



# Restructuring and Insolvency Jurisdiction Guide: Guernsey

Insights - 26/02/2024

## Domestic procedures

Question	Answer
<b>What are the principal insolvency procedures for companies in your jurisdiction?</b>	Liquidation (winding up) and administration.  A Scheme of Arrangement procedure can also be used for a company to come to an arrangement with creditors.
<b>Are any of the procedures available on a provisional basis?</b>	Yes. Compulsory liquidation can be made on a provisional basis.

<p><b>What requirements are to be satisfied for the procedures to be pursued?</b></p>	<p>Compulsory liquidation</p> <p>The main reasons are that a company is unable to pay its debts or that it is just and equitable to do so. A recent Guernsey case has also seen a company wound up because it failed to provide accounts to its members.</p> <p>Voluntary liquidation - whether company is solvent or insolvent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ordinary resolution (as provided in the M&amp;As)</li> <li>• special resolution</li> <li>• if the directors cannot sign a declaration of solvency within the 5 weeks preceding the resolution to wind up a company then an independent liquidators must be appointed</li> </ul> <p>Administration</p> <p>The company must be insolvent and the Court must be satisfied that an administration order can either</p> <p>(a) ensure that the company survives or can be sold as a going concern or  (b) that there will be a more advantageous realization of the company's assets than on liquidation</p> <p>Scheme of Arrangement</p> <p>A three stage process:</p> <p>(a) court to establish that it has jurisdiction to call meetings of creditors/members  (b) holding the meeting themselves in order to obtain the 75% approval of the scheme; and  (c) seeking the court's sanction in respect of the scheme</p>
	<p>Compulsory liquidation – no specific time and the Court does not tend to impose time limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an application can be made by the company, any director, member or creditor or any other interested party (or by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission (GFSC) in certain specified circumstances)</li> <li>• company should be notified of the date, time and place of a winding up application, and unless the Court is satisfied of this, it will not hear the application</li> <li>• applications are typically filed on a Thursday and heard the following Tuesday (so a company can be placed into liquidation within a few days). The court is also able to sit on an urgent basis if required</li> </ul> <p>The liquidator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• must, within 7 days of the compulsory winding up order, send a copy of the order to the registrar</li> <li>• will be appointed by the Court at the hearing of the winding up application</li> </ul>

<p><b>What is the procedure and how long typically does it take?</b></p>	<p>Voluntary liquidation – no specific time limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the winding up commences upon the passing of the resolution for winding up</li> <li>• once the resolution has been passed, a copy must be delivered to the Registrar within 30 days after the date it was passed. Failure to do so will result in a civil penalty</li> <li>• company (by ordinary resolution) to appoint a liquidator and fix their remuneration (company can delegate to creditors its power to appoint a liquidator)</li> </ul> <p>Administration – no timeframe as to how long an administration order remains in force. Court can set a time limit but rarely does so</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• company, its directors, members, creditors and the GFSC can apply for an administration order</li> <li>• notice of the hearing must be given to the company, the GFSC, and anyone else the Court directs including the creditors so those parties can choose to make representations to the Court</li> <li>• notice of the application for administration order should be given to the registrar at least 2 clear days prior to the making of the application. Application usually filed on a Thursday and heard the following Tuesday. The Court is able to sit on an urgent basis if required</li> <li>• the administrators will be appointed by the Court at the hearing, and sworn into office</li> </ul> <p>The administrator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• must within 7 days of the administration order, send a copy of the order to the registrar</li> <li>• must within 28 days send notice to creditors of the appointment</li> </ul> <p>Scheme of Arrangement</p> <p>The process can be relatively quick, and will be reviewed on a case by case basis.</p>
<p><b>Can any procedures be pursued without the involvement of the Court?</b></p>	<p>Yes. Voluntary liquidation is a process which can take place without the involvement of the Court.</p>

