

Guidance Note: Own Share Purchase Out of Capital (“Off

There are two types of situation in which a company can buy its own shares:

- Purchase of own shares
- Redemption of redeemable shares

Generally, a private limited company can purchase its own shares in order to prevent a shareholder being trapped in a company with no way to sell his shares.

Because of the principle of the integrity of the capital, there are very strict rules that companies must follow when redeeming shares.

This document deals with own share purchase. For redemption of redeemable shares please see “Redemption out of Capital - Guidance Notes” and “Redemption out of Capital - Guidance Notes”.

A purchase of own shares is a purchase of shares in itself from an existing shareholder and the shares must be redeemable shares.

A company can purchase its shares out of capital in the following ways:

- out of profits;
- out of the proceeds of a sale of assets;
- (in limited circumstances) out of capital.

This document deals only with the purchase of own shares out of capital. For purchase of own shares out of profits, the sale of assets or cash, please see “Own Share Purchase out of Profits - Guidance Notes” and “Own Share Purchase out of Cash - Guidance Notes”.

It should be noted that the rules that must follow for the first three methods are less stringent than those that must be followed for the last.

Please note that both private and public companies can purchase their own shares or redeem redeemable shares, but public companies can reduce their capital in order to do so.

This document deals with the purchase of own shares in order to purchase shares in itself, which is called “off market purchase”, and does not deal with public companies.

In order for a private limited company to purchase shares in itself out of capital a number of conditions must be met.

Pre-conditions required for the purchase of shares out of capital

- The purchase of own shares must not be restricted or prohibited by the Articles of Association. The Companies Act 2006 contain no such restriction.
- The shares being purchased must be fully paid; and
- As a result of the purchase, the company must continue to have shares in issue that are not fully paid.

Financing of the purchase of shares out of capital

If the company has distributable profits, the purchase of own shares made for the purpose of the purchase of own shares out of capital can be funded by the distributable profits or proceeds of the sale of assets before capital can be used. The "permissible capital payment" which must be determined by the company's directors.

However, note that in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 (Amendment of Part 18) Regulations 2015, which came into effect in April 2015, a private company can now buy back shares out of capital in a financial year without being subject to the capital payment provisions in Part 18 Chapter 5 of the Companies Act 2006. This means that purchases of own shares are now subject to annual limits as own shares can be purchased out of cash, namely the company's share capital. This new section also clarifies that the nominal value of 5% of the company's share capital will be the nominal value of 5% of the company's share capital as at the beginning of the financial year.

Accounts for the company prepared by the Directors' Statement or Solvency Statement must be reliable for the purpose.

If the above conditions are satisfied, the company must be taken:

STEP 1 – Board Resolutions

- The board must propose the purchase of own shares.

The board of directors is responsible for the decision to purchase own shares. The decision must be recorded in the "Own Share Purchase out of Capital" section of the board minutes.

Use the "Own Share Purchase (Buybacks)" for a decision to purchase own shares for the purposes of an employees' share scheme.

Use the "Own Share Purchase (Special Resolution)" for a decision to purchase own shares for the purposes of an employees' share scheme.

Shares out of capital

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Accounts for the company prepared by the Directors' Statement or Solvency Statement must be reliable for the purpose.

If the above conditions are satisfied, the company must be taken:

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The board of directors is responsible for the decision to purchase own shares. The decision must be recorded in the "Own Share Purchase out of Capital" section of the board minutes.

Use the "Own Share Purchase (Buybacks)" for a decision to purchase own shares for the purposes of an employees' share scheme.

Use the "Own Share Purchase (Special Resolution)" for a decision to purchase own shares for the purposes of an employees' share scheme.

Please note that if the shares are purchased by a director of the company, that director must declare his interest in the shares and abstain from voting on the decision depending on the Company's Articles of Association.

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STEP 2 – Contract to purchase shares

- **The contract to purchase shares must be made available to the shareholders**

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See the document “Own Share Purchase out of Company” – Contract to Purchase”. For a contract relating to a purchase of shares for an employees’ share scheme, see “Own Share Purchase out of Company” – Contract to Purchase (ESS)”.

