,
- (b) a copy of a written statement by an accountant with the appropriate qualifications that in his opinion a relevant balance sheet shows that at the balance sheet date the amount of the company's net assets was not less than the aggregate of its called-up share capital and undistributable reserves,
- (c) a copy of the relevant balance sheet, together with a copy of an unqualified report (by an accountant with such qualifications) in relation to that balance sheet,
- (d) a copy of any valuation report prepared under Article 54(2)(b) as applied by this Article, and
- (e) ^[F764]subject to paragraph (4A),] a statutory declaration in the prescribed form by a director or secretary of the company—
 - (i) that the conditions set out in Article 54(2)(a) and (b) (where applicable) and Article 55(2) to (4) have been satisfied, and
 - (ii) that, between the balance sheet date referred to in sub-paragraph (b) and the joint stock company's application, there has been no change in the company's financial position that has resulted in the amount of its net assets becoming less than the aggregate of its called-up share capital and undistributable reserves.

^[F764](4A) In place of the statutory declaration referred to in sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph (4), there may be delivered to the registrar using electronic communications a statement made by a director or secretary of the company as to the matters set out in heads (i) and (ii) of that sub-paragraph.]

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(5) The registrar may accept a declaration under paragraph (4)(e)^{F764} or statement under paragraph (4A)] as sufficient evidence that the conditions referred to in that paragraph have been satisfied.

(6) In this Article—

“accountant with the appropriate qualifications” means^{F765} a person who would be eligible] for appointment as the company's auditor, if it were a company registered under this Order,

“relevant balance sheet” means a balance sheet prepared as at a date not more than 7 months before the joint stock company's application to be registered as a public company limited by shares, and

“undistributable reserves” has the meaning gives by Article 272(3);

and Article 56 applies (with the necessary modifications) for the interpretation of the reference in paragraph (4)(c) to an unqualified report by the accountant.

^{F764}(7) Any person who makes a false statement under paragraph (4A) which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.]

F764 SR 2003/3

F765 SR 1993/67

Other requirements for registration

635.—(1) Before the registration in pursuance of this Chapter of any company (not being a joint stock company), there shall be delivered to the registrar—

(a) a statement in the prescribed form specifying the name with which the company is proposed to be registered,

^{F766}(b) a list showing with respect to each director or manager of the company—

(i) in the case of an individual, his name, address, occupation and date of birth,

(ii) in the case of a corporation or Scottish firm, its corporate or firm name and registered or principal office,]

(c) a copy of any statutory provision, letters patent, deed of settlement, contract of copartnership, or other instrument constituting or regulating the company, and

(d) in the case of a company intended to be registered as a company limited by guarantee, a copy of the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

^{F766}(1A) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b)(i) a person's “name” means his Christian name (or other forename) and surname, except that in the case of a peer, or an individual usually known by a title, the title may be stated instead of his Christian name (or other forename) and surname or in addition to either or both of them.]

(2) ^{F767}Subject to paragraph (2A), the lists] of members and directors and any other particulars relating to the company which are required by this Chapter to be delivered to the registrar shall be verified by a statutory declaration in the prescribed form made by any 2 or more directors or other principal officers of the company.

^{F767}(2A) In place of the statutory declaration referred to in paragraph (2), there may be delivered to the registrar using electronic communications a statement made by any two or more directors or other principal officers of the company verifying the matters set out in that paragraph.]

(3) The registrar may require such evidence as he thinks necessary for the purpose of satisfying himself whether a company proposing to be registered is or is not a joint stock company as defined by Article 632.

[^{F767}(4) Any person who makes a false statement under paragraph (2A) which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.]

F766 1990 NI 10

F767 SR 2003/3

Name of company registering

636.—(1) This Article applies with respect to a company registering under this Chapter (whether a joint stock company or not).

(2) If the company is to be registered as a public company, its name must end with the words “public limited company”; and those words may not be preceded by the words “limited”.

(3) In the case of a company limited by shares or by guarantee (not being a public company), the name must have “limited” as its last word' but this is subject to Article 40 (exempting a company, in certain circumstances, from having “limited” as part of its name).

(4) If the company is registered with limited liability, then any additions to the company's name set out in the statements delivered under Article 633(1)(a) or 635(1)(a) shall form and be registered as the last part of the company's name.

Certificate of registration under this Chapter

637.—(1) On compliance with the requirements of this Chapter with respect to registration, the registrar shall certify under his hand that the company applying for registration is incorporated as a company under this Order and, in the case of a limited company, that it is limited.

(2) On the issue of the certificate, the company shall be so incorporated.

(3) The certificate is conclusive evidence that the requirements of this Chapter in respect of registration, and of matters precedent and incidental to it, have been complied with.

(4) Where on an application by a joint stock company to register as a public company limited by shares the registrar is satisfied that the company may be registered as a public company so limited, the certificate of incorporation given under this Article shall state that the company is a public company; and that statement is conclusive evidence that the requirements of Article 634 have been complied with and that the company is a public company so limited.

Effect of registration

638. Schedule 20 has effect with respect to the consequences of registration under this Chapter, the vesting of property, savings for existing liabilities, continuation of existing actions, status of the company following registration, and other connected matters.

Power to substitute memorandum and articles for deed of settlement

639.—(1) Subject as follows, a company registered in pursuance of this Chapter may by special resolution alter the form of its constitution by substituting a memorandum and articles for a deed of settlement.

(2) The provisions of Articles 15 to 17 with respect to applications to the court for cancellation of alterations of the objects of a company and matters consequential on the passing of resolutions for such alterations (so far as applicable) apply, but with the following modifications—

- (a) there is substituted for the printed copy of the altered memorandum required to be delivered to the registrar a printed copy of the substituted memorandum and articles, and

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- (b) on the delivery to the registrar of the substituted memorandum and articles or the date when the alteration is no longer liable to be cancelled by order of the court (whichever is the later)—
 - (i) the substituted memorandum and articles apply to the company in the same manner as if it were a company registered under Part II with that memorandum and those articles, and
 - (ii) the company's deed of settlement ceases to apply to the company.
- (3) An alteration under this Article may be made either with or without alteration of the company's objects.
- (4) In this Article “deed of settlement” includes any contract of copartnership or other instrument constituting or regulating the company, not being a statutory provision, a royal charter or letters patent.

PART XXIII

COMPANIES INCORPORATED OUTSIDE NORTHERN IRELAND CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

CHAPTER I

REGISTRATION, ETC.

Application of this Part

640.—(1) This Part applies to—

- (a) a company incorporated outside Northern Ireland which after the commencement of this Order, establishes a place of business in Northern Ireland, and
 - (b) a company so incorporated which has, before the commencement of this Order, established a place of business in Northern Ireland and continues to have an established place of business in Northern Ireland at the commencement of this Order.
- (2) A company to which this Part applies is in this Order referred to as a “Part XXIII company”.

[^{F768}Branch registration under the Eleventh Company Law Directive (89/666/EEC)]

640A.—(1) This Article applies to any limited company which—

- (a) is incorporated outside the United Kingdom and Gibraltar, and
- (b) has a branch in Northern Ireland.

(2) Schedule 20A (branch registration under the Eleventh Company Law Directive (89/666/EEC)) shall have effect in relation to any company to which this Article applies.]

F768 SR 1993/198

[^{F769}Scope of Articles 641 and 642]

640B. Article 641 and 642 shall not apply to any limited company which—

- (a) is incorporated outside the United Kingdom and Gibraltar, and
- (b) has a branch in the United Kingdom.]

F769 SR 1993/198

Documents to be delivered to registrar

641.—(1) When a company incorporated outside Northern Ireland establishes a place of business in Northern Ireland, it shall within one month of doing so deliver to the registrar for registration—

- (a) a certified copy of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles of the company or other instrument constituting or defining the company's constitution, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language, a certified translation of it; and
- (b) a return in the prescribed form containing—
 - (i) a list of the company's directors and secretary, containing the particulars specified in paragraph (2),
 - (ii) a list of the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in Northern Ireland authorised to accept on the company's behalf service of process and any notices required to be served on it,
 - (iii) a list of the documents delivered in compliance with sub-paragraph (a), and
 - (iv) [^{F770}subject to paragraph (3A),] a statutory declaration (made by a director or secretary of the company or by any person whose name and address are given in the list required by head (ii)), stating the date on which the company's place of business in Northern Ireland was established.