<p><b>What is the effect upon control of the company and its assets during those procedures?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• upon appointment (by the members or the Court) the liquidator has custody and control of the assets of the company. The powers of the directors and members of the company cease, save for very limited exceptions</li> <li>• in a compulsory liquidation the company ceases to carry on business and commits an offence if it continues to do so, with some limited exceptions. Liquidators are given powers which include bringing or defending civil actions</li> <li>• wide powers of management are granted to administrators of Guernsey companies (Schedule 1 to the Companies Law)</li> <li>• a Scheme is not a formal insolvency process and so the company, under its directors, remains in control of the company's assets during and after the scheme process</li> </ul>
<p><b>Is there an automatic moratorium and if so when does it come into effect and what is its effect?</b></p>	<p>No. There is no moratorium in either a compulsory or voluntary liquidation.</p> <p>While the administration order is in force, no resolution may be passed or order made for the winding up of the company, and any application on foot for the company's winding up shall be dismissed. No proceedings can be commenced or continued against the company except with the consent of the administrator or the leave of the Court, and if the Court gives leave, to such terms and conditions as the Court may impose. This is a creditor-friendly moratorium so that creditors with security and creditors with set off may enforce those rights notwithstanding the moratorium in place.</p>
<p><b>Can companies be forcibly wound up other than when insolvent?</b></p>	<p>Yes, if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it does not commence business within one year of its incorporation</li> <li>• it suspends business for a year</li> <li>• it has no members</li> <li>• it has failed to comply with a direction of the Registrar of Companies to change its name or to hold a general meeting of members</li> <li>• it has failed to send its members a copy of its accounts or reports under specific provisions of the Companies Law</li> <li>• the Court is of the opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up</li> </ul> <p>The GFSC can make an application for the winding up of a company which will be granted if the Court is persuaded that the company should be wound up for the protection of the public or the reputation of the Bailiwick.</p>

<p><b>To what extent are the procedures designed to facilitate a rescue of a company's business?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one of the primary aims of administration is to ensure that the company, or the whole or part of its business, survives or can be sold as a going concern. Contrast this to liquidation where the primary role of the liquidator is to realise the company's assets and to make distributions according to a statutory order of priority</li> <li>• a scheme can be used as a rescue procedure because the company can come to a formal compromise with its creditors</li> </ul>
<p><b>Can the procedures be used to facilitate the sale of all or part of the insolvent company's business?</b></p>	<p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the case of administration and liquidation, the office holder can sell the business and assets of the company</li> <li>• an administration process is better suited to facilitating a sale of the business as a whole because of the moratorium which allows the company to trade with a degree of protection</li> <li>• Guernsey has also recently recognised the concept of the "pre-pack" which allows the sale of the business to a buyer immediately upon the appointment of administrators, allowing for the seamless continuation of the business</li> <li>• in a liquidation, one is more likely to see a piecemeal sale of business and assets in order to generate realisations</li> </ul>

## Cross border

Question	Answer
<p><b>Can the Royal Court wind up foreign companies?</b></p>	<p>Yes it can under new powers given to it in recent legislative changes. The company in question must have assets or be administered in Guernsey, so as to have a sufficient connection to it.</p> <p>These changes reflect the same powers that the English courts have to wind up foreign companies and will be a useful tool where a company, whilst not registered in Guernsey, is managed and operated from the island.</p>

<p><b>To what extent do the courts in your jurisdiction lend assistance to overseas appointees (through recognition) and in what circumstances?</b></p>	<p>Statutory recognition: Guernsey will provide judicial assistance in relation to insolvency matters to the courts of England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and Jersey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• liquidator or administrator will apply to the court in their jurisdiction and that court will send a letter of request to the Court in Guernsey</li> <li>• the Court in Guernsey will not comply with the letter if the result would be contrary to public policy or oppressive. The Court can apply the insolvency law of either Guernsey or the foreign jurisdiction in relation to comparable matters falling within its jurisdiction</li> <li>• court will seek to assist foreign insolvency procedures where possible (and insolvency office holder can seek recognition under the common law).</li> </ul> <p>However, the common law concept of “modified universalism” has been restricted following the 2015 Guernsey case of Re X (a bankrupt)</p>
<p><b>Are there any limitations typically imposed in respect of the recognition of an overseas appointee?</b></p>	<p>Yes, if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an insolvency office holder seeking to exercise powers overseas must not only be exercising those powers under the law of the jurisdiction where they were appointed, but there is also a corresponding common law or legislative power in the foreign jurisdiction (view of the majority of the Board in Singularis)</li> <li>• the minority of the Board in Singularis limited this further by suggesting that the office holder can only exercise the power if there are specific legislative provisions both in the home and foreign jurisdictions. A Re X (a bankrupt) held that the Guernsey court prefers this minority view</li> </ul>
<p><b>What kinds of overseas appointees have been recognised in your jurisdiction?</b></p>	<p>Overseas administrators, liquidators, trustees in bankruptcy, regulatory court-appointed receivers and fixed charge receivers.</p>
<p><b>Do the courts in your jurisdiction assist in applications to subject a company incorporated in your jurisdiction becoming subject to an insolvency procedure in another jurisdiction?</b></p>	<p>Yes. The assistance described above is reciprocal. Under section 426 (as extended to Guernsey) reciprocity is only with the UK and Crown Dependency courts. Under the common law it is, in theory, with any court worldwide.</p>

