

SUMMATIVE (FORMAL) ASSESSMENT: MODULE 3B

THE INSOLVENCY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (ENGLAND AND WALES)

This is the **summative (formal) assessment** for **Module 3B** of this course and is compulsory for all candidates who **selected this module as one of their compulsory modules from Module 3**. Please read instruction 6.1 on the next page very carefully.

If you selected this module as **one of your elective modules**, please read instruction 6.2 on the next page very carefully.

The mark awarded for this assessment will determine your final mark for Module 3B. In order to pass this module, you need to obtain a mark of 50% or more for this assessment.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION AND SUBMISSION OF ASSESSMENT

Please read the following instructions very carefully before submitting / uploading your assessment on the Foundation Certificate web pages.

- 1. You must use this document for the answering of the assessment for this module. The answers to each question must be completed using this document with the answers populated under each question.
- All assessments must be submitted electronically in MS Word format, using a standard A4 size page and a 11-point Arial font. This document has been set up with these parameters – please do not change the document settings in any way. DO NOT submit your assessment in PDF format as it will be returned to you unmarked.
- No limit has been set for the length of your answers to the questions. However, please be guided by the mark allocation for each question. More often than not, one fact / statement will earn one mark (unless it is obvious from the question that this is not the case).
- 4. You must save this document using the following format: [studentID.assessment3B]. An example would be something along the following lines: 20222-514.assessment3B. Please also include the filename as a footer to each page of the assessment (this has been pre-populated for you, merely replace the words "studentID" with the student number allocated to you). Do not include your name or any other identifying words in your file name. Assessments that do not comply with this instruction will be returned to candidates unmarked.
- 5. Before you will be allowed to upload / submit your assessment via the portal on the Foundation Certificate web pages, you will be required to confirm / certify that you are the person who completed the assessment and that the work submitted is your own, original work. Please see the part of the Course Handbook that deals with plagiarism and dishonesty in the submission of assessments. Please note that copying and pasting from the Guidance Text into your answer is prohibited and constitutes plagiarism. You must write the answers to the questions in your own words.
- 6.1 If you selected Module 3B as one of your compulsory modules (see the e-mail that was sent to you when your place on the course was confirmed), the final time and date for the submission of this assessment is 23:00 (11 pm) GMT on 1 March 2022. The assessment submission portal will close at 23:00 (11 pm) GMT on 1 March 2022. No submissions can be made after the portal has closed and no further uploading of documents will be allowed, no matter the circumstances.
- 6.2 If you selected Module 3B as one of your elective modules (see the e-mail that was sent to you when your place on the course was confirmed), you have a choice as to when you may submit this assessment. You may either submit the assessment by 23:00 (11 pm) GMT on 1 March 2022 or by 23:00 (11 pm) BST (GMT +1) on 31 July 2022. If you elect to submit by 1 March 2022, you may not submit the assessment again by 31 July 2022 (for example, in order to achieve a higher mark).
- 7. Prior to being populated with your answers, this assessment consists of **7 pages**.

Commented [DB1]: This is the last time I will accept an assessment that does not comply with the instructions. Please read and comply!

