

Kate Anderson

Director



Kate Anderson is a Director in our Corporate & Commercial practice. She specialises in private equity mergers and acquisitions and is experienced in transactional work. Kate also advises on aspects of the Companies Act and general corporate governance.

About Kate

Kate joined Cliffe Dekker Hofmeyr as a Candidate Attorney in 2015 and was appointed as an Associate in 2017. In 2020, Kate was promoted to Senior Associate. In 2023 she was appointed Director.

Credentials

Education

- B Com, University of Johannesburg
- LLB, University of Johannesburg

Experience

- **Drafting of multiple-step transaction**

Experience in drafting of multiple-step transaction implementation agreements for restructures as well as bespoke memoranda of incorporation and shareholders' agreements.

- **Vumatel**

Part of the team that advised the shareholders of Vumatel on the multi-billion Rand disposal of Vumatel to CIVH, a subsidiary of Remgro. The deal was named "Deal of the Year" by DealMakers in 2018.

- **IEP Group**

Part of the team that advised IEP Group in a series of integrated transactions with the shareholders of its various portfolio companies to create the industrial services holding group, InServe, the industrial chemicals holding group, Synchem and more recently, the Bud Group.

News

Contact Kate

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[Kate on LinkedIn](#)

Expertise

[Corporate & Commercial Law](#)

Location

Johannesburg

Language

English

[Distributions: More than meets the \(i\)](#)

Section 46 of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 (Act) is clear on the requirements that must be met before a company may make a distribution – a company must not make any proposed distribution unless the distribution is pursuant to an existing legal obligation of the company, or a court order, or where the board of the company has authorised the distribution.

[Frustrating board meetings](#)

Many board meetings are frustrating, for a wide variety of reasons, and especially in the world of virtual meetings. This article, however, deals with the interesting situation where a recalcitrant board member is frustrating the holding of board meetings. It will also touch on challenges created by the obtuseness of provisions like section 73(1) of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 (Companies Act).

[The issues with issues: A refresher on issuing shares where timing is an issue](#)

As the restrictions on economic activity ease and companies attempt to get their businesses back up and running, many private companies will be looking for quick cash injections. If borrowing from a bank is not immediately possible, or if one of the reasons for the cash injection is to settle bank debt, it may be necessary to raise capital by offering shares to third party investors or to existing shareholders. An advantage of equity funding is that it does not negatively affect a company's solvency and liquidity and in fact bolsters a company's assets, which allows it to meet the solvency and liquidity test and to continue making distributions or giving financial assistance if required.

[To dispose or not to dispose... that is not the only question](#)

Companies often find themselves entering into disposal transactions which are possibly subject to the provisions of s112 of the Companies Act, No 71 of 2008 (Act), whether by selling a division of its business, disposing of its shares in a subsidiary or even undertaking an internal restructure.

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