

# Assessing Your Business Viability and Director Risk Guide

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**This note is not intended to, and does not in fact, constitute legal advice. Should you require legal advice in relation to your specific circumstances, please do not hesitate to contact one of our Restructuring & Insolvency team members, whose contact details are at the end of this note, who would be happy to assist you. Squire Patton Boggs (UK) LLP accepts no liability for any losses occasioned to any person by reason of any action or inaction as a result of the contents of this note.**

# Business Viability and Director Risk

Although lockdown measures are hopefully a thing of the past, 2022 has brought with it new and different challenges, meaning that for many businesses, there is still uncertainty about the future, and directors' judgements about viability remain sensitive.

We have seen businesses facing acute supply chain stresses. These stem, to a certain extent, from Brexit adjustment, but probably reflect more global stress as supply chains try to catch up from pandemic disruption.

More recently, supply chain issues have been compounded as a consequence of sanctions on Russia, impacting supplies of raw materials and products (e.g. wheat, fertilisers, automotive parts (e.g. wire-harnesses, semi-conductors) and key metals/minerals/gases (e.g. aluminium, nickel, cobalt, neon, etc.) causing issues across many sectors.

A major spike in energy prices is putting pressure on operating costs for many businesses and with inflation on the rise, this is likely to lead to increasing interest rates, which may add to the pressures businesses that have emerged from the pandemic are facing with increased costs and debt levels.

Add to these longer-term pressures in geopolitics, increased protectionist trends, an acceleration of technology-driven change and uncertainty about future working patterns, and today's boardroom faces a breadth and depth of uncertainty that we have rarely seen in our business lifetimes. Against that background, all business owners must take decisions carefully in light of directors' duties to act in the best interests of the company and its creditors as a whole.

Until 30 June 2021, the rules around wrongful trading were relaxed, but the temporary suspension of the wrongful trading rules has ended. For directors, there is now an increased risk of personal liability if the financial position of the company deteriorates. There are a number of ways that directors can reduce the risk of personal liability, and positive steps that can (and should) be taken to protect the business, which are explained in this brochure.

The brochure also explains what financial support is available to businesses and how business owners can manage accrued tax liabilities with HMRC, as well as highlights how a business can identify stress in a business or those that it might do business with and considerations around managing supply chain issues and rent debts.

Finally, we have a team of specialists, whose details are set out at the end of this brochure, who can help with decisions about employees, cash requirements and borrowings, as well as provide advice on restructuring options.



# Assessing Viability and Business Risk

## Key Points for UK Businesses to Consider

The purpose of this quick guide is to help organisations focus on key issues that impact viability and sustainability



## Cash Flow and Financing

Directors should prepare new cash flow forecasts for best and worst case scenarios (i.e. further restrictions impacting the business and economy), considering any expected changes to supply and demand, any changes to operational costs and factoring in any deferrals of historic liabilities, and any new debt which has been taken on. Forecasts and projections should be continually reviewed and updated to reflect changes in the market, and lessons learnt.

### Repayment of borrowing

- Aggressive debt recovery
- Use of government schemes (e.g. CBILS, CLBILS, Future Fund, etc.?)
- Other additional borrowing from existing lenders
- When and how will payments be met?
- Is there a need to restructure debt?

### Deferred payments

- Paying deferred VAT payments/rent/suppliers
- Meeting tax payments under time to pay agreements

### Forbearance

- Repaying existing lenders – forbearance may end and payments need to resume
- Availability of government support
- Impact of remaining restrictions on winding up petitions lifting and requirement to arbitrate in respect of unpaid commercial COVID rents

### Employees

- Is a redundancy programme going to be necessary? If so, when does any consultation need to start?

### Rent

- Rent holiday/reduction agreed?
- Ability to meet future (and missed) rent payments
- Restructure future rent payments to turnover or similar arrangements
- Dealing with rent arrears – negotiate or arbitrate

### Restrictions

- Impact of remaining worldwide COVID-19 restrictions on supply chain and demand

### Suppliers

- Catching up on payments to suppliers
- Agreeing and abiding by new terms
- Ability to meet future obligations – increased costs
- Aggressive debt recovery action

### Debtors

- Have debtor days slipped?
- What action can/should be taken to address any potential bad debt issues?
- Reduced credit terms/payment on delivery/increased prices/credit insurance

## Cash Flow Pressures





## Supply and Demand

### Operational

- Identify key suppliers: business critical and projected spend
- Able to meet demand
- Changes to delivery timescales
- Alternative sourcing? Costs consequences?
- Material/staffing shortages
- Impact of COVID-19 restrictions on suppliers

### Pricing and payment

- Changes to payment terms/cost (e.g. cash on delivery)
- Financial health of suppliers
- Ability to obtain credit

### Stock

- What stock is available?
- Are goods stranded at port or elsewhere in distribution network?
- Right to reject
- Import/export tariffs and taxes

### Termination of existing contracts

- *Force majeure*
- Material adverse change
- Termination rights

### De-risking the supply chain for the future

- Enhanced IT due diligence
- Business continuity measures
- Review of whole supply chain
- Look to achieve greater diversity in supply chain
- Potential investments in technology



### Shape of demand

- Has demand returned? Increased?

### End-user/customer

- Decrease in consumer confidence
- Cash-strapped customers

### Changes to product and offering

- Changes to consumer habits (e.g. e-commerce and importance of home delivery)
- Increase in appetite for online suppliers and delivery services

### Pricing and payment terms

- Review pricing structure, are pre-COVID-19 margins still achievable?
- Consider credit terms and customer insolvency risk
- Is credit insurance still available?
- Is invoice discounting an option to improve working capital?

### Government/Other Restrictions

- Impact of restrictions in the UK or countries where end users/customers are based e.g. self-isolation and reduced operating capacity

## Employee Considerations

### Business requirement/need

- Does the business need the same number of employees in light of any changes to supply/demand/business model? Are redundancies necessary?
- Re-allocation of resource according to business plan

### Availability/costs

- Impact on employees (fear of infection, childcare responsibilities or self-isolation etc.)
- Will there be any permanent changes to working patterns/habits that impact operational costs? (i.e. increase in homeworking and decrease in office space)
- Psychological support – assisting employees to adapt

### Long-term changes to contracts and remuneration

- Flexible remuneration plans
- Agree reductions in salary and bonuses

## Macro Economics

- Expected interest rate rises
- Rising inflationary costs (energy, food, etc.)
- Fuel inflation/rationing
- Impact of sanctions on Russia
- Shortage of or increased costs of major commodity supplies
- Cautious end users/customers
- Supply chain cost increases (shipping, re-routing)

## Operational Costs

### Licences

- Inability and capacity of named individuals/licence holders/trained individuals to carry out role (e.g. long-term absences, sickness)
- Licence amendments to reflect changed trading arrangements (e.g. changes to hours or activities)

### Increased health and safety costs

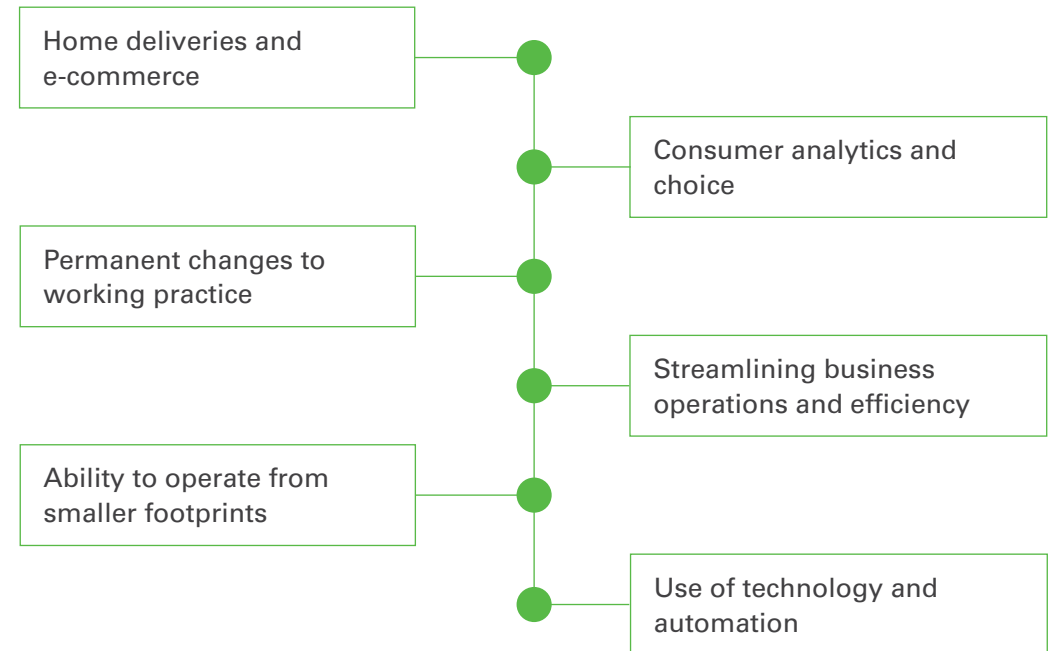
- Strategies for managing COVID-19 risk in the workplace
- Sanitisation and cleaning programmes

### Changes in operational practices and procedure

- Changes to real estate footprint to accommodate changes to employee and working practices (e.g. reduced office space or larger warehouses)
- Investment in technological capabilities to accommodate changes
- Greater automation of processes (or parts of processes)

## Opportunities

Many businesses have already made changes to their day-to-day operations, many changes will be permanent or will require further adaption to meet new government guidelines but all will impact on future cash requirements.



# Directors' Duties and Related Matters

## Scope and Purpose of This Note

This note summarises the duties that directors of companies incorporated in England and Wales are subject to.