[^{F771}(2) The list referred to in paragraph (1)(b)(i) shall contain the following particulars with respect to each director—

- (a) in the case of an individual—
 - (i) his name,
 - (ii) any former name,
 - (iii) his usual residential address,
 - (iv) his nationality,
 - (v) his business occupation (if any),
 - (vi) if he has no business occupation but holds other directorships, particulars of them, and
 - (vii) his date of birth;
- (b) in the case of a corporation or Scottish firm, its corporate or firm name and registered or principal office.

(3) The list referred to in paragraph (1)(b)(i) shall contain the following particulars with respect to the secretary (or, where there are joint secretaries, with respect to each of them)—

- (a) in the case of an individual, his name, any former name and his usual residential address;
- (b) in the case of a corporation or Scottish firm, its corporate or firm name and registered or principal office.

Where all the partners in a firm are joint secretaries of the company, the name and principal office of the firm may be stated instead of the particulars required by sub-paragraph (a).

[
^{F770}(3A) In place of the statutory declaration referred to in head (iv) of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1), there may be delivered to the registrar using electronic communications a statement made by any person by whom the declaration could have been made stating the date on which the company's place of business in Northern Ireland was established.]

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(4) In paragraphs (2)(a) and (3)(a)—

- (a) “name” means a person's Christian name (or other forename) and surname, except that in case of a peer, or an individual usually known by a title, the title may be stated instead of his Christian name (or other forename) and surname, or in addition to either or both of them; and
- (b) the reference to a former name does not include—
 - (i) in the case of a peer, or an individual normally known by a British title, the name by which he was known previous to the adoption of or succession to the title, or
 - (ii) in the case of any person, a former name which was changed or disused before he attained the age of 18 years or which has been changed or disused for 20 years or more, or
 - (iii) in the case of a married woman, the name by which she was known previous to the marriage.

^{F770} (5) Any person who makes a false statement under paragraph (3A) which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true is liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both.]]

F770 SR 2003/3

F771 1990 NI 10

Registration of altered particulars

642.—(1) If any alteration is made in—

- (a) the charter, statutes, or memorandum and articles of a Part XXIII company or any such instrument as is mentioned in Article 641, or
- (b) the directors or secretary of a Part XXIII company or the particulars contained in the list of the directors and secretary, or
- (c) the names or addresses of the persons authorised to accept service on behalf of a Part XXIII company,

the company shall, within the time specified in paragraph (3), deliver to the registrar for registration a return containing the prescribed particulars of the alteration.

(2) If any change is made in the corporate name of a Part XXIII company, the company shall within the time specified in paragraph (3) deliver to the registrar for registration a return containing the prescribed particulars of the change.

(3) The time for delivery of the returns required by paragraphs (1) and (2) is—

- (a) in the case of an alteration to which paragraph (1)(c) applies, 21 days after the making of the alteration, and
- (b) otherwise, 21 days after the date on which notice of the alteration or change in question could have been received in Northern Ireland in due course of post (if despatched with due diligence).

^{F772}Change in registration regime

642A.—(1) Where a company ceases to be a company to which Article 640A applies and, immediately after ceasing to be such a company—

- (a) continues to have in Northern Ireland a place of business which it had immediately before ceasing to be such a company, and

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(b) does not have a branch in Great Britain,
it shall be treated for the purposes of Article 641 as having established the place of business on the date when it ceased to be a company to which Article 640A applies.

(2) Where a limited company incorporated outside the United Kingdom and Gibraltar—

(a) ceases to have a branch in Great Britain, and

(b) both immediately before and immediately after ceasing to do so, has a place of business, but not a branch, in Northern Ireland,

it shall be treated for the purposes of Article 641 as having established the place of business on the date when it ceased to have a branch in Great Britain.

(3) Schedule 20B (transitional provisions in relation to change in registration regime) shall have effect.]

F772 SR 1993/198

Obligation to state name and other particulars

643.—(1 ^{F773} Every Part XXIII company shall—
Sub#para. (a) rep. by 1986 c. 60

(b) conspicuously exhibit on every place where it carries on business in Northern Ireland the company's name and the country in which it is incorporated.

(c) cause the company's name and the country in which it is incorporated to be stated in legible characters in all bill-heads and letter paper, and in all notices and other official publications of the company,

(d) if the liability of the members of the company is limited, cause notice of that fact to be stated in legible characters^{F774} . . . in all bill-heads, letter paper, notices and other official publications of the company in Northern Ireland, and to be affixed on every place where it carries on its business.

(2) Paragraph (1)(b) and (c) does not apply to a company incorporated in Great Britain.

[^{F775}(3 ^{F773} Every company to which Article 640A applies shall, in the case of each branch of the company registered under paragraph 1 of Schedule 20A, cause the following particulars to be stated in legible characters in all letter paper and order forms used in carrying on the business of the branch—

(a) the place of registration of the branch, and

(b) the registered number of the branch.

(4 ^{F773} Every company to which Article 640A applies, which is not incorporated in a Member State and which is required by the law of the country in which it is incorporated to be registered under paragraph 1 of Schedule 20A, cause the following particulars to be stated in legible characters in all letter paper and order forms used in carrying on the business of the branch—

(a) the identity of the registry in which the company is registered in its country of incorporation, and

(b) the number with which it is registered.

(5 ^{F773} Every company to which Article 640A applies and which is not incorporated in a Member State shall, in the case of each branch of the company registered under paragraph 1 of Schedule 20A, cause the following particulars to be stated in legible character in all letter paper and order forms used in carrying on the business of the branch—

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- (a) the legal form of the company,
- (b) the location of its head office,
- (c) if applicable, the fact that it is being wound up.]

F773 mod. by SR 2004/307

F774 1986 c. 60

F775 SR 1993/198

Regulation of Part XXIII companies in respect of their names

644.—(1) If it appears to the Department that the corporate name of a Part XXIII company is a name by which the company, had it been formed under this Order, would on the relevant date^{F776} (determined in accordance with paragraphs (3A) and (3B)) have been precluded from being registered by Article 36 either—

- (a) because it falls within paragraph (1) of that Article, or
- (b) if it falls within paragraph (2) of that Article, because the Department would not approve the company's being registered by that name,

the Department may serve a notice on the company, stating why the name would not have been registered.

(2) If the corporate name of a Part XXIII company is in the Department's opinion too like a name appearing on the relevant date in the index of names kept by the registrar under Article 663 or which should have appeared in that index on that date, or is the same as a name which should have so appeared, the Department may serve a notice on the company specifying the name in the index which the company's name is too like or which is the same as the company's name.

(3) No notice shall be served on a company under paragraph (1) or (2) later than 12 months after the relevant date,^{F776} . . .

^{F776}(3A) For the purposes of paragraphs (1) to (3), the relevant date, in relation to a company, is the date on which it has complied with paragraph 1 of Schedule 20A or Article 641(1) or, if there is more than one such date, the first date on which it has complied with either of those provisions since becoming a Part XXIII company.

(3B) But where the company's corporate name has changed since the date ascertained in accordance with paragraph (3A), the relevant date is the date on which the company has, in respect of the change or, if more than one, the latest change, complied with paragraph 7(1) of Schedule 20A or Article 642(2), as the case may be.]

(4) A Part XXIII company on which a notice is served under paragraph (1) or (2)—

- (a) may deliver to the registrar for registration a statement in the prescribed form specifying a name approved by the Department other than its corporate name under which it proposes to carry on business in Northern Ireland, and
- (b) may, after that name has been registered, at any time deliver to the registrar for registration a statement in the prescribed form specifying a name approved by the Department (other than its corporate name) in substitution for the name previously registered.