# Creditors

Question	Answer
<p>Can a liquidator disclaim onerous property?</p>	<p>Yes, if that asset is unprofitable or is incurring unwanted liabilities to the detriment of creditors, but it is subject to various Court-based safeguards to protect those affected by the decision.</p>
<p>What are the principle forms of security taken in your jurisdiction in respect of movable and immovable property?</p>	<p><b>Movable property</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tangible assets - liens, a pledge, a landlord's right to priority for unpaid rent, a mortgage and a reservation of title clause</li> <li>• intangible assets - security interest under the Security Interests (Guernsey) Law 1993 or a security under the Law of Property (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Guernsey) Law 1979</li> </ul> <p><b>Immovable property</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• security over real estate by either Rente hypothèque, securing a fixed annual sum or Hypothèque conventionnel (a bond)</li> <li>• bonds - general charge or a specific charge. Bonds in Guernsey are slightly different to bonds in other jurisdictions, and have a number of specific characteristics and requirements which must be complied with before they are effective</li> </ul>
<p>What is the effect on secured creditors of the commencement of an insolvency procedure?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secured creditors will be repaid from the proceeds once a property over which they hold security is sold</li> <li>• where a creditor has a security interest granted under the Security Interests Law then that creditor is entitled to the proceeds of the sale of the collateral when it is sold. However, that creditor must apply the proceeds in the order specified by section 7 of that law</li> </ul>
<p>Which creditors are preferred and to what extent?</p>	<p>Preferred debts include rent to a landlord, wages, accrued holiday remuneration, income tax and social insurance. Preferred creditors do not, however, have priority over secured creditors.</p>
<p>What is the position regarding the recoverability and quantum of liquidator's fees and expenses of the insolvency procedure?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for both compulsory and voluntary liquidation, all costs, charges and expenses properly incurred in a voluntary winding-up of a company, including the remuneration of the liquidator, are payable from the company's assets in priority to all other claims</li> <li>• practice directions of 2015 regulate the information that office holders should give to the court regarding their remuneration and expenses. The Court will then fix the office holder's remuneration upon appointment based on that information and can review fee increase requests periodically</li> </ul>

# Avoidance transactions

Question	Answer
What if any categories of transaction can be avoided/set aside?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preferences</li> <li>• transactions at undervalue</li> <li>• Guernsey also has a customary law remedy for transactions at undervalue (similar to section 423 of the UK Insolvency Act 1986) known as Pauline Actions, which enable transactions to be set aside if they have defrauded creditors</li> </ul>
Who is responsible for seeking orders to set aside such transactions?	The liquidator (preferences) and the victims/creditors (Pauline Actions)

## Contributions to the liquidation estate and liability of officers

Question	Answer
What powers do office holders have to compel directors and third parties to provide information?	In relation to administrations and liquidations commencing after 1 January 2023, office holders have the power to compel directors to provide information and documents concerning the company and to provide a statement of affairs. They can also compel certain third parties to provide information relating to the company. In addition, liquidators can apply to the Court for the appointment of an Inspector to conduct a private examination of any director or former director or the company
Can directors or shareholders be required to contribute to the liquidation estate?	<p>Yes, in the case of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• delinquent officers: appropriation or misapplication of company assets, breach of fiduciary duty, personal liability for company debts</li> <li>• fraudulent trading: intention to defraud creditors or for any fraudulent purpose</li> <li>• wrongful trading: director knew or ought to have suspected at some time prior to the commencement of the winding up that there was no reasonable prospect of the company avoiding going into insolvent liquidation (unless they also took every reasonable step to minimise loss to creditors)</li> </ul>
What liability can directors or other officers attract in respect of an insolvent company?	See above



<p><b>In what circumstances can directors be disqualified as a consequence of a company being wound up?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• when director is considered unfit to be concerned in the management of a company by reason of their conduct in relation to a company or otherwise</li><li>• relevant factors for the Court to consider include the director's conduct in connection with any company that has gone into insolvent administration. Disqualification orders can last for up to 15 years</li><li>• liquidators now have a positive duty to report directors where they consider there may be grounds for disqualification</li></ul>
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