REAL ESTATE ALERT

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Commercial Property Finance Mortgage Transactions: The early bird catches the worm

By the time a commercial bond instruction is received by the bond registration attorney, time may be of the essence in order to avoid negative financial implications such as penalty interest or purchase price escalations.

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Sections 112 and 115 of the Companies Act, 2008 stipulate regulatory requirements for the disposal by a company of all or the greater part of its assets or undertaking including the requirement of prior approval by way of a special shareholders' resolution passed in accordance with the provisions of sections 112 and 115.

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By the time a commercial bond instruction is received by the bond registration attorney, time may be of the essence in order to avoid negative financial implications such as penalty interest or purchase price escalations.

Below are some potential pitfalls which, if considered at the outset of a transaction, may serve to minimise complications and delays with a commercial bond registration process:

- The financial institution may impose conditions relating to a linked transfer and related sale agreement, in which case the following should be considered:
 - 1.1 Consider compliance with or determine the non-applicability of the following legislative provisions -
 - 1.1.1 Sections 112 and 115
 of the Companies Act,
 2008 stipulate regulatory
 requirements for the
 disposal by a company
 of all or the greater
 part of its assets or
 undertaking including

- the requirement of prior approval by way of a special shareholders' resolution passed in accordance with the provisions of sections 112 and 115;
- 1.1.2 Section 46 of the Close
 Corporations Act, 1984
 requires the consent in
 writing of a member/s
 holding at least 75% interest
 in the corporation in respect
 of inter alia a disposal of the
 whole, or substantially the
 whole undertaking of the
 corporation, a disposal of
 all, or the greater portion of
 the assets of the corporation
 and any acquisition or
 disposal of immovable
 property by the corporation;
- 1.1.3 Takeover Regulations in terms of sections 117 to 120 of the Companies Act, 2008;
- 1.1.4 Section 34 of the Insolvency Act, 1936 relating to a voidable sale of business which entails advertisement requirements (if applicable);



Prospective mortgagors are recommended to take cognisance of any restrictive conditions in the company's MOI which may have a bearing on the loan and bond registration transactions or the granting of related securities.

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- 1.1.5 Competition Commission Approval in terms of the Competition Act, 1998;
- 1.2 It is thus prudent to ensure timeous compliance with or waiver of suspensive conditions in a sale agreement in order to avoid the financial institution possibly calling for the conclusion of a reinstatement agreement.
- 2. Compliance with sections 44 and 45 of the Companies Act, 2008 and sections 40 and 52 of the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (if applicable to a transaction and/or the related security requirements)
 - 2.1 In considering the timing of a commercial bond transaction, one should bear in mind that a financial institution would normally require that special shareholders' resolutions be passed to authorise financial assistance by a company for subscription of securities as required in terms of section 44 or to authorise the granting of loans or other financial assistance by a company as required in

- terms of section 45 (which financial assistance would include guaranteeing a loan or other obligation and securing any debt or obligation).
- 2.2 Similarly, the previously obtained written consent of every member of a close corporation would be required in respect of financial assistance by a corporation in respect of the acquisition of members' interests in that corporation and the granting of loans and furnishing of security by a corporation to members and others as more fully set out in sections 40 and 52.
- 3. Compliance with requirements imposed in terms of the Memorandum of Incorporation of a company
 - 3.1 Prospective mortgagors are recommended to take cognisance of any restrictive conditions in the company's MOI which may have a bearing on the loan and bond registration transactions or the granting of related securities.



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Should the transaction in question fall within the ambit of Section 34 of the Insolvency Act, 1936, a financial institution would ordinarily require compliance with the provisions of Section 34 irrespective of whether the parties have contracted to the contrary.

- Compliance with section 34 of the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Voidable Sale of Business)
 - 4.1 Should the transaction in question fall within the ambit of section 34 of the Insolvency Act, 1936, a financial institution would ordinarily require compliance with the provisions of section 34 irrespective of whether the parties have contracted to the contrary.
 - 4.2 In the case of Gainsford And
 Others NNO V Tiffski Property
 Investments (Pty) Ltd And Others
 2012 (3) SA 35 (SCA), the Supreme
 Court of Appeal found inter alia
 that where immovable property
 of a trader company is sold and
 transferred to the purchaser
 otherwise than in the ordinary
 course of the business of the

trader and without a notice of the intended transfer being published as required by section 34(1) of the Insolvency Act 24 of 1936, and the company is placed in liquidation within six months of such transfer, the transfer of that property is void as against the creditors for a period of six months after such transfer; and also void against the liquidator of the trader company. No legal consequences would flow from that void jural act. Therefore the purchaser of that property does not acquire ownership of it, on account of the voidness of the transfer, and cannot grant any rights, let alone real rights such as a mortgage bond, over the property to anyone and the person in whose favour such mortgage bond is registered acquires no rights in respect thereof.











Prospective purchasers are recommended to traverse the title conditions for a property as part of the preliminary due diligence process to facilitate the early detection of any such restrictive or onerous conditions.

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- 5. Consideration of provisions in Trust Deeds
 - 5.1 Consider inter alia the following -
 - 5.1.1 whether the trust deed includes the requisite powers of the trustees to enter into the transaction or to grant the required security;
 - 5.1.2 whether the trust deed contains any restrictive provisions or requirements relating to the proposed transaction:
 - 5.1.3 whether the requisite minimum trustees have been appointed by the relevant Master of the High Court in order for the trust to transact business;
 - 5.1.4 the provisions contained in the trust deed in respect of how resolutions by the trustees are required to be passed in order to authorise the conclusion of the particular transaction and signature of related documents;

- 6. Title Conditions
 - 6.1 The bond registration attorney is normally required to investigate the title conditions in respect of the property being bonded in order to determine whether there may be any title conditions, servitudes or other endorsements which may prejudice the financial institution's security having regard to the intended development or commercial use of the property. Prospective purchasers are therefore recommended to traverse the title conditions for a property as part of the preliminary due diligence process to facilitate the early detection of any such restrictive or onerous conditions.

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