(5) The name by which a Part XXIII company is for the time being registered under paragraph (4) is, for all purposes of the law applying in Northern Ireland (including this Order and the Business (Northern Ireland) Order 1986), deemed to be the company's corporate name; but—

- (a) this does not affect references to the corporate name in this Article, or any rights or obligations of the company, or render defective any legal proceedings by or against the company, and

- (b) any legal proceedings that might have been continued or commenced against the company by its corporate name or its name previously registered under this Article may be continued or commenced against it by its name for the time being so registered.

(6) A Part XXIII company on which a notice is served under paragraph (1) or (2) shall not at any time after the expiration of 2 months from the service of that notice (or such longer period as may be specified in that notice) carry on business in Northern Ireland under its corporate name. Nothing in this paragraph, or in Article 647(2) (which imposes penalties for its contravention) invalidates any transaction entered into by the company.

(7) The Department may withdraw a notice served under paragraph (1) or (2) at any time before the end of the period mentioned in paragraph (6); and that paragraph does not apply to a company served with a notice which has been withdrawn.

F776 SR 1993/198

Service of documents: companies to which Article 640A applies

644A.—(1) This Article applies to any company to which Article 640A applies.

(2) Any process or notice required to be served on a company to which this Article applies in respect of the carrying on of the business of a branch registered by it under paragraph 1 of Schedule 20A is sufficiently served if—

- (a) addressed to any person whose name has, in respect of the branch, been delivered to the registrar as a person falling within paragraph 3(e) of that Schedule, and
- (b) left at or sent by post to the address for that person which has been so delivered.

(3) Where—

- (a) a company to which this Article applies makes default, in respect of a branch, in delivering to the registrar the particulars mentioned in paragraph 3(e) of Schedule 20A, or
- (b) all the persons whose names have, in respect of a branch, been delivered to the registrar under paragraph 1 of that Schedule as persons falling within paragraph 3(e) are dead or have ceased to reside in Northern Ireland, or refuse to accept service on the company's behalf, or for any reason cannot be served,

a document may be served on the company in respect of the carrying on of the business of the branch by leaving it at, or sending it by post to, any place of business established by the company in Northern Ireland.

(4) Where a company to which this Article applies has more than one branch in Northern Ireland, any notice or process required to be served on the company which is not required to be served in respect of the carrying on of the business of one branch rather than another shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as required to be served in respect of the carrying on of the business of each of its branches.

Service of documents on a Part XXIII company

645.—(1) Any process or notice required to be served on a Part XXIII company^[F777] to which Article 641 applies is sufficiently served if addressed to any person whose name has been delivered to the registrar under the foregoing provisions of this Part and left at or sent by post to the address which has been so delivered.

(2) However—

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- (a) where such a company makes default in delivering to the registrar the name and address of a person resident in Northern Ireland who is authorised to accept on behalf of the company service of process or notices, or
- (b) if at any time all the persons whose names and addresses have been so delivered are dead or have ceased so to reside, or refuse to accept service on the company's behalf, or for any reason cannot be served,

a document may be served on the company by leaving it at, or sending it by post to, any place of business established by the company in Northern Ireland.

F777 SR 1993/198

Documents to be filed on cessation of business: companies to which Article 640A applies

645A. If a company to which Article 640A applies closes a branch in Northern Ireland, it shall forthwith give notice of that fact to the registrar; and from the date on which notice is so given it is no longer obliged to deliver documents to the registrar in respect of that branch.

Documents to be filed on cessation of business

646. If a Part XXIII company^[F778] to which Article 641 applies] ceases to have a place of business in Northern Ireland, it shall forthwith give notice of that fact to the registrar; and as from the date on which notice is so given the obligation of the company to deliver any document to the registrar ceases.

F778 SR 1993/198

Penalties for non-compliance

647.—(1) If a Part XXIII company fails to comply with any of Articles 641 to 643 and 646 the company, and every officer or agent of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default, is liable to a fine and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a daily default fine for continued contravention.

(2) If a Part XXIII company contravenes Article 644(6), the company and every officer or agent of it who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the contravention is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

^[F779](3) If a Part XXIII company fails to comply with Article 645A or Schedule 20A, the company and every officer or agent of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default is liable to a fine, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a daily default fine for continued contravention.]

F779 SR 1993/198

Interpretation ^{F780}...

648.—[^{F780}(1)] For the purposes of this Chapter—

“certified” means certified in the prescribed manner to be a true copy or a correct translation;

“director”, in relation to a Part XXIII company, includes a shadow director; and

“secretary” includes any person occupying the position of secretary by whatever name called.

[^{F780}(2) For the purposes of this Part (except Article 648A and Schedule 20C):

- (a) where a branch comprises places of business in more than one part of the United Kingdom the branch shall be treated as being situated in that part of the United Kingdom where its principal place of business is situated; and
- (b) “branch” means a branch within the meaning of the Council Directive concerning disclosure requirements in respect of branches opened in a Member State by certain types of company governed by the law of another State (the Eleventh Company Law Directive, [89/666/EEC](#)).]

F780 SR 1993/198

[^{F781}CHAPTER II]

[^{F781}DELIVERY OF ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS]

F781 [1990 NI 5](#)

[^{F782}**Credit and financial institutions to which the Bank Branches Directive ([89/117/EEC](#)) applies**

648A.—(1) This Article applies to any credit or financial institution—

- (a) which is incorporated or otherwise formed outside the United Kingdom and Gibraltar,
- (b) whose head office is outside the United Kingdom and Gibraltar, and
- (c) which has a branch in Northern Ireland.

(2) Schedule 20C (delivery of accounts and reports) shall have effect in relation to any institution to which this Article applies.

(3) In this Article—

“branch,” in relation to a credit or financial institution, means a place of business which forms a legally dependent part of the institution and which conducts directly all or some of the operations inherent in its business;

“credit institution” means a credit institution as defined in Article 1 of the First Council Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions ([77/780/EEC](#)), that is to say an undertaking whose business is to receive deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credits for its own account;

“financial institution” means a financial institution within the meaning of Article 1 of the Council Directive on the obligations of branches established in a Member State of credit and financial institutions having their head offices outside that Member State regarding the publication of annual accounting documents (the Bank Branches Directive, [89/117/EEC](#)); and

“undertaking” has the same meaning as in Part VIII.]

F782 SR 1993/198, reg. 2(1)

[^{F783}**Companies to which the Eleventh Company Law Directive applies**

648AA.—(1) This Article applies to any limited company which—

- (a) is incorporated outside the United Kingdom and Gibraltar,

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- (b) has a branch in Northern Ireland, and
- (c) is not an institution to which Article 648A applies.

(2) Schedule 20D (delivery of accounts and reports) shall have effect in relation to any company to which this Article applies.]

F783 SR 1993/198, reg. 15

^{F784}*Scope of Articles 649 to 652*

648B. Articles 649 to 652 shall not apply to any institution to which Article 648A applies^{F785} or to any limited company which is incorporated outside the United Kingdom and Gibraltar and has a branch in the United Kingdom].]

F784 SR 1993/198, reg. 2(1)

F785 SR 1993/198

Preparation of accounts and reports by Part XXIII companies

649.—(1) Every Part XXIII company shall in respect in each financial year of the company prepare the like accounts and directors' report, and cause to be prepared such an auditors' report, as would be required if the company were formed and registered under this Order.

(2) The Department may by order—

- (a) modify the requirements referred to in paragraph (1) for the purpose of their application to Part XXIII companies;
- (b) exempt a Part XXIII company from those requirements or from such of them as may be specified in the order.

(3) An order may contain such incidental and supplementary provisions as the Department thinks fit.

(4) An order under this Article shall be subject to negative resolution.

Part XXIII company's financial year and accounting reference periods

650.—(1) Articles 231 to 233 (financial year and accounting reference periods) apply to a Part XXIII company, subject to the following modifications.

(2) For the references to the incorporation of the company substitute references to the company establishing a place of business in Northern Ireland.

