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  2. Business and industry (<https://www.gov.uk/business-and-industry>)
  3. Individual voluntary arrangement (IVA) protocol  
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- The Insolvency Service (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/insolvency-service>)

Guidance

# IVA Protocol 2021 Annex 1: Standard terms and conditions

Updated 29 April 2021

## Contents

Part 1: Interpretation

Part 2: Your IVA: The start, effect and duration of the arrangement

Part 3: Transparency and cooperation: your duties and obligations

Part 4: What happens if you do not meet your commitments under the arrangement

Part 5: The supervisor's functions, powers etc

Part 6: Arrangement assets

Part 7: Provisions relating to homeowners

Part 8: Dividends and claims

Part 9: Creditors who do not have notice

Part 10: meetings of creditors

Part 11: HMRC

Part 12: Miscellaneous provisions

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## Part 1: Interpretation

### Definitions

In the arrangement, except where the context requires a different meaning:

- “the Act” means the Insolvency Act 1986 (as amended).
- “the arrangement” means the IVA proposal and the terms and conditions read together.
- “you” or “the consumer” means the person who makes the proposal.
- “dividend” means a distribution to unsecured creditors included in the arrangement.
- “property” has the meaning given to it in Section 436 of the Act.
- “excluded assets” are those assets that are excluded from an estate in bankruptcy and any other assets specifically identified in the proposal as being excluded from the arrangement.
- “after acquired assets” means any asset, windfall or inheritance with a value of more than £500, other than excluded assets, that you acquire or receive between the date the arrangement starts and the date it ends or is completed, if this asset could have been an asset of the arrangement had it belonged to or been vested in you at the start of the arrangement.
- “the meeting of creditors” is the relevant decision-making procedure as set out in Part 15 of the Insolvency (England and Wales) Rules 2016 arranged to obtain creditor approval to the proposal.
- “the effective date” is the date when the arrangement is approved at a meeting of creditors to consider the arrangement.
- “the proposal” is the annexed document with modifications and documents incorporated, and is a proposal under Part VIII of the Act.
- “the Rules” means the Insolvency (England and Wales) Rules 2016 (as amended).
- an “unsecured creditor” is any creditor, except a secured creditor, who is your creditor for any reason that originated or occurred on or before the time and date of approval of the arrangement.
- a “secured creditor” is any creditor who holds security in accordance with Section 383 of the Act.
- “the supervisor” is the insolvency practitioner(s) for the time being appointed to supervise the implementation of the arrangement; the person responsible for managing the arrangement for its duration.
- “the nominee” is the insolvency practitioner(s) instructed to act on the consumer’s behalf to make an application for an IVA.
- any term of gender (like ‘he’, ‘she’ or ‘it’) includes any gender.
- a “lead generator” is a person or firm that acquires the personal contact details of the consumer and passes their details to an insolvency practitioner firm in return for a fee.
- a “debt packager” is a person or firm that gives debt advice then refers consumers to other people or firms to provide the debt solution (e.g. an IVA).
- a “variation” is the name given to a ‘meeting of creditors’ held during the term of an IVA, convened specifically for the propose of proposing a change to the original IVA proposal. Creditors will be asked to vote on the amendments. Both creditors and the consumer must agree to any variation proposed.

### The terms and conditions

The terms and conditions are an integral part of the arrangement. In the event of any ambiguity or conflict between the terms and conditions, and the proposal and any modifications to it, then the proposal (as modified) shall prevail.

## **Part 2: Your IVA: The start, effect and duration of the arrangement**

### **When the arrangement will start**

The arrangement will begin when it is approved by the creditors under the Act and Rules. This is its effective date.

### **The nature and effect of the arrangement**

The arrangement is a proposal under Part VIII of the Act for a scheme to manage your affairs, or in full and final settlement of your debts.

The arrangement will be interpreted as bringing about a settlement or satisfying a debt owed by someone other than you only if the debt is owed jointly by you, the proposal states that it does so and the creditor agrees. Otherwise, provisions apply.

If the arrangement does not provide guidance to the supervisor as to what action they should take in any given situation, the supervisor shall apply the provisions of the Act and Rules insofar as they relate to bankruptcy with necessary modifications.

After the arrangement has begun, no creditor may, in respect of any debt to which the arrangement applies:

- take any action against your property or person; or
- start or continue any action or other legal proceeding against you.