## Commentary

### Directors' Duties

- Directors have statutory duties that they owe to the company. Each director owes these duties individually. In the exercise of those duties, generally and while the company trades solvently, the directors must act in the way they consider in good faith would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole. Their statutory duties require that directors also take into account wider factors, such as the environment, employees, the standard of their business conduct, business relationships with suppliers and customers, and any other relevant circumstances.
- If the company becomes insolvent, while these statutory duties are still owed legally to the company, they become subject to other interests to which the directors should have regard, such as those of the creditors of the company. However, the interests of the shareholders are still relevant.
- A breach of any of the statutory duties is actionable by the company, and any right of action could be exercised by an appointed insolvency practitioner should the company later enter a formal insolvency process.
- The law makes no distinction between executive and non-executive directors or shadow directors. All members of the board have the same duties to the company. A director must exercise reasonable care, skill and diligence. This means the care, skill and diligence that would be exercised by a reasonably diligent person with the general knowledge, skill and experience that may be reasonably expected of a person carrying out the functions carried out by a director in relation to the company and the general knowledge, skill and experience of that director.
- While the interests of shareholders remain relevant during any period in which the company is or may be insolvent, the directors should not be influenced by any power any individual shareholder has to remove or replace the directors (or any of them) and must act in what they consider to be in the best interests of the company's creditors as a whole.



## Trading Insolvently/Wrongful Trading

- A company is likely to be insolvent if:
  - It cannot meet all its present and due payment obligations (i.e. it is unable to pay its debts when they fall due), in which case it is likely to be insolvent on a cash flow basis.
  - The value of its assets is less than the amount of its liabilities (taking into account its contingent and prospective liabilities), in which circumstances it is likely to be insolvent on a balance sheet basis.
- Directors should be aware that while there is no statutory prohibition against trading while insolvent, there could be some degree of risk of the directors being required to contribute personally to the assets of the company if they continue to do so.
- If the directors continue to trade in circumstances where they knew or ought to have concluded that there was no reasonable prospect that the company would avoid going into insolvent liquidation, then they may be liable for wrongful trading under section 214 of the Insolvency Act 1986 (IA 1986).
- In such circumstances, the directors could be personally liable for any losses suffered by creditors caused by continued trading unless they take every step possible with a view to minimising those losses that they ought to take.
- The key consideration for directors is, therefore: “Is there a reasonable prospect of avoiding insolvent liquidation?” If there is, the directors will not be liable for “wrongful trading” so long as they hold that belief reasonably, having regard to information available to them and the standards of skill and care expected of them.
- The directors should, among other things, consider whether:
  - The company is presently operating within existing facilities while managing the position with creditors generally
  - The company can meet its obligations to repay monies borrowed under one of the government schemes (Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme, Coronavirus Large Business Interruption Loan Scheme, COVID Commercial Financing Facility or the Bounce Back Loan Scheme).
  - The company should utilise one or more options under the Pay As You Grow Scheme to repay a Bounce Back Loan (if taken)
  - The company is eligible for grants, any rates relief or discounts being made available by the government
  - The company is eligible to apply for the Recovery Loan Scheme
  - The company’s financiers have withdrawn any facilities previously made available to it (such as overdraft facilities) or have indicated that they will be unable to provide ongoing support
  - The impact on the company’s cash flow will be material if the company has deferred payment
  - The company is able to take advantage of the extended three year period for which trading losses (made by the company in accounting periods ending between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2022) can be carried back against previous profits<sup>1</sup>
  - The company is able to apply for a “time to pay” (TTP) arrangement with HMRC to spread its current tax liabilities over a period of three to 12 months

- Its shareholders have been made aware of any additional working capital requirements and have indicated a willingness to extend facilities to the company
- There is a realistic prospect that the company can be sold as a going concern at a value sufficient to ensure all creditors will be paid in full, with a return to shareholders, and have instructed advisors to market the business
- The directors should be aware that there may be a risk of challenge to their view if any assumptions that they were making relating to these points prove to be materially inaccurate. If the company subsequently enters into an insolvency process, then the period of trading prior to that formal insolvency process will be reviewed by an insolvency practitioner with the benefit of hindsight. To mitigate against this risk, the following matters should be carefully and regularly reviewed during this period of uncertainty to ensure that so far as possible:
  - Any new credit, supplies and services are necessary and *bona fide* for the purpose of continuing the business
  - Any transactions out of the ordinary course of trade are the subject of particular scrutiny and avoided wherever possible.
  - The company is able to meet payroll for employees.
  - No creditors are specifically preferred (see below) or transactions entered into at an undervalue (see below) unless in good faith and that are critical to ensure the survival of the business and the prospects of achieving a turnaround and/or solvent disposal/restructuring.
  - The directors work to develop expeditiously a credible business plan for the immediate term with as realistic and prudent assumptions as it is possible to make, incorporating reasonably achievable options for a recovery for creditors and (if possible) a return to shareholders.
  - The directors consider what contingency strategies could be put in place to protect the interests of creditors should the new business plan prove unsuccessful (see below).
  - The directors consider the net deficiency position of the company’s assets immediately and analyse whether it is believed continued trading will either reduce or increase that deficiency. The directors should keep this under regular review with a comparative analysis of the net deficiency compared against what would be the position if continued trading had not occurred and regularly forecasted for a week in advance. This will provide supporting evidence that losses to the company were constantly under review and corrective action to reduce losses was taken at an early stage. The analysis must show that any continued trading is intended to reduce the net deficiency of the company, but also that it is designed appropriately so as to minimise the risk of loss to individual creditors. This exercise should be further reinforced by circulating the net deficiency analysis to an insolvency practitioner each week for advice in respect of continued trading.
- The board should keep full and accurate minutes of its reviews, decisions (including any dissenting views of individual directors), the reasons for those decisions and the information (particularly financial information that should be attached to the minutes) upon which such decisions are based.

<sup>1</sup> Further detail can be found at [www.gov.uk/government/publications/temporary-extension-to-carry-back-of-trading-losses-for-corporation-tax-and-income-tax/temporary-extension-to-carry-back-of-trading-losses-for-corporation-tax-and-income-tax](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/temporary-extension-to-carry-back-of-trading-losses-for-corporation-tax-and-income-tax/temporary-extension-to-carry-back-of-trading-losses-for-corporation-tax-and-income-tax)



## Personal Liability

### Liability for Tax Debts

- Directors should be aware that the Finance Act 2020 introduced legislation with the aim of deterring individuals from placing a company into insolvency as a means to evade a company's unpaid tax liabilities. The legislation allows HMRC to issue a notice making directors (including former directors) and shadow directors jointly and severally liable for unpaid tax owed to HMRC by the company.
- The circumstances in which HMRC can issue such a notice are complex but are designed to combat tax avoidance, tax evasion and cases of repeated insolvency and those where the company has been charged a penalty for facilitating tax avoidance or evasion.

### Personal Guarantees

- Directors should be aware that any who have given personal guarantees may be personally liable for the company's debts under them.

### Dividend Payments

- A dividend may be unlawful to the extent that the dividend is in excess of available distributable profits.
- A dividend may be challengeable as a transaction at an undervalue even if the company has distributable profits if the company subsequently enters insolvency.
- A director who authorises payment of an unlawful dividend may be personally liable to repay or restore funds in respect of losses caused to the company, even if the director is not a shareholder, if they have acted in breach of their duties.



## Possible Redundancies

- The directors should consider, at an early stage, whether redundancies to the company's workforce may be necessary in order to save the business, and if so, whether consultation is required pursuant to the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 (TULRCA).
- Under section 188 of TULRCA, there is an obligation on the company to inform and consult appropriate representatives of affected employees when 20 or more redundancies are proposed to take effect in a period of 90 days or less. The appropriate representatives of affected employees are either trade union representatives or, where no trade union is recognised, employee representatives elected for the purposes of consultation. The directors should consider what steps will need to be taken to effect collective consultation. Consultation must last for a minimum of 30 days where 20-99 redundancies are proposed (or at least 45 days if 100 or more redundancies are proposed) prior to any dismissals taking effect.
- For completeness, where an employer proposes to dismiss fewer than 20 employees within a 90-day period, there is no requirement to consult collectively with representatives of affected employees. However, an employer is still required to follow a fair procedure if it wishes to avoid unfair dismissals.
- Under section 193 of TULRCA, there is an obligation on the company to notify the Secretary of State (currently via the Department for Business, Enterprise and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)) in writing using Form HR1 in a collective redundancy situation. Again, notification is to be received by BEIS at least 45 days before the first dismissal takes effect where the company is proposing to dismiss 100 or more employees, reduced to at least 30 days for between 20 and 99 employees.
- The directors should keep full and accurate minutes of the board's proposals, and in respect of decisions taken to make any employees redundant, ensure that consideration has been given to the company's obligations to consult collectively and to notify the Secretary of State. In the case of the collapse of parcel delivery firm City Link Limited, a prosecution was initially brought against the directors for not notifying the Secretary of State. While the City Link directors were eventually acquitted on the narrow facts of that case, there is a real risk that directors who are proposing to make redundancies could be prosecuted for failing to notify in the event of any delay in doing so. The directors may even wish to notify the Secretary of State as a protective measure. While it remains to be seen how strictly this requirement will be enforced in the current circumstances, directors should continue to comply with the notification provisions to avoid risk of prosecution.

## Contingency Strategy

Directors should immediately consider what steps they should be taking in order to protect the business. A number of businesses in these circumstances will be at risk of trading while insolvent (and may be in real difficulty in assessing the company's financial position, given the impact caused to cash flows, trading and the value of assets). The directors will need to take every step to minimise losses to creditors. This does not necessarily mean an immediate cessation of trading, but a number of businesses are likely to need to restructure to address the changes in supply and demand and we would recommend taking urgent further advice on the options available.

## Challengeable Transactions

### • General

Certain transactions that take place at a time when a company is insolvent, or becomes insolvent as a result of the transaction, are open to challenge by an appointed insolvency practitioner if the company subsequently enters a formal insolvency procedure.

Directors, to the extent responsible for such transactions, can be held personally liable for any loss suffered by the company as a result of the transaction, both under IA 1986 and as potential misfeasance.

Directors should be aware of the grounds for such challenges and, in considering any relevant transactions, determine whether it is appropriate for such transactions to proceed. Any such decisions should be carefully minuted.

