

CONSULTATION PAPER

Introduction

1. The Hong Kong Code on Takeovers and Mergers was first introduced in 1975 and was thoroughly reviewed between 1989 and 1991, resulting in the 1992 version. A new Rule 2.10 on privatisations by scheme of arrangement was introduced in 1993. “Housekeeping” reviews of the Code were carried out in 1997 and 1999, resulting in the August 1998 version and the current April 2000 version. However, much has happened in the market in Hong Kong and the market itself has become significantly more developed and international in nature since the last full-scale review in 1989 – 1991.
2. The policy of the SFC is to keep the Code under regular review with the aim of ensuring that the Code is kept up to date with the changes in the market and with developments in international practice. The Hong Kong market is experiencing more takeovers with an international flavour and this trend is expected to increase. Accordingly, in this review, account has been taken of the changes in the Hong Kong market as well as drawing on experience in London.
3. This opportunity is also being taken to include in the Code a number of the practices and interpretations applied by the Takeovers Executive so as to improve the transparency of application of the Code.
4. The Share Repurchase Code, which was introduced in November 1992, has had some minor amendments made in previous reviews. It has now been fully reviewed and amended significantly on the basis that share repurchases by general offer are now regarded as offers under the Takeovers Code. The Share Repurchase Code now contains further specific requirements for such offers and for other forms of share repurchase.
5. The review has been carried out by the Corporate Finance Division of the SFC in conjunction with the Special Adviser to the SFC, Mr. Christopher de Boer, former Chairman of the Takeovers Panel in Hong Kong. The draft revised Codes have been endorsed by the Takeovers Panel and the Commission. The draft revised Codes, which are now presented for public consultation and comment, have been approved for that purpose by the SFC and the public is invited to provide comments.
6. The following sections of the Consultation Paper comprise a summary of the main proposed changes to the Codes, analyses of the proposed changes to the trigger and creeper and Rules 2.2, 2.10 and new 2.11, and a more detailed commentary on the changes. (Please see **Appendix 1** for all detailed proposed amendments to the current Codes.)

Summary

The principal points reviewed and changes recommended are:

- (a) The essential structure of the Takeovers Code is not changed, although it is refined to take account of relevant experience and where relevant international standards.
- (b) The Introduction is substantially redrafted and reorganised into a more logical sequence (the proposed amendments have therefore been marked-up against the existing text of the Introduction). The membership of the Panel is changed so that no Executive Directors or members of staff of the SFC may be members. A section is added to clarify the factors to be taken into account in determining whether a company is a public company in Hong Kong for the purposes of the Codes.
- (c) One set of definitions and General Principles applies to both Codes.
- (d) Share repurchases by general offer are regarded as offers to which the Takeovers Code applies. The Share Repurchase Code sets out the further requirements specific to such offers and the requirements for other share repurchases.
- (e) The “trigger point” is reduced to 30% and the annual “creeper” is reduced to 2% in any 12 month period. There will be grandfathering and transitional provisions for holders of 30% or more and less than 35% on the implementation date of the new Code. A number of representations have been received since the last revision that the trigger point was too high and the Panel considers that these changes are now warranted, subject to the appropriate grandfathering and transitional provisions being in place. A more detailed analysis of the trigger and creeper is set out in the next section of this paper.
- (f) The Panel believes that minority shareholders should be given the same level of protection in all cases where their shares may be compulsorily acquired, whether by scheme of arrangement or general offer. This level should be 90% of disinterested shareholders. Accordingly two principal changes are proposed to Rule 2.10. First, the Rule is expanded to cover all takeovers effected by way of scheme of arrangement, in addition to privatisations. Secondly the two tier voting test is amended so that instead of requiring the approval of 90% of independent shareholders present and voting or less than 2.5% of the total number of shares to vote against, the Rule will now require that 75% of disinterested shareholders present and voting vote in favour and no more than 10% of disinterested shareholders vote against. The second change reflects more fairly the shareholding of the controlling shareholder in either a privatisation or other scheme and replaces the need for the 90% test with a 75% test to provide a level playing field for all companies. Rule 2.2 has been amended to reflect the philosophy and resolutions to delist a company will now be subject to the same tests as in Rule 2.10. A new Rule 2.11 is proposed to require that an offeror must acquire 90% of the disinterested shares before it is able to compulsorily acquire the remaining shares.

- (g) A new Rule 3.7 is added to cover announcements of possible offers or talks announcements with a requirement for further announcements at monthly intervals until a definitive announcement is made. A new Note states that the Executive may require that the potential offeror is named.
- (h) Rule 10.10 relating to working capital statements is deleted and replaced by a new Rule that deems quantified merger benefit statements to be profit forecasts under this Rule.
- (i) Rule 11 is extensively expanded in the light of the use that is made of valuations in Code transactions. The principal requirements are for valuations based on business or financial valuation methods or models to be made by or reported on by the financial adviser to the relevant party. Valuations based on discounted cash flows will be regarded as profit forecasts and will therefore either need to be reported on in accordance with Rule 10 or not published in any document. Additionally, the practice of the Executive in relation to property valuations is included, so that there is greater clarity as to when valuations are required.
- (j) Rules 15 and 19 are amended to clarify confusion arising from the amendment made in the last review. The closing dates will now revert to the familiar day 21 or 28. To deal with the technical problem an offeror must release an announcement by 7.00 p.m. on a closing date under Rule 19 and publish it in the press the next day under Rule 12.2. Acceptances must be received by 4 p.m. in order to count. New Rule 15.7 is added to require all conditions to be fulfilled or the offer to lapse within 21 days of the later of the first closing date or the date the offer becomes unconditional as to acceptances.
- (k) Rule 24.1 is split into two parts: (a) covers purchases before a Rule 3.5 announcement and (b) covers purchases after a Rule 3.5 announcement. Rule 24.1 (a) requires that, where an offeror or a concert party buys shares in the 3 months before the start of an offer period, or during the period between the start of an offer period and the purchaser making a Rule 3.5 announcement, the offer must not be on less favourable terms. Rule 24.1(b) includes a requirement, similar to that in Rule 23, that a principal member of a concert party group may have a liability to make an increased offer if it buys securities at above the offer price.
- (l) Rule 25 has been amended to clarify that special deals with favourable conditions may not be entered into.
- (m) Note 6 to Rule 26.1 has been clarified with sub-headings and a new paragraph added to cover situations where a member of a concert group sells all or a substantial part of his holding to other existing members or a third party with the result that a new concert party is created or the leader or largest shareholder has changed or the balance of the concert party has changed significantly.

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- (n) The waiver for a placing and top-up, referred to in Note 6 to dispensations from Rule 26, will now only apply where the top-up is up to the number of shares placed rather than to the same percentage shareholding.
- (o) A note has been added to Rule 31.1 to explain how the Rule applies where a person announces a transaction that is subject to a condition that he does not incur a general offer obligation.
- (p) A new Rule 33 has been added to deal with inducement fees, break fees and standstill agreements.
- (q) A new Rule 36 has been added to emphasise that responsibility for making an offer may attach to principal members of a concert party group and to any person who makes an acquisition that triggers an obligation under Rules 23, 24 or 26.
- (r) A Conflicts of Interest Guidance Note has been added as Schedule VII that includes a section dealing with conflicts of multi-service firms involving practices of an auditor and a financial adviser.

Any person wishing to comment on the recommendations is asked to do so in writing. Comments should be received by the SFC prior to the close of business on 31 May 2001 and should be addressed to:

The Securities and Futures Commission
12th Floor
Edinburgh Tower
15 Queen's Road Central
The Landmark
Hong Kong

Attn: Secretary to the Securities and Futures Commission

Interested persons may also provide comments by email to cfconsult@hksfc.org.hk.

This Consultation Paper is also available on the SFC's website at <http://www.hksfc.org.hk>.

Persons submitting comments to the SFC should give details of any organisation whose views they represent. In addition, unless persons submitting comments to the SFC indicate to the contrary, it will be assumed that they have no objection to their comments or the substance of their comments being made available to the public.

Rule 26.1 - Trigger and creeper

1. In September 1999 the SFC published a Consultation Paper on a Review of the Hong Kong Code on Takeovers and Mergers, in which it was stated that: “The “trigger point” would remain at 35% and the annual “creeper” would remain at 5% in any 12 month period. There have been no strong representations that either should be changed and the Panel does not consider that any change is warranted.” 11 submissions were received on the Consultation Paper of which 7 addressed the trigger point, all recommending a reduction to various levels from 20% to 30%. Two submissions recommended a reduction in the creeper, to 2% and 3% respectively. On the basis of these representations the SFC and the Panel have reviewed the philosophy and levels of the trigger point and the creeper.
2. The trigger was introduced into the Code at 35% in 1981 together with the creeper, initially at 3% but increased to 5% a few months later. These levels were reviewed from time to time particularly during 1989 to 1991 when the major review of the Code took place. At that time, and in subsequent reviews, there was a general view that 30% was a more realistic level at which effective control passes but that a change would be disruptive and there was no obvious demand for a change. There was a proposal to put out to consultation in 1991 to change the creeper to 5% over 24 months but strong representations were made by the market that this was unnecessary.
3. In London’s original Code in 1968 the only mandatory bid requirement was where directors whose shareholdings effectively controlled a company transferred control by selling their shares. At that time it was felt that the gradual acquisition of shares in the market even to 50% was acceptable, largely because it was believed that this could only take place over a period of time in which shareholders were on notice. This was shown not to be the case as control could be acquired in the market in a matter of days. Accordingly a new rule was published in January 1972, with immediate effect, that the acquisition of 40% or more over any period would trigger a mandatory offer. Holders of over 40% on that date were not required to make an offer. A revised Code was introduced in February 1972 including a rule requiring a purchaser from a limited number of sellers of a holding that conferred effective control to make a mandatory offer. Effective control was in practice regarded as being 30%. The concept of selective purchases was increasingly impracticable and certainty rather than subjective views on selective purchases was necessary. Accordingly in 1974 the absolute trigger level of 30% was introduced, together with a creeper of 1%, on the basis that it was the level at which effective control, both in shareholding and management terms, would normally be obtained. This level has remained unchanged.
4. The other jurisdictions that follow the London Code structure are Singapore, Malaysia and South Africa where the trigger points are 25%, 33% and 35% respectively. In Singapore that level was raised from 20% to 25% in 1988, and on 1 November 1999 a consultation paper was issued asking for views on an increase in the level, by implication to 30%. It is argued in that paper that the level is relatively low by international standards, particularly taking into account the similarity in shareholding patterns in Hong

Kong and Malaysia with higher triggers and the level of 30% in the UK with more diffuse shareholdings. The other relevant jurisdiction is the PRC. In December 1998 the PRC Securities Law was promulgated, which included a provision that after an investor has acquired 30% of the issued shares of a listed company, if the investor continues to acquire shares, the investor must make a takeover offer.

5. The submissions received in 1999 generally felt that 30% represented a more realistic level at which effective control passes and that Hong Kong should come more into line with the UK and the PRC. The Panel agrees that, given the desire for Hong Kong to project its position as a leading global financial centre and as a bridge between the PRC and the international marketplace, there is good justification for a change in the trigger to 30% (subject to the level of the creeper and appropriate grandfathering provisions being put in place).
6. In relation to the creeper, the level in London started at 1% in 1974, was increased to 2% in 1976, reduced to 1% in 1993 and in 1998 it was abolished. In Singapore the creeper is currently 3% in 12 months and their consultation paper suggests that if the trigger is increased, the creeper should be reduced to 1% in 6 months. In Malaysia it is 2% in 6 months, in South Africa 5% in 12 months and in the PRC there is no creeper.
7. The level of the creeper needs to be set taking into account the purpose of having one and the characteristics of the relevant market. In London the rationale for the creeper has been to allow for mistakes and special situations. The creep to control was not the purpose and was in practice the reason why it was abolished. In Hong Kong the rationale has mainly been increased liquidity in the shares and the ability of major shareholders to make a market, particularly in times of market crisis. However it is difficult to determine the extent to which major shareholders actually do make a market at all, let alone in circumstances that are in the public interest. No concrete evidence has been produced in support of this argument. There have also been hardly any creeps to control from around 35% to 50%. If other markets with similar characteristics in terms of controlled and family companies, such as Singapore, are the guide, the logical level of the creeper would be 2% a year and the Panel believes this is the right level.
8. If the trigger and creeper are changed, the principal objective must be to ensure as far as possible that all shareholders are neither worse off nor better off as a result of the changes and that the provisions should be as clear as possible. It is therefore necessary to include transitional (or grandfathering) provisions.
9. There are 3 categories of shareholders to consider in a reduction of the trigger:
 - Shareholders owning 35% or more
 - Shareholders owning between 30% and 34.9%
 - Shareholders owning less than 30%

The first group is unaffected by the change. The third group will lose the current ability to increase to 34.9%. The second group is the most difficult. It would be inequitable to

force them to sell down to below 30%, to freeze their shareholding, to require a general offer if they acquire any shares or to have their voting rights restricted to 29.9%. It would also be inequitable to other shareholders to allow any shareholders to creep over 35% without an offer being made. The only equitable solution appears to be to maintain the 35% trigger point for this category of shareholders and it is logical for this to apply for as long as their holding of shares remains in this band. If the 35% trigger was maintained for this category and the new creeper did not apply to them, neither they nor other shareholders would be worse off than their present position. The 35% trigger would only apply to shareholders whose shareholdings remain in the band of between 30% and 34.9% on the implementation date of the amendment. Any purchaser from them would have to abide by the new trigger of 30%. If the shareholdings of such shareholders fell below 30%, that new trigger would then apply to them.

10. Concern was expressed in the Panel that maintaining two levels of trigger point would be confusing and would not achieve one of the objectives of clarity. It was suggested that the grandfathering arrangements should only apply for a fixed period of time, say 10 years, after which the 30% trigger would apply in all instances. At that time a holder of between 30% and 34.9% would be able to acquire more shares within the level of the 2% creeper without incurring a general offer obligation. Recognising the concern as to possible market confusion and balancing this against the equity of the preservation of the status quo without time limit it was also suggested that, while the grandfathering provisions should be introduced without limitation as to time, as part of the continuous review of the Code the Panel would monitor the operation of this Rule.
11. When the creeper is changed, it is also necessary to allow for transitional provisions. The simplest approach, which also ensures that no shareholder is worse off, would be for the 2% limit to apply so as to cover the period from the date of the relevant acquisition back to the implementation date of the amendment and the 5% limit previously applicable under the Code to apply so as to cover the period from the date of the relevant acquisition back to the date one year prior to the relevant acquisition. The effect of the transitional provisions for the creeper can be illustrated by the following examples. Assuming there is no other acquisition or disposal of voting rights, if a person or group of persons acquires 4% of the voting rights of a company 3 months before the implementation date, such person or group of persons will be restricted from acquiring more than 1% of the company's voting rights within 9 months following the implementation date. Thereafter, the person or persons will be subject to the 2% limit. If a person or group of persons has acquired 1% of the voting rights of a company 3 months before the implementation date, such person or group of persons will be restricted from acquiring more than 2% in the 12 month period after the implementation date. The new creeper would not apply to those shareholders holding between 30% and 34.9% at the implementation date as the old trigger level of 35% would apply to them. Such shareholders would therefore be able to buy and sell without reference to the creeper for as long as their shareholding remains between 30% and 34.9%.
12. All companies and the market would be notified of the proposed changes and, to assist in avoiding market confusion, shareholders who alone or as concert parties own

between 30% and 34.9% of a listed company at the implementation date would be asked to register those interests with the Executive. If any such shareholders do not register in the belief that they are not acting in concert and the Executive or the Panel subsequently determine that the Code has been breached by the acquisition of shares by any of them as a concert party, the Executive or the Panel would take appropriate disciplinary action. In any situation where transitional arrangements apply there will inevitably be administrative issues arising in the maintenance of such a register of affected companies and shareholders. The Executive believes that this administrative burden is manageable.

Schemes of Arrangement & Compulsory Acquisition

Rules 2.2, 2.10 and 2.11

Legal Position

1. Offerors who wish to acquire 100% of an offeree company incorporated under Hong Kong law may either make a general offer followed by compulsory acquisition pursuant to section 168 and the Ninth Schedule of the Companies Ordinance or, with the cooperation of the offeree company, by way of a scheme of arrangement pursuant to section 166 of the Companies Ordinance. Under a general offer the offeror may compulsorily acquire the remaining shares when it has acquired 90% of the shares for which the offer is made. Under a scheme of arrangement the scheme is binding on all shareholders if it passed by a majority in number representing 75% in value of the members, or class of members (i.e. independent shareholders), who are present and voting at the meeting. The majority of companies listed in Hong Kong are incorporated overseas, primarily in Bermuda and the Cayman Islands. The relevant company law in those jurisdictions, and in the UK, is substantially the same. The only extra right is in Bermuda law where the holders of 95% of the shares or class of shares may compulsorily acquire the remaining shares.

Current Code Position

2. In 1992 a consultation paper was issued to introduce Rule 2.10 in the Code which required in a privatisation by way of a scheme of arrangement that the approval of 90% in value of the independent shareholders present and voting be obtained. This was proposed to enhance minority shareholder protection in privatisations. The Rule was introduced in April 1993.
3. In February 1998 a consultation paper was issued asking the market for views on possible changes to Rule 2.10 as a result of which the current version was introduced in August 1998. This requires that either the scheme is approved by 90% in value of the independent shareholders or that it is not disapproved by holders of more than 2.5% of the total number of shares. While experience since the above changes has not resulted in adverse comment, the Rule remains controversial and is often said to discourage privatisations.
4. At the moment the Code requires in Rule 2.2 that neither the offeror nor any concert party may vote at the meeting convened in accordance with the Listing Rules to consider a voluntary withdrawal of listing. These Rules require the delisting resolution to be approved by a majority in number representing 75% in value of the shareholders excluding the directors and controlling shareholder and any of their associates.

Philosophy

5. The issue is to determine the appropriate percentage of shareholder acceptance to allow an offeror to compulsorily acquire the remaining shares, whether the offer is structured as a general offer or a scheme of arrangement and whether there is a delisting proposal or not. In this context the Code can apply levels of minority shareholder protection that exceed the requirements of some legal structures. This was the basis for the introduction of Rule 2.10. As shown above there are inconsistencies between the Code, the Listing Rules and the law. The Panel believes that the relevant Rules should be consistent and accordingly a number of changes need to be made.

Proposed Changes

Rule 2.10

6. In considering how to accommodate more fairly the relative positions of the controlling or major shareholders and the minorities the Panel has revisited the second test in the Rule. During the last revision in 1997 various options were considered before the consultation paper was published. Some consideration was given then to including a percentage of the public float as a test. At that time it was felt that this was too uncertain and that it would be preferable to have certainty. There could also be uncertainty between the class of eligible voters as determined by the Court and the class of independent shareholders, i.e. excluding concert parties, as determined by the Executive. 2.5% was 10% of the minimum percentage required to be in public hands and it maintained to some extent the logic of 10% as the opposite of the 90% requirement. However if the Rule is to apply to all schemes, including those involving a transfer of control, the 2.5% test may be too restrictive where the offeror owns no or few shares, as well as being logically incorrect where the controlling shareholder owns less than 75%.
7. Accordingly the Panel has considered amending the Rule by relaxing the 2.5% second test so that it would require 10% of the disinterested shareholders, i.e. excluding the offeror and its concert parties, not to disapprove the scheme. The controlling shareholder may or not be considered to be a concert party, depending on the circumstances. If that is accepted, it would no longer be necessary to have the first test in the Rule since, if 90% or more of the disinterested shareholders who vote have voted in favour, there cannot be more than 10% of the disinterested shareholders to vote against. Instead it is proposed that the first test should be lowered to 75%, in line with the current legal requirements in the relevant jurisdictions. The Panel is less concerned about differences between its determination of concert parties and the Court's determination of an eligible class; this distinction exists already in Rule 2.10(a)(i) and including it now in the reverse of the Rule should not cause any greater confusion.
8. Under the new proposal, regardless of the number of disinterested shareholders voting, if a shareholder holding 75% wished to privatise, a holder or holders of over 2.5% (i.e. 10% of 25%, being the disinterested shares) of the total shares could block the

resolution. Alternatively if a shareholder holding 50% wished to privatise, a holder or holders of over 5% (i.e. 10% of 50%, being the disinterested shares), rather than 2.5%, could block it. In the case of third party offers made by a scheme of arrangement, if a shareholder holding 75% wished to vote in favour of a resolution, holders of more than 10% could block it, or 2.5% if the major shareholder was deemed to be a concert party.

9. Currently Rule 2.10 only applies to schemes of arrangement involving privatisations. However the logic of the philosophy of minority protection would lead to extending the Rule's application to all takeovers effected by a scheme. This is particularly the case where control is transferred to a third party offeror by a controlling shareholder being able to vote all its shares in favour of a scheme under which other shareholders are compulsorily divested of their shares for the same consideration. However schemes where the underlying interests of shareholders are unaffected, such as the redomicile of a company, are unlikely to be of concern but would need the consent of the Executive.

Rule 2.11

10. It has been suggested in some cases that offerors could seek to use compulsory acquisition procedures notwithstanding that less than 90% of the disinterested shares have been acquired (by counting the shares owned by the offeror and persons acting in concert with it towards the 90% level required at law for this purpose). While case law has established that, in such circumstances, a minority shareholder objecting to the exercise of compulsory acquisition would be likely to succeed, such an application by a minority shareholder is unlikely to be made because of the cost and practical difficulty involved. The Panel believes that an attempt to exercise compulsory acquisition procedures in this manner would constitute oppression of the minority and be contrary to General Principle 7 and accordingly proposes to include a specific provision in the Code to cover this in new Rule 2.11.

Rule 2.2

11. A number of concerns have been raised by the market recently over the use of the threat of delisting as part of the tactics of privatisation by general offer. Given the philosophy of consistent protection to minority shareholders it would be logical to require the approval of a delisting resolution by the same percentages as proposed for Rule 2.10.

Commentary

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

Section 2 – General Principles and Rules - Section 2.1 explains that both Codes share common definitions and General Principles and expands on the application of the General Principles and Rules.

Section 4 – Companies and transactions to which the Codes apply – Section 4.2 sets out the criteria used by the Executive in determining whether a company is a public company in Hong Kong for the purposes of the Codes. Sections 4.3 and 4.4 explain the transactions to which the Takeovers Code and the Share Repurchase Code respectively apply.

Section 11 – The Takeovers and Mergers Panel - Section 11.3 is amended so that no Executive Directors or staff of the SFC may be members of the Panel. However at least one member should be a non-executive director of the SFC.

Section 15 – Meetings of the Takeovers Appeal Committee – Sections 15.2 and 15.3 are added to set out the procedures for meetings of the Takeovers Appeal Committee.

PART 2: DEFINITIONS

Acting in concert – Class (2) is expanded so that directors of all companies in class (1) other than associated companies are presumed to be acting in concert. Class (8) is expanded to include persons who are accustomed to act in accordance with the instructions of an individual. A new class (9) is added to include a presumption that a person providing finance to any person for an acquisition of voting rights, other than an authorised institution in its ordinary course of business, is acting in concert.

Associate – A definition of “close relatives” is included.

Document – The definition expands on the documents to which the Code applies and on the interpretation of parties to an offer.

Offer period – The definition extends the end of an offer period to cover the closing of any alternative consideration, the announcement that a possible offer will not be made and the withdrawal of an offer. Notes are added to clarify the end of the offer period in a scheme of arrangement as being the date on which the scheme becomes effective; to explain that an offer period applies to an offeree company regardless of whether any offeror or potential offeror was contemplating an offer when such period commenced; and that the closure of an offer or possible offer does not terminate the offer period in relation to any other offer or possible offer.

Privatisation – A definition of privatisation is included.

Ruling – A new definition is added that reflects the definition previously in the Introduction.

Subsidiary – The definition is expanded to include consolidated entities.

Employee share repurchase, Exempt share repurchase, General offer, Off-market share repurchase, On-market share repurchase, Recognised exchange, Share repurchase, Shares – These definitions are added from the Share Repurchase Code.

PART 3: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Introduction – This is expanded to explain that the General Principles and Rules may impinge on the freedom of action of boards and persons involved in offers.

General Principles 2, 5 and 8 – The wording is expanded.

PART 4: CODE ON TAKEOVERS AND MERGERS

Rule 1.4 – Confidentiality – The Rule is expanded and a Note added to emphasise the importance of secrecy and the need for advisers to warn their clients of this at the beginning of and during an offer period.

Rule 2.2 – Approval of delistings by independent shareholders – For greater protection of minority shareholders the voting requirements for a delisting are brought into line with those proposed under Rule 2.10.

Rule 2.4 – Board of offeror company – The Rule is amended to require an independent financial to be appointed and shareholder approval to be obtained in any offer when the directors of the offeror are faced with a material conflict of interest or where the offer is a reverse takeover. Notes are added to define a reverse takeover and explain when the Rule may apply to offers by controlling shareholders.

Rules 2.6 and 2.7 – Independent advice – Rule 2.6 now sets out who the Executive will not regard as suitable to give independent advice. Rule 2.7 sets out the requirement for independent advisers to be concerned only with the interests of independent shareholders.

Rule 2.9 – Shareholder votes to be conducted by way of a poll – The Rule now sets out the requirement that any vote of shareholders required by the Code must be conducted by way of a poll and the results of the poll must be announced. This was previously set out in each Rule where a meeting was required.

Rule 2.10 – Takeover and privatisation by scheme of arrangement – Two principal changes are made to this Rule. First, the Rule is expanded to cover all takeovers effected by way of scheme of arrangement. This reflects the philosophy that the approval of 90% of disinterested shareholders is required before the remaining shares can be compulsorily

acquired, whether an offer is a general offer or by way of a scheme of arrangement. Secondly, the two tier voting test is amended so that, instead of requiring 90% of disinterested shareholders to vote in favour or for more than 2.5% to vote against, the Rule will now require that 75% of disinterested shareholders vote in favour and no more than 10% of disinterested shareholders vote against. The second change reflects more fairly the dominant influence of the shareholding of the controlling shareholder in either a privatisation or other scheme and replaces the need for the 90% test with a 75% test to provide a level playing field for all companies. The Rule now also clarifies the requirement that the Rule would apply separately to each class where a company has more than one class of share capital.

Rule 2.11 - It has been suggested in some cases that offerors could seek to use compulsory acquisition procedures notwithstanding that less than 90% of the independent shares have been acquired (by counting the shares owned by the offeror and persons acting in concert with it towards the 90% level required at law for this purpose). While case law has established that, in such circumstances, a minority shareholder objecting to the exercise of compulsory acquisition would be likely to succeed, such an application by a minority shareholder is unlikely to be made because of the cost and practical difficulty involved. The Executive believes that an attempt to exercise compulsory acquisition procedures in this manner would constitute oppression of the minority and be contrary to General Principle 7 and accordingly proposes to include a specific provision in the Code to cover this.

Notes to Rule 2 – The wording in Note 1 relating to financial advisers is amended and incorporated into a new Schedule VII – Conflicts of Interest Guidance Note. Note 2 is expanded to cover management buyouts, Note 5 describes success fees and their potential to create a conflict of interest and Note 6 defines disinterested shareholders.

Rule 3 – Announcements of offers or possible offers – Rules 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 are amended to clarify the responsibilities that parties have for making an announcement. A new Note 2 to these Rules is added to describe the factors to be considered in determining undue movement in share price or volume. Note 6 to Rule 3.5 has been added to clarify the requirements where a possible offer is announced subject to pre-conditions and that such pre-conditions may be subjective. A Note to Rule 3.6 is added dealing with announcement obligations of potential offerors after certain acquisitions of voting rights. A new Rule 3.7 is added to cover announcements of possible offers or talks announcements with a requirement for further announcements at monthly intervals until a definitive announcement is made. A Note also states that the Executive may require the potential offeror to be named.

Rule 4 – No frustrating action – A new Note is added stating that the Executive would normally apply the same tests as are applied for discloseable transactions under the Listing Rules to determine whether a disposal or acquisition is of a material amount.

Rule 8 – Timing and content of documents – Extensive Notes are added to Rule 8.1 covering meetings with shareholders, the issue of research reports by brokers and the significance of profit forecasts and valuations. Rule 8.5 clarifies the information requirements

of subsequent documents sent to offeree company shareholders. The Notes to Rule 8 include further documents required to be on display.

Rule 9 – Standard of care and responsibility – Extensive Notes are added to Rule 9.1 covering the requirements for care in various aspects of the contents of documents, in particular the requirement for financial advisers to guide their clients in relation to the release of information. Rule 9.3 is amended to clarify the requirement for directors' responsibility statements in all documents issued by any party to an offer.

Rule 10 – Profit forecasts and financial information – Rule 10.10 relating to working capital statements is deleted and replaced by a new Rule that deems quantified merger benefit statements to be profit forecasts under this Rule. A Note to Rule 10.11 explains the evidence that the Executive would expect to see from the board of a company in relation to their statement on material changes in the company's financial or trading position.

Rule 11 – Asset valuations – The Rule is extensively expanded. The principal requirements are for valuations based on business or financial valuation methods or models to be made or reported on by the financial adviser to the relevant party. Valuations prepared on a discounted cash flow basis will be regarded as profit forecasts and will either need to be reported on under Rule 10 or not published in any document. Additionally, the Rule codifies the practice of the Executive that only where the property assets of a company represent 50% or more of the book value of its assets is a valuation of the property assets of associated companies in which the company owns over 30% required.

Rule 12 – Issuance of documents – New Rule 12.3 prohibits the issue of advertisements connected with an offer other than in certain specified categories. Note 1 to Rule 12 expands on the procedure and timing of submission of draft documents to the Executive for clearance.

Rule 13 – Appropriate offers for convertibles, warrants, etc. – New Rule 13.2 requires independent advice to be obtained in relation to offers for such securities. New Rule 13.4 requires offers under this Rule to be conditional only on the offer for equity share capital becoming unconditional and any conditions to which such equity offer is subject.

Rule 14 – Offers for more than one class of equity shares – A new paragraph requires that a comparable offer for each class should normally be subject to similar conditions and a new Note is added requiring offers for one class of equity share capital to be conditional on the offers for other classes of equity share capital becoming unconditional.

Rule 15 - Offer timetable - Rule 15.1 was amended last year to resolve the technical issue that an offer is revised or extended by the announcement of the revision or extension. The amendment resulted in a cumbersome structure. With the benefit of further experience it is now proposed that the problem can be solved by requiring an announcement to be made by 7 p.m. on a closing date and for that announcement to be published in the press the next morning. This means that the first closing dates must be no earlier than the more familiar day 21 or day 28. The amendment relating to the announcement is made in Rule 19. In order to

be counted, acceptances must be lodged before 4 p.m. on such closing date. Rule 15.5 is expanded with more detailed requirements in relation to timing and acceptances on final day of an offer. New Rule 15.7 is added to require all conditions to be fulfilled or the offer to lapse within 21 days of the later of the first closing date or the date the offer becomes unconditional as to acceptances.

Rule 16 – Revised and alternative offers – There are several new Notes to Rule 16.1 dealing with announcements that may increase the value of an offer, when revision is required and when it is not permitted and triggering a mandatory offer during a voluntary offer. Rule 16.2 states that a revised offer may only include new conditions in a revised offer necessary to implement it. Rule 16.3 and its Notes deal with the timing implications of elections for alternative consideration and shutting off alternative offers. Rule 16.4 deals with shutting off cash underwritten alternative offers. Rule 16.5 deals with the reintroduction of alternative offers.

Rule 18 – Statements during course of offer – Rule 18.1 is expanded to deal with potentially misleading statements with Notes on holding statements and statements of support.

Rule 19 – Announcement of results of offer – As discussed under Rule 15 above Rule 19.1 is amended to require an offeror to release an announcement by 7 p.m. on the closing date of its decision as to the revision, extension, expiry or unconditionality of its offer. The offeror must publish its announcement in the press the next morning.

Rule 21 - Restrictions on dealings before and during the offer – New Notes to Rules 21.1 and 21.2 expand on the restrictions on dealings in various circumstances. Rule 21.3 prohibits, in securities exchange offers and regardless of whether there is a cash alternative, dealings in offeror securities by the offeror itself and its concert parties.

Rule 24 – Purchase resulting in an obligation to offer a minimum level of consideration – Rule 24.1 is split into two parts: (a) covers purchases before a Rule 3.5 announcement and (b) covers purchases after a Rule 3.5 announcement. Rule 24.1(a) requires that, where an offeror or a concert party buys shares in the 3 months before the start of an offer period, or during the period between the start of an offer period and the purchaser making a Rule 3.5 announcement, the offer must not be on less favourable terms. Rule 24.1(b) now includes a requirement, similar to that in Rule 23, that a principal member of a concert party group may have a liability to make an increased offer if it buys securities at above the offer price. Further Notes are added to the Rule to clarify the application of the Rule in various areas including adjusted terms and no less favourable terms.

Rule 25 – Special deals – The Rule has been clarified so that special deals with favourable conditions are not allowed. The last sentence of Rule 31.3 that prohibits special deals within 6 months after an offer is now included in Rule 25. Note 3 on management retaining an interest is expanded to describe the Executive's approach to such arrangements.

Rule 26.1 – Mandatory offer – Rule 26.1 now sets out in more detail the obligations that principal members of a concert party group may have to make an offer.

Note 1 to Rule 26.1 – Acquisition of voting rights by members of a group acting in concert – A new paragraph has been added to elaborate on the application of Rule 26.1, particularly in situations where a new concert group is formed or the balance of the group is changed significantly.

Rule 26.5 – Obligations of directors selling shares – Old Rule 7.2 is moved to become Rule 26.5 as it deals with obligations under Rule 26 offers.

Rule 26.6 – Holdings of between 30% and 35% – This Rule sets out the grandfathering provisions arising from the reduction of the trigger to 30%. Holders of between 30% and less than 35% will be subject to the current trigger of 35% [for as long as they hold such percentage] [until [10] years after the implementation date] and the new 2% creeper will not apply to such holders.

Rule 26.7 – Transitional provisions – This Rule sets out the transitional provisions that will apply to the creeper for the first year after the implementation date. The 2% creeper will apply to the 12 month period from the implementation date and the 5% creeper will apply to the 12 month period up to the date of the relevant acquisition.

Note 6 on dispensations from Rule 26 – Placing and top-up transactions – The waiver for a placing and top-up will now only apply where the top-up is to the number of shares placed rather than to the same percentage shareholding.

Rule 28 – Partial offers – Rule 28.7 is deleted.

Rule 31 – Delay before subsequent offer – A new Note to Rule 31.1 is added to explain the application of the Rule where a person announces a transaction that is subject to a condition that he does not incur a general offer obligation.

Rule 32 – Share repurchases – Rule 32.2 is added to include shareholder approval and disclosure requirements for repurchases during an offer period by the offeree company. Rule 32.3 deals with the disclosure requirements of repurchases by the offeror in the 6 months prior to the offer period and a cross reference to Rule 21.3.

Rule 33 – Inducement fees, break fees and standstill agreements – New Rule 33 is added to cover requirements where inducement fees or break fees, or standstill agreements, are entered into.

Rule 34 – Shareholder solicitations – New Rule 34.4 and Notes to the Rule are added to cover the gathering of irrevocable commitments.

Rule 36 – Obligations of other persons - A new Rule 36 has been added to emphasise that responsibility for making an offer may attach to principal members of a concert party

group and to any person who makes an acquisition that triggers an obligation under Rules 23, 24 or 26.

PART 5: SHARE REPURCHASE CODE

The Share Repurchase Code is completely reorganised to reflect the application of the Takeovers Code to general offer share repurchases and to incorporate additional specific requirements for such offers as well as for other share repurchases.

PART 6: SCHEDULES

Schedule I – Offer document for takeover and merger transactions – New paragraphs 28 to 33 are added requiring disclosure of further information in offer documents.

Schedule III – Offer document for general offer share repurchase transactions – This Schedule is reorganised to follow more closely the requirements in Schedule I for offer documents.

Schedule VII – Conflicts of interest guidance note – This new schedule sets out certain situations where conflicts of interest may arise including those resulting from the possession of material confidential information or where the adviser is part of a multi-service accounting firm.

~~1.~~ INTRODUCTION

1. Nature and purpose of the ~~Takeovers Codes on Takeovers and Mergers and Share Repurchases Code~~

1.1 The ~~Code on Takeovers and Mergers (the “Takeovers Code”)~~ and the ~~Code on Share Repurchases (the “Share Repurchase Code”)~~ have been issued by the ~~Securities and Futures Commission (the “SFC”)~~ in consultation with the ~~Takeovers and Mergers Panel (the “Panel”) and its predecessor, the Committee on Takeovers and Mergers.~~

1.2 The primary purpose of the ~~Takeovers Code and the Share Repurchase Code (collectively, the “Codes”)~~ is to afford fair treatment for shareholders who are affected by takeovers, ~~and mergers transactions~~ and share repurchases. The Codes seek to achieve fair treatment by requiring equality of treatment of shareholders, mandating disclosure of timely and adequate information to enable shareholders to make an informed decision as to the merits of an offer and ensuring that there is a fair and informed market in the shares of companies affected by takeovers, ~~and mergers transactions~~ and share repurchases. The Codes also provide an orderly framework within which takeovers, mergers and share repurchases are to be conducted.

1.3 The Codes do not have the force of law. They are framed so far as possible in non-technical language and should not be interpreted as if they are statutes. The Codes represent a consensus of opinion of those who participate in Hong Kong's financial markets and the SFC regarding standards of commercial conduct and behaviour considered acceptable for takeovers, ~~and mergers transactions~~ and share repurchases ~~in Hong Kong~~. This consensus of opinion is reflected in rulings made by the Panel when interpreting the Codes given the diverse range of interests represented by the Panel's members. Similar standards of commercial conduct and behaviour are applied in other leading financial centres.

1.4 Those who wish to take advantage of the securities markets in Hong Kong should conduct themselves in matters relating to takeovers, mergers and share repurchases in accordance with the Codes. If they do not do so they may find, by way of sanction, that the facilities of such markets are withheld. The ~~Listing Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited~~ expressly require compliance with the Codes.

1.5 The responsibilities provided for in the Codes apply to:

- (a) directors of ~~public~~ companies that are subject to the Codes;
- (b) persons or groups of persons who seek to gain or consolidate control of ~~public~~ companies that are subject to the Codes;
- (c) their professional advisers; ~~and~~

(d) persons who otherwise participate in, or are connected with, transactions to which the Codes apply; and

(e) ~~(d) — those persons~~ who are actively engaged in the securities market ~~in all its aspects.~~

1.6 In addition, any other persons who issue circulars or advertisements to shareholders in connection with takeovers, ~~and~~ mergers or share repurchases must observe the highest standards of care and consult with the ~~Executive Director of the Corporate Finance Division of the SEC or any delegate of the Executive Director (the “Executive”)~~ prior to the release thereof.

1.7 The role and responsibility of financial and other professional advisers is of particular importance given the non-statutory nature of the Codes, and it is part of their responsibility to use all reasonable efforts, subject to any relevant requirements of professional conduct, to ensure that their clients understand, and abide by, the requirements of the Codes, and to co-operate to that end by responding to inquiries from the Executive, the Panel or the Takeovers Appeal Committee. Financial and other professional advisers must therefore have the competence, professional expertise and adequate resources to fulfil their role and to discharge their responsibility under the Codes. If a financial adviser is in any doubt about its ability to meet these requirements, it should consult the Executive in advance. If the Executive considers that a financial adviser is not able to meet these requirements, it may not allow that financial adviser to act in that capacity. In such circumstances the financial adviser may ask the Panel to review the decision of the Executive. Financial advisers must also be mindful of conflicts of interest (see Schedule VII).

1.8 The Codes are not concerned with the financial or commercial advantages or disadvantages of a takeover, merger or share repurchase, as the case may be. These are matters for the company and its shareholders.

1.9 A company contemplating a takeover, ~~or merger transaction or a~~ share repurchase should apprise itself of applicable company law requirements, if any, which may affect its ability to conduct the proposed transaction.

2. General Principles and Rules

2.1 The Codes share common definitions and the General Principles. The General Principles are essentially statements of good standards of conduct to be observed in takeovers, mergers or share repurchases. The General Principles are expressed in broad general terms and do not define the precise extent or the limits of their application. The Executive and the Panel apply the General Principles in accordance with their spirit and may modify or relax the effect of the language to achieve their underlying purposes. The provisions of each Code fall into two categories. First, there are General Principles of conduct to be observed in takeover, merger or share repurchase transactions. Secondly, each Code lays down a series of Rules. Some Rules are no more than examples of the application of the General Principles and the Executive and the Panel will interpret them in accordance with those Principles.

In addition to the General Principles, each of the Codes contains a series of Rules, some of which are effectively expansions of the General Principles and examples of their application and Others are rules of procedure designed to govern specific types of takeovers, mergers or share repurchases transactions. Although the Rules are expressed in more detailed language than the General Principles, they, like the General Principles, are to be interpreted to achieve their underlying purposes. Accordingly, each of the Codes, through ~~its~~the General Principles, may apply to ~~a~~situations not specifically covered by any Rule. Therefore, the spirit of the Rules must be observed as well as their letter and The Executive and the Panel may each modify or relax the application of a Rule if it considers that, in the particular exceptional circumstances of the case, for example, when it considers that its strict application of a Rule would operate harshly in an unnecessarily restrictive or unduly burdensome, or otherwise, inappropriate manner.

2.2 To assist ~~with an~~the interpretation of the Rules, notes have been inserted ~~under the Rules~~, where appropriate, to provide guidance as to how the Executive and the Panel Rules will normally ~~be interpreted by the Executive and the Panel the Codes~~.

2.3 The Executive and the Panel ~~also will~~ interpret each of the Codes in the light of previous rulings that have been made under both Codes by the Executive and the Panel, or their predecessor, the Committee on Takeovers and Mergers, ~~and in the light of the notes that have been inserted under the Rules of both Codes~~.

3. Amendment of the Codes

3.1 The Codes may be amended or extended from time to time by the SFC in consultation with the Panel.

4. Companies and transactions to which the Codes apply

4.1 The ~~Takeovers~~ Codes ~~apply~~applies to takeovers, ~~and~~ mergers and share repurchases affecting public companies in Hong Kong and companies with a primary listing of their equity securities in Hong Kong. As a result, although it is generally the nature of the offeree company, the potential offeree company, or the company in which control may change or be consolidated that is relevant, there are also circumstances, specified in Rule 2 of the Takeovers Code, in which it is necessary to consider the treatment of the offeror's shareholders in order to carry out the objectives of the Takeovers Code.

~~4.2 The Share Repurchase Code applies to all public companies in Hong Kong. Private companies are exempt from its provisions.~~ The Executive will normally grant a waiver from the requirements of the Share Repurchase Code for companies with a primary listing outside Hong Kong provided that shareholders in Hong Kong are adequately protected.

4.2 In order to determine whether a company is a public company in Hong Kong the Executive will consider all the circumstances and will apply an economic or commercial test, taking into account primarily the number of Hong Kong

shareholders and the extent of share trading in Hong Kong and other factors including:-

- (a) the location of its head office and place of central management;
- (b) the location of its business and assets, including such factors as registration under companies legislation and tax status; and
- (c) the existence or absence of protection available to Hong Kong shareholders given by any statute or code regulating takeovers and mergers outside Hong Kong.

If a company is in any doubt about its status as a public company in Hong Kong, it should consult the Executive at an early stage.

