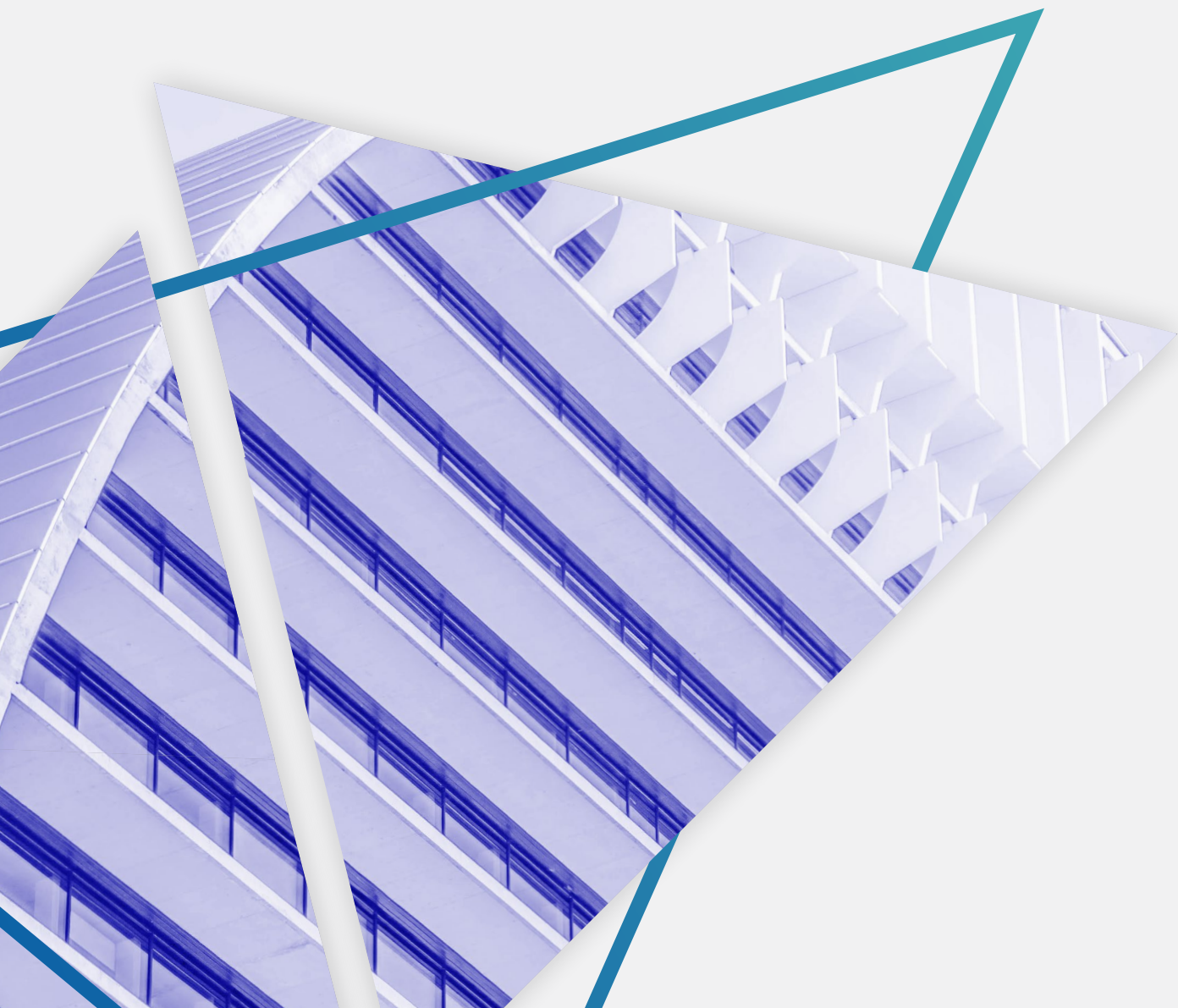


Corporate & Commercial

ALERT | 22 February 2024



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SOUTH AFRICA

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- Don't throw cautionaries to the wind: Navigating communication about potential affected transactions



For more insight into our expertise and services

Beneficial ownership: An update on beneficial ownership registration filings

Beneficial ownership filings have become a prominent administrative requirement since the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) implemented beneficial ownership filing procedures on 24 May 2023 in accordance with the then-promulgated Companies Amended Regulations, 2023 (Companies Regulations) published in the General Laws Amendment Act 22 of 2022. This alert deals with the most recent updates provided by the CIPC in Customer Notice 5 of 2024 and outlines who is required to file registration of beneficial ownership, what the updated timelines and deadlines are for filing registrations of beneficial ownership with the CIPC, and the consequences of failing to file beneficial ownership registration.