Nothing in these terms and conditions affects the following rights in any way:

- the right of any secured creditor to enforce their security unless they agree
- the right of the supervisor or any creditor to present a bankruptcy petition under section 264(1) (c) of the Act if you fail to comply with the arrangement
- the right of any creditor to bring or continue legal proceedings against you and to obtain a judgment against you for the full amount of their debt for the sole purpose of making a claim against your insurer under the Third Party (Rights Against Insurers) Act 1930

### **How long the arrangement will last**

Unless extended under these terms and conditions, the arrangement will continue until the end of the period stated in the proposal or until such time as early completion might be achieved.

The supervisor may, for the purposes of fulfilling the arrangement, extend the arrangement by sending a notice saying so to you and to all creditors (“an extension notice”). The notice must include details of the period the arrangement has been extended by and confirm the revised duration of the arrangement.

The supervisor must include details of any extension notice in the next report to creditors and must state the reasons for the extension. Where the arrangement is in its final year, any extension notice must be sent at least 14 days before the arrangement is due to expire.

Where an extension notice is sent, the arrangement will continue for the period stated in the notice. The extension will start on the date immediately after the day the arrangement would have expired. The monthly contributions payable will be the same amount as those payable in the last month of the arrangement, before the start of the extension, unless stated otherwise in the notice.

If you fail to disclose and/or pay exceptional income into the arrangement, its length may be extended by up to a maximum of 6 months to recover any sums due (to remedy the breach) without any modification being required.

Any extension for a period longer than 12 months must be approved by a formal variation that both you and the creditors must agree to.

## **Completing the arrangement**

When the arrangement ends, and if you have complied with your obligations under the arrangement, the supervisor will issue a certificate (“the completion certificate”) stating that you have fully complied with it. This certificate will be issued within 28 days of all payments and obligations being satisfied and no later than 6 months from the date of the last payment.

Except as set out, when the supervisor has issued a completion certificate, you will be released from all debts that are subject to the arrangement.

Once the supervisor has issued the completion certificate and completed all closing actions they will be released from office.

## **Early completion**

Where sufficient funds are paid into the arrangement to pay in full all of the amounts due to your creditors (for example, by way of increased voluntary contributions, additional income, after-acquired assets, the proceeds of any legal claims or any windfall or inheritance) and costs of the arrangement, then:

- no statutory interest will be payable in addition to those amounts due to your creditors at the effective date
- your arrangement will be deemed to have been satisfactorily concluded, and
- the supervisor will be authorised to bring your arrangement to an early conclusion without the need for any further creditor approval and issue a certificate of completion.

## **Part 3: Transparency and cooperation: your duties and obligations**

### **Your duties in relation to the supervisor**

While the arrangement is in force, you should:

- give the supervisor such information about your assets, liabilities and other affairs as they reasonably require
- meet the supervisor, their agents, representatives or nominees at such times and at such places as they may reasonably require, having due regard to your own circumstances
- keep the supervisor informed of your current residential address, telephone number(s), email address(es) and employment details; and

- do all such other things as the supervisor reasonably requires to carry out their functions and duties under the arrangement

You should give the supervisor such details of your income and expenditure, for whatever date and period, as the supervisor may reasonably require. This includes, but is not limited to, copies of form P60, payslips, bank statements and other evidence of income and expenditure.

If at any time during the arrangement you acquire or are left with “after-acquired assets” as described, or where your income increases, you must as soon as reasonably possible tell the supervisor about the asset or increase in income.

You must get the supervisor’s written consent before you sell, charge or otherwise dispose of any interest you may have in any asset subject to the arrangement.

During the arrangement, you must not obtain any credit greater than £500 without the prior written approval of your supervisor, except for public utilities, insurance policies or other contractual payments as provided for in your income and expenditure. If you do obtain credit of more than £500 without the consent of your supervisor, this will constitute a breach of your arrangement. This clause does not apply to any re-mortgage or release of equity in your property for the purpose of the arrangement.

You must inform the supervisor at any time that you are in receipt of any additional sources of income not already included in the arrangement. A review of your income and expenditure should be carried out as soon as is reasonably practicable and an appropriate payment set up. If you do not do so, you will be deemed to be in breach of the terms of your arrangement and your arrangement could be terminated (see Part 9 for further details).

Where you are employed, including self-employed, you must report any overtime, bonus, commission or similar to the supervisor if this is not included in your original calculation and the amount exceeds 10% of your normal take home pay. Disclosure to the supervisor must be made within 14 days of receipt and 50% of the additional amount (over and above the 10% referred to above) shall be paid to the supervisor within 14 days of the disclosure. Failure to disclose and/or pay any such amounts into the IVA will be considered a breach of the arrangement and it could be terminated.

