

**Guidance Note: Own Share Purchase
out of a New Issue of Shares**

**Share Purchase out of Profits, proceeds
of a New Issue of Shares (Off Market Purchase")**

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 is prohibited from buying its own shares in order to prevent a shareholder being able to sell his shares.

Because of the principle of the separate legal entity, there are very strict rules that companies must follow when buying back shares.

This document deals with own share purchase. For more information, please see "Redemption out of Capital - Guidance Notes" and "Redemption out of Capital - Guidance Notes".

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- out of profits;
- out of the proceeds of a new issue of shares or cash;
- (in limited circumstances) out of capital.

This document deals only with the purchase of own shares out of profits, the proceeds of a new issue of shares or cash. For more information, please see "Own Share Purchase out of Profits, proceeds of a New Issue of Shares (Off Market Purchase)".

It should be noted that the rules that companies must follow when buying back shares are less stringent than those that apply to the redemption of shares.

Please note that both private and public limited companies can purchase their own shares or redeem redeemable shares, but they 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. It does not deal with public companies.

In order for a private limited company to purchase shares in itself out of profits, the following conditions must be met:

buy its own shares:

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In order for a private limited company to purchase shares in itself out of profits, the following conditions must be met:

Pre-conditions required for the purchase of shares out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares

- 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

- The shares may be purchased out of the proceeds of a new issue of shares.
- The shares may also be purchased using cash, provided that the total value of the purchase does not exceed 5% of the company's net assets. This exemption, the aim of which is to allow companies to buy back small amounts of their own shares, is subject to permissible conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. The 2015 Regulations (SI 2015/18) Regulations 2015 moved section 692(1)(b) to section 692(1)(a) and changed the value of 5% of the company's net assets to 5% of its fully paid share capital. In addition, note that where shares are purchased using the de minimis exemption, the shares must be held in treasury and will therefore not be available for redemption. The 2015 Regulations also moved the redemption reserve. The Companies Act 2006 sections 692 and 693 exemption are to be treated as buybacks made out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares.
- Any premium payable on the purchase of shares must be paid out of the company's share premium account.
- However, if the shares are purchased at a premium, any premium payable on the purchase of shares must be paid out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares.
- The amount of premium payable on the purchase of shares must be the lesser of either (i) the aggregate of the premium on the shares purchased, or (ii) the amount in the company's share premium account (including any premium on the new shares).
- The amount of the company's share premium account will be reduced by a sum corresponding (or, if the company has no share premium account, by the amount of any premium payable on the purchase of shares).

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

STEP 1 – Board Resolutions

- The board must propose the purchase of shares.

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5, any shares purchased from the company must be capable of being held in treasury.

As regards cash and the capital redemption reserve, sections 733 & 734 of the Companies Act 2006 provide that where shares are purchased under the de minimis cash exemption, the purchase must be made in accountancy terms, that is, the purchase must be made out of the company's cash resources.

limited company of its own shares. If the shares are purchased at a premium, any premium payable on the purchase of shares must be paid out of the company's share premium account. The purpose of financing the purchase of shares must be taken:

It must be the lesser of either (i) the aggregate of the premium on the shares purchased, or (ii) the amount in the company's share premium account in respect of premiums payable on the new shares.

The account will be reduced by a sum corresponding (or, if the company has no share premium account, by the amount of any premium payable on the purchase of shares).

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The board of directors is responsible for the decision to purchase own shares. The document "Own Share Purchase out of Proceeds of Cash – Board Resolutions" contains the necessary board resolutions.

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

Please note that if the shares are purchased by a director, that director must declare his interest in the decision depending on the Companies Act 2006.

STEP 2 – Contract to purchase own shares

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

See the document "Own Share Purchase – Contract to Purchase".

The contract to purchase own shares must be authorised by an ordinary resolution or (ii) extraordinary resolution. The contract provides that no shares can be purchased until authorised by ordinary resolution.

From 30 April 2013 shareholders can approve multiple buybacks in advance, rather than one at a time, where the buybacks are for the purposes of an employees' share scheme.

For a contract relating to a purchase of own shares, see "Own Share Purchase – Contract to Purchase (ESS)".

The shares must be paid for in instalments for the purposes of an employees' share scheme.