The who: Who is required to file registration of beneficial ownership?

Non-affected entities are required to disclose beneficial ownership in accordance with Regulation 32B of the Companies Regulations while affected companies, as defined in the Companies Act 71 of 2008 (Companies Act), are expected to enter the information of the persons who hold a 5% or greater beneficial interest in the securities of the company, in accordance with Regulation 32A of the Companies Regulations.

An affected company is a:

- public company;
- state-owned company; or
- private company that is a “*regulated company*” for takeover law purposes – namely where more than 10% of the shares in the company have been transferred amongst non-related persons within the preceding 24 months. Subsidiaries of regulated companies are also affected companies.

CONSISTENTLY EFFECTIVE

2023

1st by M&A Listed Deal Flow.
2nd by M&A Unlisted Deal Flow.
by M&A Unlisted Deal Value.
by M&A Listed & Unlisted BEE Deal Flow.
by General Corporate Finance Deal Value.
4th by General Corporate Finance Deal Flow.

2022

1st by M&A Listed Deal Flow.
3rd by M&A Listed Deal Value,
M&A Unlisted Deal Value,
M&A Unlisted Deal Flow
and General Corporate
Finance Deal Value.

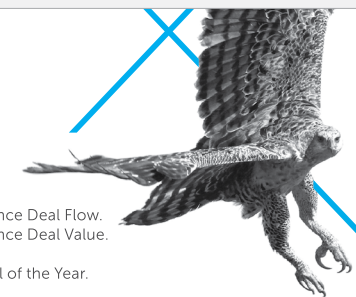
2021

1st by M&A Deal Flow.
2nd by General Corporate
Finance Deal Flow.
2nd by BEE Deal Value.
3rd by General Corporate
Finance Deal Flow.
3rd by BEE Deal Flow.
4th by M&A Deal Value.

DealMakers

2020

1st by M&A Deal Flow.
1st by BEE Deal Flow.
1st by BEE Deal Value.
2nd by General Corporate Finance Deal Flow.
2nd by General Corporate Finance Deal Value.
3rd by M&A Deal Value.
Catalyst Private Equity Deal of the Year.



Beneficial ownership: An update on beneficial ownership registration filings

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It is noteworthy to mention here that the draft Companies Amendment Bill, B 27B-2023, proposes that the test for a private company to being considered a “*regulated company*” (and therefore an “*affected company*”, for beneficial interest disclosure purposes) be overhauled. The new test will inquire into the number of “*direct or indirect*” shareholders (there would need to be at least 10 or more) and annual turnover or asset value considerations as may be prescribed in the regulations. Although it is unclear at this stage what the regulations will ultimately provide, it will be important for beneficial ownership filing purposes to identify whether a company is a non-affected or affected company, as the filing requirements differ.

For more information regarding who is required to file registration of beneficial ownership and how to complete such filings, you can read our [Corporate & Commercial Alert published on 5 July 2023](#).

The when: What is the deadline for beneficial ownership filings?

Neither the Companies Act nor the Companies Regulations gives clear guidance as to when exactly beneficial ownership filings are required to be made by non-affected companies. This has been largely left to be dealt with by way of the CIPC’s guidance notes and customer notices. The most recent update from the CIPC (as of the date of publication of this Alert) by way of Customer

Notice 5 of 2024 states that entities incorporated after 24 May 2023 have to file beneficial ownership information within 10 business days after the date of incorporation. Entities are required to update their beneficial ownership records within 10 business days of changes in beneficial ownership of the entity.

Entities that were incorporated prior to 24 May 2023 have had to file their beneficial ownership information with their annual returns and are now faced with a hard deadline of 24 May 2024. From 1 April 2024, the CIPC will introduce a “*hard-stop functionality*” which will have significant consequences for entities that do not comply with the 24 May 2024 deadline. The rationale for this is that by this time all companies should have reached their first anniversary since the commencement of the Companies Regulations.

Beneficial ownership: An update on beneficial ownership registration filings

CONTINUED

The why: What are the consequences if beneficial ownership registrations are not filed?

If this deadline is not met, not only will entities be liable for administrative fines, as initially indicated by the CIPC, but they will also be unable to file their annual returns, the consequences of which can result in the deregistration and possible withdrawal of the entity by the CIPC. However, in terms of section 171(7) of the Companies Act, there first needs to be a compliance notice issued by the CIPC (after its investigation of a breach of the Companies Act), which if not complied with by the company can give rise to an administrative fine upon application by the CIPC to the court. As for blocking further annual return filings, questions may arise regarding the exact source of the CIPC's statutory authority to impose this strong measure – and this might become an active area of administrative law litigation.