### • Transactions at an Undervalue (s 238 IA 1986)

A transaction will be at an undervalue if it is a gift by the company, or the company receives no consideration, or the value of the consideration received by the company (in money or money's worth) is significantly less than the value of the consideration given by the company in the transaction.

If assets are disposed of directors should keep records of the basis on which the disposed asset was valued and why.

Any such transactions taking place within two years of formal insolvency will be open to challenge, if they took place at a time the company was insolvent or became insolvent as a result of the transaction (which is presumed if the transaction was with a connected party).

However, the transaction will not be subject to challenge if:

- It was done in good faith for the purpose of carrying on the business
- The directors had reasonable grounds for believing that it would benefit the company

Therefore, in considering any asset disposal to raise liquidity (for example) at less than market value, the directors should address specifically whether it is justifiable on the grounds set out above. We recommend specific advice is taken in relation to any relevant transaction, and the decision is carefully minuted at the time.



### • Preferences (s 239 IA 1986)

A preference is a transaction with a creditor (or a surety or guarantor of any of the company's liabilities) under which the creditor is placed in a better position than it would have been in if the transaction had not occurred and the company proceeds into insolvent liquidation.

A preference is open to challenge if the company proceeds into formal insolvency within six months of the transaction in question if the creditor is not a connected party, and within two years if the creditor is connected. This is provided the company was insolvent at the time, or became insolvent as a result of the transaction (which is presumed if the creditor is connected).

However, in effecting the preference, the company must have been influenced by a desire to give the creditor the preferential position. This is presumed for transactions with connected creditors, but can be rebutted.

In circumstances where decisions have to be made on a daily basis during cash flow difficulties as to which creditors to pay, preference issues are highly relevant. In this regard, the directors should consider the following:

- Is the payment necessary for the continued operation of the business and, therefore, necessary to preserve the prospects of a going concern survival and payment in full to creditors, i.e. **is it business critical?** This may include payment to key suppliers of goods and/or services where such supplies are critical and cannot easily be resourced elsewhere at the speed and price required. Consideration should be given as to whether payment over time for historical debt can be agreed as a condition of continued supply.
- Is the payment necessary to avert action being taken by the creditor, which may prejudice the survival of the business? If payment is made under threat of winding up proceedings, or legal proceedings that the company cannot defend or afford to defend, or to avoid distraint on goods, it is unlikely to be considered a preference. Evidence of this threat and the company's response should be documented.

### • Directors' Remuneration, Expenses and Employees

- As connected creditors of the company, particularly careful attention should be paid to discharging outstanding expenses claims and arrears of remuneration to directors. If the company is continuing to trade on the basis that the directors hold a reasonable belief that the company will avoid insolvent liquidation and pay all creditors in full, it would be questionable if, at the same time, significant arrears of expenses and remuneration are discharged when other creditors are not being paid.
- Employees, on the other hand, will be a necessary part of continuing to operate the business. As directors under a contract of employment are employees and a critical requirement to ensure the company is managed through this phase, ongoing payments of remuneration and expenses (and general payroll) may be appropriate to ensure continued services to the company. Payment of arrears of remuneration and expenses claims may be justifiable in the circumstances, if not to do so would cause genuine financial hardship for the director personally, such that the director could not continue with their responsibilities without seeking an alternative source of income. If such circumstances exist, any such director should consider taking independent advice on their personal position if the directors as a whole consider such payment cannot be made presently within the resources available.

### • Unpaid National Insurance Contributions (NIC)

- If a company does not pay the correct amount of NIC, HMRC has the power under s121C of the Social Security Administration Act 1992 to issue Personal Liability Notices to recover the unpaid NIC plus interest and penalties from the directors or any other officers personally. Before issuing a notice, HMRC must be satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the failure to pay was due to fraud or neglect, judged by an objective test.
- HMRC will consider issuing a notice where, in the face of persistent failure to pay NIC, a company made significant and/or regular payments to other creditors, connected persons or companies, or in the form of directors' salaries.

### • Offences Under the IA 1986

The directors should be aware that since 1 October 2015, the right to bring claims for certain offences under the IA 1986, including Fraudulent Trading and Wrongful Trading, has been extended to an administrator and/or can now be assigned by an appointed insolvency practitioner (i.e. either a liquidator or administrator). For the sake of completeness, we set out below a summary of the other main offences that will be investigated by the appointed insolvency practitioner if the company proceeds into formal insolvency:

#### **Fraudulent Trading: (s213 IA 1986)**

- It is an offence to knowingly carry on the business of a company with intent to defraud creditors and any person who does so may be ordered by the court to make such contributions to the company's assets as it thinks fit.

#### **Misfeasance or Breach of Fiduciary Duty: (s212 IA 1986)**

- It is an offence for a director of a company to have misapplied or retained or become accountable for any money or other property of the company or been guilty of an misfeasance or breach of fiduciary duty in relation to the company, allowing the court to order the director to repay, restore or account for the money or property together with interest or contribute to the company's assets by way of compensation.



### Directors Disqualification

- Where a company proceeds into formal insolvency, the appointed insolvency practitioner has a duty to report to the Secretary of State on the conduct of each of the directors and former directors of the company. The Secretary of State must then decide whether to bring proceedings against the directors to disqualify any of them from acting as a director or in the promotion, formation or management of any company on the grounds of unfitness, for between two to 15 years.
- The directors should, therefore, be aware that should it not prove possible ultimately to effect a solvent turnaround and/or disposal, their conduct as directors (particularly at this time and going forward) will be subject to scrutiny.
- It is, therefore, critically important for this reason, and to deal with risks in relation to all the matters raised in this note, that the directors regularly (i.e. at least weekly) review the ongoing financial position and progress of the business plan, any relevant transactions for which particular consideration should be given, and its continuing belief in the appropriateness of continuing trading.
- All such reviews should be carefully minuted, to include the information available to the directors, matters discussed, all views expressed and considered, any decisions reached and the rationale for such decisions having regard to the points and recommendations made in this note. The directors should also keep a notebook of daily discussions and matters, so that there is always a contemporaneous note to support their actions in the conduct of the business during this time.



## Deposits and Trust Accounts

- There is no case law or statutory authority that states, in the company's present circumstances, the directors are under a duty to protect deposit creditors by the operation of a trust account to "ring-fence" deposit monies.
- By contrast, there is case law authority that highlights the risk of a preference in creating a trust for such creditors and using company funds to place monies into a trust account for this purpose. Further, within the context of director disqualification, the courts have held that where directors are pursuing a reasonable prospect of avoiding an insolvent liquidation and a full return to all creditors, there is no legal obligation to depart from normal trading practice so as specifically to protect deposits and pre-payments by a trust account.
- Where there is uncertainty regarding the current position, we do not believe the directors could be criticised for seeking to protect deposits received going forward by the operation of a properly constituted trust account, but would make the following comments:
  - At the time of receipt of the deposit, it must be paid on an express trust obligation (or on terms that evidence a trust) such that the deposit is properly held on trust. This would require clear terms and conditions with such customers to this effect (which we would be happy to assist with) and making sure operational practices are in place to ensure those terms apply. Even if deposits have been received, and placed in a separate account, there would remain a preference risk if the account is not properly constituted as a trust account to avoid the fund being regarded as an asset of the company.
  - Placing deposits on trust would reduce the working capital available to the company with which to pursue a recovery strategy that protects all creditors and a return for shareholders, thereby shortening the time available to achieve this.
  - If, in light of these comments, the directors elect not to proceed with arrangements for placing deposits on trust, we would nevertheless recommend that an account be set up or kept open (as applicable) for that purpose should it prove necessary in due course. In the meantime, the directors should take care not to actively encourage higher levels of deposits than would ordinarily be experienced to avoid any criticism in that regard.
- Should the company be at risk of trading while insolvent, we believe the courts are likely to consider placing deposits on trust as a step that "ought to be taken" to minimise losses to creditors.

## Restrictions on the Use of Company Names: (s 216 IA 1986)

- In the event that the directors wish to consider a management buyout from insolvency practitioners, they should be aware that it is an offence for a director or shadow director of a liquidated company to be involved either directly or indirectly with a new company with a similar name for a period of five years beginning with the day on which the old company went into liquidation. If a director breaches this provision, the penalties include imprisonment, a fine or both, together with personal liability for the debts of the new company.
- However, there are specific circumstances in which the above section will not apply and we can advise you further if required.

## Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

The UK Pensions Regulator (TPR) has far reaching powers, which are particularly evident when there is a restructuring of a sponsoring employer of a defined benefit (for example, final salary) pension scheme. In certain circumstances, directors could also incur liability. We have summarised below the key powers that could potentially impact a corporate recovery process. Directors should take appropriate professional advice before looking to restructure an employer with a defined benefit pension scheme.

### • Anti-avoidance Powers

Certain acts or omissions can result in TPR exercising its power to require a person that is connected or associated with an employer of a defined benefit pension scheme to make a payment into the pension scheme, where TPR considers that it is reasonable to do so. This power could capture other group companies and also directors in a personal capacity and is a measure that should be taken into account when restructuring a business. Failure to comply with a contribution notice could incur a criminal penalty of an unlimited fine, or a financial penalty of up to £1 million. Where a scheme employer is under resourced, TPR also has the power, in certain circumstances, to require another group company to provide support to the pension scheme, for example by way of guarantee or security.

### • Sanctions for "avoidance of an employer debt" or "conduct risking accrued scheme benefits"

Controversially, anybody involved with the running of a defined benefit pension scheme or the operation of an employer (e.g. company director) could be caught by two new offences of "avoidance of an employer debt" and "conduct risking accrued scheme benefits" if they do not have a reasonable excuse for their actions. These offences were introduced by the Pension Schemes Act 2021 and are not limited to those who are connected or associated with a scheme employer, in the way that a contribution notice is.