(3) Omit Article 233(4) (restriction on frequency with which current accounting reference period may be extended).

Delivery to registrar of accounts and reports of Part XXIII company

651.—(1) A Part XXIII company shall in respect of each financial year of the company deliver to the registrar copies of the accounts and reports prepared in accordance with Article 649. If any document comprised in those accounts or reports is in a language other than English, the directors shall annex to the copy delivered a translation of it into English, certified in the prescribed manner to be a correct translation.

(2) In relation to a Part XXIII company the period allowed for delivering accounts and reports is 13 months after the end of the relevant accounting reference period.

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This is subject to the following provisions of this Article.

(3) If the relevant accounting reference period is the company's first and is a period of more than 12 months, the period allowed is 13 months from the first anniversary of the company's establishing a place of business in Northern Ireland.

(4) If the relevant accounting period is treated as shortened by virtue of a notice given by the company under Article 233 (alteration of accounting reference date), the period allowed is that applicable in accordance with the above provisions or 3 months from the date of the notice under that Article, whichever last expires.

(5) If for any special reason the Department thinks fit it may, on an application made before the expiry of the period otherwise allowed, by notice in writing to a Part XXIII company extend that period by such further period as may be specified in the notice.

(6) In this Article “the relevant accounting reference period” means the accounting reference period by reference to which the financial year for the accounts in question was determined.

Penalty for non-compliance

652.—(1) If the requirements of Article 651(1) are complied with before the end of the period allowed for delivering accounts and reports, or if the accounts and reports delivered do not comply with the requirements of this Order, the company and every person who immediately before the end of that period was a director of the company is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(2) It is defence for a person charged with such an offence to prove that he took all reasonable steps for securing that the requirements in question would be complied with.

(3) It is not a defence in relation to a failure to deliver copies to the registrar to prove that the documents in question were not in fact prepared as required by this Order.

F786

F786 prosp. insertion by 1990 NI 10

CHAPTER III

REGISTRATION OF CHARGES

{prosp insertion of arts. 652A-652M by 1990 NI 10}

652A-652M^{F787}

F787 prosp insertion of Chpt. III (arts. 652A-652M) by 1990 NI 10, arts. 28(b), 41, Sch. 1

[^{F788}CHAPTER IV]

[^{F788}WINDING UP, ETC.]

F788 SR 1993/198

[^{F789}Scope of Chapter

652N. This Chapter applies to any company to which Article 640A applies.]

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F789 SR 1993/198

[^{F790}Particulars to be delivered to the registrar: winding up

652O.—(1) Subject to paragraph (8), where a company to which this Chapter applies is being wound up, it shall deliver to the registrar for registration a return in the prescribed form containing the following particulars—

- (a) the name of the company;
- (b) whether the company is being wound up by an order of a court and, if so, the name and address of the court and the date of the order;
- (c) if the company is not being so wound up, as a result of what action the winding up has commenced;
- (d) whether the winding up has been instigated by:
 - (i) the company's members;
 - (ii) the company's creditors; or
 - (iii) some other person or persons,
 and, in the case of (iii) the identity of that person or those persons shall be given; and
- (e) the date on which the winding up became or will become effective.

(2) The period allowed for delivery of a return under paragraph (1) is 14 days from the date on which the winding up begins.

(3) Subject to paragraph (8), a person appointed to be the liquidator of a company to which this Chapter applies shall deliver to the registrar for registration a return in the prescribed form containing the following particulars—

- (a) his name and address,
- (b) the date of his appointment, and
- (c) a description of such of his powers, if any, as are derived otherwise than from the general law of the company's constitution.

(4) The period allowed for delivery of a return under paragraph (3) is 14 days from the date of the liquidator's appointment.

(5) Subject to paragraph (8), the liquidator of a company to which this Chapter applies shall deliver to the registrar for registration a return in the prescribed form upon the occurrence of the following events—

- (a) the termination of the winding up of the company, and
- (b) the company ceasing to be registered, in circumstances where ceasing to be registered is an event of legal significance.

The following particulars shall be given:

- (i) in the case of (a), the name of the company and the date on which the winding up terminated; and
- (ii) in the case of (b), the name of the company and the date on which the company ceased to be registered.

(6) The period allowed for delivery of a return under paragraph (5) is 14 days from the date of the event concerned.

(7) The obligation to deliver a return under paragraph (1), (3) or (5) shall apply in respect of each branch which the company has in Northern Ireland (though where the company has more than one

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branch in Northern Ireland a return which gives the branch numbers of two or more such branches is to be regarded as a return in respect of each branch whose number is given).

(8) No return is required under paragraph (1), (3) or (5) in respect of a winding up under Part VI of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989.]

F790 SR 1993/198

[^{F791}Particulars to be delivered to the registrar: insolvency proceedings etc.

652P.—(1) Where a company to which this Chapter applies becomes subject to any of the following proceedings (other than proceedings for the winding up of the company), that is to say, insolvency proceedings or an arrangement or composition or any analogous proceedings, it shall deliver to the registrar for registration a return in the prescribed form containing the following particulars—

- (a) the name of the company;
- (b) whether the proceedings are by order of a court and, if so, the name and address of the court and the date of the order;
- (c) if the proceedings are not by order of a court, as a result of what action the proceedings have been commenced;
- (d) whether the proceedings have been instigated by:
 - (i) the company's members;
 - (ii) the company's creditors; or
 - (iii) some other person or persons,
 and, in the case of (iii) the identity of that person or those persons shall be given; and
- (e) the date on which the proceedings became or will become effective.

(2) Where a company to which this Chapter applies ceases to be subject to any of the proceedings mentioned in paragraph (1) it shall deliver to the registrar for registration a return in the prescribed form containing the following particulars:

- (a) the name of the company; and
- (b) the date on which it ceased to be subject to the proceedings.

(3) The period allowed for delivery of a return under sub-paragraph (1) or (2) is 14 days from the date on which the company becomes subject to the proceedings concerned.

(4) The obligation to deliver a return under this Article shall apply in respect of each branch which the company has in Northern Ireland (though where the company has more than one branch in Northern Ireland a return which gives the branch number of two or more such branches is to be regarded as a return in respect of each branch whose number is given).]

F791 SR 1993/198

[^{F792}Penalty for non-compliance

652Q.—(1) If a company fails to comply with Article 652O(1) or 652P(1) or (2) within the period allowed for compliance, it, and every person who immediately before the end of that period was a director of it, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

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(2) If a liquidator fails to comply with Article 652O(3) or (5) within the period allowed for compliance, he is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(3) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this Article to prove that he took all reasonable steps for securing compliance with the requirements concerned.]

F792 SR 1993/198

PART XXIV

THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, HIS FUNCTIONS AND OFFICE

Registration office and registrar

653 ^{F793}.—(1) For the purposes of the registration of companies under the Companies Orders, the Department shall continue to maintain and administer an office of the Department in Northern Ireland at such place as the Department thinks fit.

(2) The Department may for those purposes appoint an officer as registrar of companies and one or more than one officer as assistant registrar of companies.

(3) The Department may direct a seal or seals to be prepared for the authentication of documents required for or in connection with the registration of companies.

[^{F794}(4) Paragraph (5) applies where by virtue of Article 11(1) of the Deregulation and Contracting Out (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 a person is authorised by the registrar to accept delivery of any class of documents which are under any provision of the Companies Orders to be delivered to the registrar.

(5) If—

(a) the registrar directs that documents of that class shall be delivered to a specified address of the authorised person; and

(b) the direction is printed and made available to the public (with or without payment),

any document of that class which is delivered to an address other than the specified address shall be treated for the purposes of those Orders as not having been delivered.]

F793 mod. by SR 2004/307

F794 1996 NI 11

Companies' registered numbers

654.—(1) The registrar shall allocate to every company a number, which shall be known as the company's registered number.

(2) Companies' registered numbers shall be in such form, consisting of one or more sequences of figures or letters, as the registrar may from time to time determine.