If you receive notice of redundancy you must inform your supervisor within 14 days and continue to make payments into the arrangement. You must pay any amount due to the arrangement within 14 days of receipt of the payment.

Failure to disclose any such entitlement to redundancy payment or to pay the excess of over 6 months of net take home pay will be considered a breach of the arrangement.

When new employment is obtained during the arrangement, the supervisor will review your contributions and at that point there will be an expectation that any remaining redundancy funds will be paid into the arrangement. Your compliance or otherwise will be reported to creditors.

If your circumstances change (for example, you are faced with an emergency item of expenditure or an unforeseen reduction in income) and you are unable to pay either the full amount due or anything at all into the arrangement, you should notify the supervisor immediately. Subject to the discretion of your supervisor, you may be allowed to take payment holidays or make reduced payments without a variation of the arrangement being required. This is subject to meeting all 3 of the following conditions:

- full details of your inability to pay must be demonstrated to the supervisor’s satisfaction

- in total, over the period of your arrangement, no more than the equivalent of 9 months or 39 weeks payments can be agreed to be missed in this way, whether those payments are made monthly or on another schedule
- the duration of your arrangement will be extended by no more than 12 additional months to recover the sums due, unless you have otherwise made good the shortfall
- any missed payments agreed by your supervisor in this way will not be counted in the arrears of contributions

You must provide the supervisor with any information that they may require to conduct a review of your income and expenditure, on or just before each anniversary of the start of your arrangement. This includes, but is not limited to, copies of form P60, payslips, bank statements and other evidence of income and expenditure.

## **Part 4: What happens if you do not meet your commitments under the arrangement**

### **Breach of the arrangement**

You will be regarded as being in breach of the arrangement if:

- you are in arrears equivalent to 3 or more months of the contributions agreed in the arrangement (and no holiday or reduced payments have been agreed)
- your debts and liabilities exceed by 25% or more the total figure you have estimated for such debts and liabilities for the purposes of the proposal. In these circumstances the supervisor will ask the creditors what they wish to do
- Information that was false or misleading in any significant detail or which contains any significant omissions:
  - was contained in any statement of affairs or other document that you supplied under Part VIII of the Act to any person; or
  - was otherwise made available by you to creditors at or in connection with any meeting of creditors held, or any resolution taken, concerning the arrangement.
- you fail to do anything the supervisor may, for the purpose of the arrangement, reasonably ask of you; or
- you fail to comply with any other of your obligations under the arrangement.

### **Non-compliance with the arrangement**

If you do not comply with your obligations after the supervisor has given you written notice specifying how long you have to do so, then the supervisor may end the arrangement at their discretion. The supervisor must report to the creditors when issuing the annual report under Rule 8.28 of the Rules, or earlier if they think appropriate, if any of the following occurs:

- the supervisor becomes aware that a bankruptcy petition has been served against you while the arrangement is in force
- you fall 3 or more months into arrears with contributions from income (and no holiday or reduced payments have been agreed)
- You are in breach of any obligation about the realisation of assets or after-acquired property.
- You fail to comply with any other of your obligations set out in the proposal.

## Notice of breach

If, at any time, the supervisor thinks that you are in breach of the arrangement, then, unless you correct the breach immediately, the supervisor will as soon as possible send you a notice (“Notice of Breach”) identifying the breach. This will require you within 1 month of receiving the notice:

- to remedy the breach if it can be remedied; or propose how the breach can be remedied over a longer period
- if the supervisor thinks fit, to fully explain the breach

## Remedy of breach

If, within 1 month, you:

- remedy your breach of the arrangement; or propose a reasonable plan to remedy and
- if so required in the Notice of Breach, fully explain the breach, then the supervisor will take no further action against you, except to report the breach to the creditors when they next send an annual report to creditors on the progress and effectiveness of the arrangement, or on the next convenient occasion (if earlier)

## Failure to remedy breach

If you have not acted within the time allowed, or are otherwise unable to remedy any breach of the arrangement, the supervisor must report within 28 days to creditors and either issue a Certificate of Termination or, if the supervisor feels it appropriate, seek creditor views (voting to be as set out in the Rules) to do one of the following:

- vary the terms of the arrangement; or
- issue a certificate (“Certificate of Termination”) ending the arrangement because of the breach; or
- present a petition for your bankruptcy.