The offence of conduct risking accrued scheme benefits includes any act or failure to act that detrimentally affects in a material way the likelihood of accrued scheme benefits being received where the person knew or ought to have known that such a course of action would be likely to have that effect. While the offence of avoidance of an employer debt could be said to be fault based, the offence of conduct risking accrued scheme benefits is not fault based. There does not have to be any intention to risk accrued pension scheme benefits in order for a person to be caught by this offence. The penalty for being found guilty of either of these offences is up to seven years in prison or an unlimited fine. Alternatively, TPR could issue a financial penalty of up to £1 million.

### • Notifiable Events

Certain transactions constitute "notifiable events" that must be notified to TPR after the event occurs. From April 2022, there will be new "super" notifiable events, in respect of which separate requirements will apply, such as a requirement to notify TPR and the trustees of a defined benefit pension scheme at certain points before completion of a transaction. There will also be a requirement to state the likely impact of the transaction on the pension scheme and whether compensation has been offered to the pension scheme trustees to take account of that likely impact. Failure to comply could incur a financial penalty of up to £1 million.

### • Financial Penalties Regime

The Pension Schemes Act 2021 introduced a financial penalties regime for certain acts/failures to act, including failure to make a notifiable event submission, and/or providing TPR or pension scheme trustees with false or misleading information. Directors as well as corporates can be caught by these sanctions, which could result in a fine of up to £1 million.



# Employment Considerations

Employers continue to face a range of difficult employment law issues, including how to bring more staff back to the office, ensuring the workplace remains safe if COVID-19 rises and how to deal with significant staff shortages in certain sectors.

## Increasing Wage Costs

In certain sectors, companies are struggling with staff shortages, with vacancies at a record high. Many employers are having to improve pay, benefits and conditions in order to recruit the right talent, even in traditionally low-paid and relatively unskilled roles. While that plays to the government's post-Brexit high-wage, high-skills narrative to some extent, higher wage costs for unskilled jobs too will inevitably filter through into higher prices for consumers and must be factored into financial forecasts. Recent legal decisions around the proper calculation of the National Minimum Wage are likely to have the same effect.

## Redundancies

The good news is that previous concerns about possible large-scale redundancies when the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ended on 30 September 2021 have so far proved unfounded, with the notable exception of the recent large-scale job losses at P&O. Recent data published by the Insolvency Service shows a continued decline in the number of notified collective redundancies, with figures currently at a seven-year low. It is important to remember that if redundancies are necessary, there are selection and consultation processes that should be followed and the associated costs will need to be factored into cash flow.

Key points to consider in a collective redundancy exercise are outlined in the box below. If redundancies are contemplated, it is important that directors take legal advice to ensure that they are managed correctly, and that in doing so they are complying with their duties as directors.



## Possible Redundancies

- If a business is at risk, directors should consider at an early stage whether redundancies may be necessary in order to save the business and, if so, whether collective consultation is required under the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 (TULR(C)A).
- Under section 188 TULR(C)A, there is an obligation on the company to inform and consult appropriate representatives of affected employees when 20 or more redundancies are proposed to take effect at one establishment within a period of 90 days or less. The appropriate representatives of affected employees are either trade union representatives or, where no trade union is recognised, employee representatives elected for the purposes of consultation.
- Directors should consider what steps need to be taken to effect collective consultation. Consultation must begin “in good time” and must, in any event, begin “at least” 45 days before the first of the dismissals takes effect where 100 or more redundancies are proposed at one establishment within a 90-day period, or at least 30 days before the first of the dismissals takes effect where 20 to 99 redundancies are proposed.
- There is no requirement to consult collectively where an employer proposes to make fewer than 20 employees redundant at one establishment within a 90-day period, but it is still required to follow a fair procedure (including individual consultation) if it wishes to avoid unfair dismissal claims.
- Under section 193 TULR(C)A, an employer proposing collective redundancies is obliged to notify the Secretary of State in writing of its proposal before giving any notice to terminate an employee’s contract of employment on that ground – this notice must be given at least 45 days before the first of the dismissals takes effect in the case of 100 or more redundancies or 30 days for 20 to 99 employees. A copy of the “Advance Notification of Redundancies” form, the HR1, can be obtained [here](#). A failure to comply with this requirement is a criminal offence punishable by a fine. Therefore, it is imperative it is not overlooked. Until a few years ago, we were not aware of any situations where the Secretary of State had taken action for failing to comply with these provisions, but criminal proceedings were commenced in connection with the collapse of the parcel delivery firm City Link Limited in 2015. While the directors were eventually acquitted on the narrow facts of that case, there remains a real risk that directors of companies proposing to make collective redundancies could be prosecuted if they fail to notify the Secretary of State. See our [blog](#) on how failure to file a HR1 could result in criminal liability.
- Directors should ensure they keep full and accurate minutes of the board’s proposals.
- Companies should also remember that the definition of redundancy for collective consultation purposes is wider than that for unfair dismissal purposes. Collective consultation may, therefore, be triggered in a wider range of circumstances than employers first think – for example, where they are seeking to make changes across the workforce to terms and conditions of employment, but they are unable to agree the changes, so they end up terminating existing contracts and offering continued employment on new terms and conditions.

See also our [blog](#) on practical considerations for employers to consider when making redundancies.

## Bringing Employees Back to Work

Many employees are still working from home, at least for part of the week. In some cases, this is because of a permanent shift to hybrid working. Our blog series on “[What Next for UK Employers](#)” focuses on the issues employers are grappling with as they transition to hybrid working and a return to the workplace.

## Global HR Audit Tool

For any business, ensuring that the correct paperwork and human resource (HR) policies are in place is important, pandemic or no pandemic. [Global HR Audit](#) is our new, free, simple-to-use, innovative tool that helps employers determine the HR documents and policies they should have in 29 countries around the world, as well as any they should consider having on a global basis. It enables businesses to pinpoint quickly the documents and policies they need in each jurisdiction of operation, as well as those they may wish to consider if they are aiming to go beyond just compliance. The list of mandatory, strongly recommended and “nice to have” HR documents and policies contains further links to [Global Edge](#), where further information on the topics can be found.





# Managing HMRC

HMRC has a published policy that sets out its approach to debt enforcement. As the COVID-19 financial assistance packages are withdrawn, and the economy attempts to return to something resembling normal, HMRC has restarted its debt collection work and will resume contact with customers who appear to have outstanding tax liabilities. However, HMRC's policy is that they will "take an understanding and supportive approach":

*"Our message to customers is simple: if you can pay your taxes then you should do so – but if you're struggling, we want to work with you to agree a plan based on your financial position."*

In most cases, HMRC's debt enforcement activities should follow a predictable pattern of escalating intervention. The first step is likely to involve HMRC contacting a business of concern by phone, post or text message in order to better understand its financial position and, if necessary, agree a way to proceed. Businesses contacted in this way should respond to these communications as soon, and as fully, as possible to assist HMRC to identify whether the business needs support and how best that support can be provided. Failure to respond or engage heightens a risk of HMRC concluding that the business is unable, or simply refusing, to pay its taxes.

HMRC should work with businesses to work out the best way of paying tax debts as quickly as possible, and in a manner that is affordable for the business. It is worth noting that HMRC will gain more (in terms of tax revenues) from supporting viable businesses navigate temporary difficulties and return to profit. Possible paths forward may include:

1. Time to pay arrangements (see further below)
2. Short-term deferrals (i.e. nothing would need to be paid for a set period of time, and no further action to collect the tax debt would be taken until that time has lapsed)
3. Discussion regarding other support available (e.g. the recovery loan scheme)

Early engagement with HMRC will be crucial. If businesses refuse to respond to initial contact, HMRC will escalate matters, which may result in a site visit at the business' address. Again, the purpose will be to ensure the business is aware of the debt, assess any support required and agree a suitable way to proceed to ensure the tax liability is settled.

Where a business has failed to contact HMRC, or has refused to acknowledge or engage with an attempt by HMRC to contact them, HMRC may start the process of collecting the debt using their extensive enforcement powers. These powers include taking control of goods, summary warrants and court action (including insolvency proceedings). Insolvency proceedings will only be invoked as a last resort and generally only where a business has been found to be fraudulent, deliberately non-compliant, or where they are continuing to accrue debt with no realistic prospect of being able to settle their existing debts.

While HMRC will take a "cautious approach" to collecting debts, it is clear that businesses should proactively and candidly engage with HMRC (and should do so as soon as possible) to protect themselves against avoidable recovery proceedings being initiated.



## What Is TTP?

HMRC expects all UK taxpayers to pay the tax they owe, in full and on time, whenever they are able to do so. However, in circumstances where a taxpayer is unable to meet its liability, HMRC is able to exercise a discretion to allow the taxpayer to pay tax after the due date, over an agreed period, and without incurring late payment penalties. This is known as "Time to Pay" (TTP). The primary purpose of TTP is to assist HMRC to collect taxes due efficiently and effectively. It is worth emphasising that there is no right for taxpayers to be granted TTP.

It is important to establish that HMRC is bound to operate TTP in a particular way and in accordance with its published guidance.

TTP arrangements help HMRC collect tax effectively. They recognise that in certain circumstances, outside of the control of businesses, a tax deadline can lead to commercial difficulties. TTP is intended to allow viable businesses, which genuinely cannot pay tax on the date it is due, to pay it over a realistic period of time. Most arrangements will last for a period of months and will involve regular monthly payments. They rarely exceed 12 months and will only do so in exceptional circumstances.

## Who Is Eligible for TTP?

There are no fixed rules. The same principles should be applied to all taxpayers, with each case being considered on its merits and the level of risk to the Exchequer (that is, of non-payment of tax). As a result, any TTP arrangement should be agreed “on a case-by-case basis and ... tailored to individual circumstances and liabilities”.

Generally, larger tax liabilities, requests for longer TTP periods and a questionable compliance record are likely to attract greater due diligence, information requests and investigation by HMRC. The business’ previous compliance record is likely to be especially important in relation to the success or otherwise of obtaining TTP.