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ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS	Commented [WPA2]: 21/50 = 42% - an incomplete assignme
QUESTION 1 (multiple-choice questions) [10 marks in total]	It would I am sure have been a pass if it had been completed. Commented [WPA3]: 6/10
Questions 1.1. – 1.10. are multiple-choice questions designed to assess your ability to think critically about the subject. Please read each question carefully before reading the answer options. Be aware that some questions may seem to have more than one right answer, but you are to look for the one that makes the most sense and is the most correct. When you have a clear idea of the question, find your answer and mark your selection on the answer sheet by highlighting the relevant paragraph in yellow. Select only ONE answer. Candidates who select more than one answer will receive no mark for that specific question.	
Question 1.1	
Please select the most correct ending to the following statement:	
The Administration (Restrictions on Disposal etc to Connected Persons) Regulations 2021 restrict pre-pack sales which constitute a substantial disposal of the company's property to connected parties where the disposal occurs:	
(a) within 10 weeks of the commencement of the administration.	
(b) within 8 weeks of the commencement of the administration.	
(c) within 4 weeks of the commencement of the administration.	
(d) on the day the company enters administration.	
Question 1.2	
What is the maximum length of a Moratorium under Part 1A of the Insolvency Act 1986 to which creditors can consent without any application to the court?	
(a) 40 business days.	
(b) One year and 20 business days.	
(c) One year and 40 business days.	
(d) One year.	
Question 1.3	
Which of the following <u>is not</u> a requirement for a company that wishes to enter into a Restructuring Plan under Part 26A of the Companies Act 2006?	
(a) The company has encountered, or is likely to encounter, financial difficulties that are affecting, or will or may affect, its ability to carry on business as a going concern.	
(b) A compromise or arrangement is proposed between the company and its creditors, or any class of them, or its members, or any class of them.	
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(c) The purpose of the compromise or arrangement is to eliminate, reduce or prevent, or mitigate the effect of, any of the said financial difficulties.	
 (d) The company is, or is likely to become, unable to pay their debts, as defined under section 123 of the Insolvency Act 1986. 	
Question 1.4	
In cases where the Administration (Restrictions on Disposal etc. to Connected Persons) Regulations 2021 apply and an independent report from an Evaluator is obtained, the independent report must be obtained by whom?	
(a) The administrator.	
(b) Any secured creditor with the benefit of a qualifying floating charge.	
(c) The purchaser.	Commented [WPA4]: C is correct
(d) The company's auditor.	
Question 1.5	
Which one of the following is not a debtor-in-possession procedure?	
(a) Administration.	
(b) Restructuring Plan.	
(c) Scheme of Arrangement.	
(d) Company Voluntary Arrangement.	
Question 1.6	
A liquidator may pay dividends to small value creditors based upon the information contained within the company's statement of affairs or accounting records. In such circumstances, a creditor is deemed to have proved for the purposes of determination and payment of a dividend where the debt is no greater than how much ?	
(a) £500	
(b) £750	
(c) £1,000	
(d) £2,000	
Question 1.7	
Which one of the following <u>is not</u> , in itself, a separate ground for disqualification of a director under the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986?	
(a) Wrongful trading.	
(b) Breach of fiduciary duty.	Commented [WPA5]: B is correct