## Termination on your request

The supervisor may issue a Certificate of Termination if you request this in writing but may delay doing so until the administration of the estate has been completed.

## Effect of Termination

Upon issuing a Certificate of Termination, any trust over the assets will come to an end.

## Part 5: The supervisor’s functions, powers etc

### Supervisor’s duties

The insolvency practitioner must supervise your fulfilment of your obligations under the arrangement and administer the arrangement.

The supervisor must lodge all funds held for the purpose of the arrangement in a UK bank or building society account.

The supervisor will have the power to do such things as are necessary or helpful to implement the proposal (without limiting the powers available to the supervisor in law).

The supervisor will not be personally liable for any liabilities incurred by you or otherwise.

Completion or termination (or both) of the arrangement will not affect the supervisor's power to carry out such functions and to exercise such powers as are necessary for them to fulfil their duties, obligations and responsibilities under the arrangement, Act and Rules, and to resolve any matters that arise during the arrangement.

The supervisor will have no duty to perform any act or carry out any function except those specified in the arrangement, Act or Rules.

The supervisor will have discretion to allow your regular contribution to reduce by no more than 15% (relative to the original proposal or last agreed variation) without referring back to creditors. If a reduction of more than 15% is required, the supervisor must convene a meeting of creditors to request a variation to the monthly contribution. A variation should only be proposed in the first 2 years of the arrangement to reduce contributions if evidence can be provided to creditors that the supervisor could not have reasonably foreseen such a change in circumstance at the start of the arrangement.

If you cannot reach agreement with the supervisor in respect of your obligation to contribute additional income, then the supervisor has the discretion to issue a notice of breach.

The supervisor is not required to retain any funds for the petition of your bankruptcy.

The arrangement shall terminate when the supervisor issues a Certificate of Termination.

## **Removing the supervisor from office**

If a good reason is given, the supervisor may be removed from office by the Court or by a resolution of a meeting of creditors.

A creditor who is owed at least 25% of the total agreed value of debts may serve a notice on the supervisor requiring them to convene a meeting of creditors to remove the supervisor from office. Such a notice must set out the reasons for the removal.

The notice sent out by the supervisor to creditors convening such a meeting must state the reasons for the creditor seeking to remove them. It must be accompanied by a report on the supervisor's administration of the arrangement, including an up-to-date summary of receipts and payments.

If the supervisor wishes to resign their position or is unable to perform their duties as set out in the legislation and this protocol then an application can be made to court for the transfer of the cases to another supervisor under Rule 12.37.

## **Part 6: Arrangement assets**

### **Assets and after acquired assets**

Property other than excluded assets belonging to or vested in you at the date of commencement of the arrangement, which would form part of your estate in bankruptcy, and any other assets specifically identified in the proposal as being excluded, shall be subject to the arrangement.

Subject to the following sub-paragraph, the supervisor may claim as an asset of the arrangement any after-acquired assets. Any such asset will be subject to and be an asset of the arrangement.

After-acquired assets must only be sold or realised to the extent necessary to repay the creditors 100 pence in the pound including the costs of the arrangement.

## Holding arrangement assets in trust

Whilst the arrangement is in force:

- you must hold in Trust, for the purposes of the arrangement, any property in your possession, custody or control that is an asset of the arrangement until it is realised (if required) in accordance with the arrangement. Holding in Trust means that you will not sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of the assets that form part of your arrangement
- the supervisor must hold in Trust for the purposes of the arrangement any property in their possession, custody or control that is an asset of the arrangement
- the trust will remain in force from the commencement of the Arrangement and will be extinguished on the issuing of the completion certificate by the supervisor. In the event of a bankruptcy order being made against the you, any assets not yet realised will not be held as part of the Trust.

## In the event of your death

Should you die during the term of the arrangement, property constituting an asset of the arrangement in your or the supervisor's possession, custody or control shall be held upon Trust for the purposes of the arrangement until it is realised.

## Excluded assets

Assets that would be excluded from your estate in a bankruptcy, as defined in Section 283(2) of the Act, will be excluded from your arrangement.

You may seek to exclude other specified assets, if you can demonstrate a good reason to do so, but their exclusion or otherwise will be subject to creditor approval. Your proposal should detail any additional excluded assets.

## Part 7: Provisions relating to homeowners

### Home equity (Net worth)

Prior to, or at the date of, the arrangement's commencement you should obtain a valuation of any property that you wholly or partly own.

The valuation, which will be agreed by your nominee, will inform what is included in the arrangement.