4.3 The Takeovers Code is concerned with offers for, and takeover and merger transactions of, all relevant companies, however effected. These include partial offers, offers by a parent company for shares in its subsidiary and certain other transactions where control (as defined) of a company is to be obtained or consolidated. References in the Takeovers Code to “takeovers” and “offers” include, where appropriate, all such transactions, including share repurchases by general offer as described below. The Takeovers Code does not apply to offers for non-voting, non-equity capital unless they are offers required by Rule 13.

4.4 The Share Repurchase Code is concerned with share repurchases of all relevant companies. Share repurchases by way of general offer will be considered to be partial offers or, where relevant, full offers and the Rules of the Takeovers Code will apply, mutatis mutandis, in addition to the Rules of the Share Repurchase Code. Persons engaging in share repurchases by general offer should therefore read the Takeovers Code as well as the Share Repurchase Code.

4.5 Transactions under either of the Codes may from time to time be subject to the jurisdiction of both the Panel and an overseas regulator. In such cases, early consultation with the Executive is strongly recommended so that conflicts between the relevant requirements of the two jurisdictions may be resolved.

5. The ~~Takeovers and Mergers~~ Executive

5.1 The Codes are administered by the Executive. The Executive undertakes the investigation of takeover, merger and share repurchase transactions and ~~the monitoring of~~ related dealings in connection with the Codes. It is available for consultation and to give rulings on all matters to which the Codes apply before or during takeovers and mergers or share repurchases, as the case may be.

- 6. The ~~Takeovers and Mergers~~ Panel [New Section 11]**
- 6.1** The Panel is a committee of the SFC established under section 6(1) of the Securities and Futures Commission Ordinance (Cap. 24).
- 6.2** The Panel hears disciplinary matters in the first instance, and reviews rulings by the Executive at the request of any party dissatisfied with such a ruling. It also considers novel, important or difficult cases referred to it by the Executive.
- 6.3** The Panel consists of up to 26 members drawn from the financial and investment community, at least one of whom should be a non-executive director of the SFC, of whom up to four may be Executive Directors or staff of the SFC and the balance representatives of the Stock Exchange, financial institutions and other constituencies with an interest in takeovers and mergers. No more than two members who are Executive Directors or staff of the SFC may sit on any referral, review or disciplinary hearings.
- ~~6.4~~ Members of the Panel are appointed, and may be removed, by the SFC. They normally hold office for a one- year term but may be reappointed at the end of each term.
- ~~6.5~~ The Panel may co-opt other persons to assist in specific circumstances. Discussions on proposals for review of or amendment to the Codes shall include the Executive Directors and staff of the SFC.
- ~~6.46~~ The Panel will have a Chairman, and one or more Deputy Chairmen, ~~who may not be Executive Directors or staff of the SFC.~~ The chairman of each meetinghearing of the Panel will be either the Chairman or a Deputy Chairman of the Panel or, if neither is available, such other member as may be appointed by the Panel. The chairman of each meetinghearing of the Panel will have a deliberative and a casting vote.
- ~~6.7~~ ~~Any member of the Executive appointed as a member of the Panel may not sit as a member of a panel of the Panel constituted for the purpose of considering a disciplinary matter or a matter involving an appeal from a first instance decision of the Executive.~~
- ~~6.8~~ The quorum for the Panel is five, including a chairman.
- ~~6.9~~ The Chairman will appoint a Secretary, who will normally be a staff member of the SFC.
- ~~6.510~~ Each member of the Panel and, where applicable, his firm, is required to comply with conflict~~s~~ of interest guidelines issued by the SFC from time to time.

7. The Takeovers Appeal Committee [New Section 14]

7.1 Like the Panel, the Takeovers Appeal Committee is a committee of the SFC established under section 6(1) of the Securities and Futures Commission Ordinance (Cap. 24).

7.2 The Takeovers Appeal Committee reviews disciplinary rulings of the Panel for the sole purpose of determining whether any sanction imposed by the Panel ~~is was~~ unfair or excessive based upon the Panel's finding of facts.

7.3 The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Securities and Futures Appeals Panel are the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, respectively, of the Takeovers Appeal Committee. The other members of the Committee comprise members of the ~~Takeovers and Mergers Panel other than representatives of the SFC, together with members~~ of the Securities and Futures Appeals Panel who have legal training and experience.

7.4 Each ~~meeting~~ hearing of the Takeovers Appeal Committee is presided over by:-

- (a) the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman; or
- (b) another member of the Securities and Futures Appeals Panel who has legal training and experience and who is designated by the Chairman where he considers it inappropriate that either he or the Deputy Chairman should ~~preside over~~ chair a particular ~~meeting~~ hearing.

At each ~~meeting~~ hearing, the Committee shall consist of three individuals, namely the person presiding over the ~~meeting~~ hearing and two members of the ~~Takeovers and Mergers Panel other than representatives of the SFC~~. No member of the ~~Takeovers and Mergers Panel~~ may participate in a ~~meeting~~ hearing if he participated in the disciplinary proceedings in question.

8. Consulting the Executive [New Section 6]

8.1 When there is any doubt as to whether a proposed course of conduct is in accordance with the General Principles or the Rules, parties or their advisers should always consult the Executive in advance. In this way, the parties can ~~clarify~~ obtain clarification of the basis on which they can properly proceed and thus minimise the risk of taking action which might, ~~in the event~~, be a breach of ~~one of~~ the Codes.

8.2 Consultations do not attract any fee. They generally take the form of verbal discussions and will not be concluded with any formal ruling from the Executive. Views expressed by the Executive under consultations are preliminary and do not bind the Executive.

8.3 However, wWhile the Executive will respond to questions ~~on~~ respecting an interpretation of the Codes it should not be expected to answer purely

hypothetical questions, or to give provisional rulings (e.g. when the parties with an interest in such rulings cannot be identified).

~~8.42 Consultations, which are usually initiated by parties in doubt over the applicability or interpretation of the Codes, do not attract any fee, mostly take the form of verbal discussions and will not be concluded with any formal and written rulings from the Executive. As quite often only limited facts or preliminary information are provided by parties to get a quick response, views expressed by the Executive under consultations are preliminary and do not bind the Executive as rulings which are subject to review by the Panel on application. Whilst the Executive may sometimes see fit to make a ruling on a Code issue in the first instance, more often a ruling (including a decision, confirmation and determination as described in section 20.1 of the Introduction to the Codes) is requested by an interested party with or without consultation, necessitating an application for a ruling in accordance with section 15.1 of the Introduction to the Codes which would attract a fee. The making of a ruling by the Executive normally involves a consideration of all relevant information in relation to the application and a more thorough analysis than that permissible under a consultation. Rulings may initially be conveyed to parties orally but will always be confirmed in writing in time.~~

Parties should be aware that consultations will not result in provisional rulings and, where the Codes require parties to consult, they are not precluded from seeking formal rulings and a fee becomes payable whenever a ruling is sought despite the fact that the process starts as a consultation. Where there is a difference in views between the Executive and parties about a Code issue based on preliminary information during or after a consultation, the Executive, mindful of the non-binding nature of consultations, generally urges parties to seek a formal ruling ~~with a view of preventing any breach of one of the Codes which may result from parties taking a certain course of action against the preliminary advice of the Executive.~~

~~8.3 Both principals and their advisers are encouraged to make full use of this service. To take legal or other professional advice on the interpretation or application of the Codes is generally not a satisfactory alternative to obtaining a view or ruling from the Executive.~~

9. Rulings by the Executive [New Section 7]

9.1 ~~A ruling under either Code is generally given in the first instance by the Executive. While the Executive may sometimes see fit to make a ruling under the Codes of its own volition, a ruling is more often requested by an interested party. A ruling by the Executive normally involves a consideration of all relevant information in relation to the application and a more thorough analysis than that permissible under a consultation.~~ This would normally be in response to a request by an interested party. In some cases the Executive may find it necessary to convene an informal ~~meeting~~ hearing or hear the views of other interested parties before making a ruling. The Executive requires prompt co-operation from those to whom enquiries are directed so that decisions may be both properly informed and given as speedily as possible. Rulings may

initially be conveyed to parties orally but will always be confirmed in writing in time.

10. Executive referrals to the Panel

10.1 The Executive may refer a matter to the Panel for a ruling without itself giving a ruling when it considers that there is a particularly novel, important or difficult point at issue.

11. Review of Executive ~~rulings~~decisions **[New Section 9]**

11.1 If a party wishes to contest a ruling of the Executive, he may ask for the matter to be reviewed by the Panel, which ~~will normally~~can be convened at short notice. The Executive will arrange with the Panel and the relevant party a practical time for a Panel meeting taking into account the timetable of the transaction. The party must supply a succinct statement of its case in advance of the meeting. The Panel has ~~a~~ discretion to entertain a request for review by an aggrieved shareholder, if it is satisfied that such request is not frivolous. When the Executive considers that it is necessary to resolve an issue urgently, ~~the Executive~~ may stipulate a reasonable time within which a request for review must be ~~made~~notified; in any other case, ~~the Executive~~ must be notified at the latest within 14 days of the event giving rise to the request for the review. Any request for a review shall contain the grounds on which the review is requested.

12. Disciplinary proceedings

12.1 The Executive may institute disciplinary proceedings before the Panel when it considers that there has been a breach of either of the Codes or of a ruling of the Executive or the Panel.

12.2 A disciplinary case is one the sole or main purpose of which is to propose that disciplinary action should be taken. Disciplinary action is to be distinguished from requiring compliance with, or requiring that action be taken to remedy a breach of the Codes or of a ruling of the Executive or the Panel. In any such case, the Executive invites the person concerned to appear before the Panel. If the Panel finds there has been a breach of either of the Codes or of a ruling, it may impose any of the following sanctions -

- (a) private reprimand;
- (b) issuance of a public statement which involves criticism;
- (c) public censure;
- (d) reporting the offender's conduct to the SFC or another regulatory authority (for example, the Stock Exchange, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority~~Commissioner of Banking~~ or any professional body) or ~~to~~ an overseas regulatory authority;

- (e) requiring dealers and advisers, for a stated period, not to act or continue to act in any or a stated capacity for any person who has failed to comply, or has indicated that he does not intend to comply, with either of the Codes or a ruling;
- (f) banning advisers from appearing before the Executive or the Panel for a stated period; and/or
- (g) ~~such other action to be taken or not taken, as it requiring further action to be taken as the Panel~~ thinks fit.

~~The adoption of (d) above as a sanction for a breach of either Code or of a ruling does not preclude t~~The Executive or the Panel ~~may from~~ reporting a person to the regulatory authorities or professional bodies contemplated by (d) even though there has been no finding of such a breach if ~~the any~~ person so reported is governed by rules, regulations or standards of professional conduct of the relevant regulatory authority or professional body ~~to which such person is reported~~ and the Executive or the Panel, ~~as the case may be,~~ has reasonable grounds for believing that the conduct of such person may have contravened such rules, regulations or standards of professional conduct.

12.3 The Executive may itself deal with a disciplinary matter if the party to be disciplined agrees to the disciplinary action proposed to be taken by the Executive.

12.43 Failure ~~of by~~ any registered person to comply with either of the Codes, or a ruling, or a requirement not to act for a named person in accordance with section 12.2-(e) above, may (in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Ordinances) lead to suspension or revocation of his registration.

~~13. The Takeovers Appeal Committee~~

~~13.1 The jurisdiction of the Takeovers Appeal Committee is limited to reviewing the appropriateness of any sanction imposed by the Panel following a disciplinary proceeding. Notice of a request for such a review by the Takeovers Appeal Committee must be given to the Executive within 7 days of the receipt of written reasons from the Panel.~~

14. Review by SFC [New Section 18]

14.1 As a matter of general policy, the SFC will not normally review or otherwise involve itself in a ruling of the Panel or the Takeovers Appeal Committee.

15. Applications Requests for rulings [New Section 8]

15.1 Any application request for a ruling under either of the Codes should take the form of a written submission addressed to the Executive Director, Corporate Finance Division. ~~The submission should be made by or on behalf of the party or parties required to make representations in support of the submission. The~~

submission should be comprehensive and contain all relevant information which the Executive will require to render a fully informed decision. ~~For the guidance of applicants, Such information should normally include, where appropriate, the following information:~~

(a) Summary

The ruling being sought, and any alternative courses of action, should be clearly described, and the issues for consideration summarised. The relevant sections of the Codes should be identified.

(b) Parties

All parties with a material interest in the submission, and their respective financial and legal advisers, should be identified.

(c) Material Facts

All material facts relevant to the application should be stated and should include, as appropriate, the following information:

- (i) a description of the proposed transaction including the timetable for implementation, related regulatory requirements and the reasons and commercial rationale for the transaction;
- (ii) where known after reasonable inquiry, a description of the relevant offeror and the offeree company including their places of incorporation, a description of their capital structures, group structures, businesses and assets, and the identities of their controlling and substantial shareholders, accompanied by a structural chart depicting the structure of the relevant offeror and the offeree company; and the interests of such shareholders, both before and after implementation of the proposed transaction;
- (iii) a historical chronology of related events;
- (iv) the controlling shareholders' interests in the relevant offeror, the offeree company and the proposed transaction;
- (v) the interest which directors of the relevant offeror and the offeree company have in the proposed transaction;
- (vi) the effect which the proposed transaction will have on the offeror and the offeree company;
- (vii) steps to be taken, if any, to safeguard the interests of any independent shareholders;

- (viii) a description of financing arrangements for the proposed transaction;
- (ix) where known after reasonable inquiry, details of any dealings in securities of the offeree company by the relevant offeror, the directors and substantial shareholders of the relevant offeror and the offeree company, and any persons acting in concert with any of them~~such persons~~, for the ~~six~~6 month period immediately preceding the date of the application; and
- (x) a description of the terms and conditions of material contracts.

(d) Issues for Consideration

The issues for consideration by the Executive should be described and analysed, and all arguments advanced in support of the ruling being sought.

~~(e) — Fees~~

15.2 A crossed cheque payable to the SFC in the amount of the fee, if any, payable pursuant to the Securities and Futures Commission (Fees) Rules should be enclosed with the submission and, where applicable, the submission should include a brief description of the way in which the fee was calculated. A copy of Parts III and IV and Schedule 2 of the Securities and Futures Commission (Fees) Rules is attached as Schedule IV.

15.3 A submission may be filed by a party or by its financial or legal adviser on its behalf. It is the responsibility of the person filing a submission to ensure the truth, accuracy and completeness of statements made in the submission and that the filing of the submission is duly authorised by the relevant party.

~~(f) — Certificate~~

~~Each submission should be signed by the applicant and should close with a statement certifying the truth, accuracy and completeness of statements contained in the submission. When the application is filed by an adviser, the statement should confirm that the applicant has authorised the filing of the application by the adviser. Such statement does not relieve the adviser of its obligation to use all reasonable efforts to ensure that its client understands, and abides by, the requirements of the relevant Code, and that the submission of its client is true, accurate and complete.~~

16. Meetings ~~and hearings~~ of the Panel [New Section 13]

16.1 All meetings of proceedings before the Panel are informal and private. There are no rules of evidence. A verbatim record may be taken for the benefit of the Panel. The Panel directs its own proceedings and may make any inquiries it deems relevant or appropriate. Parties (i.e. the Executive and the other Pparties

to ~~the~~ proceedings) will be advised of the applicable procedural rules ~~applicable to the proceeding~~ in advance of the date set for the ~~meeting~~proceeding.

On the application of any party, the chairman of the relevant meeting sitting alone may give such procedural directions as he considers appropriate for the determination of a case.

16.2 A party is permitted to bring with it to a meeting ~~or hearing~~ its financial adviser and/or solicitor. The Panel would not normally allow more than two representatives of the financial adviser or of the solicitor to attend. A party may either present its own case to the Panel or it may have such case presented by its financial adviser on its behalf. If a party wishes to present its case in some other manner, the prior consent of the ~~C~~chairman of the meeting is required, ~~which~~Such consent will only be given in exceptional circumstances.

16.3 Normally, the parties should set out their case briefly in writing beforehand and the Executive will submit a written summary of the issues, together with its ruling or views. The parties are permitted to call such witnesses as they may feel necessary.

In general, all parties are entitled to be present throughout the ~~meeting~~hearing and to see all papers submitted to the Panel. Occasionally, however, a party may wish to present evidence to the Panel which is of a confidential commercial nature. In such exceptional cases, the Panel may, if it is satisfied that such course is justified, be prepared to hear the evidence in question in the absence of some, or all, of the other parties involved. ~~Parties and the Executive are~~The parties shall be absent during the Panel's deliberation on the case. Representations by shareholders may be presented in writing and are usually heard by the Panel in the ~~#~~ absence of those shareholders.

16.4 The Panel recognises that its authority can only be sustained if its impartiality is beyond doubt. The SFC, in consultation with the Panel, has therefore adopted ~~conflicts~~ of interest guidelines for ~~the operation of~~ the Panel. Accordingly, where the Panel determines, by reference to such ~~conflicts~~ of interest guidelines, that a matter is likely to create a conflict of interest for any member of the Panel, that member may not attend the meeting and an alternate may be appointed. The parties ~~to a hearing~~ are expected to raise any ~~related~~ ~~conflicts~~ of interest concerns they might have at the earliest possible opportunity.

16.5 Following the conclusion of a ~~meeting~~hearing, the Panel will inform the parties of its ruling and the reasons for ~~the ruling~~ as soon as it ~~has~~ ~~complete~~completes its deliberations. This will be confirmed to the parties in writing as soon as reasonably practicable and, subject to confidentiality considerations, will normally be published in accordance with section [new 16; old 18] below.

16.6 As ~~proceedings before meetings of~~ the Panel are private, none of the parties to the ~~meeting proceedings~~, or persons appearing before the Panel, shall disclose any details of the ~~meeting proceedings~~ to any other person, including the media, and ~~such persons~~ shall not make use of any information acquired during the course of the ~~meeting proceedings~~ for ~~any other~~ purposes other than ~~save~~ those connected with the ~~meeting proceeding~~ itself.

17. **Meetings~~Hearings~~ of the Takeovers Appeal Committee [New Section 15]**

17.1 ~~Like the Panel, the Takeovers Appeal Committee directs its own proceedings and may make any inquiries which it considers relevant or appropriate. The Takeovers Appeal Committee will be guided in the way it conducts its proceedings by the procedural rules applicable to hearings of the Panel. Proceedings before the Takeovers Appeal Committee are generally conducted in a similar way to those before the Panel.~~

17.2 In all cases, notice of appeal must be given within 5 business days of the delivery by the Panel of its written reasons for the decision in question. The Panel will normally suspend publication in full of its findings during this time, although an appropriate interim announcement, including the findings of fact, may be made. If there is no appeal, any publication by the Panel will follow immediately. If there is an appeal, publication is further suspended until the decision of the Takeovers Appeal Committee has been made.

17.3 If an appeal is upheld, the appellant is consulted on the form of statement, if any, which is to be published. If an appeal is dismissed, normally the findings of the Panel will be published and any actions decided upon will be implemented. In either case, the Takeovers Appeal Committee may make any further comment it thinks fit.

18. **Publication of rulings [New Section 16]**

18.1 Subject to confidentiality considerations, it is the policy of the Panel and the Takeovers Appeal Committee to publish their rulings, and the reasons for ~~them~~those rulings, so that their activities may be understood by the public. All rulings will normally be given to the parties as soon as possible following the conclusion of a ~~meeting~~hearing. Rulings suitable for publication will then be ~~re~~constituted as written announcements and will be published as promptly as possible. In cases where the ruling is price sensitive, the announcement of the ruling will normally be published shortly after the conclusion of the ~~meeting~~hearing and a further announcement giving the reasons for the ruling will be published as soon as practicable thereafter.

18.2 None of the parties or persons appearing before the Panel or the Takeovers Appeal Committee shall make any announcement of a ruling before the public announcement by the Panel or the Takeovers Appeal Committee. Such parties or persons may comment on the ruling but no announcement by any of them may contain any information about the ~~meeting proceedings~~, or make any reference to the text of the ruling or the reasons for it in terms other than those

used in the public announcement issued by the Panel or the Takeovers Appeal Committee.

18.3 Subject to confidentiality considerations, it is the policy of the Executive to publish its important rulings and interpretations of the Codes, and the reasons for them, so that its activities may be understood by the public. ~~These~~There may be announcements of rulings in specific cases where ~~they~~the rulings are considered to have general application, or statements of policy which may take the form of Practice Notes setting out in ~~more~~greater detail the Executive's practice and interpretation ~~of part~~ of the Codes.

19. Co-operation with other authorities [New Section 17]

19.1 Information given to the Executive, the Panel or the Takeovers Appeal Committee will be treated in the strictest confidence. Because of the overriding importance of maintaining a fair market and ~~suppressing~~curbing improper activities, this information is made available to the SFC ~~to be held~~ subject to ~~its~~the SFC's own obligations of confidentiality laid down by the Securities and Futures Commission Ordinance (Cap. 24). Subject to those obligations, the SFC may from time to time give information received by it to other regulatory authorities, so that they can discharge their own duties. Conversely, the Executive may from time to time receive information from other regulatory bodies which is relevant to a matter then current. Co-operation with other regulatory authorities is regarded as an important part of the Executive's and the SFC's functions.

~~**20. Rulings**~~

~~**20.1** For purposes of this Introduction the term "ruling" includes any ruling, waiver, consent, decision, confirmation or other determination made in writing under either Code by the Executive, the Panel or the Takeovers Appeal Committee.~~

~~**21. Transitional rules**~~

~~**21.1** The General Principles and Rules of the Codes, and section 4 of this Introduction dealing with the jurisdiction of the Codes, shall apply to all takeovers, mergers and share repurchases announced on or after 1 April 1992.~~

~~**21.2** Section 12 of this Introduction dealing with disciplinary proceedings, shall only apply in respect of acts or omissions which give rise to a breach of either Code which occur on or after 1 April 1992.~~

~~**21.3** Subject to the foregoing, the administrative and procedural rules which constitute the balance of this Introduction shall apply to all takeovers, mergers and share repurchases, and to all acts or omissions which give rise to a breach of either Code or their predecessors, whenever they are announced or occur, respectively, effective 1 April 1992.~~

~~21.4 Should these transitional rules produce any difficulties the Executive should be consulted and will endeavour to agree a solution which is fair to all parties.~~ |

DEFINITIONS

1. Acquisition of voting rights: Acquisition of voting rights includes the exercise of control or direction over voting rights other than by way of a revocable proxy given for no or nominal consideration for the purpose of one meeting of shareholders only.

2. Acting in concert: Persons acting in concert comprise persons who, pursuant to an agreement or understanding (whether formal or informal), actively co-operate to obtain or consolidate “control” (as defined below) of a company through the acquisition by any of them of voting rights of the company.

Without prejudice to the general application of this definition, persons falling within each of the following classes will be presumed to be acting in concert with others in the same class unless the contrary is established:—

- (1) a company, its parent, its subsidiaries, its fellow subsidiaries, associated companies of any of the foregoing, and companies of which such companies are associated companies;
- (2) a company with any ~~of its~~ directors (together with their close relatives, related trusts and companies controlled[#] by any of the directors, their close relatives ~~and/or~~ related trusts) of it or of its parent, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries;
- (3) a company with any of its pension funds, provident funds and employee share schemes;
- (4) a fund manager (including an exempt fund manager) with any investment company, mutual fund, unit trust or other person, whose investments such fund manager manages on a discretionary basis, in respect of the relevant investment accounts;
- (5) a financial or other professional adviser, including a stockbroker*, with its client in respect of the shareholdings of the adviser and persons controlling[#], controlled by or under the same control as the adviser (except in the capacity of an exempt principal trader);
- (6) directors of a company (together with their close relatives, related trusts and companies controlled[#] by such directors, their close relatives and related trusts) which is subject to an offer or where the directors have reason to believe a bona fide offer for their company may be imminent;
- (7) partners; ~~and~~

- (8) an individual (including any person who is accustomed to act in accordance with the instructions of the individual) with his close relatives, related trusts and companies controlled[#] by him, his close relatives or related trusts; and
- (9) a person, other than an authorised institution within the meaning of the Banking Ordinance (Cap. 155) lending money in the ordinary course of business, providing finance or financial assistance (directly or indirectly) to any person (or a person acting in concert with such a person) in connection with an acquisition of voting rights (including any direct or indirect refinancing of the funding of the acquisition).

[#] See Note 1 at the end of the Definitions Section.

* See Note 2 at the end of the Definitions Section.

Notes to the definition of acting in concert:

1. *Classes (1) and (8)*

If an individual owns or controls 20% or more of the voting rights of a company in class (1), he and one or more other persons falling within class (8) will be presumed to be acting in concert with one or more persons in class (1) unless the contrary is established.

2. *Full information required*

In cases where the question of whether parties are acting in concert is being investigated, ~~all~~ relevant parties will be required to disclose all relevant information including their dealings in ~~shares in the relevant securities of the offeree company~~ or potential offeree company. Failure to do so may result either in disciplinary proceedings or in an inference being drawn that they are acting in concert.

3. *Break up of concert parties*

When a ruling or admission has been made that a group of persons is or has been acting in concert, it will be necessary for clear evidence to be presented before it can be accepted that they are no longer acting in concert.

4. *Consortium offers*

Investors in a consortium formed for the purpose of making an offer (e.g. through a vehicle company) will normally be treated as acting in concert with the offeror. Where such an investor is part of a larger organisation, the Executive should be consulted to establish which other parts of the organisation will also be regarded as acting in concert. (See

also the definitions of connected fund manager and connected principal trader and Rule 21.6 regarding discretionary fund managers.)

5. *Irrevocable undertakings and warranties*

Where a shareholder gives an irrevocable undertaking to an offeror to accept his offer (or, in the case of a scheme of arrangement, to vote in favour of the relevant resolution to approve such scheme of arrangement) and/or provides warranties to ~~the~~ an offeror in relation to the offeree company, the giving of the irrevocable undertaking and/or the warranties will not, of itself and in the absence of any other factor, lead to the presumption that the shareholder is acting in concert with that ~~the~~ offeror.

6. Standstill agreements

Agreements between a company, or the directors of a company, and a shareholder which restrict the shareholder or the directors from either offering for, or accepting an offer for, the shares of the company or from increasing or reducing shareholdings, may be relevant for the purpose of this definition. In cases of doubt, the Executive should be consulted. (See Rule 33.2.)

7. Class (6) - whitewashes

For the purposes of class (6), an offer includes a transaction which is to be the subject of a whitewash application.

8. Close relatives

For the purposes of classes (2), (6) and (8) "close relatives" shall mean a person's spouse, de facto spouse, children, parents and siblings.

3. Associate: It is not practicable to define associate in terms which would cover all the different relationships which may exist in an offer. The term associate will cover all persons acting in concert with ~~the~~ an offeror. It is also intended to apply to a wider range of persons (who may not be acting in concert) and will cover all persons who directly or indirectly own or deal in the ~~shares~~ relevant securities of an offeror or the offeree company in an offer and who have (in addition to their normal interests as shareholders) an interest or potential interest, whether commercial, financial or personal, in the outcome of the offer.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the term associate ~~normally will normally~~ includes the following:-

- (1) an offeror's or the offeree company's parent, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries, and their associated companies, and companies of which such companies are associated companies;
- (2) banks and financial and other professional advisers (including stockbrokers)* to an offeror, the offeree company or any company ~~covered in class~~ (1), including persons controlling[#], controlled by or under the same control as such banks, financial and other professional advisers;
- (3) the directors (together with their close relatives^{**}, ~~and~~-related trusts and companies controlled[#] by any of the directors, their close relatives or related trusts) of an offeror, the offeree company or any company ~~covered in class~~ (1);
- (4) the pension funds, provident funds and employee share schemes of an offeror, the offeree company or any company ~~covered in class~~ (1);
- (5) any investment company, unit trust or other person whose investments an associate manages on a discretionary basis, in respect of the relevant investment accounts;
- (6) a person who owns or controls 5% or more of any class of relevant securities (as defined in paragraphs (a) to (d) in Note 4 to Rule 22) issued by an offeror or ~~an~~ the offeree company, including a person who as a result of any transaction owns or controls 5% or more. When two or more persons act pursuant to an agreement or understanding (formal or informal) to acquire or control such securities, they will be deemed to be a single person for the purpose of this paragraph. Such securities managed on a discretionary basis by an investment management group will, unless otherwise agreed by the Executive, also be deemed to be those of a single person (see Rule 22.3); and
- (7) a company having a material trading arrangement with an offeror or the offeree company.

[#] See Note 1 at the end of the ~~D~~definitions-Section.

* See Note 2 at the end of the ~~D~~definitions-Section.

** See Note 8 to the definition of acting in concert

4. Associated company: A company shall be deemed to be an associated company of another company if one of them owns or controls 20% or more of the voting rights of the other or if both are associated companies of the same company.

5. Business day: A business day is a day on which the Stock Exchange is open for the transaction of business.

6. Cash purchases: Cash purchases include contracts or arrangements where the consideration consists of a debt instrument capable of being paid off in less than 3 years.

7. Codes: Codes means the [Takeovers Code](#) ~~on Takeovers and Mergers and the Share Repurchase Code~~.

8. Connected fund manager and connected principal trader: A fund manager or principal trader will be connected with an offeror or the offeree company, as the case may be, if the fund manager or principal trader controls[#], is controlled by or is under the same control as:-

- (1) an offeror;
- (2) the offeree company;
- (3) any bank or financial or other professional adviser (including a stockbroker)* to an offeror or the offeree company; or
- (4) an investor in a consortium formed for the purpose of making an offer (e.g. through a special purpose company).

[#] See Note 1 at [the end of the definitions](#).

* See Note 2 at [the end of the definitions](#).

9. Control: Unless the context otherwise requires, control shall be deemed to mean a holding, or aggregate holdings, of ~~35~~30% or more of the voting rights of a company, irrespective of whether that holding or holdings gives de facto control.

10. Convertible securities: Unless the context otherwise requires, convertible securities means securities convertible or exchangeable into new shares or existing shares in a company.

11. Derivative: Derivative includes any financial product whose value in whole or in part is determined directly or indirectly by reference to the price of an underlying security [or securities whether or not it](#) ~~but which does not~~ includes the possibility of delivery of such underlying [security or](#) securities.

Note to the definition of derivative:

The term “derivative” is intentionally widely defined to encompass all types of derivative transactions. However, it is not the intention of the Code to restrict

dealings in, or require disclosure of, derivatives which have no connection with an offer or potential offer. Offerors, offeree companies and their financial advisers should consult the Executive at the earliest ~~time stage in order~~ to determine whether a dealing in a derivative is to be regarded as having a connection with the offer or potential offer.

12.Directors: Directors include persons in accordance with whose instructions the directors or a director are accustomed to act.

13.Document: Unless the context otherwise requires, Document includes any announcement, advertisement or offer document issued or published by any party to an offer or possible offer in connection with such offer or possible offer. For this purpose, parties to an offer or possible offer include all offerors, the offeree company, shareholders of an offeror or the offeree company and any persons acting in concert with any of them. Document also includes any announcement, advertisement or document issued or published by any person in connection with a transaction:

(a) where a ruling is sought that no offer obligation arises;

(b) which is stated to be conditional on no such offer obligation arising; or

(c) which is stated to be conditional on a ruling being given that no such offer obligation arises.

Employee share repurchase: Employee share repurchase means a share repurchase made by an offeror from one or more of its current or former employees, or the current or former employees of a subsidiary of the offeror, in accordance with an employee share option scheme which has been approved by shareholders of the offeror in general meeting.

14.Executive: Executive means the Executive Director of the Corporate Finance Division of the SFC or any delegate of the Executive Director.

15.Exempt fund manager: An exempt fund manager is a person who manages investment accounts on a discretionary basis and is recognised by the Executive as an exempt fund manager for the purposes of the Codes (see Notes to the definitions of exempt fund manager and exempt principal trader).

16.Exempt principal trader: An exempt principal trader is a person who trades as a principal in securities, particularly the relevant securities assented to by the Executive, and is recognised by the Executive as an exempt principal trader for the purposes of the Codes.

Notes to the definitions of exempt fund manager and exempt principal trader:

1. *Persons who manage investment accounts on a discretionary basis and principal traders may apply to the Executive to seek the relevant exempt status and will have to comply with any requirements imposed by the Executive as a condition of the grant of such status. The Executive will normally require an applicant for exempt principal trader status to describe to the Executive on application the securities and other instruments in which the applicant is or proposes to be trading as principal. This disclosure will be a continuing obligation, in particular at the beginning of and during an offer period. (See Rule 22.)*
2. *When a principal trader or fund manager is connected with an offeror or the offeree company, exempt status is relevant only where the sole reason for the connection is that the principal trader or fund manager controls[#], is controlled by or is under the same control as a financial or other professional adviser (including a stockbroker)* to an offeror or the offeree company. References in the Codes to exempt principal traders or exempt fund managers should be construed accordingly. (See also Rule 21.6 regarding discretionary fund managers.)*

[#] See Note 1 at the end of the definitions.

* See Note 2 at the end of the definitions.

Exempt share repurchase: Exempt share repurchase means a share repurchase that falls into one of the following categories:

- (a) an employee share repurchase;
- (b) a share repurchase made in accordance with the terms and conditions attached to the shares being repurchased which either permit or require such share repurchase without the prior agreement of the owners of the shares;
- (c) a share repurchase made by a company at the request of the owners of the shares repurchased in accordance with the terms and conditions attached to the shares which provide the owners of the shares a right to require the company to effect such share repurchase; and
- (d) a share repurchase that is required by the law of the jurisdiction in which the offeror is incorporated or otherwise established.

17. Listing Rules: Listing Rules means the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange.

18. Offer: Offer includes takeover and merger transactions however effected, including schemes of arrangement which have similar commercial effect to takeovers and mergers,

partial offers, and offers by a parent company for shares in its subsidiary and (where appropriate) share repurchases by general offer.

Offeror: Offeror includes companies wherever incorporated and individuals wherever resident. In relation to share repurchases, offeror means a company engaged in, or considering engaging in, a share repurchase in respect of its own shares.

19. Offer period: Offer period means the period:-

from : the ~~date-time~~ when an announcement is made of a proposed or possible offer (with or without terms)

until : whichever is the latest of:

(a) the first closing date; ~~or (if this is later)~~

(b) the date when such offer becomes or is declared unconditional in all respects; ~~or is declared to have lapsed.~~

(c) the date when the offer lapses;

(d) the time when a possible offeror announces that the possible offer will not proceed;

(e) the date when an announcement is made of the withdrawal of a proposed offer; and

(f) where the offer contains a possibility to elect for alternative forms of consideration, the latest date for making such election.

Notes to the definition of offer period:

1. In the case of a scheme of arrangement, the offer will normally be considered to be unconditional in all respects only when the scheme becomes effective.

2. References to the offer period throughout the Code are to the time during which the offeree company is in an offer period, irrespective of whether a particular offeror or potential offeror was contemplating an offer when the offer period commenced.

3. Where there are two or more offers or possible offers outstanding the closure of an offer period in respect of one offer or possible offer does not affect the termination of any other offer or possible offer.

Off-market share repurchase: Off-market share repurchase means a share repurchase that is not a general offer, an exempt share repurchase or an on-market share repurchase.

On-market share repurchase: On-market share repurchase means a share repurchase made by:

- (a) a company having a listing on the Stock Exchange through the facilities of the Stock Exchange in accordance with the Listing Rules;
- (b) a company having a primary listing on the Stock Exchange through the facilities of a recognised exchange, provided such share repurchase is made in accordance with the rules of such recognised exchange;
- (c) a company having a primary listing on the Stock Exchange through the facilities of another exchange in accordance with the Listing Rules applied with references to the Exchange in Rules 10.06 (1), (2) and (6) of the Listing Rules being construed as references to “on another exchange” or “on the other exchange”, as appropriate;
- (d) a company having a secondary listing on the Stock Exchange through the facilities of the Stock Exchange in accordance with rules of a recognised exchange; or
- (e) a company having a secondary listing on the Stock Exchange through the facilities of a recognised exchange in accordance with rules of such recognised exchange.

20.Options: Unless the context otherwise requires, options means options to subscribe or purchase new shares or existing shares in a company.

21.Panel: Panel means the Takeovers and Mergers Panel.

22.Person: Person ~~may be includes~~ an individual ~~or and~~ a company.

Privatisation: Privatisation means an offer (other than a partial offer), however effected, for a company by a shareholder which has control of that company, as defined above, or by any person or persons acting in concert with such shareholder.

Recognised exchange: Recognised exchange means an exchange recognised by the Executive and the Stock Exchange as having share repurchase rules applicable to the company that are comparable to those of the Listing Rules.

23.Rights over shares: Rights over shares include any rights acquired by a person under by virtue of an agreement to purchase, or an option to acquire, shares, options, warrants, ~~or~~ convertible securities or voting rights (or control of any of them), or any irrevocable commitment to accept an offer ~~to be made by him~~.

Ruling: Ruling includes any ruling, waiver, consent, decision, confirmation or other determination in writing under the Codes by the Executive, the Panel or the Takeovers Appeal Committee.

24. Securities exchange offer: Securities exchange offer means an offer in which the consideration includes securities of the offeror or any other ~~company~~corporate body.

25. SFC: SFC means the Securities and Futures Commission.

Share repurchase: Share repurchase means a purchase of shares, or an offer to purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire shares of an offeror made by an offeror, including a privatisation, scheme of arrangement or other form of reorganisation that consists in whole or in part of such an offer.

Share repurchase by general offer: Share repurchase by general offer means a share repurchase effected by way of an offer made by an offeror to all holders of shares of a class of shares of the offeror.

26. Share Repurchase Code: Share Repurchase Code means the ~~Hong Kong~~ Code on Share Repurchases.

Shares: For the purpose of the Share Repurchase Code, shares means shares of all classes and securities which carry a right to subscribe or purchase shares issued directly or indirectly by a company or any of its subsidiaries.

~~27. Share repurchase: Share repurchase has the meaning attributed to such term by the Share Repurchase Code.~~

Stock Exchange: Stock Exchange means The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

28. Subsidiary: Subsidiary has the meaning attributed to such term by the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) ~~together with~~ and includes any other entity whose assets and liabilities and results are consolidated in an entity's financial statements (or would be, if they were drawn up as at the relevant date).

29. Substantial shareholder: Substantial shareholder means a person who holds 10% or more of the voting rights of a company.

~~30. Stock Exchange: Stock Exchange means The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.~~

Takeovers Code: Takeovers Code means the Code on Takeovers and Mergers.

31. Voting rights: Voting rights means all the voting rights currently exercisable at a general meeting of a company whether or not attributable to the share capital of the company.

32. Warrants: Unless the context otherwise requires, warrants means rights to subscribe or purchase new shares or existing shares in a company.

Notes to Definitions:

1. *Control*

The normal test for whether a person controls, is controlled by ~~controls~~ or is under the same control as another person, ~~is will be~~ by reference to the definition of control, that is by reference to holding ~~35~~30% or more of the voting rights of a company. In cases of doubt, the Executive should be consulted.

2. *References to bank or financial advisers*

References to a “bank” do not apply to a bank whose sole relationship with a party to an offer is the provision of normal commercial banking services or such activities in connection with the offer as confirming that cash is available, handling acceptances and other registration work.

References to “a financial and other professional advisers (including a stockbrokers)”~~;~~ in relation to a party to an offer~~;~~ do not include an organisation which has stood down, because of a conflict of interest or otherwise, from acting for that party in connection with the offer. If the organisation is to have a continuing involvement with that party during the offer period, the Executive must be consulted. ~~Unless the Executive is satisfied that the involvement is entirely unconnected with the offer,~~ The above exclusion will not normally apply only if the Executive is satisfied that the involvement is entirely unconnected with the offer.

3. *Calculation of time*

Where a period laid down by the Codes s ends on a day which is not a business day, the period is extended until the next business day.

4. *Shareholders, shares and voting rights*

References to shareholders include persons who hold or acquire voting rights. Similarly, references to shares include voting rights.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Introduction

- ~~1.1~~ It is impracticable to devise rules in sufficient detail to cover all circumstances which can arise in offers including share repurchases by general offer. Accordingly, persons engaged in offers should be aware that the spirit as well as the ~~precise wording~~letter of the General Principles and Rules must be observed. Moreover, the General Principles and the spirit of the Codes will apply in areas or circumstances not explicitly covered by any Rule.

While the boards of an offeror and the offeree company and their respective advisers have a duty to act in the best interests of their respective shareholders, these General Principles and the Rules will, inevitably, impinge on the freedom of action of boards and persons involved in offers. They must, therefore, accept that there are limitations, in connection with transactions which are the subject of the Codes, on the manner in which the pursuit of those interests can be carried out.

Each director of an offeror and of the offeree company has a responsibility to ensure, so far as he is reasonably able, that the Codes are complied with in the conduct of transactions which are the subject of the Codes.

2. General Principles

1. All shareholders are to be treated even-handedly and all shareholders of the same class are to be treated similarly.
2. If control of a company changes or is acquired or is consolidated, a general offer to all other shareholders is normally required. Where an acquisition is contemplated as a result of which a person may incur such an obligation, he must, before making the acquisition, ensure that he can and will continue to be able to implement such an offer.
3. During the course of an offer, or when an offer is in contemplation, neither an offeror, nor the offeree company, nor any of their respective advisers may furnish information to some shareholders which is not made available to all shareholders. This principle does not apply to the furnishing of information in confidence by the offeree company to a bona fide potential offeror or vice versa.
4. An offeror should announce an offer only after careful and responsible consideration. The same applies to making acquisitions which may lead to an obligation to make a general offer. In either case the offeror and its financial

advisers should be satisfied that it can and will continue to be able to implement the offer in full.

5. Shareholders should be given sufficient information, advice and time to reach an informed decision on an offer. No relevant information should be withheld. Documents and advertisements issued in connection with ~~takeovers and mergers should~~ offers must, as in the case with a prospectus, be prepared with the highest possible degree of care, responsibility and accuracy.
6. All persons concerned with ~~takeovers and mergers~~ offers should make full and prompt disclosure of all relevant information and take every precaution to avoid the creation or continuance of a false market. Parties involved in offers must take care that statements are not made which may mislead shareholders or the market.
7. Rights of control should be exercised in good faith and the oppression of minority or non-controlling shareholders is always unacceptable.
8. ~~Directors should have regard to the interests of the shareholders as a whole, and not to their own interests or those derived from personal and family relationships.~~
Directors of an offeror and the offeree company must always, in advising their shareholders, act only in their capacity as directors and not have regard to their personal or family shareholdings or to their personal relationships with the companies. They should only consider the shareholders' interests taken as a whole when they are giving advice to shareholders. Directors of the offeree company should give careful consideration before they enter into any commitment with an offeror (or anyone else) which would restrict their freedom to advise their shareholders. Such commitments may give rise to conflicts of interest or result in a breach of the directors' fiduciary duties.
9. At no time after a bona fide offer has been communicated to the board of the offeree company, or after the board of the offeree company has reason to believe that a bona fide offer might be imminent, may ~~any action be taken by~~ the board of the offeree company take any action in relation to the affairs of the company, without the approval of shareholders in general meeting, which could effectively result in any bona fide offer being frustrated or in the shareholders being denied an opportunity to decide on its merits.
10. All parties concerned with ~~takeovers and~~ transactions subject to the Codes are required to co-operate to the fullest extent with the Executive, the Panel and the Takeovers Appeal Committee, and to provide all relevant information.