(c) Being found guilty of an indictable offence in Great Britain.	
(d) Being found guilty of an indictable offence overseas.	
Question 1.8	
The administrator is under a general duty to provide a statement for creditors' consideration setting out proposals for achieving the purpose of administration. He or she must obtain a creditors' decision on whether or not to approve the proposals within how many weeks of the date the company entered administration?	
(a) 6	
(b) 8	
(c) 10	Co
(d) 12	
Question 1.9	
Which of the following statements is incorrect?	
(a) An insolvency officeholder from an EU Member State will be automatically recognised by the courts in the UK whether the officeholder was appointed before or after Brexit.	
(b) An insolvency officeholder from an EU Member State is automatically recognised by the courts in the UK if appointed before Brexit.	
(c) An insolvency officeholder from an EU Member State appointed after Brexit may apply to a UK court for recognition under the Cross Border Insolvency Regulations.	
(d) An insolvency officeholder from an EU Member State cannot apply to a UK court for recognition under section 426 of the Insolvency Act 1986.	
Question 1.10	
Under section 216 of the Insolvency Act 1986, a director of a company which has been wound up insolvent may not, unless an exception applies, be a director of a company that is known by a prohibited name <u>for what period of time</u> ?	
(a) 6 months.	
(b) 12 months.	
(c) 2 years.	
(d) 5 years.	Co
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QUESTION 2 (direct questions) [10 marks]	Commented [WPA8]: 7/10
Question 2.1 [maximum 5 marks]	Commented [WPA9]: 2/5 – the answer to i) is incomplete and the answer to ii) is incorrect – Sec of State or OR
Who may bring an action under: (i) section 423 of the Insolvency Act 1986; (ii) section 6 of the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986; and (iii) section 246ZB of the Insolvency Act 1986?	
 If the company is being wound up or in administration the following persons can bring action under Section 423, the official receiver, the liquidator of the company, the administrator of the company and with permission of the court any person who is victim of the transaction such as the creditor. (ii) The Court 	
(iii) If the company is in administration the administrator of the company.	
Question 2.2 [maximum 5 marks]	Commented [WPA10]: 5/5
List the five (5) qualifying decision procedures by which creditors may make decisions in the context of an insolvent company.	
 [The qualifying decision procedures by which creditors may make decisions in the context of an insolvent company and are listed in the Insolvency Rules 2016, are as follows: Correspondence Electronic voting Virtual meeting Physical meeting Or any other decision making procedure which enables all creditors who are entitled to take part in the decision making process fairly. 	
QUESTION 3 (essay-type questions) [15 marks in total]	Commented [WPA11]: 8/15
Question 3.1 [maximum 6 marks]	Commented [WPA12]: 3/6 – incomplete explanation of s 233A
Can an administrator who wishes to continue to operate the business of the company in administration require suppliers of goods and services to continue to supply those goods and services during the administration?	and nothing on s 233B
[When a company is put into administration, it does not automatically terminate the executory contracts that the company under administration is bound to. Most of these contracts clauses are subject to statutory exceptions which makes the clauses in contracts invalid.	
An executory contract is a contract that has not yet been fully performed or fully executed.	
The administrator will need to obtain essential supplies to meet ongoing demands from these contracts and to continue to operate the business. Section 233 of the Insolvency Act of 1986 (the "Act") provides for the supply of gas, electricity, water and communication services (which includes the supply of goods and services. Outstanding debt should not deter the supply of these services mentioned above, however suppliers can ask the administrator to personally guarantee payment of the goods and services.	
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Under Section 233A of the act the supplier is unable to penalise the company under administration for goods and services provided due to ongoing administration or insolvency matter.]	
Question 3.2 [maximum 9 marks]	Commented [WPA13]: 5/9 – the answer is fine as far as it go
Explain the order of priority of payments in a liquidation and explain the nature of the rights enjoyed by each class of creditor or expense.	but it does not explain a number of important issues – classes of preferential creditors needed more detail – s 176A is not mention – what about fixed charge holders?
ſ	
When a company enters liquidation, each class of creditors must be paid in full (the exception being 'prescribed part' secured creditors) before funds are allocated to the next.	
Under section 115 of the Act a number of expenses are given precedence over the liquidating company's preferential creditor, floating charge holders and unsecured creditors. A preferential creditor is a creditor who is granted preferential rights during an insolvent liquidation by receiving the right to first payment.	
Creditors are ranked as follows: 1. Expenses that are incurred by the liquidator in preserving the assets of the company	
 Costs of any security by the liquidator Amount paid to person who prepares the statement of affairs/accounts 	
 Anount paid to person who prepares the statement of analyzecounts Disbursements by the liquidator in the course of the liquidation or winding up Remuneration of any person employed by the liquidator to perform services for the 	
company.	
 Remuneration of the liquidator Amount of corporate taxes on realisation of any assets of the company 	
 Any other expenses chargeable by the liquidator in carrying out the winding up or liquidating duties. 	
 Preferential debts are then paid in the following order (in their respective classes and in equal portion to the ranked class if the company's asset are insufficient to pay all debt): 1. Ordinary Preferential creditors are then paid before Secondary preferential creditors 2. Secured creditors with a floating charge 	
 Unsecured creditors Lastly, shareholders] 	
QUESTION 4 (fact-based application-type question) [15 marks in total]	Commented [WPA14]: 0/15 – no real answer to Q4
Prior to going into compulsory liquidation on 23 rd December 2021, under pressure from its bank, Stercus Bank plc, and in order to prevent it from demanding repayment of the company's loans, Corfee Zero Limited ("the Company"), granted a debenture in favour of Stercus Bank plc in February 2021. The debenture contained a floating charge over the whole of the Company's undertaking.	
The winding up order followed a creditor's winding up petition issued on 14 th October 2021.	
In July 2021, as the Company continued to suffer cash flow problems, the directors approved the sale of 5 coffee roasting machines to Ann Young (a director) for $\pounds10,000$ in cash. The machines had been bought for $\pounds25,000$ a year before.	

A month before the winding up order was made, Ann Young received an email from Beans and Leaves Ltd, one of the Company's key suppliers. The supplier demanded immediate payment of all sums owing to it and informed the Company that further supplies would only be made on a cash on delivery basis. As the continued supply of coffee beans was seen as essential by the Company, the board authorised a payment of £8,000 to cover existing liabilities and agreed to further payments, on a cash on delivery basis, for further supplies which amounted to further payment of £3,000 up to the date of the winding up order.

The liquidator has asked for advice whether any action may be taken in respect of the floating charge in favour of Stercus Bank plc and the two subsequent transactions.

Using the facts above, answer the questions that follow.

Identify the relevant issues and statutory provisions and consider whether the liquidator may take any action in relation to:

Question 4.1 [maximum 5 marks]

The floating charge in favour of Stercus Bank plc;

[A floating charge may be enforced by way of an Administrator if Company is put under administration.]

Question 4.2 [maximum 6 marks]

The sale of the coffee roasting machines; and

[Type your answer here]

Question 4.3 [maximum 4 marks]

The payments to Beans and Leaves Ltd.

[Type your answer here]

* End of Assessment *

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