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SCOTTISH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2018 No. 347**

**The Insolvency (Scotland) (Receivership  
and Winding up) Rules 2018**

**PART 7**

**WINDING UP - REPORTING, ACCOUNTS,  
REMUNERATION, CLAIMS AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

**CHAPTER 4**

**Claims by creditors**

**Evidence of claims**

**7.18.**—(1) The liquidator, for the purpose of being satisfied as to the validity or amount of a claim submitted by a creditor under rule 7.16, may require—

- (a) the creditor to produce further evidence; or
- (b) any other person who the liquidator believes can produce relevant evidence, to produce such evidence.

(2) If the creditor or other person refuses or delays to produce such evidence as required under paragraph (1), the liquidator may apply to the court for an order requiring the creditor or other person to attend for private examination before the court.

(3) On an application to it under paragraph (2) the court may make an order requiring the creditor or other person to attend for private examination before it on a date (being not earlier than 8 days nor later than 16 days after the date of the order) and at a time specified in the order.

(4) If a creditor or other person is for any good reason prevented from attending for examination, the court may grant a commission to take the examination (the commissioner being in this rule referred to as an “examining commissioner”).

(5) At any private examination under paragraph (3) or where the court grants a commission to take the examination under paragraph (4)—

- (a) a solicitor or counsel may act on behalf of the liquidator; or
- (b) the liquidator may appear on the liquidator’s own behalf.

(6) The examination, whether before the court or an examining commissioner, must be taken on oath.

(7) A person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with an order made under paragraph (3) is guilty of an offence.

(8) References in this rule to a creditor in a case where the creditor is one of the following entities:

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- (a) a trust;
  - (b) a partnership (including a dissolved partnership);

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(c) a body corporate or an unincorporated body;

(d) a limited partnership (including a dissolved partnership) within the meaning of the Limited Partnerships Act 1907,

are to be construed, unless the context otherwise requires, as references to a person representing the entity.