(3) The registrar may upon adopting a new form of registered number make such changes of existing registered numbers as appear to him necessary.

(4) A change of a company's registered number has effect from the date on which the company is notified by the registrar of the change; but for a period of three years beginning with the date on which that notification is sent by the registrar the requirement of Article 359(1)(a) as to the use of

the company's registered number on business letters and order forms is satisfied by the use of either the old number or the new.

(5 ^{F795} In this Article “company” includes—

- [^{F796}(za) any Part XXIII company which has complied with paragraph 1 of Schedule 20A other than a company which appears to the registrar not to have a branch in Northern Ireland;]
- (a) any Part XXIII company which has complied with Article 641 (delivery of statutes to registrar, &c.), other than a company which appears to the registrar not to have a place of business in Northern Ireland, and
- (b) any body to which any provision of this Order applies by virtue of Article 667 (unregistered companies).

F795 mod. by SR 2004/307

F796 SR 1993/198

Registration of branches of Part XXIII companies

654A.—(1) For each company to which Article 640A applies the registrar shall keep, in such form as he thinks fit, a register of the branches registered by the company under paragraph 1 of Schedule 20A.

(2) The registrar shall allocate to every branch registered by him under this Article a number, which shall be known as the branch's registered number.

(3) Branches' registered numbers shall be in such form, consisting of one or more sequences of figures or letters, as the registrar may from time to time determine.

(4) The registrar may upon adopting a new form of registered number make such changes of existing registered numbers as appear to him necessary.

(5) A change of a branch's registered number has effect from the date on which the company is notified by the registrar of the change; but for a period of three years beginning with the date on which that notification is sent by the registrar the requirement of Article 643(3) as to the use of the branch's registered number on business letters and order forms is satisfied by the use of either the old number or the new.

(6) Where a Part XXIII company to which Article 640A applies files particulars, in any circumstances permitted by this Order, by:

- (a) adopting particulars already filed in respect of another branch; or
- (b) including in one document particulars which are to relate to two or more branches,

the registrar shall ensure that the particulars concerned become part of the registered particulars of each branch concerned.

[^{F797} Delivery to the registrar of documents in legible form

655.—(1) This Article applies to the delivery to the registrar under any provision of the Companies Orders of documents in legible form.

(2) The document must—

- (a ^{F798} state in a prominent position the registered number of the company to which it relates, [^{F799} and, if the document is delivered under Article 645A, 652O or 652P or Schedule 20A or 20D, the registered number of the branch to which it relates,]
- (b) satisfy any requirements prescribed by regulations for the purposes of this Article, and

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(c) conform to such requirements as the registrar may specify for the purpose of enabling him to copy the document.

(3) If a document is delivered to the registrar which does not comply with the requirements of this Article, he may serve on the person by whom the document was delivered (or, if there are two or more such persons, on any of them) a notice indicating the respect in which the document does not comply.

(4) Where the registrar serves such a notice, then, unless a replacement document—

(a) is delivered to him within 14 days after the service of the notice, and

(b) complies with the requirements of this Article (or Article^{F800} 656B]) or is not rejected by him for failure to comply with those requirements,

the original document shall be deemed not to have been delivered to him.

But for the purposes of any statutory provision imposing a penalty for failure to deliver, so far as it imposes a penalty for continued contravention, no account shall be taken of the period between the delivery of the original document and the end of the period of 14 days after service of the registrar's notice.]

F797 Art. 655 substituted by 1990 NI 10, art. 59(1)

F798 mod. by SR 2004/307

F799 SR 1993/198

F800 SR 2003/3

Art. 656 rep. by SR 2003/3

^{F801}**The keeping of company records by the registrar**

656A.—(1) The information contained in a document delivered to the registrar under the Companies Orders may be recorded and kept by him in any form he thinks fit, provided it is possible to inspect the information and to produce a copy of it in legible form.

This is sufficient compliance with any duty of his to keep, file or register the document.

(2) The originals of documents delivered to the registrar in legible form shall be kept by him for ten years, after which they may be destroyed.

(3) Where a company has been dissolved, the registrar may, at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of the dissolution, direct that any records in his custody relating to the company may be removed to the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland; and records in respect of which such a direction is given shall be disposed of in accordance with the statutory provisions relating to that Office.

(4) ^{F802} In paragraph (3) “company” includes a company provisionally or completely registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act 1844.]

F801 1990 NI 10

F802 mod. by SR 2004/307

Delivery to the registrar using electronic communications

656B.—(1) Electronic communications may be used for the delivery of any document to the registrar under any provision of the Companies Orders (including delivery of a document in the prescribed form), provided that such delivery is in such form and manner as is directed by the registrar.

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(2) Where the document is required under any provision of the Companies Orders to be signed or sealed, it shall instead be authenticated in such manner as is directed by the registrar.

(3) The document must contain in a prominent position—

- (a) ^{F803} the name and registered number of the company to which it relates, or
- (b) ^{F803} if the document is delivered under Part XXIII, the registered number of the branch or place of business of the company to which it relates.

(4) If a document is delivered to the registrar which does not comply with the requirements imposed by or under this Article, he may serve on the person by whom the document was delivered (or, if there are two or more such persons, on any of them) a notice indicating the respect in which the document does not comply.

(5) Where the registrar serves such a notice, then unless a replacement document—

- (a) is delivered to him within 14 days after the service of the notice, and
- (b) complies with the requirements of this Article (or Article 655) or is not rejected by him for failure to comply with those requirements,

the original document shall be deemed not to have been delivered to him.

But for the purposes of any statutory provision imposing a penalty for failure to deliver, so far as it imposes a penalty for continued contravention, no account shall be taken of the period between the delivery of the original document and the end of the period of 14 days after service of the registrar's notice.

(6) In this Article references to the delivery of a document include references to the forwarding, lodging, registering, sending or submission of a document and to the giving of a notice.

F803 mod. by SR 2004/307

Fees payable to registrar

657 ^{F804}—(1) The Department may by regulations require the payment to the registrar of such fees as may be specified in the regulations in respect of—

- (a) the performance by the registrar of such functions under the Companies Orders as may be so specified, including the receipt by him of [^{F805} any document which under those Orders is required to be delivered to him];
- (b) the inspection of documents ^{F805} . . . kept by him under those Orders.

(2) Regulations made under paragraph (1)(a) requiring the payment of a fee in respect of a matter for which no fee was previously payable or increasing a fee shall be subject to affirmative resolution.

(3) Fees paid to the registrar under the Companies Orders shall be [^{F806} paid into the Consolidated Fund].

(4) It is hereby declared that the registrar may charge a fee for any services provided by him otherwise than in pursuance of any obligation imposed on him by law.

F804 mod. by SR 2004/307

F805 1990 NI 10

F806 1993 NI 5

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[^{F807} Inspection, &c. of records kept by the registrar

658 ^{F808}—(1) Any person may inspect any records kept by the registrar for the purposes of the Companies Orders and may require—

- (a) a copy, in such form as the registrar considers appropriate, of any information contained in those records, or
- (b) a certified copy of, or extract from, any such record.

(2) The right of inspection extends to the originals of documents delivered to the registrar in legible form only where the record kept by the registrar of the contents of the document is illegible or unavailable.

(3) A copy of or extract from a record kept at the office for the registration of companies, certified in writing by the registrar (whose official position it is unnecessary to prove) to be an accurate record of the contents of any document delivered to him under the Companies Orders, is in all legal proceedings admissible in evidence as of equal validity with the original document and as evidence of any fact stated therein of which direct oral evidence would be admissible.

[^{F809F810}This is subject, in the case of proceedings to which Article 68 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 applies, to compliance with any applicable rules under paragraph (2) of that Article (which relates to evidence from computer records).]

(4) Copies of or extracts from records furnished by the registrar may, instead of being certified by him in writing to be an accurate record, be sealed with his official seal.

(5) No process for compelling the production of a record kept by the registrar shall issue from any court except with the leave of the court; and any such process shall bear on it a statement that it is issued with the leave of the court.]