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Subject to the exception mentioned in paragraph 30, a contract to purchase shares must be either (i) authorised in advance by an ordinary resolution or (ii) entered into before an ordinary resolution is passed, provided that no shares can be purchased until the contract has been approved by an ordinary resolution.

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The exception is that from 30th September 2018, a company can, by ordinary resolution, approve multiple buybacks for the purposes of an employees’ share scheme, but only where the buyback is for the purposes of an employees’ share scheme.

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The shares must be paid for in full or by instalments. If the shares are paid for in instalments, the contract to purchase must provide for the shares to be purchased in instalments.

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If the “Own Share Purchase out of Company” (or the ESS version) is being used, then a copy of the contract to purchase must be made available to members. If there is only a verbal contract, then a copy of the main contract terms must be made available to members.

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If the ordinary resolution is to approve the contract to purchase or the memorandum of association, then a copy of the contract to purchase or the memorandum of association must be made available to members at or before the time that the resolution is passed.

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STEP 3A – Directors’ Statement

Statement

- **Subject to one exception, the Directors’ Statement must be made in the prescribed form supported by a Directors’ Statement.**
- **The exception is where the company is an employees’ share scheme, in which case the Directors’ Statement must be made in the prescribed form supported by a Directors’ Statement instead.**

make a statement in the prescribed form supported by a Directors’ Statement.

must be made back for the purposes of Step 3B should be taken

The Directors’ Statement is a document “Own Share Purchase out of Company” – Directors’ Statement” containing the following information:

dividend of the company. The Directors’ Statement” contains the following information: the dividend made by each of the directors

- the amount of the permitted payment, and
 - a statement that, having regard to the affairs and prospects of the company, they have formed the following opinion:
 - (a) as regards its initial solvency, that following the date on which the payment out of capital is made, there will be no grounds on which the company can be found unable to pay its debts, and
 - (b) as regards its prospective solvency, that immediately following that date, that having regard to:
 - (i) their intentions and the management of the Company's business during the year, and
 - (ii) the amount and nature of the financial resources that will in their view be available to the company during that year,
- that the Company will be able to pay its debts as they fall due (and will do so) throughout that year.

An auditor's report must be a written statement and addressed to the directors stating that:

- he has inquired into the company's affairs,
- the amount specified in the statement is a permissible capital payment for the shares in question as determined in accordance with sections 710 to 712 of the Companies Act 2006, and
- he is not aware of any circumstances which might call in question the opinion expressed by the directors in their statement in all the circumstances.

If the Directors' Statement is made without having reasonable grounds for the opinions expressed, a director who is in default will have committed an offence and may be liable to imprisonment of up to two years or a fine or both. Because of the potential penalties, it is advisable to seek expert advice.

A copy of the Directors' Statement and the auditor's report must be made available to all members.

If the special resolution is to be made by written resolution then the copy of the Directors' Statement and the auditor's report must be sent at or before the time that the written resolution is sent to the members. The resolution should also emphasise that the written resolution must be made in accordance with the provisions of the Act (see Step 4 below) or it will not be valid).

If the special resolution is to be made at a meeting then the copy of the Directors' Statement and the auditor's report must be made available for inspection at the meeting.

STEP 3B – Solvency Statement (for scheme purchases only)

- **Where shares are bought under an employees' share scheme, the requirements for a Solvency Statement are different from those for a Directors' Statement.**

Statement and auditor's report on Solvency Statement.

The document "Own Share Purchase" contains the requirements for each of the directors:

- has formed the opinion in the statement, that there is no reason to be unable to pay (or discharge) the company's debts; and
- has also formed the opinion that the company will be able to pay (or discharge) the company's debts (or otherwise discharge) in full during the year immediately following that date.

If the Solvency Statement is false, the directors who have given the statement without having reasonable grounds for the opinions expressed will have committed an offence and may be liable to imprisonment of up to two years or a fine or both. Because of the potential liabilities it is advisable to seek expert advice.

A copy of the Solvency Statement must be made available to members.

If the special resolution is to be passed, the Solvency Statement must be sent to the members. The notice must be passed within 15 days of the date of the resolution.