- If the available equity is below the de minimis amount, the arrangement will be drafted for a 60 month term with no further action to be taken.
- If the available equity is above the de minimis amount but does not meet the current lending criteria for a potential re-mortgage as set out in annex 5 of this protocol, the arrangement will be drafted for a 72 month term with no further action.
- If the available equity is above the de minimis amount and meets the current lending criteria for a re-mortgage the arrangement will be drafted for 72 months, and you should obtain a second valuation at month 54. If the second valuation confirms the equity position in the proposal and if a re-mortgage can be obtained, the agreement will be automatically be reduced to 60 months.

The amount of the available equity to be released will be based upon affordability and your income and will leave you with at least 15% of your available equity in the property in most circumstances.

Where it is appropriate to re-mortgage the property, the specific limits will be:

- Re-mortgages will bring the amount secured against the property to no more than 85% of the total value of the property.
- The incremental cost of the re-mortgage, including the cost of any new repayment vehicle, will not exceed 50% of the monthly contribution at the final review date.
- The available equity released will not exceed 100 pence in the pound due to creditors.
- The re-mortgage term does not extend beyond the later of your State retirement age or the existing mortgage.
- The amount of money introduced into the arrangement will be the mortgage proceeds less the costs of the re-mortgage, including any costs to redeem any existing mortgage and/or secured loan. Any payments in excess of that amount to reduce the term are at the consumers discretion

The monthly payments arising from the re-mortgage will be deducted from the contribution. If the increased cost of the mortgage means that monthly contributions fall below £50 per month, such monthly contributions are stopped and the IVA is concluded.

At the time the consumer is asked to release the available equity in their property, the supervisor, or a suitable member of their staff, must advise him/her that they should seek advice from a specialist mortgage adviser, such advice should include the most appropriate mortgage vehicle and the length of the proposed repayment term.

For the purpose of the release of available equity at month 54 of the arrangement, the consumer will obtain a valuation for the property on the open market. Any initial valuation can be done at no cost to the consumer via any means the supervisor deems appropriate i.e. online valuation.

## **Part 8: Dividends and claims**

### **Dividends and claims**

The supervisor may accept, for dividend purposes, proofs of debt submitted by creditors as at the effective date. If any creditor does not submit a proof of debt in writing within 2 months after the effective date or by the date of the first dividend (whichever is the later) then that creditor may only participate in dividend payments to the extent set out.

The supervisor has the discretion to admit claims of £2,000 or less without a proof of debt form, or proofs of debt submitted that do not exceed 120% of the amount stated by you in the proposal, unless this would result in a substantial additional debt being admitted, without the need for additional verification.

If a creditor submits a late proof of debt, the supervisor will allow this for dividend purposes, subject to the requirement to adjudicate on its authenticity and value. The creditor will be entitled to participate and to receive their full share of dividends, including those paid to date (insofar as funds are or become available) but is not entitled to disturb a distribution made prior to the submission of the late proof of debt.

The supervisor may ask for any further details or documents that they think necessary to establish the amount due to any person claiming to be a creditor.

The debts of secured creditors, foreign currency debts, debts payable at a future time, and interest on debts will be dealt with in accordance with the bankruptcy Rules.

Where Section 323 of the Act applies, and a creditor is obliged (for whatever reason) to make a payment to you during the period of the arrangement, then that payment shall be used first in reduction of that creditor's debt. If such application results in the creditor's claim being entirely extinguished, any surplus will be treated as an asset of the arrangement and paid to the supervisor for the benefit of the arrangement.

## **Unclaimed and returned dividends**

Where a final dividend remains unclaimed 4 months after that distribution has been made, the supervisor shall pay those funds to those creditors whose final dividend has been claimed. Where redistribution of these funds is cost prohibitive (for example the cost of making payment is in excess of the funds in hand) the remaining funds will be dealt with.

Where an interim dividend remains unclaimed or is returned to the supervisor during the term of the arrangement, the supervisor shall take reasonable steps to allocate that payment. Where it is not possible to allocate the unclaimed or returned dividend, the supervisor may discount the proof of debt received and distribute the funds to those creditors whose dividends have been claimed. A creditor whose claim has been discounted under these provisions is entitled to resubmit a claim that will be dealt with

The supervisor must pay you any funds they hold representing dividends that are still un-cashed, unclaimed 6 months after redistributing funds. Once this has been paid to you, the creditors have no further claim to these funds.