Conclusion

We advise clients to refer to the CIPC User Guidelines on Beneficial Ownership which detail the process of beneficial ownership filings. At CDH, we are able to assist with the determination of beneficial owners, advise on the filing requirements, and submit the filing on your behalf.

Ian Hayes and Sasha Schermers

Chambers Global 2024 Results

Corporate & Commercial

Chambers Global 2021–2024 ranked our Corporate & Commercial practice in:

Band 1: Corporate/M&A and in

Chambers Global 2024 ranked our Corporate & Commercial practice (Kenya) in Band 4 Corporate/M&A.

Chambers Global 2024 positioned our Private Equity sector in the "spotlight".

Ian Hayes ranked by Chambers Global 2022–2024 in **Band 1:** Corporate/M&A.

David Pinnock ranked by Chambers Global 2022–2024 in **Band 1:** Private Equity.

Peter Hesseling ranked by Chambers Global 2022–2023 in **Band 2:** Corporate/M&A and in **Band 3:** Capital Markets: Equity in 2023–2024.

Willem Jacobs ranked by Chambers Global 2022–2024 in Band 2: Corporate/M&A and in **Band 3:** Private Equity.

Sammy Ndolo ranked by Chambers Global 2021–2024 in **Band 4:** Corporate/M&A.

David Thompson ranked by Chambers Global 2024 in **Band 5:** Corporate/M&A.

Vivien Chaplin ranked by Chambers Global 2024 in **Band 5:** Corporate/M&A.



Cliffe Dekker Hofmeyr

Don't throw cautionaries to the wind: Navigating communication about potential affected transactions

In the context of “*affected transactions*”, which are transactions that are regulated in terms of the Takeover Regulations (see section 117(1)(c) of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 (Companies Act)), it is well-established and understood that the publication of a “*firm intention announcement*” (FIA) in respect of an affected transaction is a watershed event. The publication of an FIA triggers the commencement of the “*offer period*” (firm offer period) in respect of an affected transaction. From this point, the applicable offeror is bound to make a firm offer to the offeree-regulated company or its shareholders, as applicable, and to see the affected transaction to completion on and subject to the salient terms and conditions set out in the FIA.

While market participants and advisors are generally well aware of the regulatory framework that kicks in under the Takeover Regulations with effect from the publication of an FIA and commencement of the firm offer period, the manner and extent to which the Takeover Regulations apply to potential affected transactions in the period leading up to the publication of the FIA (the pre-firm offer period) is not as well understood or appreciated.

In fact, in many instances, during the pre-firm offer period, would-be offerors pursuing potential affected transactions often neglect to consider the impact of, or take measures to ensure compliance with, the Takeover Regulations altogether. Neglecting to procure compliance with the Takeover Regulations during the pre-firm offer period may materially detrimentally impact the transaction process in respect of an affected transaction. In certain instances, such a failure may even be fatal to the successful completion of an affected transaction given that the Takeover Regulations provide that an affected transaction may not be implemented unless the Takeover Regulation Panel (Panel), being the regulatory authority empowered with jurisdiction to regulate affected transactions, has (i) issued a “*compliance certificate*”; or (ii) granted an exemption, prior to the affected transaction being implemented (see section 121(b) of the Companies Act).

Among the most common instances of non-compliance with the Takeover Regulations during the pre-firm offer period is the way communications or announcements in respect of potential affected transactions are required to be made during this period.

This was illustrated by the recent decision of the Takeover Special Committee (TSC) in the case of *Caxton and CTP Publishers and Printers Limited, Takeover Regulation Panel, and Mpact Limited (8 March 2023)* (Caxton TSC decision) as well as the recent announcement issued by the Panel in respect of communications published in relation to the potential affected transaction involving Multichoice Group Limited (Multichoice).

Don't throw cautionaries to the wind: Navigating communication about potential affected transactions

CONTINUED



Announcements and communications during the pre-firm offer period

In terms of the Takeover Regulations, the underlying principles that regulate communications and engagements in relation to a potential affected transaction during the pre-firm offer period are that:

- all negotiations between an independent board and an offeror must be kept confidential;
- price-sensitive information may be provided to select persons on a confidential basis only; and
- confidentiality must be generally maintained prior to an FIA or cautionary announcement being published (see Regulation 95 of the Takeover Regulations).

The confidentiality provisions contained in Regulation 95 of the Takeover Regulations go on to require that if there is a leak, or a reasonable suspicion of a leak, of price-sensitive information in relation to an affected transaction, the leaked information must be immediately disclosed to the public by way of a cautionary announcement.

The Takeover Regulations also include specific regulations in respect of announcements in relation to affected transactions. Regulation 117 provides that "*[a]ll documents relating to an affected transaction as defined under section 117(c) of the [Companies] Act, including announcements and circulars, must be approved by the Panel before being posted or published*".