If the special resolution is to be passed, the Solvency Statement must be available for inspection by members.

STEP 4 – Shareholder Approval

- **The contract to purchase own shares must be approved by the shareholders by an ordinary resolution.**
- **The payment out of capital for the purchase must be approved by the shareholders. A special resolution is required if the company's capital is slightly reduced.**
- **The procedure for approval must be different where the purchase is made under an employees' share scheme.**

The contract to purchase own shares must be approved by the shareholders of the company by ordinary resolution.

A special resolution must then be passed if the company's capital is slightly reduced.

- if the purchase of shares is made under an employees' share scheme, a special resolution must be passed; and
- If the purchase is for the purpose of reducing the company's capital, a special resolution must be passed.

The approval may be by way of a special resolution or by ordinary resolutions passed at a shareholders' meeting.

need only make a Solvency Statement for ESS

A Solvency Statement for ESS is a statement that the company is able to pay (or discharge) the company's debts in full during the year immediately following that date.

If the company is unable to pay (or discharge) the company's debts in full during the year immediately following that date, the company will be found to be insolvent and the directors will be liable to imprisonment of up to two years or a fine or both. Because of the potential liabilities it is advisable to seek expert advice.

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A copy of the Solvency Statement must be made available to members.

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The approval may be by way of a special resolution or by ordinary resolutions passed at a shareholders' meeting.

In either case, the special resolution must be approved by shareholders who represent not less than 75% of those shareholders who, being so entitled, vote on the special resolution at a meeting on a show of hands or would be entitled to vote on the resolution if resolutions are circulated.

If written resolutions are used, the resolution must be approved by those shareholders who, being so entitled, vote on the resolution or would be entitled to vote on the resolution if resolutions are circulated.

If a meeting is held, the resolution must be approved by those shareholders who, being so entitled, vote on the resolution or would be entitled to vote on the resolution if resolutions are circulated.

See the document "Own Share Purchase out of Capital – Minutes" which can be used as written resolution for "Own Share Purchase out of Capital – Minutes" which can be used as written resolution for shareholders.

In relation to buybacks for the purposes of an employees' share scheme, see the documents "Own Share Purchase out of Capital – Written Resolution (ESS version of Special Resolution)" or "Own Share Purchase out of Capital – Minutes (ESS version of Special Resolution)" for resolutions approving the use of capital.

The documents have been drafted so that a special resolution and the ordinary resolution could be voted on simultaneously. Each resolution could be voted on separately or together to approve the terms of the contract to purchase shares to save the company the expense of producing a Directors' Statement only for the ordinary resolution on the terms of the contract.

For an ordinary resolution approving an employees' share scheme, see the documents "Own Share Purchase out of Capital – Written Resolution (ESS version of Special Resolution)" or "Own Share Purchase out of Capital – Minutes (ESS version of Special Resolution)".

STEP 5 – Requirements following approval

- The company, within 15 days of the approval of an employees' share scheme, must send to the Registrar a copy of the resolution. (No registration is required in the case of an ordinary resolution approving the scheme.)
- The company, within 15 days of the approval of a special resolution, must send to the Registrar for registration a copy of the resolution and certain other documents.
- The company must advertise the resolution in the Gazette and a national newspaper (unless the scheme is for the purposes of an employee's share scheme).

For a covering letter to be delivered to the Registrar with the resolution authorizing multiple buybacks for the purposes of an employees' share scheme, please see "Own Share Purchase out of Capital – Letter to Companies House (Multiple Buybacks Resolutions)".

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A letter to be sent to Companies House (and the documents referred to in the Statement of Capital – 1st Letter to Companies House (ESS)).

Within the week following the purchase of own share capital (other than a special resolution), the company must publish notice of the purchase in the Gazette, either arrange for a similar notice to be published in a national newspaper or give written notice to that effect to the Registrar. The notice can be found in “Own Share Purchase of Own Shares”.

Copies of the Directors’ Statement of Capital and the Statement of Capital of Companies not later than the 1st Letter to Companies House (ESS).

