



## STATEMENT OF INSOLVENCY PRACTICE 2

# INVESTIGATIONS BY OFFICE HOLDERS IN ADMINISTRATIONS AND INSOLVENT LIQUIDATIONS

### SCOTLAND

#### INTRODUCTION

1. In any corporate insolvency there may be concerns regarding the way in which the business was conducted, how trading was controlled, whether proper decisions were made at the time, and whether assets have been sold at an under-value or otherwise dissipated. The way in which directors have acted may also be criticised by third parties. Also, an office holder has a duty to investigate what assets there are (including potential claims against third parties including the directors) and what recoveries can be made.
2. Each of the above matters gives rise to the need for an office holder to carry out appropriate investigations, in order to address the specific duties of the office holder and to allay if possible the legitimate concerns of creditors and other interested parties.
3. This statement deals specifically with the circumstances of an administration or insolvent liquidation.

#### PRINCIPLES

4. This statement has been produced in recognition of the principles that:
  - An office holder should carry out investigations that are proportionate to the circumstances of each case.
  - An office holder should report clearly on the steps taken in relation to investigations, and the outcomes.

#### KEY COMPLIANCE STANDARDS

##### Seeking information

5. The information available to an office holder upon appointment will vary from case to case depending on the extent of the office holder's prior involvement with the company, the publicity surrounding the insolvency, the quality and completeness of the company's books and records, and whether there has been a meeting of creditors. The office-holder should locate the company's books and records (in whatever form), and ensure that they are secured, and listed as appropriate.
6. In every case, the office holder should invite creditors to provide information on any concerns regarding the way in which the company's business has been conducted, and on potential recoveries for the estate, both:
  - at any meeting of creditors at which the office holder's appointment is made or confirmed, or, in other cases, at any later meeting convened by the office holder; and
  - in the first communication sent to creditors by the office holder.
7. A similar invitation should also be extended to the members of any creditors' committee, upon or soon after the formation of the committee, and to any predecessor in office.

- 8 An office holder should always have in mind the need to ascertain, and if necessary investigate, what assets can be realised. Enquiries should encompass whether prior transactions by the company, or the conduct of any person involved with the company, could give rise to an action for recovery under the relevant legislation.

### **Initial assessment**

- 9 Notwithstanding any shortage of funds, an office holder should consider the information acquired in the course of appraising and realising the business and assets of a company, together with any information provided by creditors or gained from other sources, and decide whether any further information is required or appropriate. The office holder should make enquiries of the directors and senior employees, by sending questionnaires and/or interviewing them, as appropriate.
- 10 In every case, an office holder should make an initial assessment of whether there could be any matters that might lead to recoveries for the estate and what further investigations may be appropriate.
- 11 An office holder should determine the extent of the investigations in the circumstances of each case, taking account of the public interest, potential recoveries, the funds likely to be available to fund an investigation, and the costs involved.

### **Further steps to be taken**

- 12 An office holder may conclude that there are matters (for example, the conduct of management, prior transactions susceptible to challenge, or the consequences of possible criminal offences) that require early investigation, either as a matter of public policy or because there are real prospects of recoveries for the estate. It is for the office holder to decide whether investigation and subsequent legal action should proceed as quickly as possible, without consultation with or sanction by creditors or a creditors' committee (but subject to any statutory requirement to obtain sanction).
- 13 In other cases, the office holder may decide that further investigation and legal action should be carried out only after consultation or with sanction, in particular where the office holder concludes that the outcome is uncertain and the costs that would be incurred would materially affect the funds available for distribution. In such cases, the office holder may consult with major creditors (if that is appropriate) or convene a meeting of the creditors' committee or the creditors to discuss any proposals for investigation and/or action. Alternatively, approval can be sought by written resolution.
- 14 Any proposals should include sufficient information (subject to considerations of privilege and confidentiality) to enable an informed decision to be made by those consulted, and are likely to include the costs that could be incurred and the possible range of returns to creditors.
- 15 There may be circumstances where there are clearly insufficient funds to carry out a detailed investigation or to take action for recovery of assets, and an office holder should consider whether it is appropriate to seek funding from creditors or other interested parties.

### **Reporting to creditors**

- 16 Creditors should be given information regarding investigations, any action being taken, and whether funding is being provided by third parties; disclosure would be subject to considerations of privilege and confidentiality and whether investigations and litigation might be compromised.
- 17 The times at which information is provided to creditors will vary from case to case, but as a minimum an office holder should:

- include within the first annual or progress report a statement dealing with the office holder's initial assessment, whether any further investigations or action were considered, and the outcome; and
- include within subsequent reports a statement dealing with investigations and actions concluded during the period, and those that are continuing.

#### **Other reporting requirements**

18 An office holder should be mindful of the impact of the outcome of investigations on reports on the conduct of directors and others, and possible offences, to the relevant authorities.

#### **Record keeping**

19 An office holder should document, at the time, initial assessments, investigations and conclusions, including any conclusion that further investigation or action is not required or feasible, and also any decision to restrict the content of reports to creditors

**Effective Date: 2 May 2011**