Where a business has a good record, and has made tax payments on time, HMRC is more likely to consider a request for TTP to be genuine. In contrast, a poor record, previous late payments and repeat applications will result in closer scrutiny. Even in COVID-19 situations, HMRC is likely to view previous payment problems as symptomatic of deeper problems and will be less likely to agree TTP.

Making a successful application for TTP depends on the business being able to show it is:

- In genuine difficulty
- Unable to pay its tax on the due date
- Able to pay if HMRC allowed more time – this necessitates not only proving that it has (or will have) the means to meet the scheduled TTP payments, but also that it can meet any other tax liabilities that will (or may) become due during the TTP period

HMRC will seek to make the TTP period as short as possible. Importantly, in light of improving post-COVID-19 trading conditions, where a business’ ability to pay improves during the TTP period, it has an obligation to contact HMRC to increase its payments and clear the debt more quickly.

Briefly put, the business must be ready to engage and be fully prepared to explain and evidence the situation in which it finds itself. It should be willing to enter into reasonable negotiations with HMRC in relation to the terms and conditions of the TTP arrangement, including in relation to the amount covered and the overall time period involved.



## Business Viability – Cannot Pay or Will Not Pay?

TTP is only available to viable businesses. Before agreeing to TTP, HMRC will try to understand why a business cannot pay (in COVID-19 situations, this will be pretty straightforward) and, just as importantly, what it is doing to address this in the future. HMRC will assess whether the business’ plans (whether to reduce costs or increase sales) are realistic in the context of the size of the tax debt relative to the business’ turnover. This will be the benchmark against which any TTP agreement will be monitored.

Critically, the TTP arrangement must be reasonable. Neither the business nor HMRC will want to enter a TTP arrangement that commits the business to a repayment schedule that it cannot afford such that it results in further default. Equally important, to HMRC at least, is that the business does not request a period that is longer than absolutely necessary to clear the debt. In deciding whether a business is eligible for a TTP arrangement, HMRC will draw a distinction between:

- **Eligible “cannot pay” businesses** – That is, those that want to make the payment but currently do not have the means to do so, or, although they do, making that payment could force them out of business (because other liabilities could not be met). HMRC will expect businesses to have explored accessing new or increased borrowing facilities before approaching HMRC for a TTP arrangement. It should be noted that wanting to pay, however genuinely held, is not enough: a business that cannot pay, or cannot satisfy HMRC that it has a realistic plan to ensure it can afford its future liabilities, will be refused TTP.
- **Ineligible “will not pay” businesses** – That is, those that can, but will not, pay the tax. HMRC will refuse TTP and is likely to take swift enforcement action in such cases.

HMRC will be looking to the business to prove that it is eligible for TTP. Therefore, when preparing to apply, the business should be ready to provide HMRC with as much information as is relevant to support the submission. This will ideally include providing:

- **Detailed financial information** – this should include recent management accounts and (even more importantly) future budgets and cash flow expectations.
- **Details of the steps the business has taken to seek support from other stakeholders** – this might include outlining discussions the business has had concerning new or additional financial support from existing or new lenders, current shareholders, management and any other forms of support (e.g. extending credit or relaxing payment terms) from other creditors and suppliers.

Early engagement, followed by regular and transparent communications, with HMRC by the business are also imperative, especially in situations where the facts and particular circumstances are not entirely straightforward. As might be expected, many businesses affected by COVID-19 are contacting HMRC to discuss their tax affairs and to seek a TTP arrangement. This has created delay in the system, which will be exacerbated by complex situations that HMRC wants to examine more closely.



## Monitoring, Review and Enforcement

Even if a TTP arrangement is in place, businesses should be aware that HMRC will actively monitor and review the agreement to ensure compliance. HMRC will be looking to confirm that:

- The agreed payments are being made as agreed on time
- Other tax liabilities are being met
- Tax administration and compliance obligations are being satisfied (i.e. computations and returns are being submitted)

At the same time, HMRC is likely to be using the data it collects to identify any change in the business' ability to pay the tax due.

Nonetheless, once it agrees to it, HMRC is bound by a TTP agreement and businesses should take a degree of comfort from the fact that, provided they continue to abide by the terms and conditions of TTP, HMRC cannot seek to unilaterally accelerate recovery of the tax debt.

That said, HMRC will assert its right to withdraw from (i.e. cancel) a TTP arrangement in the following specific circumstances:

- New facts come to light that mean TTP is no longer appropriate or available in the circumstances, or mean recovery of the tax due is at increased risk
- The business has misled or lied to HMRC
- The business defaults on the terms or conditions of the arrangement

In cases where HMRC believes a business is in breach of a TTP agreement, its first course of action will be to contact the business by issuing a reminder letter. In cases where an instalment payment has been missed, the reminder letter will set out the amount of tax that is now overdue, demand immediate payment and explain that failing to comply will mean the TTP arrangement will be cancelled.

If the business fails to respond, HMRC will issue a cancellation letter. At that point, the TTP arrangement falls away and HMRC will demand full payment of all tax amounts overdue. The chance of agreeing a new TTP arrangement at that point is remote and, if the tax is not paid, HMRC will initiate enforcement proceedings utilising all and any of the (growing number of) powers at its disposal.

It is worth noting that the restrictions on winding-up petitions (introduced as a direct result of the pressures on business arising from COVID-19) remain in place until 30 September 2021. The moratorium is being observed by HMRC and so provides a layer of protection against any immediate HMRC action. However, when the restrictions lift businesses are best advised to ensure that they proactively manage their tax affairs, ensuring they are up-to-date with payments and submissions, processes are efficient and effective, and everything is well documented.

## Time to Pay?

TTP is a valuable formal procedure that will protect viable, compliant businesses facing genuine difficulties in meeting their tax liabilities on time. The protection a TTP arrangement affords can provide a business with critical time to plan for recovery without tax liabilities weighing on its cash flow.

However, it is also important to appreciate that TTP merely defers the point at which the tax is payable; the liability does not go away and will instead simply fall due under the TTP schedule. In addition, new tax liabilities and compliance obligations will continue to arise.

Entering into a formal arrangement with HMRC for the payment of overdue tax provides certainty, but also brings additional compliance obligations and opens the business to greater scrutiny from HMRC. A TTP arrangement should not be sought lightly and, once it is obtained and agreed, a business must make every effort to comply with its terms and conditions. It is crucially important that businesses do not overpromise under TTP, continue to monitor their own compliance and promptly communicate any change in circumstance that could affect the agreement (positively or negatively) to HMRC.

HMRC examines requests for TTP carefully and will be monitoring a business' compliance with an agreement equally carefully. It is worth remembering that the primary purpose of HMRC is to collect taxes due and protect the Exchequer. In appropriate cases, HMRC uses TTP as a tool to help it achieve that aim. However, where there is a breach of a TTP agreement, HMRC will not shy away from exercising its enforcement powers to recover the tax owed. In addition, as the extraordinary challenges presented by COVID-19 start to recede, one might expect HMRC to adopt an increasingly aggressive stance on enforcement and revenue recovery.



# Managing Supply Chain Issues and Risk

There is an almost infinite variety of issues that can arise within the supply chain, from minor irritants that make business just that bit more difficult to transact than is necessary, to catastrophic failures. We have selected a few of the more high-profile current issues for consideration.

## Brexit, COVID-19 and Resulting Supply Chain Challenges

The effects of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic on the supply chain continue to be felt by businesses, driving product/service shortages, transport problems and unpredictable cost increases. In particular, parties should carefully consider (among other things):

- Supply chain mapping (if not already completed)- to identify risk areas, particularly further down the supply chain.
- Brexit and/or COVID-19, managing related provisions in contracts- whether as general terms or to address specific identified issues (e.g. tariffs, delays, materials/staffing shortages, travel restrictions and costs).
- Addressing the impact of currency fluctuations on pricing/costs and how associated risks will be mitigated and/or shared.
- Increased risk of significant changes in inflation rates (and variations in these between countries) and the extent to which these may be passed down the supply chain.
- Who will bear the cost of any new duties/tariffs that may be imposed and any associated additional administrative and logistical costs? Delivery terms (e.g. EXW, c.f., DDP) may, therefore, take on added importance.
- Changes in VAT registration and other tax requirements, including reporting and collection obligations.
- Changes in customs practices that may result in product/component delays, shortages and/or increased costs.
- Changes to product certification and registration requirements, considering whether Brexit has affected the validity of those issued and required in the UK for use in the EEA (and vice versa).
- Whether qualifying with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) as an Authorised Economic Operator, establishing a “trusted trader” relationship or for transitional simplified procedures would reduce border inspections and delays.
- Compliance with provisions that require staff to visit sites in particular territories.
- Use of descriptions of territories that may substantially change (e.g. the EEA or the UK itself).
- Increased risk of supply chain insolvencies, cost increases, skills and asset shortages (including warehouse space, access to certifying bodies and specialist service providers).
- Price increases – i.e contractual ability or protections to address raw material/product price increases, pass on freight costs, etc.

## Reducing the Risk of Insolvency in the Supply Chain

The current volatile financial and political landscape, combined with extensive reliance on outsourced supplies of critical systems and lean manufacturing processes, means that managing the risk of suppliers (and any of their suppliers) becoming insolvent has become even more important. Points to consider when seeking to reduce this risk include:

- Dual source wherever possible. Identify and monitor particularly carefully any areas where dual sourcing is not possible and plan how you would deal with the loss of any single-source supplier.
- Identify practical issues that could make it difficult to move to a new supplier (e.g. tooling held at the supplier’s premises, certifications tied to a particular production line, reliance on proprietary supplier intellectual property) and put in place contractual protections or contingencies to deal with these.
- Ensure that exit plans have all been agreed and tested well before any potential contract termination event occurs.
- Ensure contracts are signed with the group company against whom financial due diligence has been performed and seek parent company guarantees where appropriate.
- Monitor and audit the supplier’s financial health throughout the life of the contract. Include rights to obtain necessary information/access from the supplier, as well as obligations on the supplier to do the same with their suppliers and to report to you (and check that they do this). Be vigilant for any early warning signs, such as late or missed deliveries or requests for money on account (where that is not usual practice).
- Consider including rights to terminate and/or increased monitoring for material adverse change in the supplier’s finances.<sup>1</sup>
- Consider the use of escrow for key software programmes and risk assess any hosted or cloud-based solutions where escrow may not provide effective protection.
- Ensure that the insolvency provisions in contracts are up to date, appropriate for the jurisdiction and take effect early enough in the insolvency process.
- Review the contract, be aware of any retention of title provisions and assess their likely effectiveness.

