



ASIC

Australian Securities & Investments Commission

Receivership: a guide for creditors

If a company is in financial difficulty, a secured creditor or the court may put the company into receivership.

This information sheet provides general information for unsecured creditors of companies in receivership.

Who is a creditor?

You are a creditor of a company if the company owes you money. Usually, a creditor is owed money because they have provided goods or services, or made loans to the company. An employee owed money for unpaid wages and other entitlements is also a creditor.

A person who may be owed money by the company if a certain event occurs (e.g. if they succeed in a legal claim against the company) is also a creditor, and is sometimes referred to as a 'contingent' creditor.

There are generally two categories of creditor: secured and unsecured.

A secured creditor is someone who has a 'charge', such as a mortgage, over some or all of the company's assets, to secure a debt owed by the company. Lenders usually require a charge over company

assets when they provide a loan. Charges over many types of assets are required to be registered with ASIC. You can find out if a company has a registered charge from ASIC's Companies Register and obtain a copy of the registered charge, on payment of the relevant fee.

An unsecured creditor is a creditor who does not have a charge over the company's assets.

Employees are a special class of unsecured creditors. In a receivership, in certain circumstances, some of their outstanding entitlements are paid in priority to the debt of the secured creditor. If you are an employee, see our related information sheet 'Receivership: a guide for employees'.

The purpose of receivership

A company goes into receivership when an independent and suitably qualified person (the receiver) is appointed by a secured creditor, or in special circumstances by the court, to take control of some or all of the company's assets. (Court receiverships are beyond the scope of this information sheet.)

Important note: This information sheet contains a summary of basic information on the topic. It is not a substitute for legal advice. Some provisions of the law referred to may have important exceptions or qualifications. This document may not contain all of the information about the law or the exceptions and qualifications that are relevant to your circumstances. You will need a qualified professional adviser to take into account your particular circumstances and to tell you how the law applies to you.

The charge, or security, held by the secured creditor under which the appointment of a receiver is made may be:

- a *fixed* charge over particular assets of the company (e.g. land, plant and equipment), and/or
- a *floating* charge over assets that are used and disposed of in the course of normal trading operations (e.g. debtors, cash and stock).

The powers of the receiver are set out in the charge document and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

If a receiver has, under the terms of their appointment, the power to manage the company's affairs, they are known as a receiver and manager.

It is possible for a company in receivership to also be in provisional liquidation, liquidation, voluntary administration or subject to a deed of company arrangement.

The receiver's role

The receiver's role is to:

- collect and sell enough of the charged assets to repay the debt owed to the secured creditor (this may include selling assets or the company's business)
- pay out the money collected in the order required by law, and
- report to ASIC any possible offences or other irregular matters they come across.

The receiver's primary duty is to the company's secured creditor.

The main duty owed to unsecured creditors is an obligation to take reasonable care to sell charged property for not less than its market value or, if there is no market value, the best price reasonably obtainable.

A receiver also has the same general duties as a company director.

The receiver has no obligation to report to unsecured creditors about the receivership, either by calling a meeting or in writing. However, the receiver will usually write to all of the company's suppliers to inform them of their appointment. Unsecured creditors are not entitled to see the receiver's reports to the secured creditor.

A detailed list of the receiver's receipts and payments for the receivership must be lodged with ASIC every 6 months. Copies of these detailed lists of receipts and payments may be obtained from any ASIC Business Centre, on payment of the relevant fee.

Distribution of money

The most common way a receiver will obtain money from the assets they are appointed over is to sell them. In the case of a company's business, the receiver may continue to trade the business until they sell it as a going concern.

The money from the realisation of assets must be distributed as follows:

- money from the sale of fixed charge assets is paid to the secured creditor after the costs and fees of the receiver in collecting this money have been paid, and
- money from the sale of floating charge assets is paid out as follows: first, the receiver's costs and fees in collecting this money; second, certain priority claims, including employee entitlements (if the liability for these hasn't been transferred to a new owner); and, third, repayment of the secured creditor's debt.

In both cases, any funds left over are paid to the company or its other external administrator, if one has been appointed.

If the receiver is appointed under both fixed and floating charges, which is common, there will be costs and fees of the receivership that cannot be directly allocated to realising the fixed or floating charge assets. These costs are allocated in proportion to the fixed and floating realisation amounts.

If employee entitlements are to be paid by the receiver under a floating charge, the payments must be made in the following order:

- outstanding wages and superannuation
- outstanding leave of absence (including annual leave, sick leave—where applicable—and long service leave), and
- retrenchment pay.

Each category of entitlement is paid in full before the next category is paid. If there are insufficient funds to pay a category in full, the available funds are paid on a pro rata basis.

The receiver has no obligation to pay any other unsecured creditors for outstanding pre-appointment debts.

Purchases of goods and services by receiver

Any debts that arise from the receiver authorising the purchase of goods or services during the receivership are paid from asset realisations as costs of the receivership. If there are insufficient funds available from asset realisations to pay these costs, the receiver is personally liable.

To have the benefit of this protection, you should ensure you receive a purchase order authorised in the manner advised by the receiver.