~~2.~~ CODE ON TAKEOVERS AND MERGERS

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12. Issuance of documents	.
13. Appropriate offers for convertibles, warrants, etc.	.
14. Offers for more than one class of equity shares	.
15. Offer timetable <u>Timing of the offer</u>	.
16. Revised <u>and alternative</u> offers	.
17. Acceptor's right to withdraw	.
18. Statements during course of offer	.
19. Announcement of results of offer	.
20. Settlement of consideration and return of share certificates	.
21. Restrictions on dealings before and during the offer	.
22. Disclosure of dealings during offer period	.
23. When cash offer required	.
24. Purchases at above offer price <u>resulting in an obligation to offer a minimum level of consideration</u>	.
25. Special deals <u>with favourable conditions</u>	.
26. Mandatory offer	.
27. Prompt registration of transfers	.
28. Partial offers	.
29. Proxies	.
30. Conditions	.
31. Restrictions following offers and possible offers	.
32. Share repurchases	.
33. [Deleted April 2000] <u>Inducement fees, break fees and standstill agreements</u>	.
34. Shareholder solicitations	.
35. Dealings by connected exempt principal traders	.

36. Obligations of other persons.

1. Approach

1.1 Offer to the board

The offer should be put forward in the first instance to the board of the offeree company or to its advisers, and before the offer is announced to the public.

1.2 Identity of offeror

If the offer or an approach with a view to an offer being made is not made by the ultimate offeror or potential offeror, the identity of that person or the ultimate controlling shareholder must be disclosed at the outset to the board of the offeree company.

1.3 Implementation of offer

A board which is approached is entitled to be satisfied ~~by the offeror~~ that the offeror is, or will be, in a position to implement the offer in full.

1.4 Confidentiality

~~Absolute~~The vital importance of secrecy before an announcement ~~of an offer or proposed offer is of vital importance. All persons who have~~must be emphasised. All persons privy to confidential information, ~~particularly if it is price sensitive, are required to take the greatest care to prevent a leak, and particularly price-sensitive information,~~concerning an offer or contemplated offer must treat that information as secret and may only pass it to another person if it is necessary to do so and if the other person understands the need for secrecy. All such persons must conduct themselves so as to minimise the chances of an accidental leak of information.

Note to Rule 1.4:

Warning clients and others

Financial and legal advisers should, at the beginning of discussions and during the course of the transaction, ensure that their clients and other persons assisting their clients in relation to the transaction understand the importance of secrecy and security. Attention should be drawn to the Takeovers Code, in particular to this Rule 1.4 and to restrictions on dealings.

2. Independent advice, independent committees and shareholder approval

2.1 Board of offeree company

A board which receives an offer, or is approached with a view to an offer being made, should, in the interests of shareholders, retain a competent independent financial adviser to advise the board as to whether the offer is, or is not, fair and reasonable. Such advice, including reasons, should be obtained in writing and such written advice should be made known to shareholders by including it in the offeree board circular along with the recommendation of the offeree company's board regarding acceptance of the offer. If any of the directors of an offeree company is faced with a conflict of interest, the offeree company's board should, if possible, establish an independent committee of the board to discharge the board's responsibilities in relation to the offer.

2.2 Approval of delistings by independent shareholders

If after a proposed offer the shares of an offeree company are to be delisted from the Stock Exchange, neither the offeror nor any persons acting in concert with the offeror may vote at the meeting, if any, of the offeree company's shareholders convened in accordance with the Listing Rules. The resolution to approve the delisting must be subject to:

- (a) approval by at least 75% of the votes attaching to the disinterested shares that are cast either in person or by proxy at a duly convened meeting of the holders of the disinterested shares; and
- (b) the number of votes cast against the resolution being not more than 10% of the votes attaching to ~~all~~ disinterested shares.

2.3 Costs of scheme of arrangement

Where ~~an offer is made by way of~~ any person seeks to use a scheme of arrangement ~~involving an offeree company to privatise a company~~ and the ~~offer proposal~~ is either not recommended by the independent committee of the offeree company's board or is not recommended as fair and reasonable by the financial adviser to the independent committee, all expenses incurred by the offeree company in connection with the ~~offer proposal~~ shall be borne by the ~~shareholder person~~ seeking to privatise the offeree company by way of the scheme of arrangement if the scheme of arrangement is not approved.

2.4 Board of offeror company

~~If any director of~~Where an offeror ~~which~~ is a public company in Hong Kong, and the offer being made is a reverse takeover or when the directors of the offeror are faced with a material conflict of interest ~~as the result of a proposed offer, the offeror's board should, if possible, establish an independent committee to assess the proposed offer. If the conflict is a material one the Executive should be consulted to establish, having regard to, among other things, the materiality of the offer to the offeror, whether the offeror's board should retain an independent financial adviser to advise the shareholders, or independent shareholders, of the offeror, as the case may be, and whether the offer should be made conditional upon approval of the offer by a majority of the votes cast by such shareholders in attendance either in person or by proxy at a duly convened general meeting of the offeror's shareholders.~~the board of the offeror must obtain competent independent advice as to whether the making of the offer is in the interests of the offeror's shareholders. Such advice must be obtained before announcing an offer or revised offer. Such offer or revised offer must also be made subject to the approval of the shareholders of the offeror in general meeting. The advice must be in writing and sent to the shareholders with the notice of the meeting. If an offeror considers that these requirements should not apply, where for example the offer is not material to the offeror, it may apply to the Executive for a waiver of these requirements. A potential offeror under Rule 26 should have regard to this Rule 2.4 in the context of Rule 26.2(b).

Notes to Rule 2.4:

Timing of advice

~~When the board of an offeror is required to obtain competent independent advice, it should do so before announcing an offer or any revised offer: such advice should be as to whether or not the making of the offer is in the interests of the company's shareholders. Shareholders must have sufficient time to consider advice given to them prior to any general meeting held to implement the proposed offer.~~

1. General

Any documents or advertisements issued by the board of the offeror in such cases must include a responsibility statement by the directors as set out in Rule 9.3.

2. Reverse takeovers

A transaction will be a reverse takeover if an offeror may as a result increase its existing issued voting share capital by more than 100%.

3. Offers by controlling shareholders

This Rule will not normally apply to offers by controlling shareholders where the only conflict, or potential conflict, of interest arises as a result of a number of directors of the offeror being also directors of the offeree company.

2.5 Offers for companies that control the offeror

~~Where an offeror is~~ a public company in Hong Kong ~~(the “offeror”)~~, it or a subsidiary thereof, proposes to make an offer for another company that, together with any persons acting in concert with the offeree company~~#~~, controls, directly or indirectly, the offeror, the offeror’s board should, ~~if possible~~, establish an independent committee to assess the proposed offer and the Executive should be consulted for the purpose described in Rule 2.4 above.

2.6 Persons not suited to give independent advice

~~A person who has, or had, a connection, financial or otherwise, with the offeror or offeree company of a kind likely to create a conflict of interest will not be regarded as a suitable person to give independent advice.~~

The Executive will not regard as appropriate to give independent advice a person who is in the same group as the financial or other professional adviser (including a stockbroker) to an offeror or the offeree company or who has, or had, a significant connection, financial or otherwise, with either an offeror or the offeree company, or the controlling shareholder(s) of either of them, of a kind likely to create, or to create the perception of, a conflict of interest or reasonably likely to affect the objectivity of his advice (see also Schedule VII).

Note to Rule 2.6:

Connection within 2 years

The Executive would normally regard any significant connection within the 2 years prior to the commencement of an offer period as likely to create such a conflict of interest or likely to affect the objectivity of an adviser’s advice.

2.7 ~~Independent financial advisers and~~ Advice to independent shareholders

~~A financial adviser will not normally be considered to be independent if he is considered to have a relationship with the offeror, the offeree company, or the controlling shareholder(s) of either of them, which is reasonably likely to affect the objectivity of his advice. If there are shareholders who are not independent because they have an interest in the proposed transaction other than their interest as a shareholder of the offeror or the offeree company, as the case may be, the independent adviser should endeavour to represent the best interests of the offeror or the offeree company, respectively, by concerning itself only with the interests of the independent shareholders, i.e. those shareholders of the company who have no interest in the proposed transaction other than their interest as a shareholder of the company.~~

2.8 Independent committees

Members of an independent committee of a company's board of directors should consist of directors of the company who have no direct or indirect interest in ~~the any~~ offer or possible offer for consideration by the independent committee other than, in the case of a director of the offeree company, as a shareholder of the offeree company. For this purpose, it is presumed that employees of an offeree company that is an associated company of the offeror have an indirect interest in ~~the an~~ offer and are therefore not independent. The same presumption is applicable to employees, directors, agents, partners, close relatives and affiliates of any person that exercises control or direction over the business and operations of ~~the any~~ offeror or the offeree company respectively if such person has a direct or indirect interest in the offer. For such purpose an affiliate is a person which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person in question. In case of doubt the Executive should be consulted. ~~If a committee of a board of directors is not truly independent it should not be characterized as such.~~ If it is not possible to form an independent committee, responsibility for representing the interests of any independent shareholders shall reside primarily with the independent financial adviser.

2.9 Shareholder votes to be conducted by way of a poll

~~If management is appointed as proxy by one or more shareholders for the purpose of a vote to be held to approve any matter in connection with an offer, the vote shall~~ Whenever the Codes require a matter to be approved by shareholders or any class or group thereof in general meeting the vote must be conducted by way of a poll if management proxies which represent votes opposed to the approval sought constitute 5% or more of the votes that are poll. The results of the poll (including the number of shareholders voting at the meeting in person or by proxy and the number of the shares voted for and against the relevant resolution) must be announced.

~~2.10 Privatisation by scheme of arrangement~~

~~Where a shareholder which has control of a company as defined under the Code or a person or persons acting in concert with such a person seeks or seek to use a scheme of arrangement to privatise the company:~~

~~(a) in addition to satisfying any voting requirements imposed by law, the scheme of arrangement must be either:~~

~~(i) approved by a majority in number representing 90% in value of those shares that are voted either in person or by proxy at a duly convened general meeting by shareholders other than the person seeking to privatise the company and persons acting in concert with him, or~~

~~(ii) if not so approved by the requisite majority, not disapproved by shareholders voting in person or by proxy at such general meeting holding more than 2.5% of the total number of shares in issue; and~~

~~(b) the scheme must be conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulatory requirements.~~

2.10 Takeover and privatisation by scheme of arrangement or capital reorganisation

Except with the consent of the Executive, where any person seeks to use a scheme of arrangement or capital reorganisation to acquire or privatise a company, the scheme or capital reorganisation may only be implemented if, in addition to satisfying any voting requirements imposed by law:

(a) the scheme is approved by at least 75% of the votes attaching to the disinterested shares that are cast either in person or by proxy at a duly convened meeting of the holders of the disinterested shares; and

(b) the number of votes cast against the resolution to approve the scheme or the capital reorganisation at such meeting is not more than 10% of the votes attaching to all disinterested shares.

The Executive will normally only waive the requirements of this Rule in the case of schemes or capital reorganisations under which the economic interests of all shareholders are not affected, such as a scheme to redomicile a company.

2.11 Exercise of rights of compulsory acquisition

Except with the consent of the Executive, where any person seeks to acquire or privatise a company by means of an offer and the use of compulsory acquisition rights, such rights may only be exercised if, in addition to satisfying any requirements imposed

by law, acceptances of the offer and purchases (in each case of the disinterested shares) made by the offeror and persons acting in concert with it during the period of 4 months after posting the initial offer document total 90% of the disinterested shares.

Notes to Rule 2:

1. Conflicts of interest

A conflict of interest exists, for instance, when there are significant cross-shareholdings between an offeror and the offeree company, when a number of directors are common to both companies or when a person is a substantial shareholder in both companies. See also Schedule VII.

2. ~~Offer~~Management buy-outs and offers made by or with the co-operation of controlling shareholders

The requirement for competent independent advice~~for shareholders~~ is ~~of~~ particularly ~~importance~~important in ~~respect of offers~~cases where the offer is a management buy-out or similar transaction or is made by or with the co-operation of the existing controlling shareholder or group of shareholders.~~controlling shareholders. An independent adviser for the independent shareholders is essential and its responsibility is considerable. Because of this, it is all the more important that its competence and independence from the parties involved should be beyond question. In such cases, the reasons for advice are of particular importance.~~

~~The Executive will normally require the formation of an independent committee of the offeree's board of directors in these cases if it is possible for an independent committee to be formed. The responsibilities of the committee would include instructing and dealing with the independent adviser, and generally protecting the interests of the independent shareholders. In such cases, it is particularly important that the reasons for the advice are clearly stated. Furthermore the responsibility borne by the adviser is considerable and for this reason the board of the offeree company or potential offeree company should appoint an independent adviser as soon as possible after it becomes aware of the possibility that an offer may be made.~~

3. When there is uncertainty about financial information

When there is a significant area of uncertainty in the most recently published accounts or interim figures of the offeree company (e.g. a qualified audit report, a material provision or contingent liability or doubt

over the real value of a substantial asset, including a subsidiary company), the board and the independent advisers should highlight these areas and their implications on the offer and the offeree company. ~~the factors which they consider important.~~

4. *When no recommendation is given or there is a divergence of views*

When the board of an offeror or the offeree company, as the case may be, is unable to express a view on the merits of an offer or to give a firm recommendation or when there is a divergence of views amongst board members or between the board and the independent adviser as to either the merits of an offer or the recommendation ~~being made~~, this must be drawn to shareholders' attention and an explanation given, including the arguments for acceptance or rejection, emphasising the important factors. The Executive should be consulted in advance about the explanation which is to be given.

When a financial adviser is unable to advise whether an offer is, or is not, fair and reasonable the Executive should be consulted.

5. *Success fees*

Certain fee arrangements between an adviser and the offeree company may create a conflict of interest which would disqualify the adviser as an independent adviser to the offeree company. For example, a fee which becomes payable to an offeree company adviser only in the event of failure of an offer will normally create such a conflict of interest. In cases of doubt the Executive should be consulted.

6. *Particular provisions for Rules 2.2, 2.10 and 2.11*

For the purpose of Rules 2.2, 2.10 and 2.11, "disinterested shares" means shares in the company other than those which are owned by the offeror or persons acting in concert with it.

Where an offeree company has more than one class of share capital, the requirements in Rules 2.2, 2.10 and 2.11 will normally apply separately in respect of each class.

3. Announcements of offers or possible offers

3.1 Announcements to be made by offeror or potential offeror

Before the board of the offeree company is approached, the responsibility for making an announcement will normally rest with the offeror or potential offeror. Although the primary responsibility for making an announcement after the board of the offeree company has been approached lies with the offeree company, as set out in Rule 3.2 below, there may be circumstances where the actions of the offeror or persons acting in concert with it give rise to an obligation on the part of an offeror or potential offeror to make an announcement. The offeror or potential offeror should, therefore, keep a close watch on the offeree company's share price and volume for signs of undue movement. ~~The offeror is also responsible for making an announcement once an obligation has been incurred under Rule 26.~~

The offeror or potential offeror must make an announcement

- (a) when, before an approach has been made to the offeree company, the offeree company is the subject of rumour or speculation about a possible offer or there is undue movement in its share price, or ~~a significant increase~~ in the volume of share turnover, and there are reasonable grounds for concluding that it is the ~~potential offeror's~~ actions of the potential offeror or persons acting in concert with it (whether through inadequate security, purchasing of offeree company shares or otherwise) which have led to the situation; ~~or~~
- (b) when negotiations or discussions are about to be extended to include more than a very restricted number of people; or
- (~~cb~~) immediately upon an acquisition of ~~shares~~ voting rights which gives rise to an obligation to make an offer under Rule 26.

An offeror wishing to approach a wider group, for example, in order to arrange financing for the offer, to seek irrevocable commitments or to organise a consortium to make the offer should consult the Executive. ~~In all cases of doubt~~ Additionally, the Executive should be consulted in all cases of doubt.

3.2 Announcements to be made by offeree company

Following an approach to the board of the offeree company which may or may not lead to an offer, the primary responsibility for making an announcement will normally rest

with the board of the offeree company, ~~which~~ The offeree company must, therefore, keep a close watch on its share price and volume.

The ~~offeree~~ board of the offeree company must make an announcement:-

- (a) when ~~an firm~~ intention to make an offer is notified to the board of the offeree company from a serious source, irrespective of the attitude of the board to the offer;
- (b) when, following an approach to the offeree company, the offeree company is the subject of rumour ~~and/or~~ speculation about a possible offer or there is undue movement in its share price, or ~~a significant increase~~ in the volume of share turnover, whether or not there is a firm intention to make an offer;
- (c) when negotiations or discussions between the offeror and the offeree company are about to be extended to include more than a very restricted number of people ~~(outside those who need to know in the companies concerned and their immediate advisers)-;~~ or
- (d) when the board of a company is aware that there are negotiations or discussions between a potential offeror and the holder, or holders, of shares carrying ~~3530~~% or more of the voting rights of a company or when the board of a company is seeking potential offerors, and
 - (i) the company is the subject of rumour ~~and/or~~ speculation about a possible offer or there is undue movement in its share price, or ~~a significant increase~~ in the volume of share turnover; or
 - (ii) the number of potential purchasers or offerors approached is about to be increased to include more than a very restricted number of people.

In all cases of doubt the Executive should be consulted.

3.3 Announcements to be made by potential vendor

The potential vendor must make an announcement when, ~~before an approach has been made to the board of a company,~~ there are negotiations or discussions between a potential offeror and the holder, or holders, of shares carrying ~~3530~~% or more of the voting rights of the company and the company is subject to rumour ~~and/or~~ speculation about a possible offer or there is undue movement in its share price, or ~~a significant increase~~ in the volume of share turnover, and there are reasonable grounds for concluding that it is the potential vendor's actions (whether through inadequate security or otherwise) which have led to the situation.

In all cases of doubt the Executive should be consulted.

Notes to Rules 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3:

~~1. Conditional offers~~

~~The Executive should be consulted when a proposed offer is conditional on acceptance or undertakings to accept by one or more shareholders and the proposed announcement does not include a statement by those shareholders.~~

1.2. Agreements and letters of intent

Unless announced publicly, agreements and letters of intent relating to an offer or possible offer to which ~~the~~an offeror or any person acting in concert with it is a party should be disclosed to the Executive.

2. Undue movements in share price and volume

Whether or not a movement in the share price or volume of a potential offeree company is undue for the purposes of Rule 3 is a question that will be considered in the light of all relevant facts and not solely by reference to the absolute percentage movement in the price or volume. Factors which may be considered to be relevant in determining whether a price or volume movement is undue for the purposes of these Rules include general market and sector movements, information relating to the company, trading activity in the company's securities and the time period over which the price or volume movement has occurred. In all cases of doubt the Executive should be consulted.

3. Clear statements

The Executive will not normally require an announcement under Rule 3.1(a) if it is satisfied that the price or volume movement, rumour or speculation results only from a clear and unequivocal formal public announcement, e.g. (a) a disclosure under the Securities (Disclosure of Interests) Ordinance (Cap. 396); or (b) an announcement of an intention to purchase.

3.4 Suspension of trading

When an announcement is required under this Rule 3 the offeror or the offeree company, as the case may be, should notify the Executive and the Stock Exchange immediately that an announcement is imminent and if there is any possibility that an uninformed market for shares of the offeror or the offeree company could develop prior

to publication of the announcement, serious consideration should be given to requesting a suspension of trading in such shares pending publication of the announcement. A potential offeror must not attempt to prevent the board of ~~an~~the offeree company from making an announcement or requesting the Stock Exchange to grant a temporary suspension of ~~listing trading~~ at any time the board thinks appropriate.

3.5 Announcement of firm intention to make an offer

The announcement of a firm intention to make an offer should be made only when an offeror has every reason to believe that it can and will continue to be able to implement the offer. Responsibility in this connection also rests on the financial adviser to the offeror.

When a firm intention to make an offer is announced, the announcement must contain:-

- (a) the terms of the offer;
- (b) the identity of the ultimate offeror or the ultimate controlling shareholder of the offeror;
- (c) details of any existing holding of voting rights and rights over shares in the offeree company:-
 - (i) which the offeror owns or over which it has control or direction;
 - (ii) which is owned or controlled or directed by any person acting in concert with the offeror;
 - (iii) in respect of which the offeror or any person acting in concert with ~~him~~it has received an irrevocable commitment to accept the offer; and
 - (iv) in respect of which the offeror or any person acting in concert with ~~him~~it holds convertible securities, warrants or options;
- (d) details of any outstanding derivative in respect of securities in the offeree company entered into by the offeror or any person acting in concert with it;
- (e) all conditions (including normal conditions relating to acceptance, listing and increase of capital) to which the offer ~~or the posting of it~~ is subject; and

- (f) details of any arrangement (whether by way of option, indemnity or otherwise) in relation to shares of the offeror or the offeree company and which might be material to the offer. (See Note 8 to Rule 22.)

The announcement of an offer should include confirmation by the financial adviser or by another appropriate third party that resources are available to the offeror sufficient to satisfy full acceptance of the offer.

Notes to Rule 3.5:

~~1. Unambiguous language~~

~~The language used in announcements should clearly and concisely reflect the position being described. In particular, the word “agreement” should be used with the greatest care. Statements should be avoided which may give the impression that persons have committed themselves to certain courses of action (e.g. accepting in respect of their own shares) when they have not in fact done so. [Moved to Note 2 to Rule 9.1.]~~

~~2. Holdings by a group of which an adviser is a member~~

~~It is accepted that, for reasons of secrecy, it would not be prudent to make enquiries so as to include in an announcement details of any holdings of offeree company shares or options or derivatives in respect of them held by or entered into by other parts of an adviser’s group (see class (5) of definition of “acting in concert” in Definitions section). In such circumstances, details should be obtained as soon as possible after the announcement has been made and the Executive consulted. If the holdings are significant, a further announcement ~~may~~will be required.~~

~~3. Irrevocable commitments~~

~~References to commitments to accept an offer must specify in what circumstances, if any, they will cease to be binding; for example, if a higher offer is made.~~

~~4. Confirmation of resources~~

~~The Executive may require evidence to support a statement that resources are available to satisfy the offeror’s obligations in respect of the offer. The Executive may also require evidence that the offeror has sufficient resources to complete the purchase of shares which gives rise to the offer obligation.~~

A financial adviser, in discharging its duties under this Rule to confirm financial resources, should observe the highest standard of care to satisfy itself of the adequacy of resources, including performance of due diligence.

This confirmation will be required not only when the consideration is in cash, or includes an element of cash, but also when the consideration consists of, or includes, any other assets except new securities to be issued by the offeror-company.

4. Subjective conditions

Companies and their advisers should consult the Executive prior to the issue of any announcement containing conditions which are not entirely objective (see Rule 30.1).

5. New conditions for increased or improved offers

See Rule 16.2.

6. Pre-conditions

In certain circumstances a potential offeror may make an announcement that it is considering a possible offer at a time when it does not want to be committed to making that offer (a “possible offer announcement”). The Executive must be consulted in advance if it is proposed to make a pre-conditional possible offer announcement.

There may be a case where a potential offeror makes a possible offer announcement which states that it is considering making an offer subject to the satisfaction of certain pre-conditions. Such an announcement may create a misleading or confusing impression about the intentions of the potential offeror, because shareholders may be unable to assess in what circumstances an offer may be forthcoming. Accordingly, it must be clear from the wording of any possible offer announcement referring to pre-conditions whether or not the pre-conditions must be satisfied before an offer can be made, or whether they are effectively waivable.

Although there is no obligation to specify all the pre-conditions to the making of an offer, if a potential offeror does so and states that it will proceed with its offer if they are all satisfied or waived, then any announcement must be structured as a pre-conditional Rule 3.5 announcement. It must, however, be made clear in such an announcement

whether or not the pre-conditions are waivable. Such pre-conditions may, depending on the specific circumstances of the case, be subjective in form, in contrast to conditions to an offer which should, under Rule 30, normally be objective.

7. Conditional offers

The Executive should be consulted when a proposed offer is conditional on acceptance or undertakings to accept by one or more shareholders and the proposed announcement does not include a statement by those shareholders.

3.6 Announcements of certain purchases

Acquisitions of voting rights of ~~an~~the offeree company by an offeror or by any person acting in concert with the offeror may give rise to an obligation to make a cash offer (Rule 23), to increase an offer (Rule 24) or to make a mandatory offer (Rule 26). Immediately after any acquisition giving rise to any such obligation, an announcement must be made, stating the number of voting rights acquired and the price paid, together with the information required by Rule 3.5 (to the extent that it has not previously been announced).

Note to Rule 3.6:

Potential offerors

The requirement of this Rule 3.6 to make an immediate announcement applies to any publicly announced potential offeror (whether named or not) either where a public indication of the price level of its possible offer has been made and the potential offeror or any person acting in concert with it acquires voting rights at above that level or where there already exists an offer from a third party and the potential offeror or any person acting in concert with it buys at above the price level of that offer. Disclosure will be required in accordance with Rule 22.1.

3.7 Announcement of a possible offer

Until a firm intention to make an offer has been notified a brief announcement by a potential offeror or the offeree company that talks are taking place or that a potential offeror is considering making an offer will normally satisfy the obligations under this Rule 3. If following the announcement of a possible offer no further announcement has been made in respect of that offer or possible offer within one month, an announcement must be made setting out the progress of the talks or the consideration of a possible offer. This obligation continues (and announcements will be required monthly) until announcement of firm intention to make an offer under Rule 3.5 or of a decision not to proceed with an offer. When talks are terminated or a potential offeror decides not to proceed with an offer an announcement must be made to that effect.

Notes to Rule 3.7:

1. Identity of offeror

In any announcement under Rule 3.7 the Executive may require the potential offeror to be named. This is more likely where the identity of the potential offeror may be price-sensitive.

2. New offeror

In the event that a new offeror or potential offeror emerges, the same obligations will apply to that new offeror or potential offeror.

4. No frustrating action

Once a bona-fide offer has been communicated to the board of an offeree company or the board of an offeree company has reason to believe that a bona-fide offer may be imminent, no action which could effectively result in an offer being frustrated, or in the shareholders of the offeree company being denied an opportunity to decide on the merits of an offer, shall be taken by the board of the offeree company in relation to the affairs of the company without the approval of the shareholders of the offeree company in general meeting. In particular the offeree company's board must not, without such approval, do or agree to do the following:-

- (a) issue any shares;
- (b) create, issue or grant, or permit the creation, issue or grant of, any convertible securities, options or warrants in respect of shares of the offeree company;
- (c) sell, dispose of or acquire assets of a material amount;
- (d) enter into contracts, including service contracts, otherwise than in the ordinary course of business; or
- (e) cause the offeree company or any subsidiary or associated company to purchase or redeem any shares in the offeree company or provide financial assistance for any such purchase.

Where the offeree company is under a prior contractual obligation to take any such action, or where there are other special circumstances, the Executive must be consulted at the earliest opportunity. In appropriate circumstances the Executive may grant a waiver from the general requirement to obtain shareholders' approval.

Notes to Rule 4:

1. *Consent by the offeror*

The requirement of a shareholders' meeting may be waived by the Executive if the offeror (or, in the case of more than one offeror, all offerors) agrees.

2. *Service contracts*

The Executive will regard amending or entering into a service contract with, or creating or varying the terms of employment of, a director as entering into a contract "otherwise than in the ordinary course of business" for the purpose of this Rule if the new or amended contract or

terms constitute an abnormal increase in his emoluments or a significant improvement in his terms of service.

This will not prevent any such increase or improvement which results from a genuine promotion or new appointment but the Executive must be consulted in advance in such cases.

3. ~~Directors' votes~~ Votes of controlling shareholders and directors

The Executive should be consulted on whether ~~directors'~~ shareholdings of controlling shareholders, directors and their respective associates should be voted at the shareholders' meeting, where an actual or potential conflict of interest exists.

4. *Executive waiver*

The Executive, when deciding whether to grant a waiver of the requirement to obtain shareholders' approval, will take particular account of what details, if any, the offeree company's board of directors has disclosed to its shareholders of any contractual obligation, duty or right, the fulfilment or enforcement of which may result in the offer being frustrated or the shareholders of the offeree company being denied the opportunity to decide on the merits of the offer.

~~5. Disclosure of standstill agreements~~

~~*Any agreement between the offeree company and its shareholders or other parties which restricts the ability of, or restrains, any person from making a general offer for the offeree company must be fully disclosed to its shareholders on a timely basis by the board of the offeree company. Failure to do so will normally result in the Executive requiring independent shareholders approval of the legal action proposed to be taken by the board of the offeree company to enforce such agreements which could effectively frustrate the offer. [Moved to new Rule 33.]*~~

5. *Notice of general meeting*

The notice convening a meeting of shareholders pursuant to this Rule 4 must include information about the offer or possible offer.

6. *"Material amount"*

For the purpose of determining whether a disposal or acquisition is of a "material amount" the Executive will, in general, apply the same tests as those set out in the Listing Rules to determine whether a transaction is a "discloseable transaction".

If several transactions relevant to this Rule 4, but not individually material, occur or are intended, the Executive will aggregate such transactions to determine whether the requirements of this Rule are applicable to any of them.

The Executive should be consulted in advance where there may be any doubt as to the application of the above.

7. When there is no need to proceed with an offer

The Executive may allow an offeror not to proceed with its offer if, prior to the posting of the offer document, the offeree company:-

(a) passes a resolution in general meeting as envisaged by this Rule 4;
or

(b) announces a transaction which would require such a resolution but for the fact that it is pursuant to a contract entered into earlier or that the Executive has ruled that an obligation or other special circumstance exists.

8. Established share option schemes

Where the offeree company proposes to grant options over shares, the timing and level of which are in accordance with its normal practice under an established share option scheme, the Executive will normally give its consent.

9. Interim dividends

The declaration and payment of an interim dividend by the offeree company, outside the normal course, during an offer period may be contrary to General Principle 9 and this Rule 4 in that it could effectively frustrate an offer. The offeree companies and its advisers must, therefore, consult the Executive in advance.

5. No withdrawal of an offer

When there has been an announcement of a firm intention to make an offer, except with the consent of the Executive, the offeror must proceed with the offer unless the ~~posting of the~~ offer is subject to the ~~prior~~ fulfilment of a specific condition and that condition has not been met.

Notes to Rule 5:

1. *Specific change of circumstances*

A change in general economic, industrial or political circumstances will not justify failure to proceed with an announced offer: to support an application to the Executive not to proceed, circumstances of an exceptional and specific nature are required.

2. *Competing offer*

An offeror need not normally proceed with an announced offer if a competitor has already posted a higher offer, which carries no additional conditions other than those necessary for the implementation of ~~the original~~ such announced offer. The Executive should be consulted if either offer is a securities exchange offer

3. *Announcement required*

If an offeror is permitted to withdraw or an offer lapses because of non-fulfilment of a condition, the offeror will be required to make an announcement giving reasons for the withdrawal. (See Note 2 to Rule 30.1.)

4. *Frustrating action and invoking of conditions*

See Note 7 to Rule 4 and Note 2 to Rule 30.1.

6. Information to offerors

Relevant information relating to the offeree company, including particulars of shareholders, given by the offeree company to an offeror or potential offeror should, on request, be furnished equally and promptly to any other offeror or bona-fide potential offeror, ~~who even if that other offeror is less welcome. The other offeror or~~ potential offeror should specify the questions to which it requires answers. ~~An offeror-It~~ is not entitled, by asking in general terms, to receive all the information supplied to its competitor.

Notes to Rule 6:

1. *Offeree company's obligation following offeror's announcement*

Following the announcement of a firm intention to make an offer, the offeree company must, as soon as possible but in any event within 48 hours of a request, provide the offeror with all relevant details of its outstanding voting rights, the issued shares and, to the extent not issued, the allotted shares and details of any conversion or subscription rights or any other rights pursuant to the exercise of which shares may be unconditionally allotted or issued during the offer period. In the case of conditionally allotted shares, the details should include the conditions and the date on which such conditions may be satisfied. In the case of rights, the details should include the number of shares which may be unconditionally allotted or issued during the offer period as a result of the exercise of such rights, identifying separately those attributable to rights which commence or expire on different dates, and the various prices at which these rights could be exercised.

2. *Allotment of shares by offeree company during offer period*

The offeree company must immediately notify ~~the any~~ offeror of any allotment or issue of shares and of the exercise of any ~~such~~ rights mentioned in Note 1 above during the offer period and provide the offeror as soon as possible with all relevant details. ~~The~~An offeror must make appropriate arrangements to ensure that any person to whom shares of a type to which the offer relates are unconditionally allotted or issued during the offer period will have an opportunity of accepting the offer in respect of such shares. In cases of doubt, the Executive must be consulted.

3. Management buy-outs

If the offer or potential offer is a management buy-out or similar transaction, the information which this Rule 6 requires to be given to

competing offerors or potential offerors is at least that information generated by the offeree company (including the management of the offeree company acting in their capacity as such) which is passed to external providers or potential providers of finance (whether equity or debt) to the offeror or potential offeror. The Executive expects the directors of the offeree company who are involved in making an offer to co-operate with the independent board committee of the offeree company and its advisers in the assembly of this information.

If the offer or potential offer is a management buy-out or similar transaction, the offeror or potential offeror must, on request, promptly furnish the independent board committee of the offeree company or its advisers with at least all information which has been furnished by the offeror or potential offeror to external providers or potential providers of finance (whether equity or debt) for the buy-out.

In all of the above circumstances, the Executive should be consulted.

7. ~~Obligations of directors~~ Resignation of directors of offeree company

~~7.1~~ ~~Resignation of directors of offeree company~~

Once a bona-fide offer has been communicated to the board of the offeree company or the board of the offeree company has reason to believe that a bona-fide offer is imminent, ~~Except~~ with the consent of the Executive, the directors of an offeree company or any of its subsidiaries should not resign until the first closing date of the offer, or the date when the offer becomes or is declared unconditional, whichever is the later.

Note to Rule ~~7.1~~:

Restrictions on control by offeror

Reference is made to Rule 26.4 which restricts the offeror's ability to control the offeree company prior to posting of the offer document.

~~7.2~~ ~~Sale of shares by directors~~

~~When directors (and their close relatives, related trusts and companies controlled by them, their close relatives or related trusts) sell shares to a purchaser as a result of which the purchaser is required to make an offer under Rule 26, such directors must ensure that as a condition of the sale the purchaser undertakes to fulfil his obligations under that Rule.~~

[Moved to Rule 26.5]

8. Timing and content of documents

8.1 Availability of information

Information about companies involved in an offer must be made equally available to all shareholders as nearly as possible at the same time and in the same manner.

Notes to Rule 8.1:

1. Furnishing of information to offerors

This Rule 8.1 does not prevent the furnishing of information in confidence by an offeree company to a bona fide potential offeror or vice versa.

2. Press, television and radio interviews

Parties involved in an offer must take particular care not to release new material in interviews or discussions with the media.

3. Meetings

Subject always to Rule 34, meetings of representatives of the offeror or the offeree company or their respective advisers with shareholders of either the offeror or the offeree company, analysts, stockbrokers or others engaged in investment management or advice may take place during the offer period, provided that no material new information is forthcoming, no significant new opinions are expressed and the following provisions are observed. Except with the consent of the Executive, an appropriate representative of the financial adviser to the offeror or the offeree company must be present. That representative will be responsible for confirming in writing to the Executive, not later than 12.00 noon on the business day following the date of the meeting, that no material new information was forthcoming and no significant new opinions were expressed at the meeting.

Should there be any dispute as to whether the provisions of this Note have been complied with, the relevant financial adviser will be expected to satisfy the Executive that they have been. Financial advisers may, therefore, find it useful to record the proceedings of meetings, although this is not a requirement. The offeror or the offeree company and their respective financial advisers must ensure that no meetings are arranged without the relevant financial adviser's knowledge.

The above provisions apply to all such meetings held during an offer period wherever they take place and even if with only one person or firm. Meetings with employees in their capacity as such (rather than in their capacity as shareholders) are not normally covered by this Note, although the Executive should be consulted if any employees hold a significant number of shares.

4. Information issued by associates (e.g. financial advisers or stockbrokers)

Rule 8.1 does not prevent the issue of circulars during the offer period to their own investment clients by brokers or advisers to any party to the transaction provided such issue has previously been approved by the Executive.

In giving to their own clients material on the companies involved in an offer, associates must bear in mind the essential point that new information must not be restricted to a small group. Accordingly, such material must not include any statements of fact or opinion derived from information not generally available.

The associate's status must be clearly disclosed.

Attention is drawn to class (2) of the definition of associate, as a result of which, for example, this Note will be relevant to stockbrokers who, although not directly involved with the offer, are associates of an offeror or the offeree company because the stockbroker is in the same group as the financial adviser to an offeror or the offeree company.

In this connection, financial advisers to an offeror or the offeree company should, after the commencement of an offer period, stop issuing research reports on the offeree company and in the case of a securities exchange offer, the offeror company, except with the Executive's prior consent. The concern is that these reports may contain profit forecast statements which require full compliance with Rule 10. The financial adviser is not required to retrieve research reports already distributed prior to the offer period but all entities within the financial advisers' group should stop distributing these old reports and they should be removed from the websites. The Executive should be consulted and it would normally regard any research reports issued within six months prior to the offer period as being "live".

5. Profit forecasts, asset valuations and estimates etc.

All persons involved should be fully aware of the verification and reporting obligations under the Takeovers Code in respect of profit

forecasts, asset valuations and estimates of other figures key to the offer. Release of any profit forecast, asset valuation or estimate of key figures without compliance with the relevant Takeovers Code requirements may constitute a breach of the Takeovers Code, regardless of whether the forecast, valuation or estimate is withdrawn.

6. Announcements and circulars

If, notwithstanding the provisions of Notes 2, 3 and 4, any material new information or significant new opinions are released, they must immediately be announced to the shareholders and the market generally by way of paid announcement. The Executive may also require the information to be disseminated by means of a circular to shareholders. If such new information or opinion is not capable of being substantiated as required by the Takeovers Code (e.g. a profit forecast), this must be made clear and it must be formally withdrawn in the circular or announcement.

8.2 Offer document time limit

The offer document, which must not be dated more than ~~three~~3 days prior to despatch, should normally be posted by or on behalf of the offeror within 21 days (or, in the case of a securities exchange offer, 35 days) of the date of the announcement of the terms of the offer. In an agreed offer the offeror and offeree company are encouraged to combine the offer document and the offeree board circular in a composite document to be posted within this period. The Executive's consent is required if the offer document or composite document may not be posted within this period. (See also Rules 8.4 and 15.1.)

Notes to Rule 8.2:

1. Schemes of arrangement

In cases of schemes of arrangement, the Executive should be consulted if an extended period is required to accommodate the Court timetable.

2. ~~Condition precedent~~Pre-conditions

The Executive's consent is required if the making of an offer is subject to the prior fulfilment of a pre-condition ~~precedent~~ and the pre-condition ~~precedent~~ cannot be fulfilled within the time periods contemplated by Rule 8.2. Under such circumstances, the Executive will normally require that the offer document be posted within 7 days of fulfilment of the pre-condition ~~precedent~~.

8.3 Contents of offer document

The offer document submitted by the offeror to the offeree [company's](#) shareholders should contain the information required by Schedule I, together with any other relevant information to enable offeree [company's](#) shareholders to reach a properly informed decision.

8.4 Timing and contents of offeree board circular

The offeree company should send to its shareholders within 14 days of the posting of the offer document a circular containing the information set out in Schedule II, together with any other information it considers to be relevant to enable its shareholders to reach a properly informed decision on the offer. The Executive's consent is required if the offeree board circular may not be posted within this period and will only be given if the offeror agrees to an extension of the first closing date (see Rule 15.1) by the number of business days in respect of which the delay in the posting of the offeree board circular is agreed.

The offeree board circular must include the views of the offeree company's board or its independent committee on the offer and the written advice of its financial adviser as to whether the offer is, or is not, fair and reasonable and the reasons therefor. Reference is made in this regard to Rule 2. If the offeree company's financial adviser is unable to advise whether the offer is, or is not, fair and reasonable the Executive should be consulted.

Note to Rule 8.4:

Preparation of circular

It is the responsibility of the offeree [company's](#) board and its advisers to start preparation of the offeree board circular as soon as an offer is announced so as to minimise the possibility of any delay in meeting this timetable. If the offeree [company's](#) board considers that all the information required may not be available in time, it must consult the Executive immediately. In any event the Executive will require that, within this timetable, a circular is sent to the shareholders of the offeree company containing all the information available at that time with a clear statement of the information not available, the reasons for the delay in producing it and when it will be available.

8.5 Subsequent documents

Documents subsequently sent to shareholders of the offeree company by either party must contain details of any material changes in information previously published by or on behalf of the relevant party during the offer period. If there have been no such changes this must be stated. [In particular, the following matters must be updated:-](#)

[\(a\) changes or additions to material contracts;](#)

- (b) shareholdings and dealings;
- (c) directors' emoluments;
- (d) special arrangements;
- (e) ultimate owner of securities acquired under the offer;
- (f) arrangements in relation to dealings; and
- (g) changes to directors' service contracts.

When a profit forecast has been made, documents subsequently sent to shareholders of the offeree company by the party making the forecast must comply with the requirements of Rule 10.5.

8.6 English/Chinese language

Each document is to be written in English or Chinese and shall include or be accompanied by a translation, as the case requires, in Chinese or English, unless the Executive has previously agreed to waive this requirement.

Notes to Rule 8:

1. Documents to be on display

Except with the consent of the Executive, copies of the following documents must be made available for inspection from the time the offer document or offeree board circular, as appropriate, is published until the end of the offer period. The offer document or offeree board circular must state which documents are so available and the place where inspection can be made:

- (a) memorandum and articles of association of the offeror or offeree company or equivalent documents;
- (b) audited consolidated accounts of the offeror or the offeree company for the last 2 financial years for which these have been published;
- (c) any report, letter, valuation or other document any part of which is exhibited or referred to in any document issued by or on behalf of the offeror or the offeree company;

(d) written consents of the financial advisers stating that they have given and not withdrawn their consent to the publication of their names in the document;

(ea) where a profit forecast has been made:

- (i) the reports of the auditors or consultant accountants and of the financial advisers;
- (ii) the letters giving the consent of the auditors or consultant accountants and of the financial advisers to the issue of the relevant document with the report in the form and context in which it is included or, if appropriate, to the continued use of the report in a subsequent document;

(fb) where an asset valuation has been made:

- (i) the valuation certificate and associated report containing details of the aggregate valuation;
- (ii) the letter stating that the valuer has given and not withdrawn his consent to the publication of his name in the relevant document;

(ge) any document evidencing an irrevocable commitment to accept or reject an offer;

(hd) where the Executive has given consent to aggregation of dealings, a full list of all dealings (Note 4 to paragraph ~~(4)~~ of Schedule I, Note 3 to paragraph 2 of Schedule II and and Note 2 to paragraph 5 of Schedule III);

(ie) each material contract referred to in paragraph ~~(26)~~ of Schedule I and paragraph ~~(9)~~ of Schedule II;

(jf) each service contract referred to in paragraph ~~(13)~~ of Schedule II;

(kg) all derivative contracts which in whole or in part have been disclosed under Rule 22.1, paragraph ~~(4)~~ of Schedule I, ~~or~~ paragraph ~~(2)~~ of Schedule II, or paragraph 5 of Schedule III. Documents in respect of the first mentioned must be made available for inspection from the time the offer document or the offeree board circular is published or from the time of disclosure, whichever is the later; ~~and~~

(l) documents relating to the financing arrangements for the offer where such arrangements are described in the offer document in compliance with the third sentence of paragraph 12(c) of Schedule I;

(m) documents in relation to an inducement fee or similar arrangement; and

(n) any other document required by the Executive to be displayed.

2. Copies of documents

A copy of each document on display must, on request, promptly be made available by an offeror or offeree company to the other party and to any competing offeror or potential offeror.