F807 subst. by 1990 NI 10, art. 60(2)

F808 mod. by SR 2004/307

F809 1997 NI 22

F810 prosp. rep. by 1999 NI 8

^{F811} Certificate of incorporation

659 ^{F812}. Any person may require a certificate of the incorporation of a company, signed by the registrar or authenticated by his official seal.

F811 subst. by 1990 NI 10, art. 60(2)

F812 mod. by SR 2004/307

^{F813} Provision and authentication by registrar of documents is non-legible form

659A ^{F814}—(1) Any requirement of the Companies Orders as to the supply by the registrar of a document may, if the registrar thinks fit, be satisfied by the communication by the registrar of the requisite information in any non-legible form prescribed for the purposes of this Article by regulations or approved by him.

(2) Where the document is required to be signed by him or sealed with his official seal, it shall instead be authenticated in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations or approved by the registrar.

F813 1990 NI 10, art. 60(2)

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F814 mod. by SR 2004/307

Public notice by registrar of receipt or issue of certain documents

660.—(1) The registrar shall cause to be published in the Belfast Gazette notice of the issue or receipt by him of documents of any of the following descriptions (stating in the notice the name of the company, the description of document and the date of issue of receipt)—

- (a) any certificate of incorporation of a company,
- (b) ^{F815} any document making or evidencing an alteration in a company's memorandum or articles,
- (c) any notification of a change among the directors of a company,
- (d) ^{F815} any copy of a resolution of a public company which gives, varies, revokes or renews an authority for the purposes of Article 90 (allotment of relevant securities),
- (e) ^{F815} any copy of a special resolution of a public company passed under Article 105(1), (2) or (3) (disapplication of pre-emption rights),
- (f) ^{F815} any report under Article 113 or 114 as to the value of a non-cash asset,
- (g) ^{F815} any statutory declaration^{F816} or statement] delivered under Article 127 (public company share capital requirements),
- (h) ^{F815} any notification (given under Article 132) of the redemption of shares,
- (j) ^{F815} any statement or notice delivered by a public company under Article 138 (registration of particulars of special rights),
- (k) any documents delivered by a company under^{F817} Article 250(1) (accounts and reports)],
- (l) ^{F815} a copy of any resolution or agreement to which Article 388 applies and which—
 - (i) states the rights attached to any shares in a public company, other than shares which are in all respects uniform (for the purposes of Article 138) with shares previously allotted, or
 - (ii) varies rights attached to any shares in a public company, or
 - (iii) assigns a name or other designation, or a new name or designation, to any class of shares in a public company,
- (m) ^{F815} any return of allotments of a public company,
- (n) any notice of a change in the situation of a company's registered office,
- (p) any copy of a winding-up order in respect of a company,
- (q) any order for the dissolution of a company on a winding up,
- (r) any return by a liquidator of the final meeting of a company on a winding up.
- (s) ^{F818} any copy of a draft of the terms of a scheme delivered to the registrar under paragraph ^{F815} 2(1) of Schedule^{F819} 15B],
- (t) ^{F815} any copy of an order under Article 418(2) or Article 420 in respect of a compromise or arrangement to which Article 420A(1) applies.]
- (u) ^{F820} any return delivered under paragraph 1, 7 or 8 of Schedule 20A (branch registration), ^{F815}
- (v) ^{F815} any document delivered under paragraph 1 or 8 of that Schedule,
- (w) ^{F815} any notice under Article 645A of the closure of a branch,

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- (x)^{F815} any document delivered under Schedule 20C (accounts and reports of foreign credit and financial institutions),
 - (y)^{F815} any document delivered under Schedule 20D (accounts and reports of Part XXIII companies subject to branch registration, other than credit and financial institutions),
 - (z)^{F815} any return delivered under Article 652O (particulars of winding up of Part XXIII companies subject to branch registration).]
- (2) In Article 52 “official notification” means—
- (a) in relation to anything stated in a document of any of those descriptions, the notification of that document in the Belfast Gazette under this Article, and
 - (b) in relation to the appointment of a liquidator in a voluntary winding up, the notification of it in the Belfast Gazette under^{F821} Article 95 of the Insolvency Order].

F815 mod. by SR 2004/307

F816 SR 2003/3

F817 1990 NI 5

F818 SR 1987/442

F819 1990 NI 10

F820 SR 1993/198

F821 1989 NI 19

Art. 661 rep. by 1990 NI 10

Enforcement of company's duty to make returns

662.—(1)^{F822} If a company, having made default in complying with any provision of the Companies Orders which requires it to^{F823} deliver a document to the registrar], or to give notice to him of any matter, fails to make good the default within 14 days after the service of a notice on the company requiring it to do so, the court may, on an application made to it by any member or creditor of the company or by the registrar, make an order directing the company and any officer of it to make good the default within such time as may be specified in the order.

(2)^{F822} The court's order may provide that all costs of and incidental to the application shall be borne by the company or by any officers of it responsible for the default.

(3)^{F822} Nothing in this Article prejudices the operation of any statutory provision imposing penalties on a company or its officers in respect of any such default as is mentioned in paragraph (1).

F822 mod. by SR 2004/307

F823 1990 NI 10

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C21 Art. 662 applied (temp.) (15.12.2007) by Companies (Cross-Border Mergers) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/2974), reg. 4, **Sch. 1 para. 2**

Registrar's index of company and corporate names

663^{F824}—(1) The registrar shall keep an index of the names of the following bodies—

- (a) companies as defined by this Order,

- [^{F825}(aa) companies incorporated outside the United Kingdom and Gibraltar which have complied with paragraph 1 of Schedule 20A and which do not appear to the registrar not to have a branch in Northern Ireland,]
- (b) companies incorporated outside Northern Ireland which have complied with Article 641 and which do not appear to the registrar not to have a place of business in Northern Ireland,
- (c) incorporated and unincorporated bodies to which any provision of this Order applies by virtue of Article 667 (unregistered companies),
- (d) limited partnerships registered under the Limited Partnerships Act 1907,
- [^{F826}(da) limited liability partnerships incorporated under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act (Northern Ireland) 2002,]
- (e) companies within the meaning of the Companies Act 1985,
- (f) companies incorporated outside Great Britain which have complied with section 691 of the Companies Act 1985 (which corresponds with Article 641 of this Order) and which do not appear to the registrar not to have a place of business in Great Britain, and
- (g) societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 or the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965.

(2) The Department may by order subject to negative resolution vary paragraph (1) by the addition or deletion of any class of body, except any within paragraph (1)(a) or (b) whether incorporated or unincorporated.

F824 mod. by SR 2004/307

F825 SR 1993/198

F826 2002 c. 12 (NI)

Art. 664 rep. by 1990 NI 10

[^{F827}**Interpretation**

664A ^{F828}.—(1) In this Part—

“document” includes information recorded in any form; and

“legible”, in the context of documents in legible or non-legible form, means capable of being read with the naked eye.

(2) References in this Part to delivering a document include sending, forwarding, producing or (in the case of a notice) giving it.]

F827 [Art. 664A](#) inserted by 1990 NI 10, [art. 61](#)

F828 mod. by SR 2004/307

PART XXV

MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Arts. 665#666 rep. by 2003 NI 17

Unregistered companies

667.—(1) The provisions of this Order specified in the first column of Schedule 21 (relating respectively to the matters specified in the second column of the Schedule) apply to all bodies

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corporate incorporated in and having a principal place of business in Northern Ireland, other than those mentioned in paragraph (2), as if they were companies registered under this Order, but subject to any limitations mentioned in relation to those provisions respectively in the third column and to such adaptations and modifications (if any) as may be specified by regulations made by the Department.

(2) The said provisions do not apply by virtue of this Article to any of the following—

- (a) any body incorporated by or registered under any statutory provision,
- (b) any body not formed for the purpose of carrying on a business which has for its object the acquisition of gain by the body or its individual members,
- (c) any body for the time being exempted by direction of the Department.

[^{F829}(d) any open-ended investment company within the meaning of the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004.]

