

<p>The first set of new accounts cover a period ending in the same year as the last normal accounts</p>	<p>The basis period of the failure year consists of the two ensuing accounting periods after the last normal accounts.</p> <p><i>Illustration 5</i></p> <p>The last normal 12-month accounts are made to 31 March 2014. Then the accounting date is changed to 30 September and the first set of new accounts ends in the same year – ie 1 April 2014 to 30 September 2014 (six months).</p> <p>Thereafter accounts will be prepared to 30 September 2015, 30 September 2016 and so on.</p> <p>Last normal YA: YA 2014</p> <p>The failure year: YA 2015</p> <p>The DGIR will direct the basis periods for YA 2015 and YA 2016 (following year).</p> <p>The basis period for YA 2015 is 1 April 2014 to 30 September 2015 (18 months) by combining the two ensuing sets of accounts.</p> <p>The basis period for YA 2016 is 1 October 2015 to 30 September 2016.</p>
<p>The new accounts cover a period ending in the year following the last normal accounts</p>	<p>The new accounts are acceptable as forming the basis period for the failure YA.</p> <p><i>Illustration 6A</i></p> <p>The last normal 12-month accounts are made to 30 June 2014. Then the accounting date is changed to 31 March, and the next set of accounts covers the period 1 July 2014 to 31 March 2015, a period of nine months ending in the following year.</p> <p>Last normal YA: YA 2014</p> <p>The failure year: YA 2015</p> <p>The DGIR will direct the basis periods for YA 2015 and YA 2016 (following year).</p> <p>The basis period for YA 2015 is the same as the accounting period for the new accounts: 1 July 2014 to 31 March 2015.</p> <p>The basis period for YA 2016 is 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016</p> <hr/> <p><i>Illustration 6B</i></p> <p>The last normal 12-month accounts are made to 30 June 2014. Then the accounting date is changed to 31 October, and the next set of accounts covers the period 1 July 2014 to 31 October 2015, a period of 16 months ending in the following year. Thereafter, the accounts are closed to 31 October 2016 and so on.</p> <p>Last normal YA: YA 2014</p> <p>The failure year: YA 2015</p> <p>The DGIR will direct the basis periods for YA 2015 and YA 2016 (following year).</p> <p>The basis period for YA 2015 is the same as the accounting period for the new accounts: 1 July 2014 to 31 October 2015.</p> <p>The basis period for YA 2016 is 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016.</p>
<p>The new accounts cover a period ending in the year after the failure year ('third year')</p> <p>[Note]</p>	<p>The new accounting period is divided into two for the two YAs following the last normal YA.</p> <p><i>Illustration 7</i></p> <p>The last normal 12-month accounts are made to 30 November 2014. Then the accounting date is changed to 30 April, and the next set of accounts ends in the year after the failure year (known as the 'third year'), covering the period of 1 December 2014 to 30 April 2016, a period of 17 months. Thereafter, the accounts are made to 30 April 2017 and so on.</p> <p>Last normal YA: YA 2014</p> <p>Failure year: YA 2015</p> <p>New accounts: 1 December 2014 to 30 April 2016 (17 months)</p> <p>The DGIR will direct the basis periods for YA 2015 and YA 2016 (following year).</p> <p>The basis periods for the two YAs following the last normal YA are:</p> <p>The basis period for YA 2015: 1 December 2014 to 31 August 2015 (nine months)</p> <p>The basis period for YA 2016: 1 September 2015 to 30 April 2016 (eight months)</p>

[Note: This scenario is unlikely to occur for a company in practice as the Companies Act stipulates [in s143(1)] that, generally, an AGM must be held once every calendar year and not more than 15 months after the holding of the last AGM]