The Caxton TSC decision

The Caxton TSC decision dealt with an appeal against a ruling of the Panel in relation to public statements made by Caxton and CTP Publishers and Printers Limited (Caxton) regarding a potential offer to acquire a controlling interest in Mpact Limited (Mpact). These statements were made after the negotiations between Caxton and the Mpact board in relation to the transaction had collapsed.

In its ruling, the Panel found against Caxton and ruled that "*Caxton is prohibited from making any further public statement in any form and on any platform about the acquisition of Mpact without the approval of the Panel under Regulation 117*".

On appeal, Caxton argued that the Panel had no jurisdiction over the impugned public statements as (i) there was no offer on the table and therefore the statements did not relate to a live affected transaction but rather a potential affected transaction; and (ii) the scope of Regulation 117 of the Takeover Regulations did not extend to verbal statements but was rather confined to documents, including announcements and circulars.

Don't throw cautionaries to the wind: Navigating communication about potential affected transactions

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While the TSC ultimately agreed with Caxton that the provisions of Regulation 117 of the Takeover Regulations apply only to the publication of documents (such as announcements and circulars) in relation to affected transactions, and not to other communications or verbal statements, the TSC found that the confidentiality provisions contemplated in Regulation 95 of the Takeover Regulations were nevertheless applicable to these communications.

In this regard, the TSC expressed that strict confidentiality on the part of the offeree-regulated company and the potential offeror during the pre-firm offer period must be adhered to, with the release of a cautionary announcement in respect of a leak of price sensitive information, or reasonably suspected leak, being the only exception to this general requirement to maintain confidentiality in the pre-firm offer period.

The TSC was also explicit that the fact that the firm offer period in respect of the Mpact transaction had not yet commenced did not release Caxton from the restrictions that apply to confidentiality in respect of affected transactions and its announced intention to conclude a potential affected transaction in respect of Mpact. The TSC was also of the view that the collapse of negotiations between Caxton and Mpact did not release Caxton from the confidentiality restrictions.

Announcements in relation to the potential Multichoice transaction

The reasoning set out in the Caxton TSC decision is, in our experience, consistent with the Panel's approach in recent times around regulating the publication of announcements in respect of potential affected transactions during the pre-firm offer period.

In its application of the Takeover Regulations, the Panel has been increasingly consistent in adopting the position that no announcements in respect of potential affected transactions will be permitted during the pre-firm offer period, other than (i) the FIA (once all pre-requisites for publishing the FIA have been fulfilled); or (ii) cautionary announcements in respect of a leak, or reasonably suspected leak, of price sensitive information.

That being the case, market observers may have been surprised by the cautionary announcement published on SENS on 1 February 2024 by Multichoice, which appeared to be inconsistent with the recent approach of the Panel in relation to such announcements. In the

Don't throw cautionaries to the wind: Navigating communication about potential affected transactions

CONTINUED



announcement, Multichoice informed shareholders that it had received a non-binding expression of interest letter from Groupe Canal+ SA in respect of a potential affected transaction, including the indicative pricing contemplated in the expression of interest letter.

This inconsistency appears, in some respects, to have been explained in the announcement of the Panel published in response to thereto on 5 February 2024, in terms of which the Panel referred to “*various communications and announcements ... issued to the public in relation to Multichoice*” which the Panel confirmed were not sanctioned or approved by the Panel. The Panel went on to say that it was “*taking this matter seriously and currently investigating various aspects of the current status of this matter on an urgent basis*”.

Conclusion

Having regard to the Caxton TSC decision and the Panel’s announcement in relation to the potential Multichoice transaction, it is clear that potential offerors and offeree-regulated companies are required to administer their negotiations, as well as all communications, with strict adherence to the confidentiality principles set out in Regulation 95 of the Takeover Regulations.

Moreover, all documents and announcements to be published in relation to potential affected transactions must first be submitted to the Panel for approval. In doing so, parties should be cognisant that the present view of the Panel is that such an announcement will not be approved unless (i) it is in the form of an FIA and all pre-requisites for publishing an FIA are fulfilled; or (ii) it is a cautionary announcement in the context of a leak, or suspected leak, of price sensitive information in relation to a potential affected transaction.

Dane Kruger and Jenny Harwin

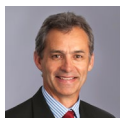
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BBBEE STATUS: LEVEL ONE CONTRIBUTOR

Our BBBEE verification is one of several components of our transformation strategy and we continue to seek ways of improving it in a meaningful manner.

PLEASE NOTE

This information is published for general information purposes and is not intended to constitute legal advice. Specialist legal advice should always be sought in relation to any particular situation. Cliffe Dekker Hofmeyr will accept no responsibility for any actions taken or not taken on the basis of this publication.

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