(3) Where against any provision of this Order specified in the first column of Schedule 21 there appears in the third column the entry “Subject to Article 667(3)”, it means that the provision is to apply by virtue of this Article so far only as may be specified by regulations made by the Department and to such bodies corporate as may be so specified.

(4) The provisions specified in the first column of the Schedule also apply in like manner in relation to any unincorporated body of persons entitled by virtue of letters patent to any of the privileges conferred by the Chartered Companies Act 1837 and not registered under any other statutory provision, but subject to the like exceptions as are provided for in the case of bodies corporate by paragraph (2)(b) and (c).

(5) This Article does not repeal or revoke in whole or in part any statutory provision, royal charter or other instrument constituting or regulating any body in relation to which the said provisions are applied by virtue of this Article or restrict the power of Her Majesty to grant a charter in lieu of or supplementary to any such charter as aforesaid; but, in relation to any such body, the operation of any such statutory provision, charter or instrument is suspended in so far as it is inconsistent with any of the said provisions as they apply for the time being to that body.

F829 SR 2004/335

Power of company to provide for employees on cessation or transfer of business

668.—(1) The powers of a company include (if they would not otherwise do so apart from this Article) power to make the following provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiaries, that is to say, provision in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or that subsidiary.

(2) The power conferred by paragraph (1) is exercisable notwithstanding that its exercise is not in the best interests of the company.

(3) The power which a company may exercise by virtue only of paragraph (1) shall only be exercised by the company if sanctioned—

- (a) in a case not falling within sub-paragraph (b) or (c), by an ordinary resolution of the company, or
- (b) if so authorised by its memorandum or articles, by a resolution of the directors, or
- (c) if its memorandum or articles require the exercise of the power to be sanctioned by a resolution of the company of some other description for which more than a simple majority of the members voting is necessary, with the sanction of a resolution of that description;

and in any case after compliance with any other requirements of its memorandum or articles applicable to its exercise.

(4) Any payment which may be made by a company under this Article may, if made before the commencement of any winding up of the company, be made out of profits of the company which are available for dividend.

Certain companies to publish periodical statement

669 ^{F830}—(1) Every company, being an^{F831} insurer] or a deposit, provident or benefit society, shall before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February and the first Tuesday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form set out in Schedule 22.

(2) A copy of the statement shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the company's registered office, and in every branch office or place where the business of the company is carried on.

(3) Every member and every creditor of the company is entitled to a copy of the statement, on payment of a sum not exceeding 3 pence.

(4) If default is made in complying with this Article, the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

(5) For the purposes of this Order, a company which carries on the business of insurance in common with any other business or businesses is deemed an^{F831} insurer].

^{F831}(6) This Article does not apply to an insurer which is—

- (a) an insurance company which is subject to, and complies with, rules made by the Financial Services Authority under Part 10 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 as to the accounts and balance sheet to be prepared annually and deposited; or
- (b) an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in paragraph 5(d) of Schedule 3 to the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, if the firm complies with the provisions of law of its home State as to the accounts and balance sheets to be prepared annually and deposited.]

(7) The Department may, by regulations, alter the form in Schedule 22.

^{F831}(8) For the purposes of this Article—

- (a) “insurer” means a person who effects or carries out contracts of insurance in the United Kingdom; and
- (b) “contract of insurance” includes a contract of insurance under which the benefits provided by the insurer are exclusively or primarily benefits in kind in the event of accident to or breakdown of a vehicle.

(9) Paragraph (8) must be read with—

- (a) section 22 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
- (b) any relevant order under that Schedule; and
- (c) Schedule 2 to that Act.]

F830 mod. SI 1994/1696

F831 SI 2001/3649

Production and inspection of books where offence suspected

670.—(1) This Article applies if, on an application made in accordance with rules of court to the High Court by the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland, the Department or a chief

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superintendent of the Royal Ulster Constabulary there is shown to be reasonable cause to believe that any person has, while an officer of a company, committed an offence in connection with the management of the company's affairs and that evidence of the commission of the offence is to be found in any books or papers of or under the control of the company.

(2) An order may be made—

- (a) authorising any person named in it to inspect the books or papers in question, or any of them, for the purpose of investigating and obtaining evidence of the offence, or
- (b) ^{F832} requiring the secretary of the company or such other officer of it as may be named in the order to produce the books or papers (or any of them) to a person named in the order at a place so named.

(3) Paragraph (2) applies also in relation to any books or papers of a person carrying on the business of banking so far as they relate to the company's affairs, as it applies to any books or papers of or under the control of the company, except that no such order as is referred to in paragraph (2) (b) shall be made by virtue of this paragraph.

(4) The decision of the High Court on an application under this Article is not appealable.

F832 mod. by SR 2004/307

Form of company registers, etc.

671 ^{F833}.—(1) Any register, index, minute book or accounting records required by the Companies Orders to be kept by a company may be kept either by making entries in bound books or by recording the matters in question in any other manner.

(2) Where any such register, index, minute book or accounting record is not kept by making entries in a bound book, but by some other means, adequate precautions shall be taken for guarding against falsification and facilitating its discovery.

(3) If default is made in complying with paragraph (2), the company and every officer of it who is in default is liable to a fine and, for continued contravention, to a daily default fine.

F833 mod. by SR 2004/307

Use of computers for company records

672.—(1) The power conferred on a company by Article 671 to keep a register or other record by recording the matters in question otherwise than by making entries in bound books includes power to keep the register or other record by recording those matters otherwise than in a legible form, so long as the recording is capable of being reproduced in a legible form.

(2) ^{F834} Any provision of an instrument made by a company before 1st January 1982 which requires a register of holders of the company's debentures to be kept in a legible form is to be read as requiring the register to be kept in a legible or non-legible form.

(3) If any such register or other record of a company as is mentioned in Article 671(1), or a register of holders of a company's debentures, is kept by the company by recording the matters in question otherwise than in a legible form, any duty imposed on the company by this Order to allow inspection of, or to furnish a copy of, the register or other record or any part of it is to be treated as a duty to allow inspection of, or to furnish, a reproduction of the recording or of the relevant part of it in a legible form.

(4) The Department may by regulations make such provision in addition to paragraph (3) as it considers appropriate in connection with such registers or other records as are mentioned in that

paragraph and are kept as there mentioned; and the regulations may make modifications of provisions of this Order relating to such registers or other records.

F834 mod. by SR 2004/307

[^{F835} Obligations of company as to inspection of registers, &c.

672A ^{F836}.—(1) The Department may make provision by regulations as to the obligations of a company which is required by any provision of this Order—

- (a) to make available for inspection any register, index or document, or
- (b) to provide copies of any such register, index or document, or part of it;

and a company which fails to comply with the regulations shall be deemed to have refused inspection or, as the case may be, to have failed to provide a copy.

(2) The regulations may make provision as to the time, duration and manner of inspection, including the circumstances in which and extent to which the copying of information is permitted in the course of inspection.

(3) The regulations may define what may be required of the company as regards the nature, extent and manner of extracting or presenting any information for the purposes of inspection or the provision of copies.

(4) Where there is power to charge a fee, the regulations may make provision as to the amount of the fee and the basis of its calculation.

(5) Nothing in any provision of this Order or in the regulations shall be construed as preventing a company from affording more extensive facilities than are required by the regulations or, where a fee may be charged, from charging a lesser fee than that prescribed or no fee at all.]

F835 [Art. 672A](#) inserted [1990 NI 10, art. 77](#)

F836 mod. by SR 2004/307

Service of documents

673. A document may be served on a company by leaving it at, or sending it by post to, the company's registered office.

Costs and expenses in actions by certain limited companies

674 ^{F837}. Where a limited company is plaintiff in an action or other legal proceeding, the court having jurisdiction in the matter may, if it appears by credible testimony that there is reason to believe that the company will be unable to pay the defendant's costs if successful in his defence, require sufficient security to be given for those costs, and may stay all proceedings until the security is given.

