



# Enforcement under the Companies Act ODCE Update

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#### **Retained Enforcement Powers**

- Right to seek appointment of Inspector
  - Inspector for SME's now through Circuit Court
  - New obligation to notify Director by third parties
- Access to books and records of company in liquidation



#### **Retained Enforcement Powers**

- Access to company records
  - New ground "affairs of company conducted in an unlawful manner"
- Search and seizure, including IT
- Order to comply with the Act
- Power to inspect Liquidators' books



#### New powers

- S.763 ODCE can appoint Inspector for share dealing by directors
- S.780 Power to inspect books and records of other companies where offence suspected in a company
- S.800 Power to seek disclosure order re shares and debentures



#### New powers

- S.335 ODCE can seek to confirm entitlement to audit exemption
  - Access to such books and records
  - Furnish information
  - Breach a category 4 offence



## New insolvency powers

 S.761 Petition to wind up a company if it is "just and equitable" based on information obtained in performance of Directors' functions



# **ODCE** power to Wind up

Section 569(1)

"A company may be wound up by the court—

. . .

(g) if the court is satisfied, on a petition of the Director, that

it is in the public interest that the company should be wound up;"



## **ODCE** power to Wind up

- Director may petition the court
- In practice Officers will do so under delegated power
- Section 573, court may appoint a liquidator, and indeed a provisional liquidator
- Standard rules for official winding up will apply



# **ODCE** power to Wind up

- The "Watchdog" proposal
- May be guided by referrals from other bodies:
  - Central Bank
  - Competition and Consumer Protection Commission
  - Etc
- As Insolvency is not a State service, will be a costs/resources impact for the Office



# **Undertakings**

- Concept already well established in the UK
- Aims to remove from courts the majority of restriction and disqualification proceedings
- Replace by administrative structure operated by ODCE
- Reduction in costs and administration for liquidators and courts
- Reduction in costs and stress for directors



#### Restriction

- S.819 Companies Act, limits on directors of insolvent companies
- Directors must have acted honestly and responsibly
- Directors must cooperate with liquidator in the winding up
- New capital thresholds €500,000 for a plc,
   €100,000 for all other companies
- CLG's can now have a restricted director if a member undertakes to contribute €100,000



#### Restriction

 Relief can now be sought at any time, not just within one year



# Disqualification

- Defined in s.838
- Conduct makes a person unfit s.842
- Director of a company struck off the Register with debts owing
- Repeated Companies Act defaults
- Conviction on indictment of any offence relating to a company "as prescribed" s.839



# Disqualification

 If disqualified abroad and a director here, must notify CRO. Failure triggers disqualification



# Restriction Undertakings s.852

- Liquidator will report to the ODCE indicating whether restriction warranted
- ODCE will at their discretion make an offer to some or all of directors
- Liquidator will not be relieved, 2 month clock or such further period as granted
- Grounds will be set out



# **Restriction Undertakings**

- Liquidator and ODCE precluded from initiating restriction proceedings pending receipt of undertaking s853
- Director signs and returns restriction acceptance document (statutory notice), action permanently barred
- No return, liquidator instructed that no relief, continues to court



# Disqualification Undertakings s.850

- Can be in relation to both ODCE and third party applications
- ODCE issues notice to director where he believes there are grounds
- Grounds will be set out
- 21 days to accept or proceedings will issue
- Director signs and returns restriction/disqualification acceptance document (statutory notice)



# Liquidators

- S.633 Rules for Liquidators
  - Member prescribed accountancy body
  - Solicitor
  - Member other body approved by IAASA
  - Qualified in other EEA State
  - 2 years' practical experience and approved by IAASA/ODCE
- S.634 Must have PII



- Current situation
  - Most offence sanctions by means of s240
     Companies Act 1990
  - Penalty on summary conviction fine of up to
     €2,500 and/or up to one years imprisonment
  - On Indictment fine of up to €22,220 and up to five years' imprisonment



- Certain offences have higher tariffs
  - Fraud on indictment a fine of up to €111,102
     and up to seven years in jail
  - Transparency Directive fines of up to
     €Imillion and up to five years in jail
  - Market Abuse Directive fines of up to
     €10million and up to ten years in jail



- New offence categories
- Set out in section 871
- Interacts with Fines Act to ensure that lower level fines continue to be upgraded consistent with other legislation



- Category 1 offence
  - Summary charge Class A fine and/or up to 12 months imprisonment
  - Indictment Fine of up to €500,000 and/or up to ten years imprisonment



- Category 2 offence
  - Summary charge Class A fine and/or up to 12 months imprisonment
  - Indictment Fine of up to €50,000 and/or up to five years imprisonment



- Category 3 offence
  - Summary charge only Class A fine and/or up to 6 months imprisonment
- Category 4 offence
  - Summary charge only Class A fine only



- Class A fine under Fines Act 2010 is currently €5,000
- Categories 1 and 2 are indictable and therefore reportable by auditors to ODCE
- Will continue to be some "hors categorie" offences, for example under Market Abuse and Transparency



- Daily penalties for continued breach
  - Category 1 €5,000 if on indictment, Class D
     fine (€1,000 currently) if summary
  - Category 2 €1,000 if on indictment, €100 if summary
  - Category 3 and 4 €50
- Court can also order a remedy of the breach



- CLRG has provided guidance on the categorisation of future offences
  - Proportionality
  - Technical/Filing offences to be category 3 or 4
  - Public policy reason for offences to be indictable
  - Classification should have regard to possible impact on all relevant stakeholders



# **Enforcement strategy**

- Main expansions to ODCE powers already in law
  - Companies (Amendment) Act 2009
  - Criminal Justice Act 2011
- Significant changes for ODCE are in insolvency
  - Restriction and disqualification undertakings
  - Winding up in public interest



# **Enforcement strategy**

- Most common offences remain
  - Failure to keep proper books
  - Unqualified auditors
  - Breach of restriction/disqualification orders
- SAP procedure for directors' loans can validate
  - Risk is personal liability if directors' statutory declaration made without reasonable grounds



# **Enforcement strategy**

- Strategy continues to be to move criminal prosecution towards more high level crime, and to explore alternative methods of dealing with low level offending
- Vast majority of reports to the Office will continue to be dealt with administratively



#### **THANK YOU**

Further information is available at:

www.odce.ie

www.cro.ie

www.djei.ie