<sup>1</sup> Note, however, that in some circumstances the operation of ipso facto rules in insolvency prohibit a supplier from terminating a contract even if the contract might allow this.

## Mitigating the Impact of Global Trade Disputes

Trade tensions between global superpowers, notably the ongoing tensions between the US and China, as well as the impact of sanctions on Russia have the potential to disrupt supply chains globally. Different companies will be affected by the imposition of/increases in tariffs, blacklisting of companies and other trade restrictions in different ways, but it is possible to take steps to mitigate risks, including:

- Mapping the whole of the supply chain to identify high-risk areas and put in place measures to address any identified risks and develop contingency plans for worst-case scenarios (including dual/multi-sourcing).
- Actively monitoring potential future trade policy developments in key territories. The last few years have seen tariff threats between trade blocks, including on steel and aluminium. More recently, the US has responded to the UK increasing taxes on US tech firms by threatening to raise tariffs by up to 25% on a number of UK exports. Proactive monitoring enables you to:
  - Lobby for changes before the scope of tariffs has been determined, either directly or through industry bodies
  - Assess likely consequences for the supply chain and plan accordingly, including amending long-term contracts and making alternative sourcing arrangements, where appropriate
- Identify any levels of the supply chain that may suffer from trade blacklists and plan how each element could be removed in short order if required. In recent times, the US has added dozens of companies to its trade blacklist, including many Chinese chipmakers, Huawei, and Israeli NSO Group whose Pegasus spyware made headlines in 2021. Accordingly, businesses need to have a clear understanding of the sources of all components and plans to address their loss where appropriate.
- Reviewing existing agreements to assess risks and scope for passing these down the supply chain or terminating arrangements that are/become uneconomical or unlawful.
- Identifying and applying for available exemptions. For example, by the end of 2018, the US had granted almost 1,000 waivers from tariffs on Chinese goods. More recently, China extended existing tariff exemptions on a list of 81 US products ranging from electric vehicle batteries to timber to shrimp.
- Looking for opportunities that may be presented by trade being diverted to third countries as a result of tariff impositions (while remembering that these opportunities may be temporary). For example, it has been estimated that the EU will be able to attract up to US\$90 billion of trade related to value chains as a result of US-China tariffs.





## Ensure Compliance With Data Protection Laws

The introduction of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) brought new obligations for businesses, with significant fines for non-compliance being levied (e.g. Amazon- €746 million, H&M- €35 million). It has been followed by the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), China's Personal Information Protection Law, the Brazilian Data Protection Law and the likelihood is that more countries will follow suit. With this in mind, in relation to the supply chain, companies should (if they have not already done so):

- Identify key territories in which the company's group is obliged to comply with local data protection laws, monitor changing requirements in those territories and ensure that compliance programmes take account of differing approaches between these key territories, in particular any data localisation requirements (e.g. in Russia and China).
- Review existing records of processing to ensure there is a clear understanding of what data is processed by the supply chain on the group's behalf, where it is processed and the procedures in place to ensure compliant processing by the supply chain.
- Reassess whether suppliers act as controllers or processors of company group data and update contracts as necessary to address this and to ensure all contracts include mandatory data protection clauses.
- Ensure that suppliers with access to company group data are regularly audited and monitored.
- Continue to monitor the effect of cases (notably the Schrems II decision on data transfers to the US) and enforcement action, and be ready to make changes to data hosting and transfer processes with suppliers and customers if required.
- Maintain and test breach response plans, to include dealing with breaches by suppliers, and ensure that supplier agreements contain appropriate breach notification and support commitments.

## Consider the Impact of Ransomware and Other IT Security Issues

Internal IT security has been a key risk area for businesses for some considerable time. However, we are now seeing an increased focus on the risks posed as a result of attacks on suppliers leading to loss of or interruption to critical supplies. Accordingly, in addition to addressing security of their own systems and of systems that connect to/interact with, parties should consider:

- Enhanced due diligence on IT security, disaster recovery and business continuity measures taken by critical suppliers.
- Including IT security, disaster recovery and business continuity commitments in contracts with all major suppliers and not just those who are providing IT services.



## Compliance With Anticorruption and Anti-bribery Laws

Anticorruption and anti-bribery laws gained heightened publicity following the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the UK Bribery Act, both extending potential liability up and down the supply chain. Parties should:

- Establish, implement and enforce anti-bribery and anticorruption policies throughout their organisations and ensure that their contracts flow these requirements up and down the supply chain.
- Identify key risk areas (both in terms of geography and business function) and provide increased training, monitoring and audits for them.
- Draft and use anti-bribery/anticorruption provisions for contracts that provide a reasonable level of protection, but that procurement/marketing teams are realistically likely to be able to negotiate and police.
- Consider implementing whistleblowing policies across the supply chain, but take care to respect local restrictions (e.g. in France). Be aware of the EU Whistleblowing Directive set to enter into effect in December 2021, which is likely to affect many UK-based businesses with operations and supply chain links beyond the UK.
- Stay alive to advancements or changes in relevant anticorruption and anti-bribery laws, particularly failure to prevent tax avoidance and failure to prevent bribery. Where appropriate, seek external advice on these advancements, as violation could lead to significant reputational and financial damage.



## Environmental, Social and Governance

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues have come to the fore in recent months. Media and social activists are increasingly adept at identifying environmental and ethical issues arising within companies' supply chains and then tracing these back to the source.

We are also seeing more and more ESG-centred legislation targeted both at companies and their supply chains, such as the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015, UK Equality Act 2010, California Supply Chain Transparency Act 2010 and US Dodd-Frank Act 2010. This is only likely to increase, particularly following the conclusion of COP26. Legal teams can help support businesses' compliance efforts by:

- Designing ESG policies so that they have a particular focus on ESG issues most relevant to a businesses' industry or sector.
- Updating ESG policies regularly so they extend to cover key legislative changes promptly, and take account of policy and legislative changes that are on the horizon where appropriate. For instance, an independent review of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 (laid in Parliament on 22 May 2019) urged quick action from government, who has since recognised the value in the comments made on supply chain issues. This may result in new additions to the legislation in future.
- Help businesses stay on top of advances in the environmental law and policy (waste, water, air pollution, net zero targets, etc.) of countries in which they operate and possible implications. For instance, the new UK Environment Act 2021 has recently been finalised and includes a framework for new supply chain due diligence requirements relating to 'forest risk commodities'.
- Incorporating into supply agreements a commitment from suppliers to comply with (and ensure that their own key suppliers comply with) the business' ESG policies and/or targets, or equivalent policies or targets approved by the business. It may also be prudent to include obligations to comply with (and provide the business with evidence to demonstrate compliance with) specific legislative requirements.
- Including ESG audit and reporting requirements in contracts and ensuring that these are exercised by the business and that the business has the right, if necessary, to terminate the contract for non-compliance (particularly where there has been some reputational damage).
- Checking that the business maintains adequate records to enable it to demonstrate compliance and the steps that it has taken to seek to achieve this.
- Utilising the data gathered internally and within a business' supply chain on ESG to inform future goal-setting.
- Ensuring that ESG commitments made by the business are not overly ambitious. Consumer and shareholder groups have already started to investigate the possibility of pursuing companies for failure to comply with published ESG statements.

## Ensuring Product Quality and Avoiding Expensive Product Recalls

Consumer protection and product safety legislation are becoming increasingly prescriptive. Suppliers must not only ensure their products are safe, but also provide certificates of compliance with a plethora of different standards, particularly the government-backed code of conduct created by the recently formed Office of Product Safety and Standards. Failure by the supplier or its supply chain to do this can lead to expensive and very public product recalls. Supply contracts will generally include standard product quality and compliance warranties. However, consideration should also be given to:

- Agreeing a product recall process with key members of the supply chain in advance. This reduces the supply chain's exposure to the negative impact of a recall (i.e. the knock-on effects either up or down the supply chain) and ensures that there is an agreed plan of action when a recall occurs.
- Including express recall provisions in supplier contracts that give a business the ability to initiate recalls (and recover costs of this where appropriate) where requested by regulators or the business reasonably considers appropriate, to avoid arguments about whether a recall is/is not legally required.
- Ensuring traceability of individual batches of products/components to assist in root cause analysis and minimise the scope of any recall.
- Clearly identifying territory-specific certification and other requirements and allocating responsibility for compliance with this appropriately. While it may be tempting to seek to pass responsibility for this back up the supply chain, if the supplier is not familiar with requirements in the relevant consumer market, this may cause more problems than it solves.
- Including contractual rights to reject entire shipments/batches if a particular percentage of samples prove to be faulty. It is not uncommon to see contracts that only allow for return of products that are actually faulty, which would technically require testing of every single item before it is sent back.