3. Overseas shareholders

The Executive would not normally waive the requirements under this Rule 8 so that shareholders in an overseas jurisdiction are excluded from receiving the offer document, unless the Executive is satisfied that it would be unduly burdensome to do so in such overseas jurisdiction. For example, the Executive may grant a waiver under this Rule 8 if issuance of the offer document to particular overseas shareholders requires registration of the document as a prospectus under overseas law and the number of shareholders in such jurisdiction is relatively small. However, the Executive will be concerned to see that all material information in the offer document is made available to such shareholders.

9. Standard of care and responsibility

9.1 Prospectus standard

Any document must be prepared with the same standard of care as if it were a prospectus. This applies whether the document is issued by the company, or by an adviser on its behalf, or by any other person in relation to an offer. Each document issued or statement made in relation to an offer or possible offer or during an offer period must, as is the case with a prospectus, satisfy the highest standards of accuracy and the information given must be adequately and fairly presented. This applies whether it is issued or made by the company direct, or by an adviser on its behalf, or by any other relevant person. Those who issue or make any such document or statement must ensure that it remains accurate and up to date throughout the offer period, and must notify shareholders of any material changes as soon as possible.

Notes to Rule 9.1:

1. Financial advisers' responsibility for release of information

The Executive regards financial advisers as being responsible to the Executive for guiding their clients and any relevant public relations advisers with regard to any information released in relation to an offer or possible offer or during an offer period.

Advisers must ensure at an early stage that directors and officials of companies are warned that they must consider carefully the Takeovers Code implications of what they say, particularly when giving interviews to, or taking part in discussions with, the media. It is very difficult after publication to alter an impression given or a view or remark attributed to a particular person. Control of any possible abuse lies largely with the person being interviewed. In appropriate circumstances, the Executive will require a statement of retraction. Particular areas of sensitivity on which comment must be avoided include future profits and prospects, asset values and the likelihood of the revision of an offer (see also the Notes to Rule 8.1).

2. Unambiguous language

The language used in documents, releases or advertisements must clearly and concisely reflect the position being described. In particular, the word "agreement" must be used with great care. Statements must be avoided which may give the impression that any persons have committed themselves to certain courses of action (e.g. accepting in respect of their own shares) when they have not in fact done so.

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3. Sources

The source for any fact which is material to an argument must be clearly stated, including sufficient detail to enable the significance of the fact to be assessed; however, if the information has been included in a document recently sent to shareholders, an appropriate cross reference may instead be made.

4. Quotations

A quotation (e.g. from a newspaper or a stockbroker's circular) must not be used out of context and details of the origin must be included.

Since quotations will necessarily carry the implication that the comments quoted are endorsed by the board, such comments must not be quoted unless the board is prepared, where appropriate, to corroborate or substantiate them to the standard required under the Takeovers Code and the directors' responsibility statement pursuant to Rule 9.3 is included.

5. Diagrams etc.

Pictorial representations, charts, graphs and diagrams must be presented without distortion and, when relevant, must be to scale.

6. Use of television, videos, audio tapes etc.

If any of these are to be used, even when they do not constitute advertisements (see Rule 12.3), the Executive must be consulted in advance.

9.2 Sufficient information

Shareholders must be given sufficient information and advice to enable them to reach a properly informed decision as to the merits or demerits of an offer. Such information must be available to shareholders early enough to enable them to make a decision in good time. The obligation of an offeror in these respects towards the shareholders of the offeree company is no less than the offeror's obligation towards its own shareholders.

9.3 Directors' joint and several responsibility

All documents should state that all directors of the company issuing the document of the offeror, or, as appropriate, the offeree company, jointly and severally accept full responsibility for the accuracy of information contained in the document and confirm, having made all reasonable inquiries, that to the best of their knowledge, opinions

expressed in the document have been arrived at after due and careful consideration and there are no other facts not contained in the document, the omission of which would make any statement in the document misleading.

9.4 Executive's consent for exclusion of directors

If it is proposed that any director should be excluded from such a statement, the Executive's consent is required. In such cases, the exclusion and reasons for it should be stated in the document.

Notes to Rules [9.3](#) and [9.4](#):

1. *Delegation of responsibility*

If detailed supervision of any document has been delegated to a committee of the board, each of the remaining directors of the company must reasonably believe that the persons to whom supervision has been delegated are competent to carry it out and must have disclosed to the committee all relevant facts directly relating to himself (including his close relatives and related trusts) and all other relevant facts known to him and relevant opinions held by him which, to the best of his knowledge and belief, either are not known to any member of the committee or, in the absence of his specifically drawing attention thereto, are unlikely to be considered by the committee during the preparation of the document. This does not, however, override the requirements of the Listing Rules relating to the acceptance of responsibility for listing documents where applicable.

The board as a whole must ensure that proper arrangements are in place to enable it to monitor the conduct of an offer so that each director may fulfil his responsibilities under the [Takeovers](#) Code. These arrangements should ensure that:-

- (a) the board is provided promptly with copies of all documents issued by or on behalf of their company which bear on the offer; the board receives promptly details of all dealings in relevant securities made by their company or its associates and details of any agreements, understandings, guarantees, expenditure (including fees) or other obligations entered into or incurred by or on behalf of their company in the context of the offer which do not relate to routine administrative matters;*
- (b) those directors with day-to-day responsibility for the offer are in a position to justify to the board all their actions and proposed courses of action; and*

(c) *the opinions of advisers are available to the board.*

The above procedures should be followed, and board meetings held, as and when necessary throughout the offer in order to ensure that all directors are kept up-to-date with events and with actions taken.

Any director who has any doubt concerning the propriety of any action as far as the Takeovers Code is concerned should ensure that the Executive is consulted.

The above procedures shall not affect the directors' joint and several responsibility under Rule 9.3.

The Executive requires directors to co-operate with it in connection with its enquiries; this will include the provision, promptly on request, of copies of minutes of board meetings and other information available to them which may be relevant to the enquiry.

2. Joint announcement and composite document

When a joint announcement is released or the offer document and the offeree board circular are combined in a composite document, all directors of the offeror should take responsibility for the joint announcement or the composite document, other than for the information in the announcement or document relating to the offeree company ~~for which all directors of the company should take responsibility~~. The directors of the offeree company should take responsibility for the information in the announcement or document relating to the offeree company.

3. Conflicts of interest

Where a director has a conflict of interest, depending on the circumstances, such a director may amend the responsibility statement required by Rule 9.3 to make it clear that he does not accept responsibility for the views of the board on the offer. See also Note 3 to paragraph ~~(1)~~ of Schedule II.

4. When an offeror is controlled

If ~~the~~ offeror is controlled, directly or indirectly, by another person or company, the Executive must be consulted. The Executive will normally require that, in addition to the directors of the offeror, such other person or the directors of an ultimate parent company or, if there is a listed company in the chain between the ultimate parent company and the offeror, the directors of the listed company take responsibility for

documents issued by or on behalf of the offeror. In the case of professional trustee companies, the Executive would look to the person in accordance with whose directions or wishes the trustees are accustomed to act and such person would be required to take responsibility.

5. *Quoting information about another company*

Where a company issues a document or advertisement containing information about another company which makes it clear that such information has been compiled from published sources, the directors of the company issuing the document or advertisement need, as regards the information so compiled, only take responsibility for the correctness and fairness of its reproduction or presentation. The responsibility statement may be amended accordingly. Where statements of opinion or conclusions concerning another company or unpublished information originating from another company are included, these must normally be covered by a responsibility statement by the directors of the company issuing the document or advertisement or by the directors of the other company. The qualified form of responsibility statement provided for in this Note is not acceptable in such instances.

10. Profit forecasts and other financial information

Profit forecasts

10.1 Standards of care

There are obvious hazards attached to the forecasting of profits. This should in no way detract from the necessity of maintaining the highest standards of accuracy and fair presentation in all communications to shareholders in an offer. A profit forecast must be compiled with due care and consideration by the directors, whose sole responsibility it is; the financial advisers must satisfy themselves that the forecast has been prepared in this manner by the directors.

Note to Rule 10.1:

Existing forecasts

At the outset, an adviser should invariably check whether or not his client has a forecast on the public record so that the procedures required by Rule 10.3(d) can be set in train with a minimum of delay.

10.2 The assumptions

- (a) When a profit forecast appears in any document addressed to shareholders in connection with an offer, the assumptions, including the commercial assumptions, upon which the directors have based their profit forecast, must be stated in the document.
- (b) When a profit forecast is given in a press announcement made at the commencement of or during an offer period, any assumptions on which the forecast is based should be included in the announcement.

Notes to Rule 10.2:

1. Requirement to state the assumptions

- (a) *It is important that by listing the assumptions on which the forecast is based useful information should be given to shareholders to help them in forming a view as to the reasonableness and reliability of the forecast. This should draw the shareholders' attention to, and where possible quantify, those uncertain factors which could materially disturb the ultimate achievement of the forecast.*
- (b) *There are inevitable limitations on the accuracy of some forecasts and these should be indicated to assist shareholders in their review.*

A description of the general nature of the business or businesses with an indication of any major hazards in forecasting in these particular businesses should normally be included.

- (c) *The forecast and the assumptions on which it is based are the sole responsibility of the directors. However, a duty is placed on the financial advisers to discuss the assumptions with their client and to satisfy themselves that the forecast has been made with due care and consideration. Auditors or consultant accountants must satisfy themselves that the forecast, so far as the accounting policies and calculations are concerned, has been properly compiled on the basis of the assumptions made.*

Although the accountants have no responsibility for the assumptions, they will as a result of their review be in a position to advise the company on what assumptions should be listed in the circular and the way in which they should be described. The financial advisers and accountants obviously have substantial influence on the information about assumptions to be given in a circular; neither should allow an assumption to be published which appears to be unrealistic, or one to be omitted which appears to be important, without commenting appropriately in its report.

2. *General rules*

- (a) *The following general rules apply to the selection and drafting of assumptions.*
- (i) *The shareholder should be able to understand their implications and so be helped in forming a judgement as to the reasonableness of the forecast and the main uncertainties attaching to it.*
- (ii) *The assumptions should be specific rather than general, definite rather than vague.*
- (iii) *Assumptions about factors which the directors can influence may be included, provided they are clearly identified as such. However, assumptions relating to the general accuracy of estimates should be avoided. The following would not be acceptable:-*

“Sales and profits for the year will not differ materially from those budgeted for.”

“There will be no increases in costs other than those anticipated and provided for.”

Every forecast involves estimates of income and of costs and must obviously be dependent on these estimates. Assumptions of the type illustrated above do not help the shareholder in considering the forecast.

- (iv) *The assumptions should not relate to the accuracy of the accounting systems. If the systems of accounting and forecasting are such that full reliance cannot be placed on them, this should be the subject of some qualification, in the forecast itself. It is not satisfactory for this type of deficiency to be covered by the assumptions. The following would not be acceptable:-*

“The book record of stock and work-in-progress will be confirmed at the end of the financial year.”

- (v) *The assumptions should relate only to matters which may have a material bearing on the forecast.*

- (b) *Even the more specific type of assumption may still leave shareholders in doubt as to its implications, for instance:-*

“No abnormal liabilities will arise under guarantees.”

“Provisions for outstanding legal claims will prove adequate.”

Such phrases might be dismissed on the grounds that the first relates to the unforeseen and the second to the adequacy of the estimating system. In both these examples information would be necessary about the extent or basis of the provision already made and/or about the circumstances in which unprovided for liabilities might arise.

- (c) *There may be occasions, particularly when ~~the~~an estimate relates to a period already ended, when no assumptions are required.*

10.3 Reports required in connection with profit forecasts

- (a) A forecast made by an offeror offering solely cash need not be reported on. With the consent of the Executive, this exemption may be extended to an offeror offering a non-convertible debt instrument.

- (b) In all other cases, the accounting policies and calculations for the forecasts must be examined and reported on by the auditors or consultant accountants. Any financial adviser mentioned in the document must also report on the forecasts.
- (c) When income from land and buildings is a material element in a forecast, that part of the forecast should normally be examined and reported on by an independent valuer: this requirement does not apply where the income is virtually certain, e.g. known rents receivable under existing leases.
- (d) Except with the consent of the Executive, any profit forecast which has been made before the commencement of the offer period must be examined, repeated and reported on in the document sent to shareholders.
- (e) Exceptionally, the Executive may accept that, because of the uncertainties involved, it is not possible for a forecast previously made to be reported on in accordance with the [Takeovers](#) Code nor for a revised forecast to be made. In these circumstances, the Executive would insist on shareholders being given a full explanation as to why the requirements of the [Takeovers](#) Code were not capable of being met.

10.4 Publication of reports and consent letters

Whenever a profit forecast is made during an offer period, the reports must be included in the document addressed to shareholders containing the forecast. When the forecast is made in a press announcement, that announcement must contain a statement that the forecast has been reported on in accordance with the [Takeovers](#) Code and the reports have been lodged with the Executive. If a company's forecast is published first in a press announcement, it must be repeated in full, together with the reports, in the next document sent to shareholders by that company. The reports must be accompanied by a statement that those making them have given and not withdrawn their consent to publication.

10.5 Subsequent documents - continuing validity of forecast

When a company includes a forecast in a document, any document subsequently sent out by that company in connection with that offer must, except with the consent of the Executive, contain a statement by the directors that the forecast remains valid for the purpose of the offer and that the financial advisers and accountants who reported on the forecast have indicated that they have no objection to their reports continuing to apply.

10.6 Statements which will be treated as profit forecasts

- (a) When no figure is mentioned

Even when no particular figure is mentioned or even if the word “profit” is not used, certain forms of words may constitute a profit forecast, particularly when considered in context. Examples are “profits will be somewhat higher than last year” and “performance in the second half-year is expected to be similar to our performance and results in the first half-year” (when interim figures have already been published). Whenever a form of words puts a floor under, or a ceiling on, the likely profits of a particular period or contains the data necessary to calculate an ~~appropriate~~approximate figure for future profits, it will be treated by the Executive as a profit forecast which must be reported on. In cases of doubt, professional advisers should consult the Executive in advance.

(b) Estimates of profit for a completed period

An estimate of profit for a period which has already expired should be treated as a profit forecast.

(c) Forecasts for a limited period

A profit forecast for a limited period (e.g. the following quarter) is subject to this Rule 10.

(d) Dividend forecasts

A dividend forecast is not normally considered to be a profit forecast unless, for example, it is accompanied by an estimate as to dividend cover.

(e) Profit warranties

The Executive must be consulted in advance if a profit warranty is to be published in connection with an offer as it ~~may~~is likely to be regarded as a profit forecast.

10.7 Taxation, extraordinary items, exceptional items and minority interests

When a forecast of profit before taxation appears in a document addressed to shareholders, there must be included forecasts of taxation ~~(where the figure is expected to be significantly abnormal)~~, extraordinary items, ~~and~~ exceptional items and minority interests. ~~(where either of these amounts is expected to be material).~~

10.8 When a forecast relates to a period which has commenced

Whenever a profit forecast is made in relation to a period in which trading has already commenced, any previously published profit figures in respect of any expired

part of that trading period, together with comparable figures for the same part of the preceding year, must be stated.

Other Financial Information

10.9 Interim and preliminary figures

Except with the consent of the Executive, any unaudited profit figures published during an offer period must be reported on. This provision does not, however, apply to:-

- (i) unaudited statements of annual or interim results which have already been published;
- (ii) unaudited statements of annual results which comply with the requirements for preliminary profits statements as set out in the Listing Rules;
- (iii) unaudited statements of interim results which comply with the requirements for half-yearly reports as set out in the Listing Rules in cases where the ~~offer has been publicly recommended by the~~ board of the offeree company has not publicly advised its shareholders not to accept an offer; or
- (iv) unaudited statements of interim results by offerors which comply with the requirements for half-yearly reports as set out in the Listing Rules, whether or not the offer has been publicly recommended by the board of the offeree company but provided the offer could not result in the issue of securities which would represent 10% or more of the enlarged voting share capital of the offeror.

The Executive should be consulted in advance if the company is not listed on the Stock Exchange but wishes to take advantage of the exemptions under (ii), (iii) or (iv) above.

[Note to Rule 10.9:](#)

[Growth Enterprise Market companies](#)

[References to interim results include quarterly results for companies listed on the Growth Enterprise Market of the Stock Exchange.](#)

~~10.10 Working capital statements~~

~~Where a working capital statement is required under the Listing Rules to be included in a document to shareholders the Executive must be consulted to determine whether such a statement should be reported on and disclosed in accordance with this Rule. This would normally apply when the financial condition of the company is a material issue for shareholders in considering the offer.~~

Merger benefits statements

A quantified statement about the expected financial benefits of a proposed takeover or merger is deemed to be a profit forecast statement for the purpose of this Rule. In addition to satisfying the existing standards of information and requirements under Rules 9 and 10 of the Takeovers Code, a person issuing such a statement must provide:

- (a) the bases of the belief (including sources of information) supporting the statement;
- (b) an analysis and explanation of the constituent elements sufficient to enable shareholders to understand the relative importance of these elements; and
- (c) a base figure for any comparison drawn.

These requirements may also be applicable to statements to the effect that an acquisition will enhance an offeror's earnings per share where such enhancement depends in whole or in part on material merger benefits.

Parties wishing to make earnings enhancement statements which are not intended to be profit forecasts must include an explicit and prominent disclaimer to the effect that such statements should not be interpreted to mean that earnings per share will necessarily be greater than those for the relevant preceding financial period.

Parties should also be aware that the inclusion of unquantified earnings enhancement statements, if combined with merger benefits statements and/or other published financial information, may result in the market being provided with information from which the prospective profits for the offeror or the enlarged offeror group or at least a floor or ceiling for such profits can be inferred. Such statements would then be subject to this Rule 10. If parties are in any doubt as to the implications of the inclusion of such statements, they should consult the Executive in advance.

Note to Rule 10.10:

Statements that will be treated as profit forecasts

Quantified statements of merger benefits or earnings enhancements, such as a statement by an offeror that it would expect the offeree company to contribute \$x million of profit post acquisition, will be treated as profit forecasts. The Executive will also apply tests similar to those in Rule 10.6 to determine whether statements that do not mention any particular figure constitute profit forecasts. General statements that do not provide a floor or ceiling for profits, such as a statement by an offeror that it expects to achieve synergies through the rationalisation of head office costs, would not be regarded as forecasts.

10.11 Material changes in financial or trading position

Where a document to shareholders includes information about material changes in the financial or trading position of the offeror or offeree company subsequent to the last published audited accounts, in accordance with Schedules I and II or, in the case of a share repurchase general offer or off-market share repurchase, Schedule III respectively, such information must be reported on in accordance with this Rule. The directors of the company must provide the Executive with evidence of the steps taken by them to support the statement included in such a document that there have been no such material changes (or none save as disclosed in the document).

Note to Rule 10.11:

The evidence under Rule 10.11 normally includes a confirmation in writing by the board of the offeror or offeree company to the Executive that the board has reviewed, among other things, the financial position of the company (including the latest consolidated management accounts, financial condition, capital and other commitments, contingent liabilities and future cash flow and financing requirements) and the trading positions with respect to the company's suppliers and customers. The confirmation should also state that the board has discussed all these aspects with the financial advisers of the company before it makes the confirmation.

11. Asset valuations

N.B. All references in this Rule to “the Guidance Note” are to “The Valuation of Property Assets - Guidance Note” published by The Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors.

11.1 Disclosure of valuations

When valuations of assets ~~of either the offeror or offeree company~~ are given made in connection with an offer details of the valuations or an appropriate summary thereof must be included in the offer document, offeree board circular or other documents ~~circulated to the shareholders of the offeree company by its board.~~ The valuations should be supported by the opinion of a named independent valuer.

~~11.2~~ ~~Preparing valuations~~

~~The valuations must be carried out or confirmed by an independent, professionally-qualified valuer or other expert and the basis of valuation clearly stated. The document should include a statement that the valuer or other expert has given and not withdrawn his consent to the issue of the document with the inclusion of the valuation in the form and context in which it is included.~~

~~11.3~~ ~~Offeree board response~~

~~If the board of an offeree company considers that a valuation of its assets currently held is not appropriate, a statement to this effect together with the reasons should be included in the offer document or other document circulated to the shareholders of the offeree company by its board.~~

~~*Notes to Rule 11:*~~

~~(a)~~ Type of asset

This Rule applies not only to land, buildings and process plant and machinery but also to other tangible and intangible assets. Where the assets consist of securities listed on the Stock Exchange that are not suspended from trading, a separate valuation and consent letter will not be necessary if the valuation is carried out by a qualified accountant~~the auditors~~ or financial adviser to the company. In the case of securities listed on other exchanges, the Executive should be consulted.

Any valuation of assets or a business based on discounted cash flows or projections of profits, earnings or cash flows would normally be regarded as a profit forecast statement that must be reported on in accordance with Rule 10.

If the auditor and financial adviser are unable to issue such a report, the valuation cannot be published in any document.

(b) The valuer

In relation to land and buildings, a valuer should be a corporate member of The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Hong Kong Branch) or The Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors or some other person approved by the Executive. In respect of other types of assets, the valuer should be an appropriately qualified person approved by the Executive. The valuer must be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Executive that it and the personnel engaged in the valuation meet any legal or regulatory requirements which apply in the circumstances in which the particular valuation is required and that they have, in respect of the particular type of property or asset, sufficient current local and international (as appropriate) knowledge of the particular market and the skills and understanding necessary to undertake the valuation competently.

In respect of assets valued by business or financial valuation methods or models, the valuer should normally be the financial adviser to the relevant party in respect of the offer. The Executive may, in appropriate cases, accept a valuation by a suitably qualified and experienced professional valuer which is also reported on by the financial adviser.

(c) In connection with an offer

In certain cases, offer documents, offeree board circulars or other documents will include statements of assets reproducing directors' estimates of asset values published with the company's accounts in accordance with the Listing Rules or the Tenth Schedule to the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32), or in the case of companies incorporated outside Hong Kong, equivalent statutory requirements. The Executive will not regard such estimates as "given in connection with an offer" unless asset values are a particularly significant factor in assessing the offer and the estimates are, accordingly, given considerably more prominence in the offer documents, offeree board circulars or other relevant documents than merely being referred to in a note to a statement of assets in an appendix. In these circumstances, such estimates must be supported by an independent valuer in accordance with this Rule.

(d) Another party's assets

A party to a takeover transaction will not normally be permitted to issue a valuation, appraisal or calculation of worth of the assets owned by another party unless it is supported by the unqualified opinion of a named independent valuer and that valuer has had access to sufficient information to carry out a property valuation, appraisal or calculation of worth either in accordance with

the Guidance Note or, in respect of assets other than land and buildings, to appropriate standards approved by the Executive. Comments by one party about another's valuation, appraisal or calculation of worth of its own assets are unlikely to be permitted. In all cases, the Executive must be consulted in advance.

(e)2- Selective valuations not acceptable

Valuations of assets must not be prepared or presented on a selective basis unless the Executive accepts that special circumstances justify it. (See also Rule 11.6.)

(f)3- Companies with significant property interests

Except with the consent of the Executive, a valuation of properties by an independent professionally qualified valuer will be required in the case of an offer for a company with significant property interests and, in the case of a securities exchange offer, where the offeror company has significant property interests. As a general guide, this should be taken to refer to a company or group of companies, the book value of whose property assets or consolidated property assets, respectively, exceeds 15% of the book value of total assets or total group assets, as the case may be.

When the company or group of companies has significant property interests but the respective property assets or consolidated property assets represent less than 50% of the book value of its total assets or total group assets, as the case may be, a valuation of property assets held by its associated companies will not normally be required.

If the property assets or consolidated property assets, respectively, of a company or group of companies represent 50% or more of the book value of its total assets or total group assets, as the case may be, a valuation of the property assets held by the associated companies over which it exercises a significant degree of control will be required. Significant degree of control means a direct or indirect interest of 30% or more of the voting rights of a company.

(g)4- Companies with property situated in developing property markets

If the valuation of assets of either the offeree ~~offeror~~ company or offeror ~~offeree~~ company includes valuation of property in developing property markets, the Executive should be consulted to determine the extent to which the requirements of Practice Note 12 to the Listing Rules should apply.

~~5. Property valuations~~

~~In relation to valuations of land and buildings attention is drawn to the "Hong Kong Guidance Notes on the Valuation of Property Assets" published by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Hong Kong Branch) and The Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors.~~

~~6. Another party's assets~~

~~A party to a takeover situation will not normally be permitted to issue a valuation, appraisal or calculation of worth of the assets owned by another party unless it is supported by the unqualified opinion of a named independent valuer and that valuer has had access to sufficient information to carry out a property valuation, appraisal or calculation of worth to appropriate standards approved by the Executive. Comments by one party about another's valuation, appraisal or calculation of worth of its own assets are unlikely to be permitted. In all cases, the Executive must be consulted in advance.~~

11.2 Basis of valuation

- (a) The basis of valuation must be clearly stated. Only in exceptional circumstances should it be qualified and in that event the valuer must explain the meaning of the words used. Similarly, special assumptions (see GN(HK) 1 of the Guidance Note) should not normally be made in a valuation but, if such assumptions are permitted by the Executive, they should be fully explained.
- (b) In relation to valuations of land and buildings, attention is drawn to the Guidance Note.
- (c) For non-specialised properties, the basis of valuation will normally be open market value as defined in the Guidance Note. A property which is occupied for the purposes of the business will be valued at existing use value. Where a property has been adapted or fitted out to meet the requirements of a particular business, the open market value should relate to the property after the works have been completed. Alternatively, the open market value may relate to the state of the property before the works had been commenced and the works of adaptation may be valued separately on a depreciated replacement cost basis, subject to adequate potential profitability. Specialised properties occupied by the business should be valued on a depreciated replacement cost basis, subject to adequate potential profitability. Properties held as investments or which are surplus to requirements and are held pending disposal should be valued at open market value.

(d) In the case of land currently being developed or with immediate development potential, in addition to giving the open market value in the state existing at the date of valuation, the valuation should include:-

- (i) the value after the development has been completed;
- (ii) the estimated total cost, including carrying charges, of completing the development and the anticipated dates of completion and of letting or occupation; and
- (iii) a statement whether planning or other regulatory consent has been obtained and, if so, the date thereof and the nature of any conditions attaching to the consent which affect the value.

11.3 Potential tax liability

When a valuation is given in connection with an offer, there should normally be a statement regarding any potential tax liability which would arise if the assets were to be sold at the amount of the valuation, accompanied by an appropriate comment as to the likelihood of any such liability crystallising.

11.4 Current valuation

A valuation must state the effective date as at which the assets were valued and the professional qualifications and address of the valuer. If a valuation is not current, the valuer must state that a current valuation would not be materially different. If this statement cannot be made, the valuation must be updated.

Note to Rule 11.4:

Effective date

The Executive will normally regard any valuation that is more than 3 months old as not current.

11.5 Opinion and consent letters

(a) Publication of opinion

The opinion of value must be contained in the document containing the asset valuation. In the case of a property valuation, the document containing the valuation must contain a summary of the valuation setting out the address sufficient to identify each property and the valuation of each property.

(b) Consent

The document must also state that the valuer has given and not withdrawn its written consent to the publication of its valuation report.

(c) Valuation certificate to be on display

Where a valuation of assets is given in any document addressed to shareholders, the full valuation report must be made available for inspection, in the manner described in Note 1 to Rule 8, together with an associated report or schedule containing details of the aggregate valuation. Where the Executive is satisfied that such disclosure may be commercially disadvantageous to the company concerned, it may consent to the report or schedule appearing in a summarised form.

11.6 Waiver in certain circumstances

In exceptional cases, certain companies, in particular property companies, which are the subject of an unexpected offer may find difficulty in obtaining, within the time available, the opinion of an independent valuer to support an asset valuation, as required by this Rule, before the offeree board circular has to be sent out. In such cases, the Executive may be prepared exceptionally to waive strict compliance with this requirement. The Executive will only do this where the interests of shareholders seem on balance to be best served by permitting informal valuations to appear coupled with such substantiation as is available. Advisers to offeree companies who wish to make use of this procedure should consult the Executive at the earliest opportunity.

Note to Rule 11:

Independent valuer

For the purposes of this Rule, an “independent valuer” means a valuer who meets the requirements of an “external valuer” as defined in GN(HK) 3 of the Guidance Note and, in addition, has no material connection with other parties to the transaction. The independent valuer must also meet the requirements of the Listing Rules.

12. Issuance of documents

12.1 Filing of documents for comments

~~Four copies of a~~All documents must be filed with the Executive for comment prior to release or publication and must not be released or published until the Executive has confirmed that it has no further comments thereon. ~~Six-6~~ final copies of the document must be filed with each of the Executive and the Stock Exchange.

12.2 Publication of announcements

All announcements must be published as a paid announcement in at least one leading English language newspaper and one leading Chinese language newspaper ~~being in each case a newspaper which is~~ published daily and circulating generally in Hong Kong.

12.3 Advertisements

The publication of advertisements during an offer period is prohibited unless the advertisement falls within one of the categories listed below. In addition, except where the advertisement falls within category (a), it must be cleared with the Executive in accordance with Rule 12.1.

The categories are as follows:-

- (a) product advertisements not bearing on an offer or possible offer (where there could be any doubt, the Executive must be consulted);
- (b) corporate image advertisements not bearing on an offer or possible offer;
- (c) advertisements giving information, the publication of which by advertisement is required or specifically permitted by the Stock Exchange; or
- (d) advertisements communicating information relevant to holders of bearer securities.

Notes to Rule 12:

1. Adequate time

~~No time limits are imposed for submission of documents but~~ When clearance of documents is being sought, the Executive expects to should be afforded a reasonable time for consideration. It is also emphasised that the first draft of the document submitted to the Executive should be in advanced form and Pp points of difficulty should be drawn to the

attention of the Executive as early as possible. ~~If a draft document in a substantially final form is not submitted before 5.00 p.m. on a business day or 11.00 a.m. on a Saturday, the Executive would expect difficulties in clearing such document on the same day, particularly if there are outstanding points or issues of difficulty.~~

~~2. Stock Exchange's comments~~

~~Unless separate approval is required by the Stock Exchange under the Listing Rules, the Executive will obtain and collate any comments of the Stock Exchange.~~

~~2. Verification~~

~~The Executive will not verify the accuracy of statements made in documents submitted for clearance. If it subsequently becomes apparent that any statement was incorrect, the Executive may require an immediate correction to be issued in addition to considering any possible disciplinary action in accordance with the Takeovers Code.~~

~~3. Source~~

~~Each document must clearly and prominently identify the party on whose behalf it is published.~~

13. Appropriate offers for convertibles, warrants, etc.

13.1 Offeree companies with convertible securities

Where an offer is made for equity share capital and the offeree company has convertible securities outstanding, the offeror must make an appropriate offer or proposal to the holders of the convertible securities to ensure that their interests are safeguarded. Equality of treatment is required.

13.2 Competent independent advice

The board of the offeree company must obtain competent independent advice in writing on the offer or proposal to the holders of such securities and the substance of such advice must be made known to all holders of its securities in accordance with Rule 2.1, together with the board's views on the offer or proposal.

13.3~~2~~ Despatch of appropriate offers

Whenever practicable the offer or proposal should be despatched to ~~such~~the holders of such securities at the same time that the offer document is posted to shareholders, but if this is not practicable the Executive should be consulted and the offer or proposal should be despatched as soon as possible thereafter.

13.4 The offer or proposal required by this Rule must be made conditional on the offer for equity share capital becoming or being declared unconditional and should not normally be subject to any other conditions. It may, however, be put by way of a scheme to be considered at a meeting of the holders of such securities.

13.5~~3~~ Warrants, options and subscription rights

If an offeree company has warrants, options or subscription rights outstanding in respect of any class of equity share capital (including non-transferable options), the provisions of this Rule apply as appropriate.

Notes to Rule 13:

1. *Consideration for appropriate offers*

Normally the consideration under any such offer or proposal in relation to convertible securities, warrants, options or subscription rights will be considered appropriate if it is based on the offer price for the relevant equity share capital and such "see-through" price should be regarded as the minimum offer price. However, there may be cases where another basis is more appropriate, and if the offeror is of the view that the

consideration should be determined on some other basis, the Executive should be consulted in advance.

2. *When conversion rights etc. are exercisable during an offer*

All relevant documents issued to shareholders of the offeree company in connection with an offer must also, where practicable, be issued simultaneously to the holders of securities convertible into, rights to subscribe for and options over shares of the same class as those to which the offer relates. If those holders are able to exercise their rights during the course of the offer and to accept the offer in respect of the resulting shares, their attention should be drawn to this in the documents.

14. Offers for more than one class of equity shares

~~In cases where the offeree company has more than one class of equity share capital, offers which are comparable must be made for the shares of each such class, whether the class carries voting rights or not. Where a company has more than one class of equity share capital, a comparable offer must be made for each class whether such capital carries voting rights or not.~~ The Executive must be consulted in all such cases.

The comparable offer or proposal for each class of share capital required by this Rule 14 should normally be subject to similar conditions. It may, however, be put by way of a scheme to be considered at meetings separately in respect of each class of the equity share capital.

Notes to Rule 14:

1. Comparable offers

In order to achieve comparability, this Rule may involve an offeror paying a higher price for a particular class of shares than the highest price paid by him in the preceding 6 months for shares of that class. A comparable offer need not be an identical offer but the difference must be capable of being justified to the Executive, who will have regard to all relevant circumstances including the rights attaching to each class of shares and may also consider the historical record of their market prices.

2. Offer for non-voting equity shares only

Where an offer for non-voting equity shares only is being made, comparable offers for voting classes are not required.

3. Offers must be interconditional

An offer for one class of equity share capital must be conditional on the offers for other classes of equity share capital becoming or being declared unconditional.

15. ~~Offer timetable~~ Timing of the offer

~~15.1~~ Closing dates

~~Where the offer document and the offeree board circular are posted on the same day or are combined in a composite document, the offer must be open for acceptance for at least 21 days, and cannot be closed before the 22nd day, after the offer document is posted. Where the offeree board circular is posted after the date on which the offer document is posted, the offer must be open for acceptance for at least 28 days, and cannot be closed before the 29th day, after the offer document is posted. An offer must be closed by 9:30 am on any closing date. The offer document must contain a condition that acceptances must be received by 4 pm on the day preceding a closing date. Similarly, if an offer is extended or revised, the offer cannot be closed before 9:30 am on the next closing date and acceptances must be received by 4 pm on the preceding day. Acceptances received after 4 pm on such preceding day will only be valid if the offer is revised or extended before the relevant closing date, or if the offer has become or been declared unconditional as to acceptance by 4 pm on the day preceding such closing date. In the event that the day preceding a closing date is not a business day, then such preceding day shall automatically be postponed to the following business day. The closing date will then be postponed accordingly and may not fall on a business day.~~

~~15.2~~ Conditions

~~If the offer is conditional, it must specify the latest day when the offeror can declare the offer unconditional.~~

~~15.3~~ 14 day period for acceptance

~~Where a conditional offer becomes or is declared unconditional, it should remain open for acceptance for not less than 14 days thereafter. In any announcement of an extension of an offer, either the next closing date must be stated or, if the offer is then unconditional, a statement may be made that the offer will remain open until further notice. In the latter case, at least 14 days notice in writing must be given before the offer is closed to those shareholders who have not accepted the offer.~~

15.1 Closing dates

Where an offer document and the offeree board circular are posted on the same day or are combined in a composite document, the offer must initially be open for acceptance for at least 21 days following the date on which the offer document is posted. Where the offeree board circular is posted after the date on which the offer document is posted, the offer must be open for acceptance for at least 28 days following the date on which the offer document is posted. The first closing date for all offers shall be that 21st or 28th day.

In any announcement of an extension of an offer, either the next closing date must be stated or, if the offer is unconditional as to acceptances, a statement may be made that the offer will remain open until further notice. In the latter case, at least 14 days' notice in writing must be given, before the offer is closed, to those shareholders who have not accepted the offer.

Where an offer closes without having become unconditional it shall be deemed to have lapsed.

15.2 No obligation to extend

There is no obligation to extend an offer the conditions of which are not met by the first or any subsequent closing date.

15.3 Offer to remain open for 14 days after unconditional

Where a conditional offer becomes or is declared unconditional (whether as to acceptances or in all respects), it should remain open for acceptance for not less than 14 days thereafter. In the latter case, at least 14 days notice in writing must be given before the offer is closed to those shareholders who have not accepted the offer.

Note to Rule 15.3:

Announcement as to unconditionality

An announcement is required to be made both when an offer becomes unconditional as to acceptances and when it becomes unconditional in all respects.

15.4 Offeree company announcements after day 39

Except with the consent of the Executive, the board of the offeree company should not announce trading results, profit or dividend forecasts, asset valuations or major transactions after the 39th day following the posting of the initial offer document. Where the announcement of trading results and dividends would normally take place after the 39th day, every effort should be made to bring forward the date of the announcement, but, where this is not practicable, the Executive will normally give its consent to a later announcement. If an announcement of the kind referred to in this paragraph is made after the 39th day, the Executive will normally be prepared to grant an extension of the period of 60 days referred to in Rule 15.5 ~~except in the case of announcements of trading results and dividends in accordance with the offeree company's normal timetable which do not appear likely to influence materially the outcome of the offer.~~

15.5 Final day rule

Except with the consent of the Executive, an offer (whether revised or not) may not become or be declared unconditional as to acceptances after midnight on the 60th day after the day the initial offer document was posted. The Executive's consent will normally be granted only:-

(i) if a competing offer has been announced (in which case both offerors will normally be bound by the timetable established by the posting of the competing offer document which is posted later);

(ii) if the board of the offeree company consents to an extension;

(iii) as provided for in Rule 15.4; or

(iv) if the offeror's receiving agent requests an extension for the purpose of complying with Note 2 to Rule 30.2.

In the event of an extension with the consent of the Executive in circumstances other than those set out in paragraphs (a)(i) to (iii) above, acceptances or purchases in respect of which relevant documents are received after 4.00 p.m. on the relevant closing date may only be taken into account with the consent of the Executive, which will only be given in exceptional circumstances.

Note to Rule 15.5:

Schemes of arrangement

In cases of schemes of arrangement, the Executive should be consulted if a modified timetable is required to accommodate the Court timetable.

~~15.5—Final day~~

~~Except with the consent of the Executive, an offer shall not be kept open after the expiry of 60 days from the date of the posting of the initial offer document unless it has previously become unconditional.~~

~~Notes to Rule 15:~~

~~1.—Competing offers~~

~~The Executive's consent to an extension beyond the 60th day will normally be granted if a competing offer is announced or the board of the offeree company agrees.~~

~~2. Underwritten offers~~

~~Except in the case of a mandatory offer, an offeror will not normally be required to keep a cash underwritten alternative open for the 14 day period after the offer goes unconditional if the offeror has given at least 14 days prior notice to offeree company shareholders of an earlier closing date.~~

~~3. Schemes of arrangement~~

~~In cases of schemes of arrangement, the Executive should be consulted if a modified timetable is required to accommodate the Court timetable.~~

15.6 Compulsory acquisition

Where an offeror has stated in the offer document its intention to avail itself of any powers of compulsory acquisition, the offer may not remain open for acceptance for more than 4 months from the ~~date of~~ posting of the offer document, unless the offeror has by that time become entitled to exercise such powers of compulsory acquisition, in which event it must do so without delay.

15.7 Time for fulfilment of all other conditions

Except with the consent of the Executive, all conditions must be fulfilled or the offer must lapse within 21 days of the first closing date or of the date the offer becomes or is declared unconditional as to acceptances, whichever is the later.

15.8 Acceptances and purchases to be taken into account

For the purpose of the acceptance condition, the offeror may only take into account acceptances or purchases of shares in accordance with the Notes to Rule 30.2 before the last time for acceptance set out in the offeror's relevant document or announcement. This time must be no later than 4.00 p.m. on the relevant closing date.

16. Revised and alternative offers

16.1 Offer open for 14 days after revision

If, in the course of an offer, the offeror revises its terms, all offeree company shareholders, whether or not they have already accepted the offer, will be entitled to the revised terms. A revised offer must be kept open for at least 14 days following the date on which the revised offer document is posted~~from the date of posting written notification of the revision to shareholders~~. Therefore, no revised offer document may be posted in the 14 days ending on the last day the offer is able to become unconditional as to acceptances. (See Rules 23, 24 and 26.)

Notes to Rule 16.1:

1. Announcements which may increase the value of an offer

Where an offer involves an exchange of equity or potential equity, the announcement by an offeror of trading results, profit or dividend forecasts, asset valuations, merger benefits statements or proposals for dividend payments may have the effect of increasing the value of the offer. An offeror will not, therefore, normally be permitted to make such announcements after it is precluded from revising its offer. If an announcement of trading results and/or dividends would normally be made in accordance with the offeror's usual timetable during the offer period, the Executive must be consulted at the earliest opportunity and an offeror will not be permitted to make a no increase statement as defined in Rule 18.3 prior to the release of the above announcement.

2. When revision is required

An offeror will normally be required to revise its offer if it, or any person acting in concert with it, purchases securities at above the offer price (see Rule 24) or it becomes obliged to introduce a cash offer under Rule 23 or to make a cash offer, or to increase an existing cash offer, under Rule 26.

3. When revision is not permitted

Since an offer must remain open for acceptance for 14 days following the date on which the revised offer document is posted, an offeror will generally not be able to revise its offer, and must not place itself in a position where it would be required to revise its offer, in the 14 days ending on the last day its offer is able to become unconditional. Nor must an offeror place itself in a position where it would be required to revise its offer if it has made a no increase statement as defined in Rule 18.3.

4. *Triggering a mandatory offer under Rule 26*

When an offeror, which is making a voluntary offer either in cash or with a cash alternative, makes an acquisition which causes it to have to extend a mandatory offer under Rule 26 at no higher price than the existing cash offer, the change in the nature of the offer will not be viewed as a revision (and will thus not be precluded by an earlier no increase statement), even if the offeror is obliged to waive any outstanding condition. However, such an acquisition can only be made if the offer can remain open for acceptance for a further 14 days following the date on which the revised offer document is posted.

New conditions

An offeror may introduce new conditions to be attached to a revised offer, but only to the extent necessary to implement the revised offer and subject to the consent of the Executive.

16.2 *New conditions for increased or improved offers*

An offeror may introduce new conditions to be attached to a revised offer, but only to the extent necessary to implement the revised offer and subject to the consent of the Executive.

16.3 *Timing and revision*

In general, the provisions of Rules 15, 16, 18 and 20 apply equally to alternative offers, including cash alternatives.

Notes to Rule 16.3:

1. Elections

For the purpose of this Rule, an arrangement under which shareholders elect, subject to the election of other shareholders, to vary the proportion in which they are to receive different forms of consideration is not regarded as an alternative offer and may be closed without notice on any closing date. This must be clearly stated in the offer document.

2. Shutting off

Normally, if an offer has become or is declared unconditional as to acceptances, all alternative offers which have not been closed prior to that date must remain open in accordance with Rule 15.3.

In accordance with Rule 15.2, if on a closing date an offer is not unconditional as to acceptances, an alternative offer (except a cash alternative provided to satisfy the requirements of Rule 26) may be closed without prior notice. However, if, on the first closing date on which an offer is capable of being declared unconditional as to acceptances, the offer is not so declared and is extended, all alternative offers must remain open for 14 days thereafter but may then be closed without prior notice.

16.4 Reintroduction of alternative offers

Where a firm statement has been made that an alternative offer will not be extended or reintroduced, neither that alternative, nor any substantially similar alternative, may be extended or reintroduced. Where, however, such a statement has not been made and an alternative offer has closed, an offeror will not be precluded from reintroducing that alternative at a later date. Reintroduction constitutes a revision of the offer and is, therefore, subject to the requirements of, and only permitted as provided in, Rule 16.