If the receiver continues to use, occupy or hold property owned by another party that is in the company's possession or occupied

by the company, they are personally liable for any rent or amounts payable arising after 7 days from the beginning of the receivership. The receiver can avoid this liability by informing the other party within 7 days from their appointment that they don't intend to use the property.

Pre-existing contracts

The appointment of a receiver does not automatically terminate pre-receivership contracts with the company. If you have such a contract, you may wish to seek legal advice, as the law in this area is complex. It is possible for the contract to remain current without the receiver having personal liability for the company's obligations under the contract.

Receiver's fees

The receiver is generally entitled to be paid their fees from the money realised from the charged assets. How their fees are calculated is usually set out in the charge document and appointment document. Unsecured creditors have no role in setting or approving the receiver's fees.

ASIC, a liquidator, voluntary administrator or deed administrator of the company may apply to the court for the receiver's remuneration to be reviewed.

Other implications for unsecured creditors

Legal action may be commenced or continued against the company despite the appointment of a receiver.

This means that an unsecured creditor can apply to the court to have the company put into liquidation on the basis of an unpaid debt. Reasons you might wish to do this, particularly if the company owes you a large amount, include:

- an expectation that there will be money or property left over after realisation of

the charged assets and payments by the receiver

- possible recoveries that may be available to a liquidator for the benefit of unsecured creditors, which are not available to a receiver
- a desire for a liquidator to investigate potential offences by those associated with the company, or
- the ability of the liquidator to review the validity of the appointment of the receiver and of the charge, and to monitor the progress of the receivership.

Surplus property

If there are any assets or money left over when the receivership is complete, they will be returned to the company (and therefore the control of the company's directors) unless a liquidator or another external administrator is appointed.

If a liquidator is appointed, they must carry out the liquidation for the benefit of all unsecured creditors. For more on liquidation see ASIC's information sheet 'Liquidation: a guide for creditors'.

Recoveries available to a liquidator

Recoveries that may be available to a liquidator for the benefit of unsecured creditors, and which are not available to a receiver, include:

- recovery of payments (unfair preferences) made by the company to individual creditors in the 6 months prior to liquidation that put those creditors in a more favourable position than other unsecured creditors
- recoveries from setting aside uncommercial transactions entered into by the company, and
- compensation from directors for amounts lost by creditors as a result of the company trading while insolvent.

Investigation by liquidator

Although a receiver must report to ASIC on any possible offences or irregularities they come across, they don't have a specific duty to investigate and report on the affairs of the company generally.

A liquidator will usually carry out a more detailed investigation on behalf of all unsecured creditors. This investigation into the company's affairs looks into reasons for the failure of the company, what assets may be recoverable for the benefit of unsecured creditors, as well as possible offences.

The liquidator must lodge a report with ASIC if they believe that offences may have been committed or that the company may be unable to pay ordinary unsecured creditors a dividend of more than 50 cents in the dollar. ASIC may take action based on these reports. This includes, in certain circumstances, action to ban a person as a director if that person has been a director of two or more companies that have gone into liquidation. Similar grounds for banning a person as a director do not apply to directors of companies that have only gone into receivership.

Review of receivership

If a liquidator is appointed over a company in receivership, they will review the validity of the charge and of the appointment of the receiver.

A liquidator is usually also better placed than individual unsecured creditors to monitor the progress of the receivership and report back to all unsecured creditors.

Directors and receivership

Receivership does not affect the legal existence of the company. The directors continue to hold office, but their powers depend on the powers of the receiver and the extent of the assets over which the receiver is appointed.

Control of the charged property, which often includes the company's business, is taken away from the directors.

Directors must provide the receiver with a report about the company's affairs and must allow the receiver access to books and records relating to the charged property.

Conclusion of receivership

A receivership usually ends when the receiver has collected and sold all of the assets or enough assets to repay the secured creditor, completed all their receivership duties and paid their receivership liabilities. Generally, the receiver resigns or is discharged by the secured creditor. Unless another external administrator has been appointed, full control of the company and any remaining assets goes back to the directors.

Queries and complaints

You should first raise any queries or complaints with the receiver. If this fails to resolve your concerns, including any concerns about the receiver's conduct, you can lodge a complaint with ASIC at www.asic.gov.au, or write to:

Manager National Assessment & Action
ASIC
GPO Box 9827
IN YOUR CAPITAL CITY

ASIC will usually not become involved in matters of commercial judgement by a receiver.

Complaints against companies and their officers can also be made to ASIC.

For other enquiries, email ASIC through infoline@asic.gov.au, or call ASIC's Infoline on 1300 300 630 for the cost of a local call.

To find out more

For an explanation of terms used in this information sheet, see ASIC's 'Insolvency: a glossary of terms'.

For more on external administration, see ASIC's related information sheets at www.asic.gov.au/insolvencyinfosheets:

- Voluntary administration: a guide for creditors
- Voluntary administration: a guide for employees
- Liquidation: a guide for creditors
- Liquidation: a guide for employees
- Receivership: a guide for employees
- Insolvency: a guide for shareholders
- Insolvency: a guide for directors

These are also available from the Insolvency Practitioners Association of Australia (IPAA) website at www.ipaa.com.au/bestpractice.

The IPAA website also contains the IPAA's Statements of Best Practice, which are applicable to their members.