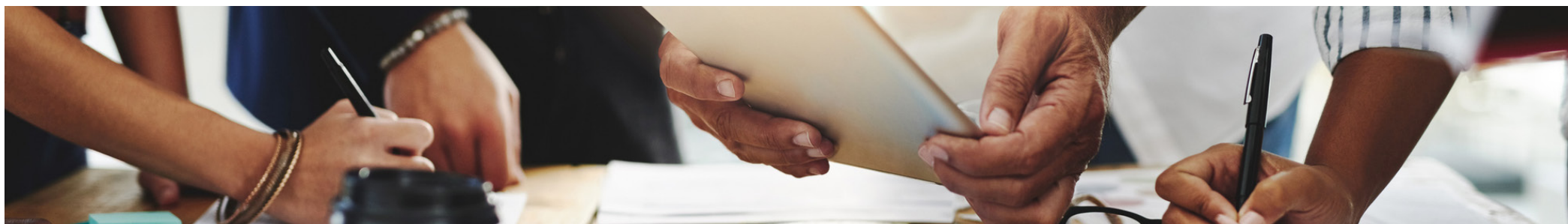


## Considerations for Supply Chain Disputes

Despite best intentions (and well-worded contracts and contractual protections), some supply chain disputes cannot be avoided. Supply chain partners may find themselves in a formal legal dispute due to a supply chain failure. For example, previously harmonious relationships may have broken down, with positions having become entrenched; one or both supply chain partners may be behaving unreasonably; product supplies may be late and/or not of sufficient quality, quantity, correspond to specification, etc.; a project may suffer unexpected losses, or margins may suddenly narrow and contracts become unprofitable/unworkable; and/or as a result of management and other stakeholders demanding that action be taken. Resultant litigation can be time consuming, inherently uncertain (in terms of outcome) and costly.

When disputes unavoidably arise, then a business/its advisers will (among other things) need to:

- Establish the applicable law.
- Consider geographic locations and jurisdictional issues, including enforcement.
- Confirm the contractually applicable dispute resolution mechanism (e.g. litigation, arbitration or other).
- Assess whether the appropriate contractual procedures have been followed, including any pre-dispute/pre-action requirements.
- Ascertain whether the contract provides for a particular or exclusive remedy.
- Consider whether you have sufficient resources internally to deal with the dispute.
- Consider whether external lawyers and experts need to be engaged.
- Undertake prompt documentary and information gathering and, thereafter, manage and collate documents. This should include suspending any routine document destruction policies, and ensuring both paper and electronic records are investigated and preserved.
- Assess the operative terms and conditions- is there a battle of the forms argument?
- Investigate whether any other parties are potentially involved/culpable.
- Assess whether there are helpful/unhelpful warranties and indemnities, any caps on liability, the nature of the losses (direct or indirect) and the extent to which loss and damage have been excluded (if at all).
- Understand who your key people/witnesses of fact are and what they are saying. This may extend to interviewing and drafting witness statements- preferably by lawyers and preferably before memories dim.
- Carefully and accurately assess the merits of the case and what your overall objectives are for the dispute/litigation- what are your best, most likely and worst-case outcomes?
- Ascertain your optimum resolution strategy.
- Establish the likely overall cost of the litigation.
- Make a prompt assessment of whether any time limits apply that could bar a claim (and, indeed, if the claim is already time barred).
- Investigate whether there is insurance cover. If there is, then a timely notification to insurers will likely need to be made.
- Understand whether the opposing party is/parties are likely to be good for the money.
- Assess whether the nature of the dispute will also expose the business to reputational damage.
- Ensure communications with your lawyers/third parties remain privileged (as far as possible).
- Take stock of whether it is a business-critical dispute and/or whether an emergency remedy needs to be invoked (e.g. an injunction).
- Assess the scope for an early resolution before trial (e.g. negotiation, ADR/mediation, strike out, summary judgment, etc.), including the appropriate use of settlement offers.
- Consider any enforceability issues should you obtain a judgment against the opposing party, particularly if that party is located in another country. Some elements of the procedure for enforcement of judgments have changed following Brexit and the end of the transition period.



# How to Identify Distress in Your UK Business and Companies You Do Business With



## Identifying Distress

Identifying distress in your own business or those that you do business with is vital to ensuring its financial health.

Some distress indicators are due to external circumstances beyond the control of the directors, but nevertheless can pose a threat to the ongoing success of the business, others are internal, indicating that the directors may need to make operational or financial changes.

A company, through no fault of its own, may find that it is facing distress and directors should consider whether it is appropriate to take action to address that distress, considering both the informal and formal options outlined in this quick guide alongside their directors' duties.

The purpose of this guide is to help directors identify distress early.

**The key message is that where there are signs of distress, take advice early because there are various options that directors can explore to support the financial health of the business and avoid greater distress and potential insolvency.**



## Signs of Potential Distress

There are a number of signs that a business or those it does business with, may be in distress. The below sets out questions and points that, when considered individually or together, indicate the business is in or could be facing a period of distress.

### Creditor Pressure

Increasing pressure from creditors is one of the more obvious signs of distress.

If a business is taking longer to pay its creditors, this could be an early sign of potential cash flow problems. One of the biggest creditors of any business is HMRC, failing to pay tax on time and falling behind with payments to key creditors are early indicators of distress.

Creditor pressure is more obvious if a business is receiving letters of demand, court proceedings, unpaid judgments, statutory demands and/or winding up petitions.

### Debtor Days

A good cash flow can soon turn into a poor cash flow if business' own debtors fall behind with payment. If debtor days are slipping, how will this impact the business and what can be done to reduce that slip?

### Insolvency/Loss of Major Customer or Supplier

Is the business dependent on a major customer or supplier?

A perfectly health business can face acute problems if, without warning, it loses a key customer/supplier and it does not have a contingency plan in place to address that.

### Liquidity Challenges

A business may be asset rich but cash poor, making it difficult to meet cash requirements. Revenue may be based on seasonal trends that have perhaps underperformed. The business may be waiting on a large payment that is overdue, before it can make its own payments. Does the business have sufficient headroom in its banking facilities to meet an unexpected payment?

### Trading Performance

If demand for goods and/or services is slowing, it is important to identify this and understand why.

Are orders slowing down or stock levels increasing? What is happening in the market? Are you keeping up with emerging trends or what your clients or customers need? What changes can you make to the business that can address the slow-down? Is this just temporary, and can the business ride any downward wave?

Are key suppliers falling behind with deliveries? Are delivery dates being missed or deliveries late? What impact is this having on the business? If supplies are arriving late, is the business able to manage its own contractual commitments?

### Changes in Key Personnel or Disaffected Management

The loss of an important employee or disputes at board level can have a serious impact on the business.

### Disputes

A dispute with a landlord, supplier or customer can cause distress in a number of ways, it may be delaying payments coming into the business, preventing supplies or increasing costs. If the dispute escalates, this is likely to lead to increasing costs, as well as more immediate pressure on cash flow.

### Fixed Costs/Contracts

Is the business tied into a long-term supply contract where margins are becoming increasingly tight? Are fixed costs, such as rent, no longer at market rate?

### Loss Making Division or Business

Is part of the business loss-making or starting to show signs of downwards performance? What impact will this have on the profitable parts of the business? Can those losses be sustained, or should steps be taken to ring fence the "good" parts of the business?

### Political and Economic

Most businesses have felt some pressure during the COVID-19 pandemic and are now seeing pressure from other angles, such as supply chain issues, employee shortages and rising energy costs. These pressures may have a direct impact – being aware of the pressure they are placing on people you do business with can be key to avoiding some of the other distress indicators set out in this guide.



# If a Business Is Facing Distress, What Options Are There?

There are a number of options and avenues that a business can explore when faced with distress. Depending on the circumstances, a combination of these could be appropriate to help mitigate or avoid a distressed scenario.

This guide does not contain a definitive list of all potential options, and for directors that are concerned that their business is in distress, they should consult with their advisors.



### Informal Options

Even when informal options are being considered, directors should engage with their advisors and stakeholders to ensure that their decisions take into account their directors' duties.

For a guide to directors' duties when a company is in a distressed situation, see our [quick guide](#).

Managing Cash Flow/Balance Sheet	Finance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Negotiate with landlords and key suppliers</li><li>• Negotiate with HMRC</li><li>• Review key contracts and supply agreements</li><li>• Restructure the workforce</li><li>• Agree informal or formal compromises with creditors</li><li>• Close unviable operations or sell loss-making divisions</li><li>• Tighten debt recovery processes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase existing facilities</li><li>• Easing reserves</li><li>• Invoice discounting/factoring</li><li>• Private equity funding</li><li>• Refinancing</li><li>• Asset-based lending</li><li>• Debt for equity swaps</li></ul>

### Managing Cash Flow/Balance Sheet

#### Landlords, Key Suppliers and Other Creditors

Depending on the longer-term cash position of the company, negotiating a payment plan or asking for forbearance from landlords, suppliers and/or other creditors can provide a solution to temporary cash flow problems.

If a business is temporarily cash strapped, a short “breathing space” may enable the business to manage the position. However, directors will need to consider whether extending payment terms or agreeing a period of non-payment is the right thing to do. Informal arrangements can ease pressure, and may not need to be formally documented; however, if they only delay the problem then they might not be the optimum solution.

There are several ways to restructure payment obligations, for example:

- **Landlords** – Agreeing monthly instead of quarterly rent payments; re-negotiating rent; moving to a turnover rent; can the company negotiate a surrender of any leases if the company's real estate footprint has reduced?; or could it exit over rented premises and agree something at market rate?
- **Suppliers** – Renegotiating contract terms, agreeing a re-payment plan or having a longer time to pay.
- **Creditors** – Agreeing a repayment plan, compromising outstanding debts, or offering security or guarantees for payment.

#### HMRC

HMRC can be the largest creditor. If a business has accrued tax liabilities that it cannot pay on time, HMRC may agree a time to pay agreement. However, it is important for a business to engage early with HMRC if it requires HMRC support. Asking HMRC for time to pay can be a complex process and, therefore, involving advisors to ensure that the right information is submitted to HMRC and the process is correctly managed can be invaluable. See our [guide](#) to managing HMRC and TTP agreements.

#### Employees

- Can the business restructure/reduce its workforce and thereby reduce overheads? The employee needs of many businesses have changed as a consequence of the pandemic and continue to do so.
- If the business is overstaffed, then restructuring the workforce could provide a straightforward cash flow solution.
- (NB: You should take advice before steps are taken to restructure to ensure compliance with employment laws.)