17. Acceptor's right to withdraw

An acceptor shall be entitled to withdraw his acceptance after 21 days from the first closing date of the offer, if the offer has not by then become unconditional as to acceptances. ~~Such~~ This entitlement to withdraw shall be exercisable until such time as the offer becomes or is declared unconditional as to acceptances: however, on the 60th day (or any date beyond which the offeror has stated that its offer will not be extended) the final time for the withdrawal must coincide with the final time for the lodgement of acceptances set out in Rule 15.5, and this time must not be later than 4.00 p.m.

18. Statements during course of offer

18.1 No misleading statements

~~Parties to an offer must take care not to issue statements which, while not factually inaccurate, may still mislead shareholders or create uncertainty.~~

Parties to an offer or possible offer and their advisers must take care not to issue statements which, while not factually inaccurate, may mislead shareholders and the market or may create uncertainty. In particular, an offeror must not make a statement to the effect that it may improve its offer without committing itself to doing so and specifying the improvement.

Notes to Rule 18.1:

1. Holding statements

While an offeror may need to consider its position in the light of new developments, and may make a statement to that effect, and while a potential competing offeror may make a statement that it is considering making an offer, it is not acceptable for such a statement to remain unclarified for more than a limited time, particularly in the later stage of the offer period. Before any statements of this kind are made, the Executive must be consulted as to the period allowable for clarification. This does not detract in any way from the obligation to make timely announcements under Rule 3.

2. Statements of support

The board of the offeree company must not make any statement about the level of support from its shareholders unless their up-to-date intention has been clearly stated to the offeree company or its advisers. The Executive will require any such statement to be verified to its satisfaction. This may include immediate confirmation being given directly to the Executive by the relevant shareholders.

18.2 No extension statements

If statements in relation to the duration of an offer such as “the offer will not be extended beyond a specified date unless it is unconditional as to acceptances” (“no extension statements”) are included in documents sent to offeree company shareholders, or are made by or on behalf of an offeror, its directors, officials or advisers, and not withdrawn immediately if incorrect, only in wholly exceptional circumstances will the offeror be allowed subsequently to extend its offer beyond the stated date except where the right to do so has been specifically reserved. The provisions of Rule 15.3 will apply in any event.

18.3 No increase statements

If statements in relation to the value or type of consideration such as “the offer will not be further increased” or “our offer remains at \$x per share and it will not be raised” (“no increase statements”) are included in documents sent to offeree company shareholders, or are made by or on behalf of an offeror, its directors, officials or advisers, and not withdrawn immediately if incorrect, only in wholly exceptional circumstances will the offeror be allowed subsequently to amend the terms of its offer in any way even if the amendment would not result in an increase of the value of the offer (e.g. the introduction of a lower paper alternative) except where the right to do so has been specifically reserved.

Notes to Rule 18:

1. Firm statements

In general, an offeror will be bound by any firm statements as to the duration or finality of its offer. Any statement of intention will be regarded for this purpose as a firm statement and accordingly the expression “present intention” should not be used as it may be misleading to shareholders. Furthermore, the Executive will treat any indication of finality as absolute, unless the offeror clearly states the circumstances in which the statement will not apply, and will not distinguish between the precise words chosen, i.e. the offer is “final”, or will not be “increased”, “amended”, “revised”, “improved”, “changed”, and similar expressions will all be treated in the same way.

2. Competitive situations

Subject to Note 4 below, if a competitive situation arises after a no extension or no increase statement has been made, the offeror can choose not to be bound by it and to be free to extend its offer provided that:-

- (a) ~~notice~~ an announcement to this effect is given as soon as possible (and in any event within 4 business days after the day of the announcement of the competing offer) and a circular is sent to shareholders ~~are informed in writing~~ at the earliest opportunity; and*
- (b) any offeree shareholders who accepted the offer after the date of the no extension or no increase statement are given a right of withdrawal for a period of 8 days following the date on which the ~~notice is posted~~ circular is sent.*

3. *Recommendations*

Subject to Note 4 below, ~~an~~the offeror can choose not to be bound by a no extension or no increase statement which would otherwise prevent the posting of an increased or improved offer recommended for acceptance by the board of the offeree company.

4. *Reservation of right to set statements aside*

A no extension or no increase statement may be set aside in the circumstances set out in Notes 2 and 3 above only if the offeror has specifically reserved the right to do so in such circumstances at the time the statement was made; this applies whether or not the offer was recommended at the outset. The first offer document sent to shareholders in which mention is made of the statement must contain prominent reference to this reservation (precise details of which must also be included in the document). Any subsequent mention by the offeror of the statement must be accompanied by a reference to the reservation or, at the least, to the relevant sections in the document containing the details. If the right to set aside the statement has not been specifically reserved as set out above, only in wholly exceptional circumstances will the offeror be allowed to extend or increase its offer, as the case may be (except for a 14 day extension pursuant to Rule 15.3), even if a recommendation from the board of the offeree company is forthcoming or if the offer is unconditional in all respects.

19. Announcement of results of offer

19.1 Nature of announcement

By 6.00 p.m. (or such later time as the Executive may in exceptional circumstances permit) on ~~the day before~~ a closing date the offeror must inform the Executive and the Stock Exchange of its ~~intentions~~ decision in relation to the revision, extension, expiry or unconditionality of the offer. The offeror must publish ~~an~~ a teletext announcement through the Stock Exchange by ~~9:30 am~~ 7.00 p.m. on the closing date stating whether the offer has been revised or extended, has expired or has become or been declared unconditional (and, in such case, whether as to acceptances or in all respects). A draft of such teletext announcement must be submitted to the Executive and the Stock Exchange by 6.00 p.m. for clearance. ~~The~~ Such announcement must be republished in accordance with Rule 12.2 on the next business day thereafter and must state the total number of shares and rights over shares:-

- (a) for which acceptances of the offer have been received;
- (b) held, controlled or directed by the offeror or persons acting in concert with it before the offer period; and
- (c) acquired or agreed to be acquired during the offer period by the offeror or any ~~parties~~ persons acting in concert with it.

The announcement must include the details of voting rights, rights over shares, derivatives and arrangements as required in Rule 3.5(c), (d) and (f). The announcement must also specify the percentages of the relevant classes of share capital, and the percentages of voting rights, represented by these numbers. (See also Rule 15.3.)

19.2 Consequences of failure to announce

The Executive should be consulted if an offeror is unable to comply with any of the requirements of this Rule. The Executive may require that acceptors be granted a right of withdrawal, on terms acceptable to the Executive, until the requirements of this Rule can be met.

Notes to Rule 19:

1. Informing other parties

The notification to the Executive and the Stock Exchange under Rule 19.1 should be communicated to the offeree company and any other

competing offeror as soon as practicable after communication to the Executive and the Stock Exchange.

2. Statements regarding acceptances

If any statements are made during an offer period by an offeror, any person acting in concert with it or its advisers about the level of acceptances or the number or percentage of acceptors, an immediate announcement must be made giving the details mentioned in this Rule 19.

3. Statements about withdrawals

When the offeree company is proposing to draw attention to withdrawals of acceptance, the Executive must be consulted before any announcement is made.

4. Incomplete acceptances and offeror purchases

Acceptances not complete in all respects and purchases must only be included in the totals in an announcement under this Rule 19 where they could be counted towards fulfilling an acceptance condition under Note 1 to Rule 30.2.

5. Persons acting in concert

An announcement under this Rule 19 must make it clear to what extent acceptances have been received from persons acting in concert with the offeror and must state the number of shares and rights over shares (as nearly as practicable) held before the offer period and acquired or agreed to be acquired during the offer period by persons acting in concert with the offeror.

6. Acceptances of cash alternatives

Acceptances of cash alternatives are required to be disclosed under this Rule 19.

20. Settlement of consideration and return of share certificates

20.1 Timing of acquisition and payment

(a) General

Shares represented by acceptances in any offer other than a partial offer shall not be acquired by the offeror until the offer has become, or has been declared, unconditional. Such shares shall be paid for by the offeror as soon as possible but in any event within 10 days of the later of the date on which the offer becomes, or is declared, unconditional and the date of receipt of a duly completed acceptance. In the case of an offer which is unconditional from the start (see Rule 30.2), the consideration must be posted or delivered within 10 days from the receipt of duly completed acceptances.

(b) Partial offer

Shares represented by acceptances in a partial offer shall not be acquired by the offeror ~~prior to expiry~~ before the close of the partial offer. Such shares must be paid for by the offeror as soon as possible but in any event within 10 days following ~~expiry~~ the close of the partial offer. ~~but in any event within ten days of the partial offer's expiry date. Shares represented by acceptances in any other offer shall not be acquired by the offeror until the offer has become, or has been declared, wholly unconditional. Such shares shall be paid for by the offeror as soon as possible but in any event within ten days of the later of the date the offer becomes, or is declared, wholly unconditional and the date of receipt of a duly completed acceptance.~~

20.2 Withdrawn or lapsed offers

If an offer is withdrawn or lapses, the offeror must, as soon as possible but in any event within 10 days thereof, post the share certificates lodged with acceptance forms to, or make such share certificates available for collection by, those offeree company shareholders who accepted the offer ~~as soon as possible but in any event within ten days thereof~~.

Note to Rule 20:

Equality of treatment

All shareholders should be treated equally. Any commitment or arrangement to make payment or settle the consideration for certain shareholders at a particular time may constitute a special deal and therefore be prohibited.

~~*Posting of consideration for unconditional offers*~~

~~*In the case of an offer which is unconditional from the start (see Rule 30.2), the consideration must be posted or delivered within ten days from the receipt of duly completed acceptances.*~~

21. Restrictions on dealings before and during the offer

21.1 Restrictions on dealings before the offer

No dealings of any kind in the securities of the offeree company (including convertible securities, warrants, options and derivatives in respect of such securities) may be transacted by any person, not being the offeror, who has confidential price-sensitive information concerning an actual or contemplated offer or revised offer between the time when there is reason to suppose that an approach or an offer or revised offer is contemplated and the announcement of the approach, the offer, the revised offer, or of the termination of the discussions. Such restriction does not apply to persons acting in concert with an offeror in respect of such dealings where the securities the subject of such dealings are excluded from the offer or where there are no-profit arrangements in place.

No such dealings may take place in the securities of the offeror except where the offer or proposed offer is not price-sensitive in relation to those securities.

No person who is privy to such information may make any recommendation to any other person as to dealing in the relevant securities.

Notes to Rule 21.1:

1. ~~Securities (Insider Dealing) Ordinance (Cap. 395)~~

~~Persons concerned with takeovers and mergers and the effects of this Rule must also have regard to the Securities (Insider Dealing) Ordinance (Cap. 395).~~

2. ~~No profit arrangements~~

~~Arrangements made by a potential offeror with a person acting in concert with it whereby offeree securities are purchased (which would include entering into options or derivatives in respect of securities of the offeree company) by the person acting in concert, on the basis that the offeror will bear all the risks and receive all the benefits, are not prohibited by this Rule. Arrangements which contain a benefit or potential benefit to the person acting in concert (beyond normal expenses and carrying costs) are, however, normally prohibited. In cases of doubt, the Executive must be consulted.~~

21.2 Restrictions on dealings during the offer

During an offer period, the offeror and persons acting in concert with the offeror must not sell any securities in the offeree company except with the prior consent of

the Executive and following 24 hours public notice that such sales might be made. Save as provided below, the Executive will not give consent for sales particularly where a mandatory offer under Rule 26 is being made. Sales below the value of the offer will not be permitted. After there has been an announcement that sales may be made, neither the offeror nor persons acting in concert with it may make further purchases and only in exceptional circumstances will the Executive permit the offer to be revised.

The consent of the Executive is not required for placing or underwriting arrangements made during an offer in order to achieve the minimum public shareholding to maintain the listing of the offeree company's shares provided that such arrangements are not effective prior to the date when the offer becomes or is declared unconditional ~~in all respects~~. If an offeror wishes to make such arrangements in order to hold less than 75% (or such percentage as may be relevant in the event that the Stock Exchange has accepted that a percentage other than 25% of the offeree company's shares needs to be in public hands ~~for there to be sufficient to ensure that there is an open market to maintain the listing of the offeree company's shares~~) of the offeree company's shares, the consent of the Executive is required.

Notes to Rules 21.1 and 21.2:

1. No-profit arrangements

Arrangements made by a potential offeror with a person acting in concert with it whereby offeree company securities are purchased (which would include entering into options or derivatives in respect of securities of the offeree company) by the person acting in concert, on the basis that the offeror will bear all the risks and receive all the benefits, are not prohibited by this Rule 21. Arrangements which contain a benefit or potential benefit to the person acting in concert (beyond normal expenses and carrying costs) are, however, normally prohibited. In cases of doubt, the Executive must be consulted.

2. Other circumstances in which dealings may not take place

An offeror or other persons may also be restricted from dealing or procuring others to deal in certain other circumstances, e.g. before the announcement of an offer, if the offeror has been supplied by the offeree company with confidential price-sensitive information in the course of offer discussions.

3. Consortium offers and joint offerors

If an offer is to be made by more than one offeror or by a company formed by a group of persons to make an offer or by any other

consortium offer vehicle, the offerors or group involved will normally be considered to be in a consortium for the purpose of this Note.

The Executive must be consulted before any purchases of offeree company securities are made by members or potential members of a consortium. If there are existing holdings of such securities, it will be necessary to satisfy the Executive that they were acquired before the consortium was formed or contemplated.

It will not normally be acceptable for members of a consortium to purchase such securities unless there are, for example, when a consortium company is to be the offeror, appropriate arrangements to ensure that such purchases are made proportionate to members' interests in the consortium company or under arrangements which give no profit to the purchaser.

4. No dealing contrary to published advice

Directors and financial advisers to a company who own securities in that company must not deal in such securities contrary to any advice they have given to shareholders, or to any advice with which it can reasonably be assumed that they were associated, without giving sufficient public notice of their intentions together with an appropriate explanation. For the purposes of this Note, securities in a company include options and derivatives in respect of or referenced to such securities.

4.5. Discretionary clients

Sales of securities of the offeree company for discretionary clients by fund managers connected with an offeror, unless they are exempt fund managers, may be relevant (see Rule 21.6).

2.6. Dealings between an offeror and connected exempt principal traders

See Rule 35.2.

21.3 Restriction on dealings by offeror during non-cash offers

Where the consideration under an offer includes securities of the offeror or a person acting in concert with it, neither the offeror nor any person acting in concert with it may deal in any such securities during the offer period.

~~During an offer period for an offer consisting of shares of the offeror listed on the Stock Exchange (and for which there is no cash alternative) the offeror, and persons acting in concert with him, may not engage in an on market share repurchase, as~~

~~such term is defined in the Share Repurchase Code, until the later of the date the offeror abandons its intention to conduct the offer and the date the related offer period expires.~~

Note to Rule 21.3:

Application of Share Repurchase Code

The Share Repurchase Code defines the term “share repurchase” to mean an offer to purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire shares of an offeror made by or on behalf of the offeror to any shareholder of the offeror. As a result any purchase of shares of the offeror by the offeror, or persons acting in concert with him, during a share exchange offer made by the offeror would constitute a share repurchase for purposes of the Share Repurchase Code. Rule 1 of the Share Repurchase Code provides, among other things, that a share repurchase may only be made by the company the shares of which are the subject of the share repurchase, i.e. the offeror.

21.4 Dealings after termination of discussions

If discussions are terminated or the offeror decides not to proceed with an offer after an announcement has been made that offer discussions are taking place or that an approach or offer is contemplated, no dealings in securities (including convertible securities, warrants, options and derivatives, in respect of such securities) of the offeree company by the offeror, persons acting in concert with it or any person privy to this information may take place prior to an announcement of the position.

21.5 Dealings in offeree company securities by certain offeree company associates

During the offer period, except for exempt fund managers and exempt principal traders, no financial adviser or stockbroker (or any person controlling, controlled by or under the same control as any such adviser or stockbroker) to an offeree company (or any of its parents, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries, or their associated companies or companies of which such companies are associated companies) shall, except with the consent of the Executive:-

- (i) for its own account, or for any of its investment accounts managed on a discretionary basis, purchase offeree company shares or deal in convertible securities, warrants, derivatives or options or derivatives in respect of such shares; ~~or~~
- (ii) make any loan to a person to assist him in making any such purchases or carrying out any such dealings save for lending in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms ~~to persons with which they have an established customer relationship~~; or
- (iii) enter into any indemnity or option arrangement or any arrangement, agreement or understanding, formal or informal, of whatever nature, which may be an inducement for a person to retain, deal or refrain from dealing in relevant securities of the offeree company.

21.6 Dealings for discretionary clients during an offer period

- (a) After the identity of an offeror or potential offeror is publicly known, fund managers who manage investment accounts on a discretionary basis and who are connected with the offeror will, subject to paragraph (b) below, be presumed to be acting in concert with the offeror in respect of those investment accounts. Rules 23, 24, 25 and 26 will then be relevant to purchases of offeree company securities and Rule 21.2 to sales of offeree company securities.

Similarly, fund managers who manage investment accounts on a discretionary basis and who are connected with the offeree company will, subject to paragraph (b) below, be presumed to be acting in concert with, for example, directors of the offeree company, who are also shareholders, in respect of those investment accounts. Rule 26 may be relevant.

When obligations under, or infringements of, the above-mentioned Rules could arise, the relevant fund managers should consult the Executive before dealing in securities of an offeror or the offeree company as appropriate.

- (b) The presumptions in paragraph (a) will not apply to an exempt fund manager which is connected to an offeror or the offeree company where the sole reason for that connection is that the fund manager controls[#], is controlled by or is under the same control as a financial or other professional adviser (including a stockbroker) to the offeror or the offeree company. (See Note 2 to the definitions of exempt fund manager and exempt principal trader.)

[#] See Note 1 at [the](#) end of the definitions.

Notes to Rule 21.6:

1. Qualifications

- (a) *The presumptions in Rule 21.6(a) may be rebutted in appropriate circumstances and the Executive should be consulted in advance.*
- (b) *If an exempt fund manager is in fact acting in concert with an offeror, the usual concert party consequences will follow.*
- (c) *If an offeror or potential offeror, or any company in its group, has funds managed on a discretionary basis by an exempt fund manager, Rule 21.6 may be relevant. If, for example, any securities of the offeree company are owned by the offeror through such exempt fund manager, the exception in Rule 21.6(b) in relation to exempt fund managers may not apply in respect of those securities. The Executive should be consulted in such cases.*

(d) *Where a fund manager is connected with an offeror by reason of class (4) of the definitions of connected fund manager and connected principal trader, the Executive may, in appropriate circumstances, waive the acting in concert presumption in Rule 21.6(a), for example where the investment in a consortium is insignificant.*

2. *Dealings before an offeror's identity is publicly known*

Dealings for discretionary clients by fund managers connected with an offeror, before its identity is publicly known, will not normally be relevant for the purpose of Rule 21.6. However, if, once that identity is publicly known, it becomes apparent that the shares in the offeree company held by the offeror and persons acting in concert with it, including shares held on behalf of discretionary clients by fund managers to which the presumption in Rule 21.6(a) applies, carry ~~30~~5% or more of the voting rights of the offeree company, the Executive should be consulted.

22. Disclosure of dealings during offer period

22.1 Dealings by parties and by associates for themselves or for discretionary clients

(a) Own account

Dealings in relevant securities by an offeror or the offeree company, and by any associates, for their own account during an offer period must be publicly disclosed in accordance with Notes 5, 6 and 7.

(b) For discretionary clients

- (i)** Dealings in relevant securities by an offeror or the offeree company, and by any associates, for the account of discretionary investment clients during an offer period must be publicly disclosed in accordance with Notes 5, 6 and 7.

If, however, the associate is an exempt fund manager connected with an offeror or the offeree company, paragraph (ii) below will apply.

- (ii)** Except with the consent of the Executive, dealings in relevant securities during an offer period for the account of discretionary investment clients by an associate which is an exempt fund manager connected with an offeror or the offeree company must be privately disclosed in accordance with Notes 5, 6 and 7.

If, however, the exempt fund manager is an associate by virtue of class (6) of the definition of associate, the exempt fund manager must disclose publicly under Rule 22.1 in addition to disclosing privately.

22.2 Dealings by parties and by associates for non-discretionary clients

Except with the consent of the Executive, dealings in relevant securities during an offer period by an offeror or the offeree company, and by any associates, for the account of non-discretionary investment clients (other than an offeror, the offeree company and any associates) must be privately disclosed in accordance with Notes 5, 6 and 7.

22.3 Discretionary accounts

If a person manages investment accounts on a discretionary basis, relevant securities so managed will be treated, for the purpose of this Rule 22, as controlled by that person and not by the person on whose behalf the relevant securities are managed.

Except with the consent of the Executive, where more than one discretionary investment management operation is conducted in the same group, relevant securities controlled by all such operations will be treated for the purpose of this Rule 22 as those of a single person and must be aggregated (see Note 10 below).

22.4 Connected exempt principal traders

Dealings in relevant securities by an exempt principal trader connected with an offeror or the offeree company should be aggregated and disclosed, in accordance with Note 6(a), not later than 10.00 a.m. on the business day following the date of the transactions, stating the following details:-

- (i) total purchases and sales;
- (ii) the highest and lowest prices paid and received; and
- (iii) whether the connection is with an offeror or the offeree company.

In the case of dealings in options or derivatives, full details should be given so that the nature of the dealings can be fully understood (see Note 7 below).

Notes to Rule 22:

1. *Consultation with the Executive*

In any case of doubt as to the application of this Rule 22 the Executive should be consulted.

2. *Disclosure of dealings in offeror securities*

Disclosure of dealings in relevant securities of an offeror is only required in the case of a securities exchange offer.

3. *Offer period*

This Rule applies only during an offer period.

4. *Relevant securities*

Relevant securities for the purpose of this Rule 22 include :-

- (a) *securities of the offeree company which are being offered for or which carry voting rights;*
- (b) *equity share capital of the offeree company and an offeror;*
- (c) *securities of an offeror which carry the same or substantially the same rights as any to be issued as consideration for the offer;*

(d) *securities carrying conversion or subscription rights into any of the foregoing; and*

(e) *options and derivatives in respect of any of the foregoing.*

The taking, granting, exercising, lapsing or closing out of an option (including a traded option contract) in respect of any of the foregoing or the exercise or conversion of any security under (d) above whether in respect of new or existing securities and the acquisition of, entering into, closing out, exercise (by either party) of any rights under, or issue or variation of, a derivative will be regarded as a dealing in relevant securities (see also Notes 7 and 9 below).

5. *Timing of disclosure*

Disclosure must be made no later than 10.00 a.m. on the business day following the date of the transaction. Where dealings have taken place on stock exchanges in the time zones of the United States and there may be difficulty in disclosing dealings by 10.00 a.m., the Executive should be consulted.

6. *Method of disclosure*

(a) *Public disclosure*

Dealings should be disclosed in writing to all offerors and the offeree company. At the same time dealings should be disclosed in electronic form to the Executive and the Stock Exchange (Listing Division), and to the relevant financial adviser, who will be responsible for distribution to the press. The Executive will arrange for the posting of the disclosure on the SFC's website. The required press distribution list will be that published by the SFC and available on its website.

Persons proposing to engage in dealings should also acquaint themselves with the disclosure requirements of the Securities (Disclosure of Interests) Ordinance (Cap. 396).

If parties to an offer and their associates choose to make press announcements regarding dealings in addition to making formal disclosures, they must ensure that no confusion results.

Public disclosure may be made by the party concerned or by an agent acting on its behalf. Where there is more than one agent (e.g. a merchant bank and a stockbroker), particular care should be taken to ensure that the responsibility for disclosure is agreed between the parties and that it is neither overlooked nor duplicated.

(b) *Private disclosure*

Dealings should be disclosed in writing or in electronic form to the Takeovers and Mergers Executive - Securities and Futures Commission; they are not published.

7. *Details to be included in disclosures*

(a) *Public disclosure (Rules 22.1(a) and 22.1(b))*

A specimen disclosure form may be obtained from the Executive or the SFC's website. Disclosures should follow that format.

A disclosure of dealings must include the following information:

- (i) the total of the relevant securities in question purchased or sold, or redeemed or purchased by the company itself;*
- (ii) the prices paid or received (in the case of an average price bargain, each underlying trade should be disclosed);*
- (iii) the identity of the associate or other person dealing and, if different, the owner or controller;*
- (iv) if the dealing is by an associate, an explanation of how that status arises;*
- (v) if the disclosure is made by a 5% shareholder or group of shareholders, a statement to that effect;*
- (vi) the resultant total amount of relevant securities owned or controlled by the associate or other person in question (including those of any person with whom there is an agreement or understanding) and the percentage which it represents; and*
- (vii) if relevant, details of any arrangements required by Note 8 below.*

For the purpose of disclosing identity, the ultimate beneficial owner or controller must be specified, in addition to the person dealing. The naming of nominees or vehicle companies is insufficient. The Executive may require additional information to be disclosed when it appears to be appropriate, for example to identify other persons who have an interest in the securities in question. Subject to Note 10 below, in the case of disclosure of dealings by fund managers on behalf of discretionary clients, the clients need not be named.

| *In the case of option business or dealings in options or derivatives full details should be given so that the nature of the dealings can be fully understood. For options this should include the number of securities under option, the exercise period (or in the case of exercise, the exercise date), the exercise price and any option money paid or received. For derivatives this should include, at least, the number of reference securities to which they relate (when relevant), the maturity date (or if applicable the closing out date) and the reference price.*

If an associate is an associate for more than one reason (for example because he falls within classes (6) and (7) of the definition of associate), all the reasons must be specified.

(b) *Private disclosure (Rules 22.1(b)(ii) and 22.2)*

Private disclosure under Rule 22.1(b)(ii) by exempt fund managers connected with an offeror or the offeree company must be in the form required by the Executive. A specimen disclosure form may be obtained from the Executive or the SFC website.

A private disclosure under Rule 22.2 must include the identity of the associate dealing, the total of relevant securities purchased or sold and the prices paid or received (in the case of an average price bargain, each underlying trade should be disclosed). A specimen disclosure form may be obtained from the Executive. Rule 22.2 disclosures should follow that format. In the case of dealings in options or derivatives the same information as specified in Note 7(a) is required.

8. *Indemnity and other arrangements*

For the purpose of this Note, an arrangement includes indemnity or option arrangements, and any agreement or understanding, formal or informal, of whatever nature, relating to relevant securities which may be an inducement to deal or refrain from dealing.

If any person is party to such an arrangement with any offeror or an associate of any offeror, whether in respect of relevant securities of that offeror or the offeree company, not only will that render such person an associate of that offeror but is also likely to mean that such person is acting in concert with that offeror; in that case Rules 21, 23, 24, 25 and 26 and paragraph 4 of Schedule I will be relevant. If any person is party to such an arrangement with an offeree company or an associate of an offeree company, not only will that render such person an associate of the offeree company but Note 5 to Rule 26.1 and paragraph 2 of Schedule II may be relevant.

When such an arrangement exists with any offeror, with the offeree company or with an associate of any offeror or the offeree company,

details of the arrangement must be publicly announced and disclosed in the relevant circular, whether or not any dealing takes place. (See also Rule 21.5.)

9. *Dealings in options and derivatives*

A disclosure of dealings in options or derivatives is only required if the person dealing in such options or derivatives owns or controls 5% or more of the class of securities which is the subject of the option or to whose price the derivative is referenced.

10. *Discretionary fund managers*

The principle normally applied by the Executive is that where the investment decision is made by a discretionary fund manager the relevant securities are treated as controlled by him and not by the person on whose behalf the fund is managed. For that reason, Rule 22.3 requires a discretionary fund manager to aggregate the investment accounts which he manages for the purpose of determining whether he has an obligation to disclose. The beneficial owner would not normally, therefore, be concerned with disclosure to the extent that his investment is managed on a discretionary basis.

This approach assumes that the discretionary fund manager does not take instructions from the beneficial owner on the dealings in question and that fund management arrangements are not established or used to avoid disclosure.

Where a transaction is carried out by a discretionary fund manager for the account of a person who is acting in concert with the offeror or the offeree company or a 5% shareholder, disclosure is also required by the discretionary fund manager of that person's dealings.

11. *Responsibilities of stockbrokers, banks and other intermediaries*

Stockbrokers, banks and others who deal in relevant securities on behalf of clients have a general duty to ensure, so far as they are able, that those clients are aware of the disclosure obligations attaching to associates and other persons under Rule 22 and that those clients are willing to comply with them. Principal traders and dealers who deal directly with investors should, in appropriate cases, likewise draw attention to the relevant Rules. However, this does not apply when the total value of dealings (excluding stamp duty and commission) in any relevant security undertaken for a client during any 7 day period is less than \$1 million.

This dispensation does not alter the obligation of principals, associates and other persons themselves to initiate disclosure of their own dealings, whatever total value is involved.

Intermediaries are expected to co-operate with the Executive in its dealings enquiries. Therefore, those who deal in relevant securities should appreciate that stockbrokers and other intermediaries will supply the Executive with relevant information as to those dealings, including identities of clients, as part of that co-operation.

12. *Unlisted public companies*

The requirements to disclose dealings apply also to dealings in relevant securities of unlisted public companies.

13. *Potential offerors*

If a potential offeror has been the subject of an announcement that talks are taking place (whether or not the potential offeror has been named) or has announced that he is considering making an offer, the potential offeror and his associates must disclose dealings in accordance with this Rule [22](#), and such disclosure must include the identity of the potential offeror.

However if a potential offeror is not named in such an announcement and so long as the identity of this potential offeror remains undisclosed to the public, with the consent of the Executive, an associate of an offeror by virtue of class (2) of the definition of associate may be exempted from strict compliance with this Rule 22 in the following manner:

- (a) With respect to dealings for discretionary clients (whether or not the associate is an exempt fund manager), the associate may disclose its dealings privately under Rule [22.1](#).*
- (b) With respect to dealings by an exempt principal trader not prohibited by Rule 35, the associate may disclose its dealings privately under Rule [22.4](#).*
- (c) With respect to proprietary dealings (other than those covered by paragraph (b) above), if these dealings are permitted under Rule [21.2](#) and may not result in an obligation under Rules 23 or 24, an associate may disclose these dealings privately under this Rule 22. Any other proprietary dealings must be disclosed publicly under this Rule [22.1](#).*

Once the identity of the potential offeror is publicly disclosed, these exemptions will no longer apply and the associate will be required to comply fully with this Rule 22.

23. When cash offer required

Except with the consent of the Executive in cases falling under [paragraph](#) (a) or (b) [below](#), a cash offer is required where:-

- (a) the shares of any class under offer in the offeree company purchased for cash (but see Note 5) by an offeror, and any person acting in concert with the offeror, during the offer period and within 6 months prior to its commencement carry 10% or more of the voting rights currently exercisable at a class meeting of that class in which case the offer for that class shall be in cash or accompanied by a cash alternative at not less than the highest price paid by the offeror or any person acting in concert with it for shares of that class during the offer period and within 6 months prior to its commencement; or
- (b) subject to paragraph (a) above, shares of any class under offer in the offeree company are purchased for cash (but see Note 5) by an offeror or any person acting in concert with it during the offer period, in which case the offer for that class shall be in cash or accompanied by a cash alternative at not less than the highest price paid by the offeror or any person acting in concert with it for shares of that class during the offer period; or
- (c) in the view of the Executive there are circumstances which render such a course necessary in order to give effect to General Principle 1.

If the offeror considers that the highest price (for the purposes of this Rule [23](#)) should not apply in a particular case, the offeror should consult the Executive, which has discretion to agree a lower price.

[\(See also Rule 36.\)](#)

Notes to Rule 23:

1. *Price*

In calculating the price paid, stamp duty and dealing costs should be excluded.

2. *Gross purchases*

The Executive will normally regard Rule 23(a) as applying to gross purchases of shares over the relevant period and will not allow the deduction of any shares sold over that period. However, in exceptional circumstances and with the consent of the Executive, shares sold some

considerable time before the beginning of the offer period may be deducted.

3. *When the obligation is satisfied*

The obligation to make cash available under this Rule will be considered to have been met if, at the time the purchase was made, a cash offer or cash alternative at a price per share not less than that required by this Rule was open for acceptance, even if that offer or alternative closes for acceptance immediately thereafter. If the cash offer or cash alternative is less than that required under this Rule (or there is no cash offer or alternative or they have closed already), the offeror is under an obligation to revise the offer and Rule 16 shall apply.

4. *Equality of treatment*

The discretion given to the Executive in Rule 23(c) to require cash to be made available in certain cases where less than 10% has been purchased ~~during~~in the ~~offer period and within~~ 6 months prior to ~~its~~the commencement of the offer period will not normally be exercised unless the vendors are directors or other persons closely connected with the offeror or the offeree company. In such cases, relatively small purchases could be relevant.

Rule 23(c) may also be relevant when 10% or more has been acquired in the previous 6 months for a mixture of securities and cash.

5. *Acquisitions for securities, including placings*

Shares acquired in exchange for securities will be deemed to be purchases for cash for the purpose of this Rule if an offeror or its associates arrange, or in any way facilitate, the placing of such consideration securities. Also, even where there is no such placing, if an offeror or any person acting in concert with it acquires in exchange for securities any relevant shares, either during or in the one month preceding any offer period, the shares will normally be deemed to have been purchased for cash on the basis of the value of the securities at the time of the transaction. However, if the vendor of the offeree company shares is required to hold the offeror's securities received in exchange until either the offer has lapsed or the offer consideration has been posted to accepting shareholders, no obligation under this Rule is incurred.

6. *No revision during final 14 days of offer period*

As since an offer must remain open for acceptance for 14 days following the date on which the revised offer document is posted, an offeror will generally not be able to revise its offer, and an offeror should not place itself in a position where it would be required to revise its offer under this Rule in the 14 day period ending on the last day its offer is able to become unconditional as to acceptances. If an obligation under this Rule arises during the course of an offer period and a revision of the offer is necessary an immediate announcement must be made. (See Rule 16.)

7. *Convertible securities, warrants and options*

The conversion or exercise of convertible securities, warrants, options or other subscription rights will be treated as purchases of the underlying shares at a price calculated by reference to the purchase price of the convertible securities, warrants or options and the relevant conversion or exercise terms. In any case of doubt, the Executive should be consulted.

8. *Relevant factors for adjusted price*

Factors which the Executive might take into account when considering an application for an adjusted price include:-

- (a) the size and timing of the relevant purchases;*
- (b) the attitude of the offeree board;*
- (c) whether shares have been purchased at high prices from directors or other persons closely connected with the offeror or the offeree company; and*
- (d) the number of shares purchased in the preceding 6 months.*

9. *Discretionary clients*

Dealings for discretionary clients by fund managers connected with an offeror, unless they are exempt fund managers, may be relevant (see Rule 21.6).

10. *Allotted but unissued* shares

When shares of a company carrying voting rights have been allotted (even if provisionally) but have not yet been issued, for example, under a rights issue when the shares are represented by renounceable letters of allotment, the Executive should be consulted. Such shares are likely to be relevant for the purpose of calculating percentages under this Rule.

11. Cum dividend

When accepting shareholders are entitled under the offer to retain a dividend declared or forecast by the offeree company but not yet paid, the offeror, in establishing the level of the cash offer, may deduct from the highest price paid the net dividend to which offeree company shareholders are entitled.

12. Offer period

References to the offer period in this Rule 23 are to the time during which the offeree company is in an offer period, irrespective of whether the offeror was contemplating an offer when the offer period commenced.

24. **Purchases at above offer price resulting in an obligation to offer a minimum level of consideration**

24.1 **(a) Highest price paid** Purchases before a Rule 3.5 announcement

Except with the consent of the Executive in cases falling under paragraph (i) or (ii) below, when an offeror or any person acting in concert with it has purchased shares in the offeree company:—

- (i) within the 3 month period prior to the commencement of the offer period; or
- (ii) during the period, if any, between the commencement of the offer period and an announcement made by the purchaser in accordance with Rule 3.5; or
- (iii) prior to the 3 month period referred to in (i), if in the view of the Executive there are circumstances which render such a course necessary in order to give effect to General Principle 1,

the offer to the shareholders of the same class shall not be on less favourable terms.

(b) Purchases after a Rule 3.5 announcement

If, after an announcement made in accordance with Rule 3.5 and before the offer closes for acceptance, the offeror or any person acting in concert with it purchases securities in the offeree company ~~in the market or otherwise~~ during the offer period at above the offer price (being the then current value of the offer), then the offeror must increase the offer to not less than the highest price (excluding stamp duty and dealing costs) paid for any securities so acquired.

Purchases of ~~shares~~ securities in the offeree company may also give rise to an obligation under Rule 23. Where an obligation is incurred under Rule 23 by reason of any such purchases, compliance with that Rule will normally be regarded as satisfying any obligations under this Rule in respect of those purchases.

(See also Rule 36.)

~~Note to Rule 24.1:~~

~~Subscription for new securities~~

~~Subscription for new securities at a price above the offer price will be treated as a purchase for the purposes of this Rule.~~

24.2 Offers involving a further issue of listed securities

For the purposes of this Rule 24, if the offer involves a further issue of securities of a class already listed on the Stock Exchange, the current value of the offer on a given day should normally be established by reference to the weighted average traded price of board lots (excluding special bargains and odd lots) of such securities traded during the immediately preceding trading day. If the offer involves a combination of cash and securities and further purchases of the offeree company's shares oblige the offeror to increase the value of the offer, the offeror must endeavour, as far as practicable, to effect such increase while maintaining the same ratio of cash to securities as is represented by the offer.

24.3 Shareholder notification

Immediately after the purchase of securities at above the offer price, it must be announced that a revised offer will be made in accordance with this Rule (see also Rule 16). The announcement should also state the number and class of securities purchased and the price paid.

Notes to Rule 24:

1. *No increase during final 14 days of offer period*

~~An~~ Since an offer must remain open for acceptance for 14 days following the date on which the revised offer document is posted, an offeror will generally not be able to revise its offer, and an offeror should not place itself in a position where it would be required to increase its offer under this Rule in the 14 day period ending on the last day its offer is capable of becoming unconditional as to acceptances. (See also Rule 16 and Note to Rule 32.3.)

2. *Convertible securities, warrants, ~~and~~ options and subscription for new securities*

The conversion or exercise of convertible securities, warrants, options or other subscription rights will be treated as purchases of the underlying shares at a price calculated by reference to the purchase price of the convertible securities, warrants or options and the relevant conversion or exercise terms. Subscription for new securities will in any event be

treated as a purchase for the purposes of this Rule. In any case of doubt, the Executive should be consulted.

3. *Cum dividend*

When accepting shareholders are entitled under the offer to retain a dividend declared or forecast by the offeree company but not yet paid, purchases in the market or otherwise by an offeror or any person acting in concert with it may be made at prices up to the net cum dividend equivalent of the offer value without necessitating any revision of the offer.

4. Adjusted terms

The Executive's discretion to agree adjusted terms pursuant to Rule 24.1(a)(i) or (ii) will only be exercised in exceptional circumstances.

Factors which the Executive might take into account when considering an application for adjusted terms include:—

- (a) whether the relevant purchase was made on terms then prevailing in the market;
- (b) changes in the market price of the shares since the relevant purchase;
- (c) the size and timing of the relevant purchase;
- (d) the attitude of the offeree board;
- (e) whether shares have been purchased at high prices from directors or other persons closely connected with the offeror or the offeree company; and
- (f) whether a competing offer has been announced for the offeree company.

5. Purchases prior to the 3 month period

The discretion given to the Executive in Rule 24.1(a)(iii) will not normally be exercised unless the vendors are directors or other persons closely connected with the offeror or the offeree company.

6. No less favourable terms

For the purpose of Rule 24.1(a), except where Rule 26 (mandatory offer) or Rule 23 (requirement for cash offer) applies, it will not be necessary to make a cash offer available even if shares have been purchased for cash. However, any securities offered as consideration must, at the date of the announcement of the firm intention to make the offer, have a value at least equal to the highest relevant purchase price. The proposed

consideration should be discussed with the Executive, which will be concerned to see that the price at which the securities are valued in the calculation of the consideration is not affected by undue movements in price or volume of trading in the securities. If there has been any such undue movement in the period leading to such an announcement, the Executive may require the consideration to be adjusted or re-calculated so as to exclude, so far as practicable, the effects of the undue movement.

If there is a restricted market in the securities of an offeror, or if the amount of securities to be issued of a class already listed is large in relation to the amount already issued, the Executive may require justification of prices used to determine the value of the offer.

7. Unlisted securities

An offer where the consideration consists of securities for which an immediate listing is not to be sought will not be regarded as satisfying any obligation incurred under this Rule 24.

48. Discretionary clients

Dealings for discretionary clients by fund managers connected with an offeror, unless they are exempt fund managers, may be relevant (see Rule 21.6).

9. Offer period

References to the offer period in this Rule are to the time during which the offeree company is in an offer period, irrespective of whether the offeror was contemplating an offer when the offer period commenced.

25. Special deals with favourable conditions

Except with the consent of the Executive, neither the offeror nor any person acting in concert with it may make any arrangements with shareholders or enter into arrangements to purchase or sell securities of the offeree company, or ~~to accept~~ which involve acceptance of an offer, either during an offer or when ~~one an offer~~ is reasonably in contemplation or for 6 months after the close of such offer if such arrangements have ~~special~~ favourable conditions which are not to be extended to all shareholders.

Notes to Rule 25:

1. *Top-ups and other arrangements*

An arrangement with special conditions attached includes any arrangement where there is a promise to make good to a vendor of shares any difference between the sale price and the price of any subsequent successful offer or any other price top-up arrangements. An irrevocable commitment to accept an offer combined with an option to put the shares should the offer fail will also be regarded as such an arrangement.

Arrangements made by an offeror with a person acting in concert with it, whereby shares in the offeree company are purchased by the person acting in concert on the basis that the offeror will bear all the risks and receive all the benefits, are not prohibited by this Rule. Arrangements which contain a benefit or potential benefit to the person acting in concert (beyond normal expenses and carrying costs) are, however, normally prohibited. In cases of doubt, the Executive must be consulted.

2. ~~Fees~~ Finders' fees

The Rule also covers cases where a shareholder in an offeree company is to be remunerated for playing a part in promoting an offer. The Executive will normally consent to such remuneration, provided that the shareholding is not substantial and it can be demonstrated that a person who had performed the same services, but had not at the same time been a shareholder, would have been entitled to receive no less remuneration.

3. *Management retaining an interest*

~~*The Executive should be consulted if the management of the offeree company is to remain financially interested in the business as part of the arrangements for selling its shareholdings.*~~

Sometimes an offeror may wish to arrange for the management of the offeree company to remain financially involved in the business. The methods by which this may be achieved vary but the principle which the Executive is concerned to safeguard is that the risks as well as the rewards associated with an equity shareholding should apply to the management's retained interest. For example, the Executive would not normally find acceptable an option arrangement which guaranteed the original offer price as a minimum. The Executive will normally require, as a condition of its consent, that the independent adviser to the offeree company publicly states that in its opinion the arrangements with the management of the offeree company are fair and reasonable. In addition, where the offeror and the management of the offeree company together hold more than 5% of the equity share capital of the offeree company, the Executive will also normally require such arrangements to be approved at a general meeting of the offeree company's shareholders. At this meeting the vote must be a vote of independent shareholders. Holdings of convertible securities, warrants, options and other subscription rights may also be relevant in determining whether a general meeting is required, particularly where such rights are exercisable during an offer. The Executive must be consulted in all circumstances where this Note may be relevant.