In the case of a purchase for the purpose of an employees’ share scheme, a copy of the Solvency Statement and a copy of the Statement of Capital must be sent to the Registrar a Statement by the company made not more than 15 days after the purchase and was provided to members of the company. See “Statement of Capital” to Companies House (ESS) for more details.

The Statement of Capital is not required for a company’s share capital as referred to in the Statement of Capital.

- the total number of shares of each class;
- the aggregate nominal value of each class;
- for each class of shares:

- (a) the prescribed particulars of the shares;
- (b) the total number of shares of that class;
- (c) the aggregate nominal value of that class;

- the amount paid up and the amount of the nominal value of each share (whether on account of the nominal value of the share or as a premium).

The Registrar must register the Statement of Capital on receipt. The resolution must be registered.

Note that the Companies Act 2006 removed the requirement for a company to cancel shares under an employees’ share scheme where the documents required under section 720B(1) Companies Act 2006 are not delivered to the Registrar for the purpose of the purchase of own shares for the purpose of the scheme.

A copy of a special resolution regarding the purchase of own share capital (other than a special resolution regarding the use of own share capital for the purposes of an employees’ share scheme) must be sent to the Registrar of Companies – 1st Letter to Companies House (ESS).

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STEP 6 – Statutory Forms

- The company must complete the following forms:

- The purchase of shares must be made through an electronic Stamp Duty system. A company should submit Form SH03 to HMRC and pay the appropriate Stamp Duty. HMRC will then issue a letter confirming payment of Stamp Duty. The letter will not appear on the public register. See [below](#) for more details and the guidance issued by Companies House.
- Form SH03 must be filed with Companies House within 28 days of the purchase of own shares or the company in default of the purchase of own shares.
- The shares will be cancelled if the company fails to file Form SH03 and Form SH06 (Notice of Cancellation of Shares) with the Registrar of Companies within 28 days of the purchase of own shares or the company in default of the purchase of own shares.

A covering letter to be delivered to Companies House can be found at “Own Share Purchase Scheme” on the Companies House website. **that Companies House may require. It is advisable to check with Companies House before sending any paper documents.**

STEP 7 – Matters following the purchase of shares out of capital

Once all of the above conditions have been met, the company can use the proceeds of the sale of shares to purchase its own shares.

If the purchase is not connected with the sale of shares, the payment out of capital may be made no earlier than five weeks and no later than seven weeks after approval of the special resolution.

If the purchase is for the purpose of the company's share scheme, the payment out of capital may be made no earlier than five weeks and no later than seven weeks after approval of the special resolution. The Companies Act 2006 (Amendment of Part 17) Regulations 2015 have amended the relevant provisions relating to the timing of the payment out of capital. The Regulations omitted to make any distinction between when shares were surrendered and when they were purchased under a share scheme. This meant that employees' share schemes had to wait five weeks in advance of receiving the proceeds of the sale of shares and clarify the position so that the payment out of capital is passed to the company no earlier than five weeks and no later than seven weeks after approval of the special resolution.

A copy of the contract to purchase shares must be kept available for inspection at the company's registered office for 5 weeks from the date of purchase of own shares.

Copies of the Directors' Statement of Solvency must be available for inspection for 5 weeks from the date of the resolution regarding the use of

HMRC has introduced an electronic version of Form SH03 to replace the previous physical stamping system. HMRC will then issue a letter confirming payment of Stamp Duty. The letter will not appear on the public register. See [below](#) for more details and the guidance issued by Companies House.

Companies within 28 days of the purchase of own shares or the company in default of the purchase of own shares. Failure to do so is an offence and any officer of the company who is guilty of this offence is liable to a fine. Form SH06 (Notice of Cancellation of Shares) must be filed with the Registrar of Companies within 28 days of the purchase of own shares or the company in default of the purchase of own shares. Failure to do so is an offence and any officer of the company who is guilty of this offence is liable to a fine.

together with the Forms can be found at “Own Share Purchase Scheme” on the Companies House website. **Note that Companies House may require documents to be uploaded digitally. It is advisable to check with Companies House before sending any paper documents.**

Shares out of capital

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