## Debts

- Ensuring that the business has robust credit control procedures in place will ensure that it keeps on top of delinquent debtors, recovers debt on time and can take swift action, if necessary.
- Keeping an eye on debtor days (are they slipping?), and checking credit ratings and how the company's debtors are performing, will help inform whether a company should take formal action to recover unpaid debts before the debt becomes a "bad" non-recoverable debt.
- Consider whether insurance against non-payment is an option, or whether there are guarantors from whom the businesses can recover payment? Or can the business request a guarantee to protect against a bad debt? Does it have or can it obtain security that it could enforce if the debt is unpaid?

## Close Unviable Operations or Sell Loss-making Divisions

Is there one part of the business that is underperforming and having an adverse impact on otherwise profitable parts? A solution might be to close or sell that part of the business to ring fence and protect the rest.

## Supply Chain Mapping

- Mapping supply chain (looking at the business' suppliers, their suppliers and so on) enables a business to identify risk areas that might impact the viability of its own business, and then enable it to devise a plan to manage/reduce risk.
- A plan could help manage supply shortages, surges in demand or something more unexpected (a global pandemic, for example).
- Consider such things as dual or local sourcing and auditing your own suppliers' financial health alongside reviewing supply contracts to ensure they contain adequate termination rights, allow the business to move suppliers or even provide for greater monitoring and reporting requirements.

## Retention of Title (ROT)

Review contracts with key customers to ensure they contain a retention of title clause (and that it is incorporated into the contract). A good ROT provision can put the business in a strong position if customers do not pay to recover unpaid goods and re-sell them or, if the customer enters an insolvency process, an enforceable ROT usually puts the business into a better position to negotiate a payment with the insolvency practitioner.



## Moratorium

- Although badged under the "insolvency" banner, a company does not have to be insolvent to benefit from a moratorium. This is a standalone procedure that gives a company a minimum 20-business-day breathing space from creditor pressure. The directors of the business remain in control of the company during the period of the moratorium, which could last up to 12 months.
- A moratorium could be used in situations where a company has a temporary cash flow problem and the business is waiting for a significant cash injection that will ease pressure, or to allow it time to consider other options (such as re-financing) or as a pre-cursor to a more formal process (see further below).

## Finance

There are various options depending on the circumstances and needs of the company, although if the business is in distress, directors should consider these options in light of directors' duties and in conjunction with advisors.

### Existing Lenders

There are a number of options that a business can explore with its existing lenders. Those might include increasing its existing facilities, extending overdrafts or extending payment terms, or agreeing a period of forbearance.

### New Lenders

Refinancing could enable existing debt to be refinanced with more favourable terms, such as a lower interest rates or extensions on payment periods.

### Additional Finance

The business may be able to raise additional funds against its assets by raising finance secured against stock, equipment, machinery, property, etc.

Similarly, the business could look to raise additional cash through private equity funding, loans from directors or third parties injecting funds into the business.

Part of the company's business or assets could also be sold to raise capital.

Some businesses could also benefit from debt factoring or invoice discounting.

In simple terms, debt factoring involves a business "selling" their invoices to a third party at a discounted rate. The factor will advance an initial cash payment to the business, and then collect the debt before accounting to the business for the balance of the invoice, less an agreed percentage for its collection fees. Invoice discounting is similar but often cheaper to arrange than factoring. The business will receive a cash payment against outstanding invoices, but the business will remain in control of debt collection. Although the business will receive less than the full invoiced amount, both types of finance enable a quick injection of cash into the business.



## Formal Options

Insolvency is a last resort, but if efforts to stabilise the business and ensure its viability have not done that, or it is simply too late in the day to rescue the business, then directors are under a duty to consider whether the business should enter an insolvency process. The decision about which one should be made in conjunction with the company's advisors and an insolvency practitioner.

- Moratorium
- Company Voluntary Arrangement
- Administration
- Liquidation (Voluntary/Compulsory)
- Restructuring Plan
- Scheme of Arrangement

### Moratorium

Although the moratorium (explained above) can be used as a standalone process, it may also be appropriate as a pre-cursor to any of the below processes.

### Company Voluntary Arrangement (CVA)

A CVA is essentially a contract between a company and its creditors that can offer a flexible and tailored solution by enabling the company to propose a compromise or arrangement to all of its creditors that, if approved, will bind all creditors to its terms.

The directors remain in control of the company and are responsible for implementing the proposal. An insolvency practitioner will oversee the process to ensure that the company is complying with the terms of the proposal but directors make the day-to-day decisions. A typical CVA lasts for a period of three to five years.

More recently, it has been used as an effective way of restructuring lease portfolios.

### Administration

Administration involves the appointment of insolvency practitioners, who will step in and take control of the company's business and assets. The primary objective of administration is to rescue the company as a going concern. Once administrators are appointed, the directors will no longer have a say in how the business is managed.

A sale of the business and assets will often occur on appointment, or shortly after, and existing management can, and often do, buy the business back from the appointed administrators. If a sale cannot be achieved, the business will cease operations and its assets will be sold.

## Liquidation

There are two types of insolvent liquidation process: creditors' liquidation and voluntary liquidation.

A creditors' liquidation follows a creditor petitioning the court to wind up the company on the basis that the company is balance sheet insolvent or unable to pay its debts when they fall due. Whereas a company that goes into voluntary liquidation, does so following the directors deciding that it should be placed into liquidation.

Both types of liquidation are usually terminal, meaning the company will cease trading.

## Restructuring Plan

A restructuring plan enables a company to enter into a compromise or arrangement with one or more creditors and/or its shareholders. It allows greater flexibility than a CVA or scheme of arrangement because it enables a company to cram up/cram down secured and dissenting creditors.

Unlike a CVA, a restructuring plan has to be sanctioned by the court following creditors voting on whether to approve the plan. Once approved, the company will implement the plan, which could include resetting covenants, rescheduling payments, debt for equity swaps or comprises of debt.

## Scheme of Arrangement

This is similar to a restructuring plan – the primary difference between the two processes is that a scheme of arrangement does not allow cross-class cram down, but also there is no requirement for the company to be in financial difficulty.



# Summary of Government Financial Support to Businesses

This guide summarises the financial support measures that are available to UK businesses.

## Financing Facility Support

What Help Is Available?	What Does The Help Entail?	Which Companies Are Eligible?	What Are The Criteria (If Any) For Applying?	How To Apply	Availability?
<b>Recovery Loan Scheme ('RLS')</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This replaces the previous Recovery Loan Scheme that was available until 30 June 2022.</li> <li>The loans are available through a network of accredited lenders.</li> <li>Ensures businesses of any size can continue to access loans and other finance up to £2 million per business group.</li> <li>The finance can be used for any legitimate business purpose, including managing cash flow, growth and investment.</li> <li>Businesses that took out a CBILS, CLBILS, BBLS or RLS facility before 30 June 2022 are not prevented from accessing RLS after 1 August 2022, but in some instances borrowing under these schemes may reduce the maximum amount a business is eligible for.</li> <li>The government guarantees 70% of the finance to the lender. The business will always remain 100% liable for the debt.</li> <li>Types of finance available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Term loans and overdrafts</li> <li>Invoice finance and asset finance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trading in the UK, and for most businesses generating more than 50% of its income from trading activity</li> <li>Available to businesses with a turnover of up to £45m (on a group basis, where part of a group).</li> <li>Unlike the previous iterations of the scheme, for most borrowers (not including charities and further education colleges) there is no requirement to confirm they have been affected by Covid-19.</li> <li>The lender will consider that the borrower has a viable business proposition but may disregard (at its discretion) any concerns over its short-to-medium term business performance due to the uncertainty and impact of Covid-19.</li> <li>Businesses must not be in difficulty, including not being in relevant insolvency proceedings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please see column to the left.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available through participating lenders, which are listed on the British Business Bank website.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available for applications now.</li> </ul>

What Help Is Available?	What Does The Help Entail?	Which Companies Are Eligible?	What Are The Criteria (If Any) For Applying?	How To Apply	Availability?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finance terms are from three months to six years for term loans and asset finance facilities. For overdrafts and invoice facilities, from three months up to three years.</li> <li>Personal guarantees can be taken at the lender's discretion but a borrower's principal private residence cannot be taken as security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Businesses will need to provide written confirmation that receipt of the RLS facility will not mean that the business exceeds the maximum amount of subsidy they are allowed to receive.</li> </ul>			

## Other Financial Support

What Help Is Available?	What Does The Help Entail?	Which Companies Are Eligible?	What Are The Criteria (If Any) For Applying?	How To Apply	Availability?
<b>Tax measures:</b>					
<b>Support for Businesses Paying Tax</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support made available for businesses and self-employed people in financial distress with their outstanding tax liabilities.</li> <li>Support is provided through HMRC's Time to Pay service.</li> <li>This allows businesses and individuals to enter an agreement to pay outstanding tax liabilities in instalments, over a period of time, with the possibility of delaying the first payment for up to three months.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All arrangements are to be agreed on a case-by-case basis.</li> <li>Arrangements will be tailored to individual circumstances and liabilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Businesses and self-employed people in financial distress with outstanding tax liabilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calls can be to HMRC's dedicated COVID-19 helpline on 0800 024 1222 (Monday to Friday 8am to 4pm).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calls can be made as of now.</li> </ul>
<b>Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible businesses could get 50% off business rates bills for the 2022/2023 tax year (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023) up to a total value of £110,000 per business.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Businesses mainly being used as a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Shop</li> <li>– Restaurant, café, bar or pub</li> <li>– Cinema or music venue</li> <li>– Hospitality or leisure business – e.g. a gym, spa or hotel</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must be wholly or mainly being used for retail, hospitality or leisure purposes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Businesses will need to contact their local authority.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available from 1 April 2022 for the 2022/2023 tax year.</li> </ul>



What Help Is Available?	What Does The Help Entail?	Which Companies Are Eligible?	What Are The Criteria (If Any) For Applying?	How To Apply	Availability?
<b>Other measures:</b>					
<b>Insurance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insurance claims for pandemic related losses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Businesses with insurance cover for pandemics and/ or government-ordered closure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Businesses will need to check the terms and conditions of their specific policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Businesses will need to contact their insurance providers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Claims can be made as of now.</li> </ul>





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