If the "Own Share Purchase Resolution (ESS)" (or the ESS version) is used, a copy of it must be made available to members. If there is an extraordinary resolution, then a memorandum of the main contract terms must be made available to members.

If the ordinary resolution is to purchase own shares, then a copy of the contract to purchase or the memorandum of the main contract terms is sent to the shareholders at or before the time that the resolution is passed.

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STEP 3 – Shareholder Approval

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

Please note that if the shares are purchased by a director, that director must declare his interest in the decision depending on the Companies Act 2006.

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- **The purchase of own shares must be approved by the shareholders.**

An ordinary resolution to approve the purchase of own shares must be passed by the shareholders.

An ordinary resolution must also be passed to approve multiple buybacks for the purposes of an employees' share scheme.

The approval may be by way of an ordinary resolution (private companies only) or by a special resolution.

In either case, the resolution must be passed by shareholders who represent more than 50% of the total voting rights of the company, who, being so entitled, vote on the resolution at the meeting. If a written resolution is used, the date when the written resolution is passed.

If a written resolution is used, a copy of the resolution must be sent to each shareholder which are to be purchased is not an eligible member and the company must send a copy of the written resolution.

If a meeting is held, the resolution must be passed by any member holding shares which are to be purchased except those who are not eligible for those shares and the resolution is passed because the company is not an eligible member.

See the document "Own Share Purchase out of Profits/New Share Issue/Cash—Written Resolution" which can be found at Companies House. See also "Own Share Purchase out of Profits/New Share Issue/Cash—Minutes" which can be found at Companies House.

In relation to buybacks for an employees' share scheme, see the document "Own Share Purchase out of Profits/New Share Issue/Cash (ESS) – Written Resolution" or "Own Share Purchase out of Profits/New Share Issue/Cash (ESS) – Minutes".

STEP 4 –Requirements following the passing of an ordinary resolution to purchase own shares

- **The company, within 15 days of the passing of an ordinary resolution approving multiple buybacks for the purposes of an employees' share scheme, must send to Companies House a copy of the resolution.**
- **No registration is required for the passing of an ordinary resolution approving a single buyback.**

Within 15 days after the resolution is passed, the company must deliver to the Registrar a copy of the resolution.

A covering letter to be delivered to the Registrar with the ordinary resolution can be found at "Own Share Purchase out of Profits/New Share Issue/Cash – Letter to Companies House". Note that Companies House may require certain documents to be submitted digitally. It is advisable to check with Companies House for the latest requirements.

STEP 5 – Statutory Forms

- **The company must send Form SH03 to HMRC.**
 - **The company may also send Form SH03 to Companies House.**
- The purchase of shares must be reported to HMRC using the electronic Stamp Duty system. A company should send Form SH03 to HMRC and pay the appropriate Stamp Duty. HMRC will then issue a letter confirming payment of Stamp Duty. The company should send this letter to Companies House together with Form SH03. The letter will not appear on the public register. See below for more details and the guidance issued by Companies House [here](#).
 - Form SH03 must be filed with HMRC within 28 days of the purchase of own shares. Failure to do so is an offence and any officer of the company in default is liable to a fine if found guilty.
 - If the shares are to be held in treasury (see “Form SH03 (Notice of Cancellation of Shares)”) must be filed with HMRC within 28 days of the purchase (see “Form SH03 (Notice of Cancellation of Shares)”). Failure to do so is an offence and any officer of the company in default is liable to a fine if found guilty.
- 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 company should send this letter to Companies House together with Form SH03. The letter will not appear on the public register. See below for more details and the guidance issued by Companies House [here](#).

A covering letter to be delivered to Companies House together with the Forms can be found at “Own Share Purchase – Statutory Forms to Companies House”. **Companies House may require certain documents to be uploaded to Companies House before sending any papers.**

STEP 6 –Matters following the cancellation of shares out of profits/new share issue/cash

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

If the shares are cancelled from the company’s issued share capital is diminished by the amount of the company’s share capital of the shares cancelled.

Where the nominal value of shares cancelled is greater than the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the redemption then the capital of the company must be maintained by the company & Loss reserves to the capital redemption reserve.

Please note that the procedures for the cancellation of own shares are complex and must be followed carefully. Failure to follow the statutory procedures could result in the purported purchase being invalid and any shareholders

considering participating in such
advice.

seek specialist legal and tax

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