4. *Disposal of offeree company assets*

In some cases, certain assets of the offeree company may be of no interest to the offeror. There is a possibility, if a shareholder in the offeree company seeks to acquire the assets in question, that the terms of the transaction will be such as to confer a special benefit on him; in any event, the arrangement is not capable of being extended to all shareholders. The Executive will normally consent to such a transaction, provided that the independent adviser to the offeree company publicly states that in his opinion the terms of the transaction are fair and reasonable and the transaction is approved at a general meeting of the offeree company's shareholders. At this meeting the vote must be a vote of shareholders who are not involved in or interested in the transaction ~~(otherwise than solely as shareholders of the offeree company) and must be taken on a poll.~~ Where such a sale of assets takes place after the ~~offer has become unconditional~~ relevant period, the Executive will be concerned to see that there was no element of pre-arrangement in the transaction.

The Executive will consider allowing such a procedure in respect of other transactions where the issues are similar, e.g. a transaction with an offeree company shareholder involving offeror assets.

26. Mandatory offer

26.1 When mandatory offer required

Subject to the granting of a waiver by the Executive, when

- (a) any person acquires, whether by a series of transactions over a period of time or not, ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights of a company;
- (b) two or more persons are acting in concert, and they collectively hold less than ~~35%~~30% of the voting rights of a company, and any one or more of them acquires voting rights and such acquisition has the effect of increasing their collective holding of voting rights to ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights of the company;
- (c) any person holds not less than ~~35%~~30%, but not more than 50%, of the voting rights of a company and that person acquires additional voting rights and such acquisition has the effect of increasing that person's holding of voting rights of the company by more than ~~5%~~2% from the lowest percentage holding of that person in the 12 month period ending on and inclusive of the date of the relevant acquisition; or
- (d) two or more persons are acting in concert, and they collectively hold not less than ~~35%~~30%, but not more than 50%, of the voting rights of a company, and any one or more of them acquires additional voting rights and such acquisition has the effect of increasing their collective holding of voting rights of the company by more than ~~5%~~2% from the lowest collective percentage holding of such persons in the 12 month period ending on and inclusive of the date of the relevant acquisition;

that person, ~~or the principal members of the concert group, as the case may be,~~ shall extend offers, on the basis set out in this Rule, to the holders of each class of equity share capital of the company, whether the class carries voting rights or not, and also to the holders of any class of voting non-equity share capital in which such person, or persons acting in concert with him, hold shares (see also Rule 36).

Offers for different classes of equity share capital must be comparable and the Executive should be consulted in advance in such cases. (See Rule 14.)

Notes to Rule 26.1:

1. *Persons acting in concert*

The majority of questions which arise relate to persons acting in concert. The definition of "acting in concert" contains a list of persons who are

presumed to be acting in concert unless the contrary is established. The following Notes illustrate how this Rule 26 and definition are interpreted by the Executive.

There may also be circumstances where there are changes in the make-up of a group acting in concert that effectively result in a new group being formed or the balance of the group being changed significantly. This may occur, for example, as a result of the sale of all or a substantial part of his shareholding by one member of a concert party group to other existing members or to another person. The Executive will apply the criteria set out below, and in particular in Note 6(a) and in Note 7 and may require a general offer to be made even when no single member holds 30% or more.

2. *Shareholders coming together to act in concert*

Acting in concert requires the co-operation of two or more parties. Where a party has acquired shares independently ~~of~~ other shareholders, or potential shareholders, but subsequently ~~joins~~~~comes~~ together with other shareholders to co-operate to obtain or consolidate control of a company and their existing shareholdings amount to ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights of that company, the Executive would not normally require a general offer to be made under Rule 26.1. Such parties having once joined together however, the provisions of Rule 26.1 would apply so that:

- (a) if the combined shareholdings amounted to less than ~~35%~~30% of the voting rights of that company, an obligation to make an offer would arise if any member of that group acquired further shares such that total holdings of voting rights reached ~~35%~~30% or more; or
- (b) if the combined shareholdings amounted to between ~~35%~~30% and 50% of the voting rights of that company, no member of that group could acquire shares which would result in acquisitions by the group amounting to more than ~~5%~~2% of the voting rights of the company in any 12 month period without incurring a similar obligation.

3. *Banks*

An arm's length agreement between a shareholder and a bank under which the shareholder borrows money for the acquisition of shares which gives rise to an obligation under this Rule will not normally result in the bank becoming a concert party. However, see class (9) of the definition of acting in concert.

4. *Shareholders voting together*

The Executive will not normally regard the action of shareholders voting together on particular resolutions as action which of itself should lead to an offer obligation, but that circumstance may be taken into account as one indication that the shareholders are acting in concert.

5. *Directors of a company*

The directors of companies opposing an offer, their advisers, and others acting in concert with them, should consult the Executive before the acquisition of any voting rights which might lead to the incurring of an obligation under this Rule.

(See also class (6) of the definition of acting in concert.)

6. *Acquisition of voting rights by members of a group acting in concert*

While the Executive accepts that the concept of persons acting in concert recognises a group as being the equivalent of a single person, the holdings of members and the membership of such groups may change at any time. This being the case, there will be circumstances when the acquisition of voting rights by one member of a group acting in concert from another member of the concert group or from a non-member, will result in the acquirer of the voting rights having an obligation to make an offer. ~~In addition to the circumstances set out in Note 7, the Executive will apply the following criteria:~~

(a) Acquisitions from another member

~~(a)~~ *Whenever the holdings of a group acting in concert total ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights of a company and as a result of an acquisition of voting rights from another member of the group a single member comes to hold ~~35%~~30% or more or, if already holding between ~~35%~~30% and 50%, has acquired more than ~~5%~~2% of the voting rights in any 12 month period, an obligation to make an offer will normally arise.*

In addition to the factors set out in Note 7, ~~the~~ factors which the Executive will take into account in considering whether to waive the obligation to make an offer include:-

- (i) whether the leader of the group or the largest individual shareholding has changed and whether the balance between the shareholdings in the group has changed significantly;*

- (ii) *the price paid for the shares acquired; and*
- (iii) *the relationship between the persons acting in concert and how long they have been acting in concert.*

~~(b)~~ *The Executive would normally grant the acquirer of such voting rights a waiver from such general offer obligation if:*

- (i) *the acquirer is a member of a group of companies comprising a company and its subsidiaries and the acquirer has acquired the voting rights from another member of such group of companies; or*
- (ii) *the acquirer is a member of a group of persons comprising an individual, his close relatives and related trusts, and companies controlled by him, his close relatives or related trusts, and the acquirer has acquired the voting rights from another member of such group of persons.*

~~(b)~~ *Acquisitions from non-members*

~~(e)~~ *When the group holds between ~~35%~~30% and 50% of the voting rights, an offer obligation will arise if there are acquisitions from non-members of more than ~~5%~~2% in aggregate in any 12 month period. When the group holds over 50%, subject to Note 17 no obligations normally arise from acquisitions by any member of the group. However, subject to considerations similar to those set out in paragraph (a) above, the Executive may regard as giving rise to an obligation to make an offer the acquisition by a single member of the group of voting rights sufficient to increase his holding to ~~35%~~30% or more or, if he already holds between ~~35%~~30% and 50%, by more than ~~5%~~2% in any 12 month period.*

~~(c)~~ *Calculation of highest price*

~~(d)~~ *For the purpose of calculating the highest price paid in the event of an offer under this Rule 26, the prices paid for voting rights transferred between members of a group acting in concert may be relevant where, for example, all voting rights held within a group are transferred to that member making the offer or where prices paid between members are materially above the market price.*

~~*Other general interpretations*~~

7. *Vendor of part only of a shareholding*

Shareholders sometimes wish to sell part only of their holdings or a purchaser may be prepared to acquire part only of a holding. This arises particularly where an acquirer wishes to acquire under ~~35%~~30%, thereby avoiding an obligation under this Rule to make a general offer. The Executive will be concerned to see whether in such circumstances the arrangements between the purchaser and vendor effectively allow the purchaser to exercise a significant degree of control over the retained voting rights, in which case a general offer would normally be required. These concerns will also apply when the purchaser is already a member of a group acting in concert with the vendor, or when the purchaser joins such a group.

The Executive will also take into account any other transactions between the purchaser and the vendor, and between the purchaser and other members of the group acting in concert with the vendor. This could include, for example, the aggregation of transfers of voting rights to the purchaser over a period of time, or arrangements which have an effect similar to transfer, such as the underwriting by a purchaser of a rights issue which the vendor has agreed not to take up, or a placing of shares with the purchaser.

A judgement on whether such a significant degree of control exists will obviously depend on the circumstances of each individual case, but, by way of guidance, the Executive would regard the following points as having some significance:-

- (a) there would be less likelihood of a significant degree of control over the retained voting rights if the vendor was not an "insider";
- (b) the payment of a very high price for the voting rights would tend to suggest that control over the entire holding was being secured;
- (c) if the parties negotiate options over the retained voting rights it may be more difficult for them to satisfy the Executive that a significant degree of control is absent. On the other hand, where the retained voting rights are in themselves a significant part of the company's capital (or even in certain circumstances represent a significant sum of money in absolute terms) a correspondingly greater element of independence may be presumed;
- (d) it would be natural for a vendor of part of a controlling holding to select a purchaser whose ideas as regards the way the company is to be directed are reasonably compatible with his own. It is also natural that a purchaser of a substantial holding in a company should press for board representation and perhaps make the vendor's support for this a condition of purchase. Accordingly,

these factors, divorced from any other evidence of a significant degree of control over the retained voting rights, would not lead the Executive to conclude that a general offer should be made.

7A. *Placing*

The Executive would not give its consent to the acquisition of a holding of ~~35%~~30% or more by a person in conjunction with arrangements by the purchaser to place sufficient voting rights to reduce the holding below ~~35%~~30%.

A purchaser may be prepared to acquire part only of a holding, particularly where he wishes to acquire under ~~35%~~30%, thereby avoiding an obligation under this Rule to make a general offer. The Executive will be concerned to see that the arrangements made by the vendor to dispose of his remaining voting rights do not effectively allow the purchaser to exercise a significant degree of control over such voting rights not acquired by the purchaser. Where the remaining voting rights are placed by the vendor, the Executive will require confirmation from any financial adviser or placement agent involved in the placing or disposal of the identity of the placee or placees and whether they are independent. A procedure similar to that set out in Note 7 of the Notes on dispensations from Rule 26 will be followed. A placing with a number of persons having a common link, such as the discretionary clients of a fund manager who would be connected with the purchaser if he were an offeror, would not normally be acceptable. If in such circumstances the fund manager would have exempt status, it may apply to the Executive for consent to such placing.

Other general interpretations

8. *The chain principle*

Occasionally, a person or group of persons acting in concert acquiring statutory control of a company (which need not be a company to which the Takeovers Code applies) will thereby acquire or consolidate control, as defined in the Codes, of a second company because the first company itself holds, either directly or indirectly through intermediate companies, a controlling interest in the second company, or holds voting rights which, when aggregated with those already held by the person or group, secure or consolidate control of the second company. The Executive will not normally require an offer to be made under this Rule in these circumstances unless either –

- (a) the holding in the second company is significant in relation to the first company. In assessing this, the Executive will take into account a number of factors including, as appropriate, the assets and profits of the respective companies. Relative values of 60% or more will normally be regarded as significant; or*

- (b) *one of the main purposes of acquiring control of the first company was to secure control of the second company.*

The Executive should be consulted in all cases which may come within the scope of this Note to establish whether, in the circumstances, any obligation arises under this Rule.

“Statutory control” in this Note means the degree of control which a company has over a subsidiary.

9. *Triggering a mandatory offer during a voluntary offer*

If it is proposed to incur an obligation ~~is incurred~~ under this Rule during the course of a voluntary offer by the acquisition of voting rights ~~otherwise than through acceptances of the voluntary offer~~, the Executive must be consulted in advance. Once such an obligation is incurred, an offer in compliance with this Rule must be announced immediately.

If no change in the consideration is involved it will be sufficient, following the announcement, simply to notify offeree company shareholders in writing of the new total holding of the offeror, of the fact that the acceptance condition in the form required by Rule 26.2 is the only condition remaining, and of the period for which the offer will remain open following posting of the document.

An offer made in compliance with this Rule must remain open for not less than 14 days following the date on which the document is posted to offeree company shareholders.

Notes 3 and 4 to Rule 16.1 set out certain restrictions on the incurring of an obligation under this Rule during the offer period.

10. *Convertible securities, warrants and options*

In general, the acquisition of convertible securities, warrants or options does not give rise to an obligation under this Rule to make an offer but the exercise of any conversion or subscription rights or options will be considered to be an acquisition of voting rights for the purpose of this Rule.

The Executive will, however, give special consideration to the granting and taking of options, and will have regard to the time when the option is exercisable, whether the grantor of the option has also sold part of his holding (see Note 7), the consideration paid for the option, and any other circumstances in which the relationship and arrangements between the

two parties concerned are such that effective control over underlying voting rights has or may have passed to the taker of the option. Where the Executive takes the view that effective control over the voting rights has passed, it will treat the grant of the option as constituting an acquisition of the voting rights.

The Executive will not normally require an offer to be made following the exercise of convertible securities, warrants, options or other subscription rights in respect of new securities provided that the issue of convertible securities, warrants or options to the person exercising the rights is approved by a vote of independent shareholders in general meeting in the manner described in Note 1 of the Notes on dispensations from Rule 26. This dispensation may be invalidated if there are any purchases of voting rights prior to such exercise.

Any holder of conversion or subscription rights who intends to exercise such rights and so to hold ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights of a company (or to have acquired more than ~~5%~~2% of such voting rights in any 12 month period) should consult the Executive before doing so to determine whether an offer obligation would arise under this Rule and if so at what price. (See also Note 2(c) to Rule 26.3.)

Where there are conversion or subscription rights currently capable of being exercised, this Rule is invoked at a level of ~~35%~~30% of the existing voting rights. Where they are capable of being exercised during an offer period, Note 2 to Rule 6 and Note 3 to Rule 30.2 will be relevant. (See also Note 19.)

11. *The ~~5%~~2% creeper - acquisitions and dispositions of voting rights during 12 month period*

A person, or group of persons acting in concert, holding ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights of a company is free to acquire and dispose of further voting rights within a band of ~~5%~~2% above the greater of ~~35%~~30% or its lowest percentage holding of voting rights in the previous 12 month period without incurring an obligation to make a general offer. Within this band dispositions of voting rights may be netted off against acquisitions thereof.

12. *The ~~5%~~2% creeper - effect of dispositions*

If a person, or group of persons acting in concert, holding ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights of a company disposes of voting rights in circumstances other than those mentioned in the preceding Note, the reduced holding establishes a new lowest percentage holding for

purposes of the ~~5%~~2% creeper. As a result, an obligation to make a general offer will arise if:

- (i) the reduced holding is ~~35%~~30% or more and is increased by net acquisitions of voting rights by more than ~~5%~~2% in any 12 month period, or
- (ii) following a reduction of the holding below ~~35%~~30% it is increased to ~~35%~~30% or more.

Except as mentioned in Note 11 above, dispositions of voting rights may not be netted off against acquisitions thereof.

13. The ~~5%~~2% creeper - effect of dilution

Subject to Note 14, the dilution of a holding of voting rights by the issue of new shares or otherwise will normally be regarded by the Executive as equivalent to a reduction by way of a disposition of voting rights.

14. The ~~5%~~2% creeper - placing and top-up transactions

For purposes of the “creeper” a placing shareholder who conducts a placing and top-up transaction pursuant to Note 6 of the Notes on dispensations from Rule 26 shall be deemed to have a lowest percentage holding equal to the lower of the lowest percentage holding which the placing shareholder had in the 12 month period prior to or immediately after the placing and top-up transaction. A placing shareholder will be treated similarly if the top-up transaction does not give rise to an offer under this Rule but the transaction complies with the requirements of Notes 6 or 7 of the Notes on dispensations from Rule 26.

15. The ~~5%~~2% creeper - effect of whitewash

When a person, or group of persons acting in concert, becomes required to make a mandatory offer pursuant to Rule 26 but the related obligation to make a general offer is waived pursuant to a vote of independent shareholders in accordance with the terms of Note 1 of the Notes on dispensations from Rule 26, such person, or group of persons, shall be precluded from acquiring additional voting rights pursuant to Rule 26 for the 12 month period immediately following the acquisition, unless such further acquisition is authorised by way of a separate vote of independent shareholders. If such authorisation is not obtained, such person, or group of persons, shall be deemed to have a lowest percentage holding equal to the greater of (i) ~~35%~~30% and (ii) the percentage holding that is ~~5%~~2% less than the percentage holding of

such person, or group of persons, immediately following the whitewashed transaction.

By way of example, if following a whitewashed transaction a person, or group of persons acting in concert, holds ~~31.38%~~ of the voting rights of a company and does not obtain the shareholder authorisation to acquire additional ~~shares-voting rights~~ contemplated by this Note, such person or group of persons would be deemed to have a lowest percentage holding of ~~35%30%~~ and would thereby be free to acquire and dispose of voting rights within the ~~5%2%~~ band above ~~35%30%~~.

16. *The ~~5%2%~~ creeper - voting rights acquired during mandatory offer*

For purposes of the ~~5%2%~~ creeper, following a mandatory offer which does not become unconditional an offeror shall be deemed to have a lowest percentage holding equal to his aggregate holding of voting rights of the offeree company at the close of the offer period, including any voting rights which he acquired during the offer.

17. *The ~~5%2%~~ creeper - holdings between ~~48.45%~~ and 50%*

It should be noted also that the restriction in Rule 26.1(c) and (d) applies to any immediately preceding 12 month period if at any time during such period a person, or group of persons acting in concert, holds 50% or less of the voting rights. Thus, a person or group of persons with 49% of the voting rights of a company will be restricted from acquiring more than a further ~~5%2%~~ of the offeree company's voting rights (resulting in a total of ~~51.54%~~) for a period of 12 months thereafter.

18. ~~*Shareholders, shares and holdings of voting rights [Deleted [...] 2001]*~~

~~*A reference to shareholder includes persons who hold or acquire voting rights. Similarly, a reference to shares includes voting rights. [Moved to Note 4 to Definitions.]*~~

19. *Allotted but unissued shares*

When shares of a company carrying voting rights have been allotted (even if only provisionally) but have not yet been issued, for example, under a rights issue when the shares are represented by renounceable letters of allotment, the Executive should be consulted.

20. *Discretionary clients*

Dealings for discretionary clients by fund managers connected with an offeror or the offeree company, unless they are exempt fund managers, may be relevant (see Rule 21.6).

26.2 Conditions

Except with the consent of the Executive -

- (a) offers made under this Rule must be conditional ~~upon, and~~ only upon, the offeror having received acceptances in respect of voting rights which, together with voting rights acquired or agreed to be acquired before or during the offer, will result in the offeror and any person acting in concert with it holding more than 50% of the voting rights; and
- (b) no acquisition of voting rights which would give rise to a requirement for an offer under this Rule may be made if the making or implementation of such offer would or might be dependent on the passing of a resolution at any meeting of shareholders of the offeror or upon any other conditions, consents or arrangements.

Notes to Rule 26.2:

1. *When more than 50% is held*

An offer made under this Rule should normally be unconditional when the offeror and persons acting in concert with it hold more than 50% of the voting rights before the offer is made.

2. *When dispensations may be granted*

The Executive will not normally consider a request for a dispensation under this Rule other than in exceptional circumstances, such as when the necessary cash is to be provided, wholly or in part, by a cash underwritten alternative which is conditional on the obtaining of a listing for new shares. The Executive will normally require that both the announcement of the offer and the offer document include statements that if the acceptance condition is satisfied but the listing condition is not, within the time required, and as a result the offer lapses -

- (i) *the offeror will immediately make a new cash offer in compliance with this Rule at the price required by this Rule; and*
- (ii) *until posting of the offer document in respect of that new offer, the offeror and persons acting in concert with it ~~will not~~ can only exercise ~~more~~ less than ~~34.9~~ 30% of the voting rights of the offeree company.*

When a dispensation is given, the offeror must endeavour to obtain a listing for the new shares with all due diligence.

3. Acceptance condition

Notes to Rule 30.2 apply to offers under this Rule.

In the event that an offer under Rule 26 lapses because a purchase may not be counted as a result of Note 7 to Rule 30.2 and subsequently the purchase is completed, the Executive should be consulted. It will require appropriate action to be taken such as the making of a new offer or the reduction of the offeror's holding.

26.3 Consideration

- (a) Offers made under this Rule must, in respect of each class of equity share capital involved, be in cash or be accompanied by a cash alternative at not less than the highest price paid by the offeror or any person acting in concert with it for ~~voting rights~~ shares of that class of the offeree during the offer period and within 6 months prior to its commencement. The cash offer or the cash alternative must remain open after the offer has become or is declared unconditional for not less than 14 days thereafter. The Executive should be consulted where there is more than one class of equity share capital involved.
- (b) The Executive's consent is required if the offeror considers that the highest price should not apply in a particular case.

Notes to Rule 26.3:

1. *Nature of consideration*

When voting rights have been acquired for a consideration other than cash, the offer must nevertheless be in cash or be accompanied by a cash alternative of at least equal value, which must be determined by an independent valuation.

When there have been significant acquisitions in exchange for securities, General Principle 1 may be relevant and such securities may be required to be offered to all shareholders: a cash offer will also be required. The Executive should be consulted in such cases.

2. *Calculation of the price*

- (a) *In calculating the price paid, stamp duty and broker's commission should be excluded.*
- (b) *If voting rights have been acquired in exchange for listed securities, the price will normally be established by reference to the weighted average traded price of board lots (excluding special bargains and odd lots) of the listed securities on the date of the acquisition.*
- (c) *If voting rights have been acquired by the conversion or exercise of convertible securities, warrants, options or other subscription rights, the price will normally be established by reference to the purchase price of the convertible securities, warrants or options and the relevant conversion or exercise terms. If however the convertible securities or warrants were issued or sold privately to the purchaser, the Executive may also take into account the weighted average traded price of board lots (excluding special bargains and odd lots) of the relevant shares on the day on which notice of conversion or subscription was submitted.*

The Executive should be consulted in advance in the circumstances described in (b) and (c) above.

3. *Dividends*

When accepting shareholders are entitled under the offer to retain a dividend declared by the offeree company but not yet paid, the offeror, in establishing the level of the cash offer, may deduct from the highest price paid the net dividend to which offeree company shareholders are entitled.

4. *Dispensations from highest price*

Factors which the Executive might take into account when considering an application for an adjusted price include:

- (a) the size and timing of the relevant purchases;*
- (b) the attitude of the board of the offeree company;*
- (c) whether shares had been purchased at high prices from directors or other persons closely connected with the offeror or the offeree company; and*
- (d) the number of shares purchased in the preceding 12 months.*

26.4 Restrictions on control by offeror

Except with the consent of the Executive, no nominee of an offeror or persons acting in concert with it may be appointed to the board of the offeree company or any of its subsidiaries, nor may an offeror and persons acting in concert with it exercise offeree company voting rights, until the offer document has been posted.

Note to Rule 26.4:

Cross reference to Rule 7.1

Reference is made to Rule 7.1 which restricts the ability of the directors of an offeree company to resign prior to the first closing date of the offer, or the date when the offer becomes or is declared unconditional, whichever is the later.

26.5 Obligations of directors selling shares

When directors (and their close relatives, related trusts and companies controlled by them, their close relatives or related trusts) sell shares to a purchaser as a result of which the purchaser is required to make an offer under this Rule, such directors must ensure that as a condition of the sale the purchaser undertakes to fulfil his obligations under this Rule 26.

26.6 Holdings of between 30% and 35%

Where a person or two or more persons acting in concert hold 30% or more of the voting rights of a company but less than 35% of such voting rights on [the implementation date] then, [for so long as such holding remains in this range/until 10 years after the implementation date]:-

- (a) the Takeovers Code (other than this Rule 26.6) shall be interpreted and applied as if the 30% trigger in Rule 26.1(a) and (b) was 35% for such person or persons; and
- (b) such person or persons are not subject to the 2% creeper under Rule 26.1(c) and (d).

26.7 Transitional provisions for the creeper

For the 12 months following [the implementation date], the creeper under Rules 26.1(c) and (d) shall be applied, in all respects other than under Rule 26.6, in the following manner:-

- (a) the 2% limit shall apply so as to cover the period from the date of the relevant acquisition back to [the implementation date]; and
- (b) the 5% limit previously applicable under the Takeovers Code shall apply so as to cover the period from the date of the relevant acquisition back to the date 12 months prior to the relevant acquisition.

Note to Rule 26.7:

Effect of transitional provisions for the creeper

The effect of the transitional provisions for the creeper can be illustrated by the following examples. Assuming there is no other acquisition or disposal of voting rights, if a person or group of persons acquires 4% of the voting rights of a company 3 months before [the implementation date], such person or group of persons will be restricted from acquiring more than 1% of the company's voting rights within 9 months following [the implementation date]. Thereafter, the person or persons will be subject to the 2% limit. If a person or group of persons has acquired 1% of the voting rights of a company 3 months before [the implementation date], such person or group of persons will be restricted from acquiring more than 2% in the 12 month period after [the implementation date].

Notes on dispensations from Rule 26:

1. *Vote of independent shareholders on the issue of new securities ("Whitewash")*

(See Schedule VI - Whitewash Guidance Note for the detailed requirements of the Takeovers Code under this ~~dispensation~~Note.)

When the issue of new securities as consideration for an acquisition, or a cash subscription, or the taking of a scrip dividend, would otherwise result in an obligation to make a general offer under this Rule, the Executive will normally waive the obligation if there is an independent vote at a shareholders' meeting. For this purpose "independent vote" means a vote by shareholders who are not involved in, or interested in, the transaction in question. The requirement for a general offer will also be waived, provided there has been an independent vote of shareholders, in cases involving the underwriting of an issue of shares. If an underwriter incurs an obligation under this Rule unexpectedly, for example as a result of ~~an inability to~~failure by a sub-underwriter in respect of all or part of his liability, the Executive should be consulted.

The appropriate provisions of the Code apply to whitewash proposals. Full details of the potential holding of voting rights must be disclosed in the document sent to shareholders relating to the issue of the new securities, which must also include competent independent advice on the proposals the shareholders are being asked to approve, together with a statement that the Executive has agreed to waive any consequent obligation under this Rule 26 to make a general offer. ~~The resolution must be made the subject of a poll.~~

~~The Executive must be consulted and a proof document submitted at an early stage. The document must not be despatched until the Executive has confirmed that it has no further comments thereon.~~

Reference should be made to Note 15 to Rule 26.1 which provides that when a person, or group of persons acting in concert, becomes required to make a mandatory offer pursuant to Rule 26, but the obligation to make a general offer is waived pursuant to a vote of independent shareholders in accordance with the terms of this Note, such person, or group of persons, shall be precluded from acquiring additional shares pursuant to Rule 26 for the 12 month period immediately following the acquisition, unless such further acquisition is authorised by way of a separate vote of independent shareholders. If such authorisation is not obtained, such person or group of persons shall be deemed to have a lowest percentage holding equal to the greater of (i) ~~35%~~30% and (ii) the percentage holding that is ~~5%~~2% less than the percentage holding of such person, or group of persons, immediately following the “whitewashed” transaction.

Notwithstanding the fact that the issue of new securities is made conditional upon the prior approval by independent vote of a majority of the shareholders at a general meeting of the company :-

- (i) the Executive will not normally waive an obligation under this Rule 26 if the person to whom the new securities are to be issued or any persons acting in concert with him have acquired voting rights in the company in the 6 months prior to the ~~posting to shareholders of the circular relating to announcement of~~ the proposals but subsequent to negotiations, discussions or the reaching of understandings or agreements with the directors of the company in relation to the proposed issue of new securities;
- (ii) a waiver will not be granted or if granted will be invalidated if any acquisitions are made in the period between the ~~posting of the circular to shareholders announcement of the proposals~~ and the shareholders' meeting.

Following the meeting at which the proposals are considered by shareholders, an announcement must be made by the offeree company giving the result of the meeting and the number and percentage of voting rights attaching to the shares to which the potential controlling shareholders have become entitled as a result.

Where the final controlling shareholding is dependent on the results of underwriting, the offeree company must make an announcement following the issue of new securities stating the number of shares and percentage of voting rights held by the controlling shareholders at that time.

2. *Enforcement of security for a loan, receivers, etc.*

Where a shareholding in a company is charged to a bank or lending institution on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of its business as security for a loan, and, as a result of enforcement, the lender would otherwise incur an obligation to make a general offer under this Rule, the Executive will normally waive the requirement, provided that the security was not given at a time when the lender had reason to believe that enforcement was likely. In any case where arrangements are to be made involving a transfer of voting rights to the lender, but which do not amount to enforcement of the security, the Executive will wish to be convinced that such arrangements are necessary to preserve the lender's security and will also take into account the proviso above. When following enforcement a lender wishes to sell all or part of his shareholding, the provisions of this Rule apply to the purchaser.

Although a receiver, liquidator or administrator of a company is not required to make an offer when he takes control of a holding of ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights of another company, the provisions of this Rule apply to a purchaser from such a person.

3. *Rescue operations*

There are occasions when a company is in such a serious financial position that the only way it can be saved is by an urgent rescue operation which involves the issue of new securities without approval by a vote of independent shareholders or the acquisition of existing securities by the rescuer which would otherwise fall within the provisions of this Rule 26 and normally require a general offer. The Executive will consider waiving the requirements of this Rule in such circumstances; particular attention will be paid to the views of the directors and advisers of the potential offeree company.

The requirements of this Rule will not normally be waived in a case where a major shareholder in a company rather than that company itself is in need of rescue. The situation of that shareholder may have little relevance to the position of other shareholders and, therefore, the purchaser from such major shareholder must expect to be obliged to extend an offer under this Rule to all other shareholders.

In considering whether to grant a waiver, the Executive must be satisfied about the urgency of the rescue and that it would be impracticable for the rescue proposal to be submitted for approval by shareholders not involved in or interested in the transaction under Note 1 on dispensations from Rule 26. If the urgency of the rescue is not established, the Executive may require an independent vote as a condition for a waiver. The Executive will also have regard to whether the rescue proposal is equitable to the existing shareholders and whether existing shareholders will have the right to participate in the rescue proposal on the same terms as the rescuing party, so far as practicable. Any application for a waiver under this Note must be submitted as early as possible.

4. *Inadvertent mistake*

If, due to an inadvertent mistake, a person incurs an obligation to make an offer under this Rule, the Executive will not normally require an offer if sufficient voting rights are disposed of within a limited period to persons unconnected with him.

5. *Balancing block : where 50% will not accept*

Situations may arise where a person, or group of persons acting in concert, acquires ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights of a company at a time when another person, or group of persons acting in concert, already holds ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights of that company. In such a situation the Executive will not normally waive the requirement for that person or group of persons to make a general offer under this Rule unless:-

- (a) there is a single person holding 50% or more of the voting rights of the company who states that he will not accept the offer which the purchaser would otherwise be obliged to make; or*
- (b) the Executive is provided with written confirmation from the holders of 50% or more of the voting rights of that company that they would not accept the offer which the purchaser would be obliged to make.*

6. *Placing and top-up transactions*

A waiver from the obligation to make a general offer under this Rule will normally be granted where a shareholder, who together with persons acting in concert with him holds 50% or less of the voting rights of a company, places part of his holding with one or more independent persons (see Note 7 below) and then, as soon as is practicable, subscribes for new shares up to ~~such additional—the number of~~ shares ~~placed as he requires to maintain the percentage interest in the offeree company which he held prior to the placement,~~ at a price substantially equivalent to the placing price after taking account of expenses incurred in the transaction. Such a waiver is required even if the placing and top-up are to be effected simultaneously whether by way of placing and subscription agreements that are inter-conditional or otherwise. For purposes of the ~~5%2%~~ creeper the placing shareholder shall be deemed to have a lowest percentage holding equal to the lower of the lowest percentage holding which he had in the 12 month period prior to or immediately after the placing and top-up transaction. Reference is made in this regard to Note 14 to Rule 26.1. A waiver from the obligation to make a general offer under this Rule will not be required where a shareholder, who together with persons acting in concert with him holds more than 50% of the voting rights of a company, carries out a placing and top-up transaction as described above. However, the Executive will require confirmation from the financial adviser or placement agent of the controlling shareholder ~~of the identity of that~~ the placee or placees ~~and whether they~~ are independent and may require information as to the identity of the placee or placees.

7. *Verification of independence of placees*

When compliance with a Rule or a waiver is dependent upon a disposition or placement of voting rights to independent persons the Executive will normally require the financial adviser, placement agent or acquirer of the voting rights to verify and/or confirm that the purchaser is independent of, and does not act in concert with, the vendor of the voting rights, and such verification or confirmation shall be provided in such manner as the Executive may reasonably require to satisfy itself of the acquirer's independence. In the case of a single placee the Executive will be particularly concerned with verifying the independence of the placee.

~~8. *On market offers*~~

~~*Where the price at which a mandatory offer is to be made is substantially lower than the prevailing market price and the Executive is satisfied that it is highly unlikely that any shareholder would accept the offer at such price, the Executive may allow the offeror to stand in the market to offer to buy shares at such price during trading hours for a period of 3 weeks or such other period as may be agreed by the Executive. In such cases, the offeror and offeree companies should issue advertisements to shareholders adopting the standard of care and responsibility required by Rule 9. The offeror and offeree documents may however contain information less detailed than that required under Schedules I and II but its contents must have the prior approval of the Executive.*~~

27. Prompt registration of transfers

The board and officials and registrars of an offeree company should use their best endeavours to ensure the prompt registration of transfers during an offer period so that shareholders can freely exercise their voting and other rights.

28. Partial offers

28.1 Executive's consent required

The Executive's consent is required for any partial offer. Consent will normally be granted in the case of an offer (a) which could not result in the offeror and persons acting in concert with it holding ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights of a company; ~~and/or~~ (b) where the offeror and persons acting in concert with it hold more than 50% of the voting rights of a company and the offer is for up to such number of shares as would take the holding of voting rights to not more than 75% of the voting rights of the company, or such higher percentage as the Listing Rules may permit.

28.2 Acquisitions prior to the offer

In the case of an offer which could result in the offeror and persons acting in concert with it holding ~~35%~~30% or more, but which must result in their holding less than 100%, of the voting rights of a company, such consent will not normally be granted if the offeror or persons acting in concert with it have acquired, selectively or in significant numbers, voting rights in the offeree company during the 6 months preceding the application for consent or if voting rights have been acquired at any time after the partial offer was reasonably in contemplation.

28.3 Acquisitions during and after the offer

The offeror and persons acting in concert with it may not acquire voting rights in the offeree company during the offer period. In addition, in the case of a successful partial offer, neither the offeror, nor any person who acted in concert with the offeror in the course of the partial offer, nor any person who is subsequently acting in concert with any of them, may, except with the consent of the Executive, acquire voting rights of the offeree company during the 12 month period immediately following the end of the offer period.

Note to Rule 28.3:

Discretionary clients

Dealings for discretionary clients by fund managers connected with the offeror, unless they are exempt fund managers, may be relevant (see Rule 21.6).

28.4 Offer for between ~~35%~~30% and 50%

In the case of an offer which could result in the offeror holding not less than ~~35%~~30%, and which must result in a holding of not more than 50%, of the voting rights of a company, consent will not normally be granted.

28.5 Offer for ~~35%~~30% or more requires independent approval

Any offer which could result in the offeror holding ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights of a company must normally be conditional, not only on the specified number of acceptances being received, but also on approval of the offer, signified by means of a separate box on the form of acceptance, being given by shareholders holding over 50% of the voting rights not held by the offeror and persons acting in concert with it. This requirement may be waived if over 50% of the voting rights of the offeree company are held by one independent shareholder who has indicated his approval under this Rule 28.5.

28.6 Control position warning

In the case of a partial offer which could result in the offeror holding more than 50% of the voting rights of the offeree company, the offer document must contain specific and prominent reference to this and to the fact that, if the offer succeeds, the offeror will be free, subject to this Rule, to acquire further shares without incurring any obligation to make a general offer.

28.7 ~~Precise number of shares to be stated~~

~~A partial offer must be made for a precise number of shares, such number must be stated, and the offer may not be declared unconditional as to acceptances unless acceptances are received for not less than that number.~~

~~[Deleted [...] 2001]~~

28.8 Pro rata entitlement

Partial offers must be made to all shareholders of the class and arrangements must be made for those shareholders who wish to do so to accept in full for the relevant percentage of their holdings. Shares tendered in excess of this percentage must be accepted by the offeror from each shareholder in the same proportion as the number tendered to the extent necessary to enable him to obtain the total number of shares for which he has offered.

28.9 Comparable offer

When an offer is made for a company with more than one class of equity share capital which could result in the offeror holding shares carrying ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights, a comparable offer must be made for each other class.

Notes to Rule 28:

1. *Cross reference to Rule 20.1*

Reference is made to Rule 20.1 which prescribes the timing of acquisition of and payment for shares represented by acceptances in a partial offer.

2. *Odd lots*

As far as practicable an offeror in a partial offer should arrange its acceptance procedures to minimise the number of existing and new odd lot shareholdings.

29. Proxies

An offeror may not require a shareholder as a term of his acceptance of an offer to appoint a particular person as his proxy to vote in respect of his shares in the offeree company or to appoint a particular person to exercise any other rights or take any other action in relation to those shares unless the appointment is on the following terms, which must be set out in the offer document:

- (a) the proxy may not vote, the rights may not be exercised and no other action may be taken unless the offer is ~~wholly~~-unconditional or, in the case of voting by the proxy, it will become ~~wholly~~-unconditional or lapse immediately upon the outcome of the resolution in question;
- (b) where relevant, the votes are to be cast as far as possible to satisfy any outstanding condition of the offer;
- (c) the appointment ceases to be valid if the acceptance is withdrawn; and
- (d) the appointment applies only to shares assented to the offer.

30. Conditions

30.1 Subjective conditions

An offer must not normally be made subject to conditions which depend on judgements by the offeror or the fulfilment of which is in its hands.

Notes to Rule 30.1:

1. *An element of subjectivity*

The Executive may be prepared to accept an element of subjectivity in certain special circumstances where it is not practicable to specify all the factors on which satisfaction of a particular condition may depend, especially in cases involving official authorisations, the granting of which may be subject to additional material obligations for the offeror. It would also normally be acceptable in an announcement for an offer to be expressed as being conditional on statements or estimates being appropriately verified.

2. *Invoking conditions*

An offeror should not invoke any condition, other than the acceptance condition, so as to cause the offer to lapse unless the circumstances which give rise to the right to invoke the condition are of material significance to the offeror in the context of the offer.

3. *Listing conditions*

Except with the consent of the Executive, where securities are offered as consideration and it is intended that they should be listed on the Stock Exchange, the relevant listing condition should be in terms which ensure that it is capable of being satisfied only when the decision of the Stock Exchange to admit the securities to listing has been announced by the Stock Exchange.

30.2 Acceptance condition

Except with the consent of the Executive, all offers, ~~whether voluntary or mandatory,~~ except partial offers made under Rule 28, shall be conditional upon the offeror having received acceptances in respect of shares which, together with shares acquired or agreed to be acquired before or during the offer, will result in the offeror and persons acting in concert with it holding more than 50% of the voting rights of the offeree company.

A voluntary offer may be made conditional on an acceptance level of shares carrying a higher percentage of the voting rights.

Mandatory offers made under Rule 26 shall be subject to no other conditions, whether as to minimum or maximum levels of acceptances required to be received or otherwise. It follows that the offer should be unconditional ~~as to acceptances~~ where the offeror and persons acting in concert with it hold more than 50% of the voting rights before such offer is made.

Notes to Rule 30.2:

1. *Acceptances*

An acceptance may not be counted towards fulfilling an acceptance condition unless :-

(a) *it is received by the offeror's receiving agent on or before the last time for acceptance set out in the offeror's relevant document or announcement and the offeror's receiving agent has recorded that the acceptance and any relevant documents required by this Note have been so received; and*

(b) *the acceptance form is duly completed and is :-*

(i) *accompanied by share certificates in respect of the relevant shares and, if those certificates are not in the name of the acceptor, such other documents (e.g. a duly stamped transfer of the relevant shares in blank or in favour of the acceptor executed by the registered holder) in order to establish the right of the acceptor to become the registered holder of the relevant shares; or*

(ii) *from a registered holder or his personal representatives (but only up to the amount of the registered holding and only to the extent that the acceptance relates to shares which are not taken into account under another sub-paragraph of this paragraph (b)); or*

(iii) *certified by the offeree company's registrar or the Stock Exchange.*

If the acceptance form is executed by a person other than the registered holder, appropriate evidence of authority (e.g. grant of probate or certified copy of a power of attorney) must be produced.

2. *Offeror's receiving agent's certificate*

Before an offer may become or be declared unconditional as to acceptances, the offeror's receiving agent must have issued a certificate to the offeror or its financial adviser which states the number of acceptances which have been received which comply with Note 1 and the number of shares otherwise acquired, whether before or during an offer period.

Copies of the receiving agent's certificate must be sent to the Executive and the offeree company's financial adviser by the offeror or his financial adviser as soon as possible after it is issued.

3. *Convertible securities, warrants and options*

For purposes of the 50% acceptance condition, the Executive should be consulted regarding the offeror's ability to count voting rights attached to shares issuable upon the exercise of conversion or subscription rights attached to convertible securities, warrants or options which the offeror acquires during the offer period. The Executive will normally allow the offeror to count such voting rights for this purpose provided he discloses his intention to do so in the announcement and offer document and first takes all steps which he is required to take to exercise such conversion or subscription rights for all purposes. Such voting rights would then be considered to be outstanding for the purpose of calculating the 50% acceptance condition.

4. *Information to offeror during offer period and extension of offer to new shares*

See the Notes to Rule 6 for information about the offeree company's share capital which is to be supplied to an offeror, and the offeror's obligations in relation to new shares.

5. *Dispensation from 50% acceptance condition*

The Executive may in exceptional circumstances permit an offer to be subject to acceptance by holders of shares carrying less than 50% of the voting rights, ~~for example where an offer by a holder of more than 50% is opposed by someone who wishes to make a higher offer.~~

6. *New shares*

For the purpose of the acceptance condition, the offeror must take account of all shares carrying voting rights which are unconditionally allotted or issued before the offer becomes or is declared unconditional as to acceptances, whether pursuant to the exercise of conversion or subscription rights or otherwise. If in any case, for example, as a result

of a rights issue, *shares* have been allotted in renounceable form (even if provisionally), the *Executive* should be consulted.

7. Purchases

A purchase of shares by an offeror or a person acting in concert with the offeror may be counted towards fulfilling an acceptance condition. For this purpose, a purchase made through the Stock Exchange in the normal course of trading securities on the Stock Exchange and with no pre-arrangement or collusion between the parties to such transaction or their agents may be counted from the time of such dealing on the Stock Exchange. In all other cases, the purchase may be counted if and when the purchase is fully completed and settled. In the event that a purchase made at the Stock Exchange is not fully settled in accordance with the rules of the Stock Exchange, the Executive may require the offeror and/or its concert parties to take such action as the Executive may determine is appropriate in the circumstances, which may include the issue of a correcting announcement.