All amounts paid into the arrangement are intended to be used to pay dividends to unsecured creditors (after the payment of the costs of the arrangement). At the end of the arrangement, any surplus funds must be returned to the consumer.

## **Part 9: Creditors who do not have notice**

### **Creditors who do not have notice**

This voluntary arrangement will be binding on any creditor whose proof of debt has been omitted from it, but who would have been entitled to vote if they had been notified of the meeting of creditors called to approve it.

On discovering the debt of such a creditor, the supervisor must send immediate notice requiring them to submit their proof of debt as at the effective date.

Two months after sending the above notice, the supervisor may use their discretion to exclude such a creditor from dividend if the creditor has not by then submitted their proof of debt.

## **Part 10: meetings of creditors**

### **Power to call or requisition meetings of creditors**

The supervisor may, if they deem it to be in the best interests of all parties, call a meeting of creditors for any purpose connected with the arrangement in accordance with the Act and the Rules.

With your consent, you or the supervisor may propose reasonable variations to the proposal after it has been approved and these may be considered at a meeting of creditors convened by the supervisor for this purpose.

The supervisor must give at least 28 days' notice of the meeting to the creditors. Rule 15.34 of the Rules will apply to the meetings of creditors in deciding whether the necessary majority has been obtained. If the necessary majority is obtained at the meeting, then the variation(s) or modification(s) will bind every person who is subject to the arrangement. Part 15 of the Rules will also apply when dealing with quorum, conduct, voting rights and the adjournment of meetings.

## **Part 11: HMRC**

### **HM Revenue & Customs ("HMRC") claims**

HMRC's provisional claim in the arrangement will include:

- any tax credit overpayment,
- self-assessment payments on account due for the tax year in which the arrangement is approved,
- any PAYE/SC/NIC deductions due to the date of approval, and
- (any other earlier unpaid liabilities).

HMRC's final claim in the arrangement will also include any self-assessment balancing adjustment for the tax year in which the arrangement is approved, due with the self-assessment return on 31 January of the following year.

### **Income beginning after approval**

You will be responsible for payment of self-assessment/NIC on any source of income that begins after the date of approval of the arrangement.

### **Post-approval statutory returns and payments**

All statutory returns and payments due to HMRC following approval must be provided on or before the date they fall due.

### **Overdue accounts and returns**

You must send all statutory accounts and returns overdue at the date of the creditors' meeting to HMRC within 3 months of the approval date, with any other information or explanations required.

### **Funds to be paid to supervisor**

From the date the arrangement is approved to the 5 April ending that tax year, you must pay your monthly charge for income tax/NIC, as it appears in the income and expenditure statement, to the supervisor for the benefit of the arrangement.

### **Restriction on payment of dividend**

No non-preferential dividend will be made until:

- HMRC has received a self-assessment return for the tax year in which the arrangement is approved; or
- a VAT (or other levy or duty) return due to HMRC to the date of the meeting has been filed; or
- a HMRC determination or assessment has been made; or
- the tax credits renewal due following the end of the year of approval has been received and processed and the supervisor has admitted HMRC's final claim.

## Set-off of repayments

Any repayment due to you from HMRC, relating to a period before the arrangement was approved, shall be applied firstly against HMRC's claim in the arrangement. Any surplus will be repaid to you and you must pay it to the supervisor for the benefit of the arrangement. Any repayment due to you from HMRC, relating to a period after the arrangement was approved, shall be applied firstly against other sums owed to HMRC for the post arrangement period. Any surplus will be repaid to you and you will pay it to the supervisor for the benefit of the arrangement.

## No response from HMRC

If you were not self-employed and have not traded during the tax year in which the arrangement was agreed, and if there are no outstanding returns due to HMRC and no contact has been made by HMRC with the supervisor within 4 months after the effective date, the supervisor has the discretion to disregard the requirement of the standard conditions to not make a non-preferential dividend before the supervisor has admitted HMRC's final claim. If the supervisor commences payment of dividends, notification should be sent to HMRC and funds may be retained to pay an equivalent dividend to HMRC, based on the amount shown in the statement of affairs.

## Part 12: Miscellaneous provisions

### Invalidity or illegality

If any part of the arrangement is found to be contrary to the Act or Rules, illegal, invalid, or contrary to public policy, this will not affect the validity of the rest of the arrangement; and the part of the arrangement in question must be interpreted accordingly.

### Joint liabilities

The rights of any creditor who has a joint and individual claim against a third party will not be affected by this proposal.

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