Paid and unpaid shares: three worked examples

Dormant balances are not automatically zero. These fixed illustrations explain how cash and unpaid subscriber shares can appear in the figures.

These illustrations assume a company limited by shares which has never traded, is not a subsidiary and has issued 100 subscriber shares of £1 each. All £100 is called up: any unpaid amount is owed by the subscribers. There are no expenses, interest, debts or other assets or transactions. Any money paid remains held by the company.

Balance	Fully paid	Fully unpaid	Partly paid
Cash at bank and in hand	£100	£0	£40
Called up share capital not paid	£0	£100	£60
Liabilities	£0	£0	£0
Net assets	£100	£100	£100
Issued share capital	£100	£100	£100
Shareholders' funds	£100	£100	£100

Fully paid: The company holds £100 in cash, supported by its payment records.

Fully unpaid: The company holds no cash from these shares. The £100 owed by subscribers is shown separately.

Partly paid: The company holds £40 in cash and subscribers owe the remaining £60.

Use the actual records

Different records, director loans, profits or losses, assets, liabilities or transactions change the facts. This comparison is not a complete set of statutory accounts or an eligibility decision. It omits dates, comparatives, required statements and approval details.

The official AA02 guidance explains paid, partly paid and unpaid subscriber shares and the companies for which that form is suitable. Read AA02 guidance on GOV.UK.

Filing walkthrough: simplefilings.co.uk/guides/file-dormant-company-accounts