31. Restrictions following offers and possible offers

31.1 Delay before subsequent offer

- (a) Except with the consent of the Executive, where an offer has been announced or posted but has not become or been declared unconditional ~~in all respects~~, and has been withdrawn or has lapsed, neither the offeror nor any person who acted in concert with it in the course of the original offer, nor any person who is subsequently acting in concert with any of them, may within 12 months from the date on which such offer is withdrawn or lapses either -
- (i) announce an offer or possible offer for the offeree company (including a partial offer which could result in the offeror holding shares carrying ~~35%~~30% or more of the voting rights of the offeree company), or
 - (ii) acquire any voting rights of the offeree company if the offeror or persons acting in concert with it would thereby become obliged under Rule 26 to make an offer.
- (b) The restrictions in this Rule may also apply, for a period of ~~six~~6 months, where a person, having made an announcement which, although not amounting to the announcement of an offer, raises or confirms the possibility that an offer might be made, does not announce a firm intention either to make, or not to make, an offer within a reasonable time thereafter.
- (c) Where a person makes an announcement that he does not intend to make ~~an~~ offer for a company, the restrictions in this Rule will normally apply for ~~six~~6 months unless there is a material change of circumstances or there has occurred an event which the person specified in his announcement as an event which would enable it to be set aside. Such an announcement must be as clear and unambiguous as possible. If a person intends to include in an announcement specific reservations to set it aside, he should consult the Executive in advance of issuing such an announcement.

31.2 Partial offers

- (a) The restrictions in Rule 31.1(a) also apply following a partial offer: -
- (i) for not less than ~~35%~~30% and not more than 50% of the voting rights of the offeree company whether or not the offer has become or been declared ~~wholly~~ unconditional. When such an offer has become or been declared ~~wholly~~ unconditional, the period of 12 months runs from that date;

- (ii) for more than 50% of the voting rights of the offeree company which has not become or been declared ~~wholly~~ unconditional; and
 - (iii) for less than ~~35%~~30% of the voting rights of the offeree company which has not become or been declared ~~wholly~~ unconditional.
- (b) The restrictions in Rule 31.1(b) also apply following a partial offer which could only result in a holding of less than ~~35%~~30% of the voting rights of the offeree company which has become or been declared wholly unconditional.
- (c) The restrictions in Rule 31.1(c) also apply where a person makes an announcement that he does not intend to make a partial offer for a company.

Notes to Rules 31.1 and 31.2:

1. *Recommended and competing offers*

The Executive will normally grant consent under this Rule when -

- (a) *the new offer is recommended by the board of the offeree company and the offeror is not, or is not acting in concert with, a director or substantial shareholder of the offeree company. Such consent will not normally be granted within 3 months of the lapsing of an earlier offer in circumstances where the offeror was prevented from revising or extending its previous offer as a result of a no increase statement or a no extension statement; or*
- (b) *the new offer follows the announcement of an offer by a third party for the offeree company.*

~~2. *Conditional offers*~~

~~*In cases of conditional offers the Executive may impose a time limit for fulfilment of the conditions, in default of which neither the offeror nor any person acting in concert with him may be permitted to make another offer for a period of up to 12 months.*~~

~~23.~~ *Rule 31.1 (b)*

Paragraph (b) of Rule 31.1 applies irrespective of the precise wording of the announcement and the reason it was made. For example, it is relevant in the case of an announcement that a person is “considering his options” if, in all the circumstances, those options may reasonably be understood to include the making of an offer. However, the Executive envisages that this provision will only be applied occasionally and usually only if the Executive is persuaded by the potential offeree

company that the damage to its business from the uncertainty outweighs the disadvantage to its shareholders of losing the prospect of an offer.

The question as to what is “a reasonable time” has to be determined by reference to all the circumstances of the case: the stage which the offeror’s preparations had reached at the time the announcement was made is likely to be relevant.

34. *Privatisation offers*

In cases of unsuccessful privatisation offers, the offeror will normally be precluded from buying any shares in the offeree company within 12 months of the offer lapsing if the result would be that the listing of the offeree company’s shares on the Stock Exchange would be discontinued, unless previously approved by shareholders in accordance with the Listing Rules.

4. *Transactions conditional on not incurring a general offer obligation*

Where a person announces a transaction that is subject to a condition that he does not incur a general offer obligation, Rule 31.1 will apply in the following circumstances:

(a) if such person does not reserve the right to waive the condition, Rule 31.1(c) applies;

(b) if such person reserves the right to waive the condition and does waive it, an offer obligation is incurred and Rule 31.1(a) applies;

(c) if such person reserves the right to waive the condition and does not waive it, Rule 31.1(c) applies.

31.3 6 months delay before acquisition above offer price

Except with the consent of the Executive, if a person, together with any person acting in concert with him, holds more than 50% of the voting rights of a company, neither that person nor any person acting in concert with him may, within 6 months of the closure of any previous offer made by him to the shareholders of that company which became or was declared ~~wholly~~ unconditional, make a second offer to, or acquire any shares from, any shareholder in that company at a higher price than that made available under the previous offer. For this purpose the value of a securities exchange offer shall be calculated as at the day the offer became, or was declared, unconditional.

Notes to Rule 31.3:

1. *Issue of new shares*

For the avoidance of doubt the issue of new shares by placing, subscription or in exchange for assets does not need the consent of the Executive under this Rule.

2. *Convertible securities, warrants and options*

The acquisition of convertible securities, warrants or options convertible or exercisable into existing shares in a company at a price, based on the acquisition price and the relevant conversion and exercise terms, above the offer price may be relevant for the purposes of this Rule. In any such case, the Executive must be consulted.

The exercise of convertible securities, warrants or options will be considered to be an acquisition of shares for the purpose of this Rule.

32. Share repurchases

32.1 Code implications of share repurchases

If as a result of a share repurchase a shareholder's proportionate interest in the voting rights of the repurchasing company increases, such increase will be treated as an acquisition of voting rights for purposes of the Code. As a result, a shareholder, or group of shareholders acting in concert, could obtain or consolidate control of a repurchasing company and thereby become obliged to make a mandatory offer in accordance with Rule 26. If so the Executive should be consulted at the earliest opportunity. In the case of a share repurchase general offer or an off-market share repurchase, as such terms are defined in the ~~Share Repurchase Codes~~, the Executive will treat an application for a waiver from the requirement to make a mandatory offer in accordance with Rule 26 as if it were an application for a whitewash waiver in accordance with Note 1 of the Notes on dispensations from Rule 26. The Executive will normally grant such a waiver if (a) the Takeovers Code implications of the share repurchase are disclosed in the repurchasing company's offer document; (b) the share repurchase is approved in accordance with applicable shareholder approval requirements of the Share Repurchase Code by those shareholders who could not become obliged to make a mandatory offer as a result of the share repurchase; and (c) a procedure on the lines of that set out in Note 1 of the Notes on dispensations from Rule 26 of the Takeovers Code and Schedule VI is followed. ~~Reference is made in this regard to Rule 8 of the Share Repurchase Code.~~

For the purpose of Rule 22, dealings in relevant securities include share repurchases of the relevant securities of a repurchasing company.

Notes to Rule 32.1:

1. *Responsibility for making an offer*

If an offer obligation under this Rule and Rule 26 is incurred and a dispensation is not granted, the prime responsibility for making the offer will attach to the principal member or members of the group of persons who are acting in concert and who, as a result of a share repurchase, obtain or consolidate control of the repurchasing company. In certain circumstances, the obligation to make such an offer may attach to other members of that group but no such obligation will attach to the company itself. However, the directors of the company and its principal shareholders may, depending on the circumstances, be presumed to be acting in concert unless the contrary is established.

2. *A shareholder not acting in concert with the directors*

~~A shareholder not acting in concert with the directors will not normally be required to make a mandatory offer if, as a result of a share repurchase, his proportionate interest in the voting rights of the repurchasing company exceeds the mandatory offer thresholds prescribed by Rule 26. This exception will not normally apply when the shareholder has acquired voting rights at a time when he had reason to believe that such a share repurchase would take place.~~

A shareholder who comes to exceed the limits in Rule 26.1 in consequence of a company's redemption or purchase of its own shares will not normally incur an obligation to make a mandatory offer unless that shareholder is a director, or the relationship of the shareholder with any one or more of the directors is such that the shareholder is, or is presumed to be, acting in concert with any of the directors. A shareholder who has appointed a representative to the board of the company will be treated for these purposes as a director. However, there is no presumption that all the directors (or any two or more directors) are acting in concert solely by reason of a proposed redemption or purchase by the company of its own shares, or the decision to seek shareholders' authority for any such redemption or purchase. The exception will not normally apply, and an obligation to make a mandatory offer may therefore be imposed, if a shareholder (or any relevant member of a group of shareholders acting in concert) has purchased shares at a time when he had reason to believe that such a redemption or purchase of its own shares by the company would take place.

32.2 Redemption or purchase of securities by the offeree company

(a) Shareholders' approval

During the course of an offer, or even before the date of the offer if the board of the offeree company has reason to believe that a bona fide offer might be imminent, no redemption or purchase by the offeree company of its own shares securities may, except in pursuance of a contract entered into earlier, be effected without the approval of the shareholders at a general meeting. The notice convening the meeting must include information about the offer or anticipated offer. Where an obligation or other special circumstance exists without a formal contract, the Executive must be consulted and its consent to proceed without a shareholders' meeting obtained (Rule 4 may be relevant).

(b) Public disclosure

For the purpose of Rule 22, dealings in relevant securities include the redemption or purchase of, or taking or exercising an option over, any of its

own relevant securities by the offeree company. The total amount of securities of the relevant class remaining in issue following the redemption or purchase must also be disclosed.

(c) Disclosure in the offeree board circular

The offeree board circular must state the amount of relevant securities of the offeree company which the offeree company has redeemed or purchased during the period commencing 6 months prior to the offer period and ending with the latest practicable date prior to the posting of the document, and the details of any such redemptions and purchases, including dates and prices.

32.3 Redemption or purchase of securities by the offeror company

The offer document must state (in the case of a securities exchange offer only) the amount of relevant securities of the offeror which the offeror has redeemed or purchased during the period commencing 6 months prior to the offer period and the details of any such redemptions and purchases, including dates and prices.

(See also Rule 21.3.)

33. Inducement fees, break fees and standstill agreements

33.1 Inducement fees or break fees

In all cases where an inducement fee or break fee is proposed, certain safeguards must be observed. In particular, an inducement fee or break fee must be de minimis (normally no more than 1% of the offer value) and the offeree company board and its financial adviser must confirm to the Executive in writing that each of them believes that the fee is in the best interests of shareholders. Any inducement or break fee arrangement must be fully disclosed in the announcement made under Rule 3.5 and in the offer document. Relevant documents must be put on display in accordance with Rule 8.

The Executive should be consulted at the earliest opportunity in all cases where an inducement fee, break fee or any similar arrangement is proposed.

Note to Rule 33.1:

Arrangements to which the Rule applies

An inducement fee or break fee is an arrangement which may be entered into between an offeror or a potential offeror and the offeree company pursuant to which a cash sum will be payable by the offeree company if certain specified events occur which have the effect of preventing the offer from proceeding or causing it to fail (e.g. the recommendation by the offeree company board of a higher competing offer).

This Rule 33.1 will also apply to any other favourable arrangements with an offeror or potential offeror which have a similar or comparable financial or economic effect, even if such arrangements do not actually involve any cash payment.

33.2 Standstill agreements

Any agreement between the offeree company and its shareholders or other parties which restricts the ability of, or restrains, any person from making a general offer for the offeree company must be fully disclosed to its shareholders on a timely basis by the board of the offeree company. Failure to do so will normally result in the Executive requiring independent shareholders' approval of the legal action proposed to be taken by the board of the offeree company to enforce such agreements which could effectively frustrate an offer. A standstill agreement may be relevant for the purpose of considering whether the parties to such agreement are acting in concert. (See Note 6 to the definition of acting in concert.)

34. Shareholder solicitations

34.1 Information to be used in connection with shareholder solicitations

~~A company~~ Any person proposing to solicit proxies, votes or acceptances of offers may only use for such purpose previously published information which remains accurate, and is not misleading at the time it is quoted.

34.2 Soliciting shareholders

Except with the consent of the Executive, shareholders, other than institutional shareholders, may only be solicited by staff of the financial adviser to the soliciting ~~company~~ person who are fully conversant with the requirements of, and their responsibilities under, the Code.

34.3 Consultation to be encouraged

Shareholders must not be put under pressure and must be encouraged to consult their professional advisers.

34.4 Gathering of irrevocable commitments

Any person proposing to contact shareholders, other than institutional shareholders and substantial shareholders, with a view to seeking an irrevocable commitment to accept or refrain from accepting an offer or contemplated offer must consult the Executive in advance.

Notes to Rule 34:

1. Consent to use other staff

If it is impossible to use staff of the financial adviser to the soliciting person, the Executive may consent to the use of other people subject to:—

(a) an appropriate script for staff being approved by the Executive;

(b) the financial adviser carefully briefing the staff prior to the start of the operation and, in particular, stressing:

(i) that staff must not depart from the script;

(ii) that staff must decline to answer questions the answers to which fall outside the information given in the script; and

(iii) the staff's responsibilities under General Principle 3; and

| (c) the operation being supervised by the financial adviser.

2. New information

If, in spite of this Rule 34, new information is given to some shareholders, such information must immediately be made generally available to shareholders in the manner described in Note 6 to Rule 8.1.

3. Gathering of irrevocable commitments

The Executive must be consulted before an exercise is conducted with a view to gathering irrevocable commitments in connection with an offer. In appropriate circumstances, the Executive may permit particular shareholders to be called and informed of details of a proposed offer which has not been publicly announced. Attention is, however, drawn to General Principles 3 and 5. The Executive may wish to be satisfied that the proposed arrangements will provide adequate information as to the nature of the commitment sought; and a realistic opportunity to consider whether or not that commitment should be given and to obtain independent advice if required. The financial adviser concerned will be responsible for ensuring compliance with all relevant law and regulations.

35. Dealings by connected exempt principal traders

35.1 Prohibited dealings

An exempt principal trader connected with an offeror or the offeree company must not carry out any dealings with the purpose of assisting the offeror or the offeree company, as the case may be.

Note to Rule 35.1:

Suspension of exempt status

Any dealings by an exempt principal trader connected with an offeror or the offeree company with the purpose of assisting an offeror or the offeree company, as the case may be, or any dealings outside the specified activities for which it has received exemption, will constitute a serious breach of the Takeovers Code. Accordingly, if the Executive determines that a principal trader has carried out such dealings, it will be prepared to rule that the principal trader should cease to enjoy exempt status for such period of time as the Executive may consider appropriate in the circumstances.

35.2 Dealings between offerors and connected exempt principal traders

An offeror and any person acting in concert with it must not deal as principal with an exempt principal trader connected with the offeror in relevant securities (as defined in Rule 22) of the offeree company during the offer period. To ensure compliance with this Rule 35.2, it may be necessary either for the offeror and any person acting in concert with it to refrain from dealing in relevant securities or for the principal trader to refrain from dealing as a principal in relation to such securities. The Executive must be consulted if a connected exempt principal trader believes that it has grounds to deal in relevant securities where such dealings cannot reasonably be expected to assist the offeror.

35.3 Assenting securities

Securities owned by an exempt principal trader connected with an offeror must not be assented to the offer until the offer becomes or is declared unconditional as to acceptances.

35.4 Voting

Securities owned by an exempt principal trader connected with an offeror or the offeree company must not be voted in the context of an offer.

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Note to Rule 35:

Disclosure of dealings

See Rule 22.4.

36. Obligations of other persons

In addition to the offeror, each of the principal members of a group of persons acting in concert with him may, according to the circumstances of the case, have the obligation to extend an offer.

The prime responsibilities under Rules 23, 24 and 26 normally attach to the person who makes the acquisition which imposes the obligation under the relevant Rule. If such person is not a principal member of the group acting in concert, the relevant obligation may attach to the principal member or members and, in exceptional circumstances, to other members of the group acting in concert. This could include a member of the group who does not hold any shares when the obligation arises. In this context, the Executive will not normally regard the underwriter of a mandatory offer, by virtue of his underwriting alone, as being a member of a group acting in concert and, therefore, responsible for making the offer or any other relevant obligations.

Share Repurchase Code - RULES

1. Methods of share repurchase

A company may engage in the following types of share repurchase:-

- (a) an on-market share repurchase;
- (b) an off-market share repurchase approved in accordance with Rule 2 of this Code;
- (c) an exempt share repurchase; and
- (d) a general offer in accordance with the General Principles and Rules of this Code and the Takeovers Code.

A share repurchase may normally be made only by the company the shares of which are the subject of the share repurchase. Where a wholly owned subsidiary of a company has issued securities exercisable or convertible into shares of that company such subsidiary may redeem or repurchase such securities in accordance with the terms of their issue.

2. Off-market share repurchases

Off-market share repurchases must be approved by the Executive before a repurchasing company acquires any shares pursuant to such share repurchase. Such approval will normally be conditional upon the following:-

- (a) approval of the proposed off-market share repurchase by at least three-fourths of the votes cast on a poll by disinterested shareholders in attendance in person or by proxy at a general meeting of shareholders duly convened and held to consider the proposed transaction;
- (b) the notice of meeting convening such general meeting being accompanied by a circular containing, in addition to the information to be disclosed in an offer document by virtue of Rule 4 and, where applicable, Rule 5 the following:-
 - (i) the identity of the proposed offeree(s) and a description of its (their) business activities and its (their) relationship with the offeror, if any;
 - (ii) a description of the terms and conditions of the agreement(s) between the company and the proposed offeree(s); and
 - (iii) the advice of an independent financial adviser and the recommendation of an independent committee of the company's

board of directors as to whether shareholders should approve or disapprove the off-market share repurchase proposal;

(c) a certified copy of the special resolution contemplated by (a) being filed with the Executive within three days of the general meeting of shareholders at which such resolution is passed; and

(d) a copy of the agreement(s) referred to in (b)(ii) above being available for inspection by shareholders at the meeting convened to consider the off-market share repurchase proposal and during the period from the date of mailing the notice of meeting up to and including the date of such general meeting.

3. Shareholder approval

3.1 General meeting to approve a general offer

A general offer must be approved by a majority of the votes cast by shareholders in attendance in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the shareholders duly convened and held to consider the proposed share repurchase. Such general meeting shall be convened by a notice of meeting which is accompanied by the offer document. If shareholders do not approve the share repurchase, the offer must lapse.

A certified copy of the ordinary resolution contemplated by this Rule must be filed with the Executive within three days of the general meeting of shareholders at which such resolution is passed.

Note to Rule 3.1:

Exemption from Companies Ordinance

The offeror must apply to the Executive for exemption from the requirements of section 49BA(3)(a) so as to allow the notice of general meeting to be accompanied by the offer document and for the offer document to be despatched within 21 days of the announcement. No fee will be charged for such application for exemption. (See also paragraph 5 of Schedule V.)

3.2 Approval by independent shareholders

If a shareholder has a material interest in a share repurchase which is different from the interests of all other shareholders, the Executive will normally require the share repurchase to be approved by a majority of the votes cast by all other shareholders in attendance in person or by proxy at a general meeting of shareholders duly convened and held to consider the share repurchase.

3.3 Approval of delistings and privatisations by independent shareholders

If after a proposed share repurchase the shares of an offeror are to be delisted from the Stock Exchange or the company is to be privatised,

(a) the directors of the offeror and any persons acting in concert with them will not be considered to be independent and therefore they may not vote at the meeting of shareholders convened in accordance with the Listing Rules; and

(b) the general offer must be approved by:-

(i) at least 75% of the votes attaching to the shares owned by independent shareholders that are cast either in person or by proxy at a duly convened general meeting; and

(ii) the number of votes cast against the resolution being not more than 10% of the votes attaching to the shares owned by independent shareholders.

3.4 Different classes of equity share capital

If the offeror has more than one class of equity share capital, the Executive should be consulted as it may require the share repurchase to be made subject to approval by a majority of the votes cast by holders of both classes of shares in attendance in person or by proxy at separate class meetings of such shareholders duly convened and held to consider the proposed share repurchase.

4. The offer document

4.1 Contents of offer document

A general offer shall be made by way of an offer document which shall contain the information required by Schedule III, together with any other relevant information to enable shareholders to reach a properly informed decision.

4.2 Securities that may be exercised or converted

An offer document need not be despatched to registered holders of securities that may be exercised or converted into shares of the class of shares that is the subject of an offer if the offer price is lower than the exercise or conversion price of such securities by more than 10%. If in doubt the Executive should be consulted.

5. General offers

5.1 Application of Takeovers Code

General offers must be conditional on the approval of shareholders in accordance with Rule 3 of this Code and must be made in accordance with the Rules of the Takeovers Code and this Code. This will require, for example, the appointment of an independent financial adviser under Rule 2.1 of the Takeovers Code.

In the case of share repurchase by general offer seeking to privatise or delist the company, all relevant Rules of the Takeovers Code will normally apply. In other cases, the following Rules of the Takeovers Code will not normally apply:-

- (a) Rule 4;
- (b) Rule 13;
- (c) Rule 14;
- (d) Rules 8.3 and 8.4; and
- (e) Rule 30.2.

5.2 Excluded shareholders

Where an offeror has shareholders located in a jurisdiction the laws of which prohibit a share repurchase by general offer to be made in accordance with the requirements of the Codes, the Executive must be consulted. The Executive will be concerned to ensure that the interests of such shareholders are not unduly prejudiced.

6. Takeovers Code implications of share repurchases

If as a result of a share repurchase a shareholder's proportionate interest in the voting rights of an offeror increases, such increase will be treated as an acquisition for the purposes of the Takeovers Code and Rule 32 of the Takeovers Code shall apply.

7. Prohibition on distributions

A company shall not announce or engage in a distribution of shares following the announcement of a share repurchase for the period beginning on the date of such announcement and ending on the 31st day immediately following completion or withdrawal of the share repurchase.

This Rule will not normally apply to share distributions which do not involve the raising of capital such as bonus issues and dividends in specie. Any person proposing to engage in a share distribution during the period contemplated by this Rule should consult the Executive in advance of such distribution and any announcement thereof.

8. Waivers

The Executive has discretion to waive compliance with requirements of the Share Repurchase Code particularly if any party to a share repurchase considers that compliance would be unduly burdensome, e.g. in the case of an offer to odd lot shareholders or an offer for non-voting fixed participation shares which are more analogous to debt securities than equity securities.

3. CODE ON SHARE REPURCHASES

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DEFINITIONS

- ~~1. Code~~ means the Code on Share Repurchases.
- ~~2. Employee share repurchase~~ means a share repurchase made by an offeror from one or more of its current or former employees, or the current or former employees of a subsidiary of the offeror, in accordance with an employee share option scheme which has been approved by shareholders of the offeror in general meeting.
- ~~3. Executive~~ means the Executive Director of the Corporate Finance Division of the SFC and any delegate of the Executive Director.
- ~~4. General offer~~ means a share repurchase effected by way of an offer made by an offeror to all holders of shares of a class of shares of the offeror that is the subject of a share repurchase.
- ~~5. Listing Rules~~ means the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange.
- ~~6. Offer~~ means a share repurchase.
- ~~7. Offeree~~ means shareholders whose shares are the subject of a share repurchase.
- ~~8. Offeror~~ means a company engaged in, or considering engaging in, a share repurchase in respect of its own shares.
- ~~9. Off market share repurchase~~ means a share repurchase that is not a general offer and is not otherwise exempt from the requirements of the Code by virtue of paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of Rule 2.
- ~~10. On market share repurchase~~ means a share repurchase made by:
 - ~~(a) a company having a listing on the Stock Exchange through the facilities of the Stock Exchange in accordance with the Listing Rules;~~
 - ~~(b) a company having a primary listing on the Stock Exchange through the facilities of another exchange recognised by the Executive and the Stock Exchange as having share repurchase rules applicable to the company that are comparable to those of the Listing Rules, provided such share repurchase is made in accordance with the rules of such other exchange;~~
 - ~~(c) a company having a primary listing on the Stock Exchange through the facilities of another exchange in accordance with the Listing Rules applied with references to the Exchange in Rules 10.06 (1), (2) and (6) of the Listing Rules being construed as references to “on another exchange” or “on the other exchange”, as appropriate;~~
 - ~~(d) a company having a secondary listing on the Stock Exchange through the facilities of the Stock Exchange in accordance with rules of another exchange~~

~~that are recognised by the Executive and the Stock Exchange as being comparable to the Listing Rules; or~~

~~(e) a company having a secondary listing on the Stock Exchange through the facilities of another exchange in accordance with rules of such other exchange that are recognised by the Executive and the Stock Exchange as being comparable to the Listing Rules.~~

~~11. **Panel** means the Takeovers and Mergers Panel.~~

~~12. **Person** includes an individual and a company.~~

~~13. **Securities** has the meaning attributed to the term “securities” in the Securities Ordinance.~~

~~14. **SFC** means the Securities & Futures Commission.~~

~~15. **Shares** means shares of all classes and securities which carry a right to subscribe or purchase shares.~~

~~16. **Shareholder** means a holder of shares.~~

~~17. **Share repurchase** means an offer to purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire shares of an offeror made by or on behalf of the offeror to any shareholder of the offeror and includes a privatisation, scheme of arrangement or other form of reorganisation that consists, in whole or in part, of such an offer.~~

~~18. **Stock Exchange** means The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.~~

~~19. **Takeovers Code** means the Code on Takeovers and Mergers.~~

~~GENERAL PRINCIPLES~~

~~1. Introduction~~

~~1.1. It is impracticable to devise rules in sufficient detail to cover all circumstances which can arise in relation to share repurchases. Persons engaged in offers should be aware therefore that the spirit as well as the precise wording of the General Principles and rules must be observed. Moreover, the General Principles and the spirit of the Code will apply in areas or circumstances not explicitly covered by any rule.~~

~~2. General Principles~~

~~1. All shareholders are to be treated even handedly and all shareholders of the same class are to be treated similarly.~~

~~2. Shareholders should be given sufficient information, advice and time to reach an informed decision as regards the merits of an offer. No relevant information should be withheld. Any document or advertisement issued in connection with a share repurchase should be prepared with the highest possible degree of responsibility and accuracy and with the same standard of care with regard to the statements made therein as if it were a prospectus. This applies whether the document is issued by an offeror directly, by a third party with an interest in the offer or by an adviser on behalf of either of them. Those who issue any such document or advertisement must ensure that it remains accurate and up to date throughout the offer period, and must notify shareholders of any material changes as soon as possible.~~

~~3. All persons concerned with share repurchases should take every precaution to avoid the creation or continuance of a false market. Parties involved in share repurchases must also take care to ensure that statements are not made which may mislead shareholders or the market.~~

~~4. Rights of control should be exercised in good faith and the oppression of minority or non-controlling shareholders is always unacceptable.~~

~~5. Directors should have regard to the interests of the shareholders as a whole and not to their own interests or those derived from personal or family relationships.~~

~~6. Shareholders of a company engaged in a share repurchase should be aware that if they, or persons with whom they act in concert, refrain from tendering any of their shares to the offer, the share repurchase could result in an increase in their proportionate interests in the voting rights of the company which could give rise to the obligation to make a mandatory offer in accordance with Rule 26 of the Takeovers Code. Offeree shareholders should therefore be aware of, and assess, the Takeovers Code implications of a proposed share repurchase and if a~~

~~mandatory offer obligation could arise they should approach the Executive at the earliest opportunity.~~

- ~~7. All parties concerned with share repurchases are required to co-operate to the fullest extent with the Executive and the Panel, and to provide all relevant information.~~

RULES

~~1. Share repurchases to be effected by an offeror by way of a general offer~~

~~A share repurchase may only be made by the company the shares of which are the subject of the share repurchase.~~

~~A company may only engage in a share repurchase by way of a general offer or in accordance with Rule 2.~~

~~A general offer shall be made on the same terms to all holders of shares of the class of shares that is the subject of the general offer. A general offer may exclude shareholders located in a jurisdiction other than Hong Kong, the laws of which prohibit a share repurchase which is made in accordance with the requirements of the Code.~~

~~A general offer may be made for all, or part only, of a class of shares. If the general offer is made for less than all of the outstanding shares of a class arrangements must be made for those who wish to do so to accept in full for the relevant percentage of their holdings. Shares tendered in excess of this percentage must be accepted by the offeror from each offeree in the same proportion as the number tendered to the extent necessary to enable the offeror to obtain the total number of shares for which he has offered. To avoid the creation of odd lots as the result of a partial share repurchase offerors are encouraged to round up each shareholder's pro rata entitlement to the nearest board lot unless precluded from doing so due to related regulatory or financial considerations.~~

~~The consideration offered for shares to be repurchased may consist of cash or securities or part cash and part securities. If the consideration to be offered consists, in whole or in part, of securities the offer document shall include, in addition to the information required by Rule 3, such other information as would be included in a prospectus or listing document, as the case may be, in relation to the securities to be issued.~~

~~An offeror shall not engage in an on market share repurchase following the announcement of a general offer up to and including the date the general offer closes, lapses or is withdrawn, as the case may be.~~

~~2. Exemptions from the requirements of the Code~~

~~A company may engage in the following types of share repurchases and such share repurchases are exempt from the general offer requirements of the Code:~~

- ~~(a) an on market share repurchase;~~
- ~~(b) an off market share repurchase that has been approved under the Code;~~
- ~~(c) an employee share repurchase;~~

- ~~(d) a share repurchase made in accordance with terms and conditions attached to the shares being repurchased that either permit or require such share repurchase without the prior agreement of the owners of the shares;~~
- ~~(e) a share repurchase made by a company at the request of the owners of the shares repurchased in accordance with terms and conditions attached to the shares which provide the owner of the shares with a right to require the company to effect such share repurchase;~~
- ~~(f) a share repurchase that is required by a statute of the jurisdiction in which the offeror is incorporated or otherwise established; and~~
- ~~(g) a share repurchase that is made in accordance with Rules 4 and 6 of the Code and is approved or supervised by a court of law in Hong Kong.~~

Notes:

1. Exemption dependent upon strict compliance

~~A share repurchase made in accordance with Rule 2 shall be exempt from the general offer requirements of the Code only if it is made in compliance with applicable listing rules, approval conditions, share terms and conditions, statutory or Code requirements, as the case may be.~~

2. Off market share repurchases

~~Off market share repurchases must be approved by the Executive before a repurchasing company acquires any shares pursuant to such share repurchase. Such approval will generally be conditional upon the following:~~

- ~~(a) approval of the proposed off market share repurchase by at least three fourths of the votes cast on a poll by disinterested shareholders in attendance in person or by proxy at a general meeting of shareholders duly convened and held to consider the proposed transaction;~~
- ~~(b) the notice of meeting convening such general meeting being accompanied by a circular containing, in addition to the information to be disclosed in an offer document by virtue of Rule 3 and, where applicable, Rule 6, the following:
 - ~~(i) the identity of the proposed offeree(s) and a description of its (their) business activities and its (their) relationship with the offeror, if any;~~~~

~~(ii) a description of the terms and conditions of the agreement(s) between the company and the proposed offeree(s); and~~

~~(iii) if considered appropriate by the Executive, the recommendation of an independent committee of the company's board of directors as to whether shareholders should approve or disapprove the off market share repurchase proposal;~~

~~(c) a certified copy of the special resolution contemplated by (a) being filed with the Executive; and~~

~~(d) a copy of the agreement(s) referred to in (b)(ii) above being available for inspection by shareholders at the meeting convened to consider the off market share repurchase proposal and during the period from the date of mailing of the notice of meeting up to and including the date of such general meeting.~~

~~The Executive reserves the right to grant unconditional approval to an off market share repurchase if, in the circumstances, it is unreasonable or impractical for the repurchasing company to convene a shareholders meeting and such approval is not contrary to the General Principles of the Code and the interests of shareholders generally. Rule 2.8 of the Takeovers Code applies, mutatis mutandis, to any independent committee which the board of directors of an offeror is required to appoint for purposes of this Rule 2.~~

~~3. Recognised exchanges~~

~~For purposes of the Code, the Stock Exchange and the Executive recognised the London Stock Exchange.~~

~~3. The offer document~~

~~A general offer shall be made by way of an offer document which shall contain full disclosure of all information required by an offeree to make an informed decision regarding the merits of the offer including, without limitation, the information prescribed by the Rules and Schedule III.~~

~~The offer document must not be dated more than three days prior to its despatch to shareholders.~~

~~The offer document should be despatched to all registered holders of shares of the class of shares that is the subject of the offer and to all registered holders of securities that may be exercised or converted into shares of such class prior to expiry of the offer.~~

~~The offer document shall be written in English or Chinese and shall include a~~

~~translation in Chinese or English, respectively, unless the Executive has previously agreed to waive this requirement.~~

~~The offer document, and any amendments thereto, must be filed with the Executive for comment prior to its despatch to shareholders and must not be despatched until the Executive has confirmed that it has no further comments thereon. Five copies of the final offer document shall be filed with the Executive and the Stock Exchange.~~

~~The offer document must be despatched to shareholders within 21 days of the date of the announcement by an offeror that it intends to make an offer. The Executive's consent is required if the offer document cannot be posted within this period.~~

~~Notes:~~

~~1. Exemption from Companies Ordinance~~

~~The offeror must apply to the Executive for exemption from the requirements of section 49BA(3)(a) so as to allow the offer document to be despatched to shareholders within 21 days of the announcement. No fee will be charged for such application for exemption. (See also paragraph 5 of Schedule V.)~~

~~2. Despatch of offer document~~

~~An offer document need not be despatched to registered holders of securities that may be exercised or converted into shares of the class of shares that is the subject of an offer if the offer price is lower than the exercise or conversion price of such securities by more than 10%. If in doubt the Executive should be consulted.~~

4. Shareholder approval

~~An offeror may not take up shares tendered to a general offer unless and until the general offer has been approved by a majority of the votes cast by shareholders in attendance in person or by proxy at a general meeting of shareholders duly convened and held to consider the proposed share repurchase. Such general meeting shall be convened by a notice of meeting which is accompanied by the offer document. If shareholders do not approve the share repurchase the offer shall be withdrawn.~~

~~A certified copy of the ordinary resolution contemplated by this Rule 4 must be filed with the Executive within three days of the general meeting of shareholders at which such resolution is passed.~~

~~If management is appointed as proxy by one or more shareholders for the purpose of a shareholder vote to be held to approve any matter in connection with a share repurchase, the vote shall be conducted by way of a poll if management proxies which represent votes opposed to the approval sought~~

~~constitute 5% or more of the votes that are eligible to be cast for the purpose of the shareholder vote.~~

Notes:

~~1. — Approval by disinterested shareholders~~

~~If a shareholder has a material interest in a share repurchase which is different from the interests of all other shareholders the Executive will normally require the share repurchase to be approved by a majority of the votes cast by all other shareholders in attendance in person or by proxy at a general meeting of shareholders duly convened and held to consider the share repurchase.~~

~~2. — “B” shares~~

~~If the offeror has shares outstanding which have voting rights that do not bear a reasonable relationship to the equity interest of such shares when fully paid, the Executive should be consulted as it may require the share repurchase to be made subject to approval by a majority of the votes cast by holders of both classes of shares in attendance in person or by proxy at separate class meetings of such shareholders duly convened and held to consider the proposed share repurchase.~~

~~3. — Exemption from Companies Ordinance~~

~~The offeror must apply to the Executive for exemption from the requirements of section 49BA(3)(a) so as to allow the notice of general meeting to be accompanied by the offer document. No fee will be charged for such application for exemption. (See also paragraph 5 of Schedule V.)~~

5. — The offer period

~~The offer period shall begin on the day that the offer document and the notice of meeting convening a general meeting of shareholders to approve the share repurchase are posted for delivery to shareholders and shall remain open until such meeting has been concluded. If approved by shareholders the offer shall continue to remain open at least until the close of business on the tenth day immediately following the date of the meeting.~~

~~An acceptor of an offer is entitled to withdraw his acceptance at any time prior to the later of the date the offer is approved by shareholders and the date the offer becomes or is declared unconditional.~~

~~If the offer is conditional it must specify the latest day when the offeror can declare the offer unconditional. Where a conditional offer becomes or is declared unconditional it should remain open for acceptance for not less than ten days thereafter.~~

~~An offer shall not be kept open after the expiry of 60 days from the date of posting of the offer document unless it has previously become unconditional and shall not be replaced with a revised offer following approval of the offer by shareholders.~~

~~6. General offers for in excess of 10% of outstanding shares~~

~~If a general offer is to be made for in excess of 10% of the outstanding shares of a class of shares of an offeror the related offer document should, in addition to the information required by Rule 3, include the following:~~

- ~~(a) an independent financial adviser's opinion that the proposed share repurchase is, or is not, fair and reasonable and the reasons therefor; and~~
- ~~(b) a summary of an up to date independent valuation of the offeror's property assets.~~

~~The valuation contemplated by (b) above must be carried out or confirmed by an independent, professionally qualified valuer or other expert and the basis of the valuation must be clearly stated. If the offeror's board of directors considers that the valuation is not appropriate as compared with the values shown in the offeror's latest published audited accounts, a statement to this effect, together with the reasons therefor, should be included in the offer document.~~

~~A copy of the valuation should be filed with the Executive and the Stock Exchange along with the offer document and should be made available for inspection by shareholders during the offer period.~~

~~The offer document should include a statement that the financial adviser, valuer or other expert, as the case may be, has given and not withdrawn his consent to the publication of his name and the portion of the offer document for which he is responsible in the context in which it appears therein.~~

~~A person who has, or had, a connection, financial or otherwise, with the offeror of a kind likely to create a conflict of interest will not be regarded as an independent person for purposes of this Rule 6.~~

~~7. Share repurchases which have effects similar to privatisations~~

~~If, as a direct or indirect result of a proposed share repurchase, shareholders of an offeror can be compelled, either legally or economically, to dispose of their interest in any shares of the offeror, the Executive should be consulted regarding appropriate steps that should be taken by the offeror to protect the interests of such shareholders. Such steps will normally include, without limitation, the appointment of an independent committee of the offerors board of directors to advise such shareholders on the merits of an offer, the appointment of an independent financial adviser to advise the independent committee, and approval of the proposed share repurchase by at least three~~

~~fourths of such shareholders in attendance in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the shareholders of such class of shares duly convened and held to consider the share repurchase.~~

Notes:

~~1. — Stock Exchange delistings~~

~~A shareholder may be considered to be under an economic compulsion to dispose of his shares where shares are to be delisted from the Stock Exchange and the company is not, at the time of the delisting, listed on another exchange which would provide a comparable market for shareholders.~~

~~2. — Statutory rights of compulsory acquisition~~

~~The steps to be taken by an offeror to protect the interests of shareholders in respect of a share repurchase which has effects similar to a privatisation need not be taken when such share repurchase is being conducted pursuant to a statutory right of compulsory acquisition provided such statutory right can only be exercised once not less than three fourths in value of the shares held by the offeree's shareholders have been acquired by the offeror.~~

~~3. — Independent committees~~

~~Rule 2.8 of the Takeovers Code applies, mutatis mutandis, to any independent committee which the board of directors of an offeror is required to appoint for purposes of this Rule 7.~~

8. — Takeovers Code implications of share repurchases

~~If as a result of a share repurchase a shareholder's proportionate interest in the voting rights of an offeror increase, such increase will be treated as an acquisition for purposes of the Takeovers Code. As a result a shareholder, or group of shareholders acting in concert, could obtain or consolidate control of the offeror and become obliged to make a mandatory offer in accordance with Rule 26 of the Takeovers Code. In such cases the Executive should be consulted. In the case of a general offer or an off market share repurchase, the Executive will treat an application for a waiver from the requirement to make a mandatory offer in accordance with Rule 26 as if it were an application for a whitewash waiver in accordance with Note 1 of the Notes on dispensations from Rule 26. The Executive will normally grant such a waiver if (a) the implications of the share repurchase are disclosed in the offer document and (b) the share repurchase is approved in accordance with applicable share repurchase approval requirements of the Code by those shareholders who could not become obliged to make a mandatory offer as a result of the share repurchase; and (c) a procedure on the lines of that set out in Note 1 of the Notes on dispensations from Rule 26 and Schedule VI is followed.~~

Note:

Shareholder not acting in concert with directors

A shareholder not acting in concert with the directors will not normally be required to make a mandatory offer if, as a result of a share repurchase, his proportionate interest in the voting rights of the offeror exceeds the mandatory offer thresholds prescribed by Rule 26 of the Takeovers Code. This exception will not normally apply when the shareholder purchased shares at a time when he had reason to believe that such a share repurchase would take place.

~~9. Prohibition on distributions~~

~~A company shall not announce or engage in a distribution of shares following the announcement of a share repurchase for the period beginning on the date of such announcement and ending on the 31st day immediately following completion or withdrawal of the share repurchase.~~

Note:

Consultation with Executive regarding exceptions to prohibition

Rule 9 will not normally apply to share distributions which do not involve the raising of capital such as bonus issues and dividends in specie. Any person proposing to engage in a share distribution during the period contemplated by Rule 9 should consult the Executive regarding the application of this Note in advance of such distribution and any announcement thereof.