F837 mod. by SR 2004/307

Power of court to grant relief in certain cases

675.—(1 ^{F838} If in any proceedings for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust against an officer of a company or a person employed by a company as auditor (whether he is or is not an officer of the company) it appears to the court hearing the case that that officer or person is or may be liable in respect of the negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust, but that

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he has acted honestly and reasonably, and that having regard to all the circumstances of the case (including those connected with his appointment) he ought fairly to be excused for the negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust, that court may relieve him, either wholly or partly, from his liability on such terms as it thinks fit.

(2) ^{F838} If any such officer or person as mentioned in paragraph (1) has reason to apprehend that any claim will or might be made against him in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust, he may apply to the court for relief; and the court on the application has the same power to relieve him as under this Article it would have had if it had been a court before which proceedings against that person for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust had been brought.

(3) Where the case to which paragraph (1) applies is being tried by a judge with a jury, the judge, after hearing the evidence, may, if he is satisfied that the defendant ought in pursuance of that paragraph to be relieved either in whole or in part from the liability sought to be enforced against him, withdraw the case in whole or in part from the jury and forthwith direct judgement to be entered for the defendant on such terms as to costs or expenses or otherwise as the judge may think proper.

F838 mod. by SR 2004/307

Enforcement of High Court orders

676 ^{F839}. Orders made by the High Court under this Order may be enforced in the same manner as orders made in an action pending in that court.

F839 mod. by SR 2004/307

Annual report by the Department

677 ^{F840}. The Department shall cause a general annual report of matters within the Companies Orders to be prepared and laid before the Assembly.

F840 mod. by SR 2004/307

Punishment of offences

678 ^{F841}.—(1) Schedule 23 has effect with respect to the way in which offences under this Order are punishable on conviction.

(2) In relation to an offence under a provision of this Order specified in the first column of the Schedule (the general nature of the offence being described in the second column), the third column shows whether the offence is punishable on conviction on indictment, or on summary conviction, or either in the one way or the other.

(3) The fourth column of the Schedule shows, in relation to an offence, the maximum punishment by way of fine or imprisonment under this Order which may be imposed on a person convicted of the offence in the way specified in relation to it in the third column (that is to say, on indictment or summarily), a reference to a period of years or months being to a term of imprisonment of that duration.

(4) The fifth column shows (in relation to an offence for which there is an entry in that column) that a person convicted of the offence after continued contravention is liable to a daily default fine; that is to say, he is liable on a second or subsequent summary conviction of the offence to the fine

specified in that column for each day on which the contravention is continued (instead of the penalty specified for the offence in the fourth column of the Schedule).

(5) For the purpose of any provision of the Companies Orders which provides that an officer of a company^{F842} or other body] who is in default is liable to a fine or penalty, the expression “officer who is in default” means any officer of the company^{F842} or other body] who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default, refusal or contravention mentioned in that provision.

F841 mod. by SR 2004/307

F842 1990 NI 10

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C22 Art. 678(4) applied (temp.) (15.12.2007) by Companies (Cross-Border Mergers) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/2974), reg. 4, **Sch. 1 para. 2**

C23 Art. 678(5) applied (temp.) (15.12.2007) by Companies (Cross-Border Mergers) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/2974), reg. 4, **Sch. 1 para. 2**

Summary proceedings

679^{F843}.—(1) Summary proceedings for any offence under the Companies Orders 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 Article 19(1)(a) of the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, a magistrates' court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine a complaint charging the commission of a summary offence under the Companies Orders provided that the complaint is made within 3 years from the time when the offence was committed and within 12 months from the date on which evidence, sufficient in the opinion of the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland or the Department (as the case may be) to justify the proceedings, comes to his or the Department's knowledge.

(3) For the purposes of this Article, a certificate of the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland or the Department (as the case may be) as to the date on which such evidence as is referred to in paragraph (2) came to his or its knowledge is conclusive evidence.

F843 mod. by SR 2004/307

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C24 Art. 679 applied (temp.) (15.12.2007) by Companies (Cross-Border Mergers) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/2974), reg. 4, **Sch. 1 para. 2**

Prosecution by public authorities

680.—(1)^{F844} In respect of an offence under any of Articles 218,^{F845} 253E,^{F846} 332, 337,^{F847} 440 to 444 and 448 proceedings shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the appropriate authority.

(2) That authority is—

(a)^{F844} for an offence under any of Articles 218,^{F845} 253E,^{F846} 332 and 337, the Department or the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland,

(b)^{F844} for an offence under any of Articles^{F847} 440 to 444, either one of those two persons or the Industrial Assurance Commissioner for Northern Ireland, and

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(c^{F844} for an offence under Article 448, the Department.

(3^{F844} Where proceedings are instituted under the Companies Orders against any person by the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland or by or on behalf of the Department, nothing in those Orders is to be taken to require any person to disclose any information which he is entitled to refuse to disclose on grounds of legal professional privilege.

F844 mod. by SR 2004/307

F845 2004 c.27

F846 prosp. insertion. by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (6.4.2008) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, Sch. 16; S.I. 2007/3495, art. 8(a), Sch. 2 Pt. 2)

F847 prosp. subst. by 2005 NI 17

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C25 Art. 680(3) applied (temp.) (15.12.2007) by Companies (Cross-Border Mergers) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/2974), reg. 4, Sch. 1 para. 2

[^{F848}Offences by bodies corporate

680A.—(1^{F849} For the purposes of offences under any of Articles 218, 224(3), [^{F850} 253E(3)^{F851},] 401B(1)^{F852} or 440 to 444, section 20(2) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 applies with the omission of the words “the liability of whose members is limited” and where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, applies in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

(2) In paragraph (1) and in section 20(2) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 as it applies by virtue of paragraph (1) “director” includes a shadow director.]

F848 1990 NI 10, art. 20

F849 mod. by SR 2004/307

F850 2004 c.27

F851 prosp. insertion by 2005 NI 17

F852 prosp. subst. by 2005 NI 17

[^{F853}Criminal proceedings against unincorporated bodies

680B^{F854}.—(1 Proceedings for an offence alleged to have been committed under any of Articles [^{F855} 253E(3),] ^{F856F857} 397A(3), 401B(1) or ^{F858} 440 to 444 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 apply as if that body were a corporation.

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

(3) Section 18 of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 1945 and Article 166 of and Schedule 4 to the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (procedure on charge of offence against a corporation) apply in a case in which an unincorporated body is charged with such an offence as they apply in the case of a corporation.

(4) Where such an offence committed by a partnership is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a partner, he as well as the partnership is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2006. This version of this

Order contains provisions that are not valid for this point in time.

Changes to legislation: The Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (revoked) is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 19 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

(5) Where such an offence committed by an unincorporated body (other than a partnership) is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any officer of the body or any member of its governing body, he as well as the body is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.]

F853 1990 NI 10, **art. 20**

F854 mod. by SR 2004/307

F855 2004 c.27

F856 prosp. insertion. by 2005 NI 17 (which amendment repealed (6.4.2008) by Companies Act 2006 (c. 46), s. 1295, **Sch. 16**; S.I. 2007/3495, art. 8(a), **Sch. 2 Pt. 2**)

F857 prosp. rep. by 2005 NI 17

F858 prosp. subst. by 2005 NI 17

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C26 Art. 680B applied (temp.) (15.12.2007) by Companies (Cross-Border Mergers) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/2974), reg. 4, **Sch. 1 para. 2**

Regulations

681 ^{F859}—(1) Subject to paragraph (4), the Department may make regulations for prescribing anything which is authorised or required by the Companies Orders to be prescribed.

(2) Regulations under those Orders may contain such consequential, incidental or supplementary provisions as the Department thinks appropriate.

(3) Save as otherwise expressly provided by those Orders, all regulations under them shall be subject to negative resolution.

Para. (4) rep. by 1989 NI 19

F859 mod. by SR 2004/307

Status:

Point in time view as at 01/01/2006. This version of this Order contains provisions that are not valid for this point in time.

Changes to legislation:

The Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (revoked) is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 19 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.