~~10. Announcements, advertisements and temporary suspensions~~

~~As soon as the board of directors of an offeror has decided to make an offer the offeror shall publish an announcement of the material terms of the offer.~~

~~On the dealing day immediately following the day on which the first offer or any extended or revised offer is due to expire, or on the day on which any offer becomes or is declared unconditional, the offeror shall announce that the offer has lapsed, been extended, closed or has become or has been declared unconditional. Where appropriate, the announcement shall state the number of shares that have been acquired by the offeror pursuant to the share repurchase and the number of shares for which acceptances of the offer have been received. In the case of a partial offer the announcement shall also disclose the way in which each shareholder's pro rata entitlement was determined. This information must also be published in the company's annual reports.~~

~~Any announcement, advertisement or similar document in relation to a share repurchase must be filed with the Executive for comment prior to release or publication and must not be released or published until the Executive has confirmed that it has no further comments thereon. The final copy of the document must be filed with the Executive and the Stock Exchange in~~

~~duplicate. All announcements must be published as a paid announcement in at least one leading English language newspaper and one leading Chinese language newspaper being in each case a newspaper which is published daily and circulating generally in Hong Kong.~~

~~In the case of listed companies all share repurchases must be notified to the Stock Exchange in accordance with the Listing Rules.~~

~~An offeror should consider the advisability of requesting the Stock Exchange to suspend trading in its shares temporarily when it issues any announcements in relation to a proposed share repurchase.~~

Note:

Suspension of trading

~~The consent of the Stock Exchange is required for a suspension of trading. It is understood that information included in an announcement in relation to a share repurchase may not always include full details of the proposed offer but the announcement should be sufficiently full to satisfy the Stock Exchange, after consultation with the Executive, that renewed dealings can take place on an informed basis, and that the creation of a false market will be avoided.~~

~~11. Secrecy~~

~~Prior to the announcement of an offer the vital importance of absolute secrecy must be emphasised. All persons privy to confidential information, and particularly price sensitive information, concerning an offer or contemplated offer must treat the information as secret and may only pass it to another person if it is necessary to do so for purposes of the offer and if that person is made aware of the need for secrecy. All such persons must conduct themselves so as to minimise the chances of an accidental leak of information.~~

~~If an offer is contemplated a close watch should be kept on the offeror's shares. In the event of any undue movement in the share price or a significant increase in the volume of share turnover, an immediate announcement should be made by the offeror's board of directors, accompanied by such comment as may be appropriate.~~

~~12. Standard of care and responsibility~~

~~Any document or advertisement addressed to an offeree should state that the directors of the offeror have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated are accurate, the opinions expressed have been arrived at after due and careful consideration, and that no material information has been omitted. It must also be stated that all directors, including any directors who may have delegated detailed supervision of the document to a committee or an individual director, jointly and severally accept responsibility. If it is proposed that any director should be excluded from such a statement, the Executive's consent is~~

~~required. In such cases, the exclusion and reasons for it should be stated in the document or advertisement.~~

~~13. Conditions~~

~~A general offer cannot be made conditional upon the acquisition of a minimum number of shares.~~

~~Any condition to which the offer is subject must be stated in the announcement of the terms of the offer contemplated by Rule 10.~~

~~An offer must not normally be made subject to conditions which depend upon subjective judgements by the offeror or the fulfilment of which rests with the offeror.~~

~~Note:~~

~~*An element of subjectivity*~~

~~*The Executive may be prepared to accept an element of subjectivity in certain special circumstances where it is not practicable to specify all the factors on which satisfaction of a particular condition may depend, especially in cases involving official authorisations, the granting of which may be subject to additional material obligations for the offeror.*~~

~~14. When shares to be taken up and paid for~~

~~Shares that have been tendered to an offer as at, or following, the later of the date the offer is approved by shareholders and the date the offer becomes or is declared unconditional shall be taken up and paid for as soon as practicable but in any event within five days of the expiry of the offer. Shares shall not be taken up until the later of the date the offer is approved by shareholders and the date the offer becomes or is declared unconditional. Any securities that are taken up by the offeror under the offer shall be paid for as soon as possible but in any event within five days of the date on which the shares are taken up. Any shares tendered to an offer subsequent to the date on which the offeror first takes up shares tendered to the offer shall be taken up and paid for within five days of the date such shares are tendered.~~

~~15. Withdrawal or lapse of an offer~~

~~Subject to Rule 4, once the terms of an offer have been announced the offeror shall proceed with the offer unless the posting of the offer document is subject to the prior fulfilment of a specific condition and that condition has not been met.~~

~~If an offeror fails to proceed with an offer or if an offer lapses because of the non fulfilment of a condition the offeror must make an announcement giving reasons for not proceeding with the offer. The offeror must also ensure that share certificates are posted to, or are available for collection by, those~~

~~offerees who accepted the offer as soon as possible but in any event within seven days of the date that the offer lapses or is withdrawn.~~

Note:

Invoking conditions

~~An offeror should not invoke any condition, other than the acceptance condition, so as to cause the offer to lapse unless the circumstances which give rise to the right to invoke the condition are of material significance to the offeror in the context of the offer.~~

~~16. Shareholder solicitations~~

~~A company proposing to solicit proxies, votes or acceptance of offers may only use for such purpose previously published information which remains accurate, and is not misleading at the time it is quoted.~~

~~Except with the consent of the Executive, non institutional shareholders may only be solicited by staff of the financial adviser to the soliciting company who are fully conversant with the requirements of, and their responsibilities under, the Code.~~

~~Shareholders must not be put under pressure and must be encouraged to consult their professional advisers.~~

~~17. Waivers, referrals and appeals~~

~~The Executive may, upon the application of an offeror or any other person with an interest in a share repurchase, waive compliance with one or more of the provisions of the Code.~~

Note:

Non voting fixed participation shares

~~The Executive will normally grant a general waiver from compliance with the Code for offers proposed to be made for non voting fixed participation shares which are more analogous to debt securities than equity securities.~~

Schedules
of the Codes on
Takeovers and Mergers
and
Share Repurchases

4. SCHEDULES*

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All terms used in Schedules I, II, <u>III</u>, VI and VII have the meanings attributed to them by the <u>definitions of the Codes</u>. on Takeovers and Mergers (Tab 2) and all terms used in Schedule III have the meanings attributed to them by the Code on Share Repurchases (Tab 3) 	

SCHEDULE I

OFFER DOCUMENT FOR TAKEOVER AND MERGER TRANSACTIONS

The offer document should contain the following statements in a prominent position:

IMPORTANT

If you are in doubt as to any aspect of this offer, you should consult a stockbroker or other registered dealer in securities, a bank manager, solicitor, professional accountant, or other professional adviser.

If you have sold all your shares in you should at once hand this document and the accompanying form to the purchaser or to the bank or stockbroker or other agent through whom the sale was effected for transmission to the purchaser.

Except with the consent of the Executive, ~~the~~ the document should include the following information:

The Offeror

~~(1)~~ 1 The date when the document is despatched, the name and address of the offeror and any financial adviser or other person ~~who may be acting for the offeror~~ making the offer on behalf of the offeror, and ~~of any person acting in the principal members of the offeror's~~ concert group ~~with any of them.~~ Unless otherwise agreed with the Executive, the offer document must contain a statement as to whether or not any securities acquired in pursuance of the offer will be transferred to any other persons, together with the names of the parties to any such agreement, arrangement or understanding and particulars of all securities in the offeree company held by such persons, or a statement that no such securities are held.

~~(2)~~ 2 If either the offeror or any ~~person acting in concert~~ principal member of its concert group ~~with it~~ is a company, in respect of such companies the names of the directors and the directors of their ultimate parent companies, or where there is a listed company in the chain between such company and their ultimate parent companies, the directors of such listed company.

Intentions regarding the offeree company and its employees

~~(3)~~ (i) The offeror's intentions regarding the continuation of the business of the offeree company;

- (ii) the offeror's intentions regarding any major changes to be introduced in the business, including any redeployment of the fixed assets of the offeree company;
- (iii) the long-term commercial justification for the proposed offer; and
- (iv) the offeror's intentions with regard to the continued employment of the employees of the offeree company and of its subsidiaries.

Shareholdings and dealings

- 4) (i) The shareholdings of the offeror in the offeree company;
- (ii) the shareholdings in the offeror (in the case of a securities exchange offer only) and in the offeree company in which directors of the offeror are interested;
- (iii) the shareholdings in the offeror (in the case of a securities exchange offer only) and in the offeree company which any persons acting in concert with the offeror own or control (with the names of such persons acting in concert);
- (iv) the shareholdings in the offeror (in the case of a securities exchange offer only) and in the offeree company owned or controlled by any persons who, prior to the posting of the offer document, have irrevocably committed themselves to accept or reject the offer, together with the names of such persons; and
- (v) the shareholdings in the offeror (in the case of a securities exchange offer only) and in the offeree company owned or controlled by a person with whom the offeror or any person acting in concert with the offeror has any arrangement of the kind referred to in Note 8 to Rule 22.

~~If in any of the above categories (i)–(iii) there are no shareholdings, this fact should be stated.~~

If in any of the above categories there are no shareholdings, this fact should be stated. This will not apply to categories (iv) or (v) if there are no such irrevocable commitments or arrangements.

If any party whose shareholdings are required by this paragraph to be disclosed, including a party who has no shareholdings, has dealt for value in the shares in question during the period beginning 6 months prior to the offer period and ending with the latest practicable date prior to the posting of the offer document, the details, including dates and prices, must be stated. If no such dealings have taken place, this fact should be stated.

Notes:

1. *Relevant shareholdings*

References in this paragraph to shareholdings should be taken to mean -

- (a) in the case of shareholdings in the offeree company, holdings of -*
 - (i) securities which are being offered for or which carry voting rights;*
 - (ii) convertible securities, warrants, options and derivatives in respect of (i); and*
- (b) in the case of shareholdings in the offeror company, holdings of -*
 - (i) equity share capital;*
 - (ii) securities which carry substantially the same rights as any to be issued as consideration for the offer; and*
 - (iii) convertible securities, warrants, options and derivatives in respect of (i) or (ii).*

2. *Options and derivatives*

Where holdings of options are disclosed, the exercise period and the exercise price must be given. Where dealings involving options are disclosed, the date of taking or granting the option, the number of securities under the option, the exercise period, the exercise price and any option money paid or received must be stated. The exercise of an option must also be disclosed; the date of exercise, the exercise price and any option money paid or received must be stated.

Where holdings of derivatives are disclosed, the number of reference securities to which they relate (when relevant), the maturity date and the reference price must be given. Where dealings involving derivatives are disclosed, the number of reference securities to which they relate, the date of entering into or closing out of the derivative, the maturity date and the reference price must be stated. In each case, full details must be given so that the nature of the holding or dealing can be fully understood.

3. *Meaning of “interested”*

References to directors being “interested” in shareholdings are interpreted in the manner described in Part III of the Securities (Disclosure of Interests) Ordinance ([Cap. 396](#)).

4. *Aggregation*

~~*There may be cases where no useful purpose would be served by listing a large number of transactions. In such cases the Executive will accept in documents some measure of aggregation of dealings by a person provided that no significant dealings are thereby concealed. The Executive will normally require dealings during the period of 3 months prior to the announcement of the offer to be set out individually. Purchases and sales should not be netted off and the highest and lowest prices should be stated. A full list of all dealings should be sent to the Executive and should be made available for inspection.*~~

There may be cases where no useful purpose would be served by listing a large number of transactions. In such cases the Executive will accept in documents some measure of aggregation of dealings by a person provided that no significant dealings are thereby concealed. The following approach is normally acceptable:

(i) for dealings during the offer period and the month prior to its commencement there should be no aggregation;

(ii) for dealings in the 2 months prior to that period, purchases and sales in that period can be aggregated on a daily basis; and

(iii) for dealings in the 3 months prior to that period, purchases and sales can be aggregated on a weekly basis.

Purchases and sales should not be netted off and the highest and lowest prices should be stated. A full list of all dealings should be sent to the Executive and should be made available for inspection.

5. *Irrevocable commitments*

References to irrevocable commitments to accept or reject an offer must make it clear if there are circumstances in which they cease to be binding, for example, if a higher offer is made.

6. *Discretionary clients*

Shareholdings of the discretionary clients of fund managers connected with an offeror, unless they are exempt fund managers, and their dealings since the commencement of the offer period may be relevant and the Executive should be consulted.

Partial offer

- ~~(5)~~ ~~If applicable, an explanation as to why the number of offeree shares it is proposed to acquire, together with any such shares beneficially owned by the persons specified in paragraph (4) hereof, is less than the total number of shares in issue. In the case of a partial offer, the reasons for making a partial offer rather than a full offer.~~

Shares offered for and dividends

- 6 Precise particulars of the securities in respect of which the offer is made and a statement whether they are to be acquired cum or ex any dividend or other distribution which has been or may be declared.
- 6A ~~Whether, in the event of a person accepting the offer, the offeror will pay any stamp duty which that person will become liable to pay in respect of the transaction under the Stamp Duty Ordinance (Cap.117) or if the offeror will not so pay the stamp duty, the rate of the stamp duty that such person will become liable to pay in respect of the transaction under that Ordinance.~~

Conditions of offer

- ~~(7)~~ The price or other consideration to be paid for the securities.
- ~~(8)~~ All conditions ~~attached to acceptances of the offer~~ and in particular whether the offer is conditional upon acceptances being received in respect of a minimum number and the last day on which the offer can become unconditional as to acceptances. The offer document must include particulars of all documents required, and procedures to be followed, for acceptance of the offer.
- ~~(9)~~ A statement whether or not the offeror intends to avail itself of any powers of compulsory acquisition.

Market prices of offeree company's and offeror's shares securities

- ~~(10)~~ (a) The closing price on the Stock Exchange (or on a stock exchange where they are listed) of the securities of the offeree company which are the subject of the offer -
- (i) on the latest practicable date prior to publication of the document;

- (ii) on the ~~latest~~-last business day immediately preceding the date of the initial announcement of the offer; and
- (iii) at the end of each of the 6 calendar months preceding the date of the initial announcement.

If any of the securities are not so listed, any information available as to the number and price of transactions which have taken place during the preceding 6 months should be stated together with the source, or an appropriate negative statement.

(b) ~~¶~~The highest and lowest closing market prices with the relevant dates during the period between the start of the 6 months preceding the date of the initial announcement and the latest practicable date prior to the posting of the offer document.

(c) If any document issued by the offeror contains a comparison of the value of the offer with previous prices of the offeree company's securities, a comparison between the current value of the offer and the price of the offeree company's securities on the last business day prior to the commencement of the offer period must be prominently included, no matter what other comparisons are made.

Such information should also be provided for ~~shares~~securities of the offeror if the consideration for the offer involves such ~~shares~~securities.

Resources for offer

- ~~(11)~~ Where the offer consists of, or includes, cash or any other assets except new securities to be issued by the offeror company, the offer document must include confirmation by a financial adviser or by another appropriate independent party that resources are available to the offeror sufficient to satisfy full acceptance of the offer.

Financial information

- ~~(12)~~ (a) In the case of a securities exchange offer the following information about the offeror:
 - (i) for the last ~~5~~3 financial years for which the information has been published, turnover, net profit or loss before and after taxation, the charge for tax, extraordinary items, exceptional items, minority interests, the amount absorbed by dividends, and earnings and dividends per share;

- (ii) a statement of the assets and liabilities as shown in the last published audited accounts;
 - (iii) a cash flow statement if provided in the last published audited accounts;
 - (iv) any other primary statement shown in the last published audited accounts;
 - (iv) all material changes in the financial or trading position of the offeror subsequent to the last published audited accounts or a statement that there are no known material changes;
 - (v) details relating to the items referred to in (i) above in respect of any interim statement or preliminary announcement made since the last published audited accounts; and
 - (vi) significant accounting policies together with any points from the notes to the relevant published accounts which are of major relevance to an appreciation of the ~~figures~~information contained in (i) to (vi) above.
- (b) Where, because of a change in accounting policy, figures are not comparable to a material extent, this should be disclosed and the approximate amount of the resultant variation should be stated.
- (c) All offer documents must contain a description of how the offer is to be financed and the source of the finance. The principal lenders or arrangers of such finance must be named. Where the offeror intends that the payment of interest on, repayment of or security for any liability (contingent or otherwise) will depend to any significant extent on the business of the offeree company, a description of the arrangements contemplated will be required. Where this is not the case, a negative statement to this effect must be made.

Notes:

1. Where the offeror is a subsidiary company

The Executive will normally look through unlisted subsidiaries in interpreting this Rule unless, with the approval of the Executive, the subsidiary in question is regarded as being of sufficient substance in relation to the group and the offer. Accordingly if the offeror is part of a group, information will normally be required on the ultimate holding company in the form of group accounts.

2. Further information requirements

If the offeror is not listed on the Stock Exchange, in addition to the above requirements, the Executive would normally expect it to include a general description of the business interests of the offeror and/or other person(s) concerned and details of those assets which the Executive considers may be relevant to the business of the offeree company.

3. Partial offers

Where the offer is a partial offer, the offer document must contain the information required under paragraph 12(a), whether the consideration is securities or cash.

Arrangements in connection with offer

(13) Details of any benefit which will be given to any director of the offeree company as compensation for loss of office or otherwise in connection with the offer.

~~(14) Details of any agreement or arrangement between the offeror and any of the directors of the offeree company or any other person which is conditional on the outcome of the offer or otherwise connected with the offer.~~

A statement as to whether or not any agreement, arrangement or understanding (including any compensation arrangement) exists between the offeror or any person acting in concert with it and any of the directors, recent directors, shareholders or recent shareholders of the offeree company having any connection with or dependence upon the offer, and full particulars of any such agreement, arrangement or understanding.

Takeovers Code obligations

(15) A statement of the obligations of the offeror and the rights of the offeree company shareholders under Rules 15, 16, 17, and 19 and 20 of the Takeovers Code.

Further information in cases of securities exchange offers

The following additional information should be given by the offeror when it is offering its securities in exchange for the securities of the offeree company:

(16) The nature and particulars of its business and its financial and trading prospects.

(17) The date and country of its incorporation.

(18) The address of its principal office in Hong Kong.

(19) The authorised and issued share capital and the rights of the shareholders in respect of capital, dividends and voting.

- (20) Whether or not the ~~shares~~ securities being offered will rank pari passu with the existing issued ~~shares~~ securities of the offeror, and if not, a precise description of ~~how the~~ rights of the holders of the securities ~~shares, including as to ranking~~ will rank for dividends and capital.
- (21) The number of shares issued since the end of the last financial year of the offeror.
- (22) Details of options, warrants and conversion rights affecting shares in the offeror.
- (23) Details of any re-organisation of capital during the ~~two~~ 2 financial years preceding the ~~date~~ commencement of the offer period.
- (24) Details of any bank overdrafts or loans, or other similar indebtedness, mortgages, charges, or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities of the offeror and any of its subsidiaries, or, if there are no such liabilities, a statement to that effect. Such details should be as of a date which is not more than 3 months preceding the latest practicable date prior to the posting of the document.
- (25) Details of any material litigation to which the offeror is, or may become, a party.
- (26) Details of every material contract entered into after the date 2 ~~not more than two~~ years before the ~~date~~ commencement of the offer period, not being a contract entered into in the ordinary course of the business carried on or intended to be carried on by the offeror or any of its subsidiaries, including particulars of dates, parties, principal terms and conditions and any consideration passing to or from the offeror or any of its subsidiaries.
- (27) How and when the documents of title to the securities will be issued.
- 28 Whether and in what manner the emoluments of the directors of the offeror will be affected by the acquisition of the offeree company or by any other associated transaction. If there will be no effect, this must be stated.

Note:

Commissions etc.

Information given under this paragraph should include any alterations to fixed amounts receivable or, as far as practicable, the effect of any factor governing commissions or other variable amounts receivable. Grouping or aggregating the effect of the transaction on the emoluments of several or all of the directors will normally be acceptable.

- 29 The effect of full acceptance of the offer upon the offeror's assets, profits and

business which may be significant for a proper appraisal of the offer. This does not require a profit forecast to be made.

Estimated value of unlisted paper consideration

30 When the offer involves the issue of unlisted securities, an estimate of the value of such securities by an appropriate adviser, together with the assumptions and methodology used in arriving at the value.

No set-off of consideration

31 A statement to the effect that settlement of the consideration to which any shareholder is entitled under the offer will be implemented in full in accordance with the terms of the offer without regard to any lien, right of set-off, counterclaim or other analogous right to which the offeror may otherwise be, or claim to be, entitled against such shareholder.

Note:

Consent to set-off

The Executive would only grant consent to an offeror to set-off consideration where a shareholder consents to such set-off or in exceptional circumstances.

Arrangements in relation to dealings

32 Any arrangements of the kind referred to in the third paragraph of Note 8 to Rule 22 which exist between the offeror, or any person acting in concert with the offeror, and any other person; if there are no such arrangements, this should be stated. If the directors of the offeror or their financial advisers are aware of any such arrangements between any other associate of the offeror and any other person, such arrangements must also be disclosed.

SCHEDULE II

OFFEREE BOARD CIRCULAR FOR TAKEOVER AND MERGER TRANSACTIONS

The offeree board circular should include the following information:

Views of offeree board

- (1) ~~The names of~~ Whether the directors of the offeree company and whether they recommend that the shareholders should accept or reject the offer, or a statement that the directors ~~do not wish~~ are unable to make a recommendation (with reasons for the recommendation or for making no recommendation). A copy of the written advice of the offeree company's financial advisers must also be given.

Notes:

1. *When a board has effective control*

A board whose shareholdings confer control over a company which is the subject of an offer must carefully examine the reasons behind the advice it gives to shareholders and must be prepared to explain its decisions publicly. Shareholders in companies which are effectively controlled by the directors must accept that in respect of any offer the attitude of their board will be decisive.

2. *Split boards*

If the board of the offeree company is split in its views on an offer, the directors who are in a minority should also publish their views. The Executive will normally require that these views be circulated by the offeree company.

3. *Conflicts of interest*

Where a director has a conflict of interest, he should not normally be joined with the remainder of the board in the expression of its views on the offer, and the nature of the conflict should be clearly explained to shareholders.

4. *Financial adviser's consent*

~~*If an offeree board circular includes a recommendation or an opinion of a financial adviser for or against acceptance of the offer, The*~~

circular must, unless issued by the financial adviser in question, include a statement that the financial adviser has given and not withdrawn his consent to the issue of the circular with the inclusion of his recommendation or opinion in the form and context in which it is included.

5. *Management buy-outs*

If the offer is a management buy-out or similar transaction, a director will normally be regarded as having a conflict of interest where it is intended that he should have any continuing role (whether in an executive or non-executive capacity) in either the offeror or offeree company in the event of the offer being successful.

6. *Views of the board on the offeror's plans for the company and its employees*

The board of the offeree company should, insofar as relevant, comment upon the statements in the offer document regarding the offeror's intentions in respect of the offeree company and its employees.

Shareholdings and dealings

- (2)
- (i) The shareholdings of the offeree company in the offeror;
 - (ii) the shareholdings in the offeree company and in the offeror in which directors of the offeree company are interested;
 - (iii) the shareholdings in the offeree company and (in the case of a securities exchange offer only) in the offeror owned or controlled by a subsidiary of the offeree company, by a pension fund of the offeree company or of a subsidiary of the offeree company, or by an adviser to the offeree company as specified in class (2) of the definition of associate but excluding exempt principal traders;
 - (iv) the shareholdings in the offeree company and (in the case of a securities exchange offer only) in the offeror owned or controlled by a person who has an arrangement of the kind referred to in Note 8 to Rule 22 with the offeree company or with any person who is an associate of the offeree company by virtue of classes (1), (2), (3) and (4) of the definition of associate;
 - (v) except with the consent of the Executive, the shareholdings in the offeree company and (in the case of a securities exchange offer only) in the offeror which are managed on a discretionary basis by fund managers (other than

exempt fund managers) connected with the offeree company (the beneficial owner need not be named); and

- (vi) whether the directors of the offeree company intend, in respect of their own beneficial shareholdings, to accept or reject the offer.

If in any of the above categories, other than (v), there are no shareholdings, then this fact should be stated. This will not apply to (iv) above if there are no such arrangements.

If any person whose shareholdings are required by (i) or (ii) above to be disclosed (whether there is an existing holding or not) has dealt for value in the shares in question during the period beginning 6 months prior to the offer period and ending with the latest practicable date prior to the posting of the offeree board circular, the details, including dates and prices, must be stated.

If any person whose shareholdings are required by (iii), (iv) or (v) above to be disclosed (whether there is an existing holding or not) has dealt for value in the shares in question during the offer period and ending with the latest practicable date prior to the posting of the offeree board circular, the details, including dates and prices, must be stated.

In all cases, if no such dealings have taken place this fact should be stated.

Notes:

~~*(See also Notes to paragraph (4) of Schedule I which apply equally to this paragraph (2) of Schedule II.)*~~

1. *When directors resign*

When, as part of the transaction leading to an offer being made, some or all of the directors of the offeree company resign, the foregoing requirements of this paragraph (2) of Schedule II apply to them and their shareholdings and dealings must be disclosed in the offeree board circular in the usual way.

2. *Arrangements in relation to dealings*

The circular from the offeree board advising shareholders on an offer, whether recommending acceptance or rejection of the offer, must disclose any arrangements of the kind referred to in the third paragraph of Note 8 to Rule 22 which exist between the offeree company, or any person who is an associate of the offeree company by virtue of classes (1), (2), (3) or (4) of the definition of associate, and any other person; if

there are no such arrangements, this should be stated. If the directors or their financial advisers are aware of any such arrangements between any other associate of the offeree company and any other person, such arrangements must also be disclosed.

3. Notes to paragraph 4 of Schedule I

The Notes to paragraph 4 of Schedule I apply equally to this paragraph 2 of Schedule II.

Share capital of offeree company

- ~~(3)~~ The authorised and issued share capital and the rights of the shareholders in respect of capital, dividends and voting.
- ~~(4)~~ The number of shares issued since the end of the last financial year of the offeree company.
- ~~(5)~~ Details of options, warrants and conversion rights affecting shares in the offeree company.

Financial information

- ~~(6)~~ (a) The following information about the offeree company:
 - (i) for the last ~~5~~3 financial years for which the information has been published, turnover, net profit or loss before and after taxation, the charge for tax, extraordinary items, exceptional items, minority interests, the amount absorbed by dividends, and earnings and dividends per share;
 - (ii) a statement of the assets and liabilities shown in the last published audited accounts;
 - ~~(iii)~~ a cash flow statement if provided in the last published audited accounts;
 - ~~(iv)~~ any other primary statement shown in the last published audited accounts;
 - ~~(v)~~ all material changes in the financial or trading position or prospects of the offeree company subsequent to the last published audited accounts or a statement that there are no known material changes;

(vi) details relating to items referred to in (i) above in respect of any interim statement or preliminary announcement made since the last published audited accounts; and

(vii) significant accounting policies together with any points from the notes to the relevant published accounts which are of major relevance to an appreciation of the ~~figures~~ information contained in (i) to (vi) above.

(b) Where, because of a change in accounting policy, figures are not comparable to a material extent, this should be disclosed and the approximate amount of the resultant variation should be stated.

↵7) Details of any bank overdrafts or loans, or other similar indebtedness, mortgages, charges, or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities of the offeree company and any of its subsidiaries, or, if there are no such liabilities, a statement to that effect. Such details should be as of a date which is not more than 3 months preceding the latest practicable date prior to the posting of the document.

↵8) Details of any material litigation to which the offeree company is, or may become, a party.

Material contracts

↵9) Details of every material contract entered into not after the date 2 more than two years before the ~~date commencement~~ of the offer period, not being a contract entered into in the ordinary course of business carried on or intended to be carried on by the offeree company or any of its subsidiaries, including particulars of dates, parties, principal terms and conditions and any consideration passing to or from the offeree company or any of its subsidiaries.

Arrangements affecting directors

↵10) Details of any benefit to be given to any director of the offeree company as compensation for loss of office or otherwise in connection with the offer.

↵11) Details of any agreement or arrangement between any director of the offeree company and any other person which is conditional on or dependent upon the outcome of the offer or otherwise connected with the offer.

↵12) Details of any material contract entered into by the offeror in which any director of the offeree company has a material personal interest.

Directors' service agreements

- (13) Details of any service contracts with the offeree company or any of its subsidiaries or associated companies in force for directors of the offeree company which have more than 12 months to run, ~~or which~~ if any contracts have been entered into or amended within 6 months before the ~~announcement~~ commencement of the offer period, particulars must be given in respect of the earlier contracts (if any) which have been replaced or amended as well as in respect of the current contracts. If there have been none, this should be stated.

Notes:

1. *Particulars to be disclosed:*

- (a) *the name of the director under contract;*
- (b) *the expiry date of the contract;*
- (c) *the amount of fixed remuneration payable under the contract, excluding arrangements for pension payments; and*
- (d) *the amount of any variable remuneration payable under the contract (e.g. commission on profits) with details of the formula for calculating such remuneration.*

Where there is more than one contract, a statement of the aggregate remuneration payable is normally regarded as fulfilling the requirements under (c) above, except to the extent that this method would conceal material anomalies which ought to be disclosed (e.g. because one director is remunerated at a very much higher rate than the others). In cases where contracts have been replaced or amended, however, the particulars of remuneration payable under both the existing and the earlier contracts must relate to each individual separately.

2. *Recent increases in remuneration*

The Executive will regard as an amendment to a service contract any case where the remuneration of an offeree company director (with a service contract with more than 12 months to run) is increased materially within 6 months of the date of the offeree board circular. Therefore, any such material increase must be disclosed in the offeree board circular and the current and previous levels of remuneration stated.

SCHEDULE III

**OFFER DOCUMENT FOR GENERAL OFFER SHARE
REPURCHASE TRANSACTIONS**

The offer document should contain in a prominent position the following statements:

IMPORTANT

If you are in doubt as to any aspect of this offer, you should consult a stockbroker or other registered dealer in securities, a bank manager, solicitor, professional accountant, or other professional adviser.

If you have sold all your shares in you should at once hand this document and the accompanying form to the purchaser or the bank or stockbroker or other agent through whom the sale was effected for transmission to the purchaser.

The offer document should include the following information:

The offeror

1. The date when the document is despatched, the name and address of the offeror and any financial adviser or other person making the offer on behalf of the offeror, and the principal members of the offeror's concert group.

Intentions of offeror

2. The offeror's intention, if any, to rely upon section 168B of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) or any comparable provision of applicable company law.
3. The offeror's intention, if any, to continue to meet the public float requirements of Rule 8.08 of the Listing Rules.

Intentions of potential new controlling shareholder

4. The Takeovers Code implications of the proposed share repurchase and, if the repurchase could result in a change of control, as that term is defined in the Takeovers Code, the intentions of the potential new controlling shareholder(s) as regards:
 - (a) the continuation of the business of the offeror;

(b) any major changes to be introduced to the offeror's business, including any redeployment of fixed assets; and

(c) the continued employment of the employees of the offeror and its subsidiaries.

Shareholdings and dealings

5. (i) The shareholdings in the offeror in which directors of the offeror are interested;

(ii) the shareholdings in the offeror in which any persons acting in concert with the directors of the offeror are interested (with the names of such persons acting in concert);

(iii) the shareholdings in the offeror in which any persons who, prior to the posting of the offer document, have irrevocably committed themselves to accept or reject the offer are interested, together with the names of such persons; and

(iv) the shareholdings of each shareholder of the offeror which holds 10% or more of the voting rights of the offeror;

and the percentage which such numbers represent of the offeror's outstanding share capital and the identity of each such person.

If in any of the above categories there are no shareholdings, this fact should be stated. This will not apply to categories (iii) or (iv) if there are no such irrevocable commitments or shareholders.

If any party whose shareholdings are required by this paragraph to be disclosed, including a party who has no shareholdings, has dealt for value in the shares in question during the period beginning 6 months prior to the offer period and ending with the latest practicable date prior to the posting of the offer document, the details, including dates and prices, must be stated. If no such dealings have taken place, this fact should be stated. This will not apply to category (iv) above.

Notes:

1. Relevant shareholdings

References in this paragraph to shareholdings should be taken to mean holdings of -

(i) securities which are being offered for or which carry voting rights;
and

(ii) convertible securities, warrants, options and derivatives in respect of (i).

2. Notes to paragraph 4 of Schedule I

Notes 2 to 6 to paragraph 4 of Schedule I apply equally to this paragraph 5 of Schedule III.

6. Where known after reasonable inquiry, the intentions of each of the persons referred to in paragraph 5 as regards acceptance of the offer including the number of shares to be tendered to the offer by each such person and the percentage which such number represents of their entire holdings. If such intentions cannot be determined after reasonable inquiry, a statement to such effect.

7. Assuming the offer is successful, the effect which the offer will have on the percentage voting rights of the persons referred to in paragraph 5 of this Schedule.

Partial offer

8. The reasons for the proposed share repurchase and for the number of shares proposed to be repurchased.

9. In the case of a partial offer the pro rating and odd lot procedures of the offer.

Shares offered for and dividends

10. Particulars of the class and number of shares to be repurchased and a statement as to whether the shares to be repurchased are to be acquired cum or ex any dividend or other distribution which has been or may be declared.

Conditions of offer

11. The consideration to be offered for the shares.

12. All conditions of the offer and in particular whether the offer is conditional upon acceptances being received in respect of a minimum number and the last day on which the offer can become unconditional as to acceptances. The offer document must include particulars of all documents required, and procedures to be followed, for acceptance of the offer.

Market prices of shares

13. (a) The closing price on the Stock Exchange (or on a stock exchange where they are listed) of the shares which are the subject of the offer -

- (i) on the latest practicable date prior to publication of the document;
 - (ii) on the last business day immediately preceding the date of the initial announcement of the offer;
 - (iii) at the end of each of the 6 calendar months preceding the date of the initial announcement; and
 - (iv) if any of the shares are not so listed, any information available as to the number and price of transactions which have taken place during the preceding 6 months should be stated together with the source, or an appropriate negative statement.
- (b) The highest and lowest closing market prices with the relevant dates during the period between the start of the 6 months preceding the date of the initial announcement and the latest practicable date prior to the posting of the offer document.
- (c) If any document issued by the offeror contains a comparison of the value of the offer with previous prices of the offeree company's shares, a comparison between the current value of the offer and the price of the offeree company's shares on the last business day prior to the commencement of the offer period must be prominently included, no matter what other comparisons are made.

Resources for offer

14. Where the offer is in cash, or includes an element of cash, confirmation by a financial adviser or by another appropriate independent party that resources are available to the offeror sufficient to satisfy full acceptance of the offer.
15. A description of how the offer is to be financed and the source of the finance. If funds are to be raised or borrowed for such purpose, the terms and conditions of such arrangements and the names of the principal lenders or arrangers of such finance.

Financial information

16. (a) The following information about the offeror:
- (i) for the last 3 financial years for which the information has been published, turnover, net profit or loss before and after taxation, the charge for tax, extraordinary items, exceptional items, minority interests, the amount absorbed by dividends, and earnings and dividends per share;

- (ii) a statement of the assets and liabilities as shown in the last published audited accounts;
- (iii) a cash flow statement if provided in the last published audited accounts;
- (iv) any other primary statement shown in the last published audited accounts;
- (v) all material changes in the financial or trading position of the offeror subsequent to the last published audited accounts or a statement that there are no known material changes;
- (vi) details relating to the items referred to in (i) above in respect of any interim statement or preliminary announcement made since the last published audited accounts; and
- (vii) significant accounting policies together with any points from the notes to the relevant published accounts which are of major relevance to an appreciation of the information contained in (i) to (vi) above.

(b) Where, because of a change in accounting policy, figures are not comparable to a material extent, this should be disclosed and the approximate amount of the resultant variation should be stated.

- 17. The nature and particulars of its business and its financial and trading prospects.
- 18. Details of any bank overdrafts or loans, or other similar indebtedness, mortgages, charges, or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities of the offeror and any of its subsidiaries, or, if there are no such liabilities, a statement to that effect. Such details should be as of a date which is not more than 3 months preceding the latest practicable date prior to the posting of the document.
- 19. Details of any material litigation to which the offeror is, or may become, a party.
- 20. The effect which the share repurchase will have on the offeror's earnings per share, net assets per share, liabilities and working capital and, if materially adverse, an explanation of how such effects will be addressed or an appropriate negative statement.

Share capital

- 21. The authorised and issued share capital and the rights of the shareholders in respect of capital, dividends and voting.
- 22. The number of shares issued since the end of the last financial year of the offeror.

23. Details of options, warrants and conversion rights affecting shares in the offeror.
24. Details of any re-organisation of capital during the 2 financial years preceding the commencement of the offer period.
25. The number and price of shares of the offeror that were repurchased by the offeror during the 12 month period immediately preceding the date of the offer document and the dates on which such repurchases were made.
26. If any shares of the class of shares to be repurchased were issued during the 2 year period immediately preceding the date of the offer, the date of such distribution, the issue price per share and the aggregate proceeds received by the offeror.
27. The frequency and amount of dividends that have been paid out by the offeror to holders of shares proposed to be repurchased during the 2 year period immediately preceding the date of the offer document together with a description of the offeror's ability to pay dividends, and any plan or intention to declare a dividend or alter a dividend policy.

Code obligations

28. A statement of the obligations of the offeror and the rights of the shareholders under Rules 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of the Takeovers Code.

SCHEDULE III

OFFER DOCUMENT FOR GENERAL OFFER SHARE REPURCHASE TRANSACTIONS

~~The offer document should contain in a prominent position the following statements:~~

IMPORTANT

~~If you are in doubt as to any aspect of this offer, you should consult a stockbroker or other registered dealer in securities, a bank manager, solicitor, professional accountant, or other professional adviser.~~

~~If you have sold all your shares in you should at once hand this document and the accompanying form to the purchaser or the bank or stockbroker or other agent through whom the sale was effected for transmission to the purchaser.~~

~~The offer document should include the following information:~~

- ~~1. The name and address of the offeror.~~
- ~~2. The name, address and business of any person acting for or on behalf of the offeror for the purpose of effecting a share repurchase.~~
- ~~3. Particulars of the class and number of shares to be repurchased and the consideration to be offered therefor together with a statement as to whether the shares to be repurchased are to be acquired cum or ex any dividend or other distribution which has been or may be declared.~~
- ~~4. Conditions attached to the offer.~~
- ~~5. Relevant time periods including the date on which the share repurchase will commence and, if applicable, the latest day on which the offeror can declare the offer unconditional.~~
- ~~6. Withdrawal rights.~~
- ~~7. Method and time for payment of consideration.~~
- ~~8. In the case of a partial bid the pro-rating and odd lot implications of the offer as per Rule 4.~~
- ~~9. The source of funds to be used for payment of the consideration offered for repurchased shares and, if funds are to be raised or borrowed for such purpose, the terms and conditions of such arrangements.~~
- ~~10. Where the offer is in cash, or includes an element of cash, confirmation by a financial adviser or by another appropriate independent party that resources are available to the offeror sufficient to satisfy full acceptance of the offer.~~
- ~~11. The reasons for the proposed share repurchase.~~
- ~~12. The number of securities beneficially owned by:
 - ~~(a) each director of the offeror; and~~
 - ~~(b) if known, each shareholder of the offeror which holds 10% or more of the voting rights of the offeror;~~and the percentage which such numbers represent of the offeror's outstanding share capital and the identity of each such person.~~

- ~~13. Where known after reasonable inquiry, the intentions of each of the persons referred to in paragraph 12 as regards acceptance of the offer including the number of securities to be tendered to the offer by each such person and the percentage which such number represents of their entire holdings. If such intentions cannot be determined after reasonable inquiry, a statement to such effect.~~
- ~~14. Assuming the offer is successful, the effect which the offer will have on the percentage voting rights of the persons referred to in paragraph 12 of this Schedule.~~
- ~~15. The Takeovers Code implications of the proposed share repurchase and, if the repurchase could result in a change of control, as that term is defined in the Takeovers Code, the intentions of the potential new controlling shareholder(s) as regards:
 - ~~(a) the continuation of the business of the offeror company;~~
 - ~~(b) any major changes to be introduced to the offeror's business, including any redeployment of fixed assets; and~~
 - ~~(c) the continued employment of the offeror's employees.~~~~
- ~~16. The offeror's intention, if any, to rely upon section 168B of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) or any comparable provision of applicable company law.~~
- ~~17. The offeror's intention, if any, to continue to meet the public float requirements of Rule 8.08 of the Listing Rules.~~
- ~~18. The highest and lowest closing prices on the Stock Exchange for the shares to be repurchased, with relevant dates, for each month during the twelve month period immediately preceding the announcement in relation to the proposed share repurchase.~~
- ~~19. The closing prices on the Stock Exchange for the shares to be repurchased:
 - ~~(a) on the last business day immediately preceding the date of the announcement in relation to the proposed share repurchase;~~
 - ~~(b) on the latest practicable date immediately preceding the date of publication of the offer document; and~~
 - ~~(c) on the last business day of each of the twelve calendar months immediately preceding the date of the announcement in relation to the proposed share repurchase.~~~~

- ~~20. If any shares of the class of shares to be repurchased were issued during the two year period immediately preceding the date of the offer, the date of such distribution, the issue price per share and the aggregate proceeds received by the offeror.~~
- ~~21. The number and price of shares of the offeror that were repurchased by the offeror during the 12 month period immediately preceding the date of the offer document and the dates on which such repurchases were made.~~
- ~~22. Summaries of the offeror's audited annual accounts or consolidated accounts, as appropriate, for its two most recently completed financial years together with any interim accounts published during the current financial year prior to the date of the offer document and the corresponding interim accounts for the previous year. Copies of all such accounts should be made available for inspection by shareholders throughout the offer period.~~
- ~~23. General information on the trend of the business of the offeror since the date to which the offeror's most recent audited accounts are made up.~~
- ~~24. Description as to the financial and trading prospects of the offeror for at least its current financial year together with any material information in relation thereto including material changes in the offeror's financial or trading position since publication of its most recent audited annual accounts or consolidated accounts.~~
- ~~25. The effect which the share repurchase will have on the offeror's earnings per share, net assets per share, liabilities and working capital and, if materially adverse, an explanation of how such effects will be addressed or an appropriate negative statement.~~
- ~~26. The frequency and amount of dividends that have been paid out by the offeror to holders of shares proposed to be repurchased during the two year period immediately preceding the date of the offer document together with a description of the offeror's ability to pay dividends, and any plan or intention to declare a dividend or alter a dividend policy.~~
- ~~27. The availability for inspection during the offer period of material documents including any valuation of property assets required by Rule 6; any document evidencing an irrevocable commitment to accept or reject the offer; and documentation in relation to financing arrangements required to facilitate the offer including the names of lenders.~~
- ~~28. If some or all of the property assets of the offeror have been the subject of an independent valuation within the twelve month period immediately preceding the date of the offer document, a summary of such valuation and a copy of the valuation should be filed with the Executive and the Stock Exchange along with the offer document and should be made available for inspection by shareholders during the~~

~~offer period. The offer document should also include a statement that the valuer has given and not withdrawn his consent to the publication of his name and the references to his report in the context in which it appears.~~

~~29. Any profit forecast that has been made by an offeror prior to the commencement of the offer if such forecast is still in effect on the date the offer is announced, and such forecast must be examined, repeated and reported on in the offer document.~~

SCHEDULE IV

**PARTS III AND IV AND SCHEDULE 2
OF THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES COMMISSION
(FEES) RULES**

PART III

**FEES RELATING TO TAKEOVERS, MERGERS AND SHARE
REPURCHASES**

5. Interpretation (Part III)

In this Part –

“circular” means a document required to be filed with the Executive in connection with an off-market share repurchase in accordance with the Share Repurchase Code;

“the Codes” means the Share Repurchase Code and the Takeovers Code;

“the Executive” means the Executive Director of the Corporate Finance Division of the Commission and any delegate of the Executive Director;

“offer document” means a document required to be filed with the Executive in connection with an offer in accordance with the Takeovers Code or a general offer in accordance with the Share Repurchase Code;

“offeree company” means a company for which an offer is made in accordance with the Takeovers Code;

“the Panel” means the committee of the Commission known as the Takeovers and Mergers Panel;

“relevant share capital” in relation to a company, means shares of any class comprised in its equity share capital and securities which carry a right to subscribe to or purchase such shares;

“ruling” includes a waiver, consent, confirmation, decision or other determination, made under either of the Codes by the Executive, the Panel or the Takeovers Appeal Committee;

“the Share Repurchase Code” means the Code on Share Repurchases, published by the Commission and as amended from time to time;

“the Takeovers Appeal Committee” means the committee of the Commission known as the Takeovers Appeal Committee;

“the Takeovers Code” means the Code on Takeovers and Mergers, published by the Commission and as amended from time to time.

6. Fees relating to offer documents and circulars

- (1) The filing with the Executive of an offer document or a circular shall be accompanied by a fee the amount of which shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- (2) The amount of the fee payable under subsection (1) shall be the amount specified in column 2 of Schedule 2 opposite such value in column 1 of that Schedule as is equivalent –
 - (a) in the case of an offer document, to the value of the offer contained in it or, where the offer document contains alternative offers to the same offeree company or 2 or more offers of different values to different offeree companies, to the value of the offer which has the lower or lowest value; or
 - (b) in the case of a circular, to the value of the offer contained in it.
- (3) Where an offer by reference to the value of which a fee has been determined in accordance with subsection (2) is replaced by an enhanced offer, the filing with the Executive of the enhanced offer shall be accompanied by a fee the amount of which shall be the difference between –
 - (a) the fee previously paid under subsection (1) on filing of the relevant offer document or circular; and
 - (b) the fee that would have been payable under subsection (1) had the enhanced offer been included in such offer document or circular.
- (4)
 - (a) For the purposes of this section, the value of an offer contained in an offer document or a circular shall be its value insofar only as it relates to the relevant share capital in the offeree company in the case of an offer under the Takeovers Code, or in the company issuing the offer document or the circular in the case of an offer under the Share Repurchase Code, as the case may be.
 - (b) The payment of a fee payable under this section shall be accompanied

by a statement showing the value of the offer and the manner in which the fee is determined having regard to paragraph (a).

6A. Fees for applications concerning certain waivers of Rule 26 of the Takeovers Code

- (1) An application to the Executive for a ruling, under Note 1 of the Notes on dispensations from Rule 26 as set out in the Takeovers Code, to waive the requirement under Rule 26 of the Takeovers Code to make a general offer shall be accompanied by a fee the amount of which shall be determined in accordance with subsection (2).
- (2) The amount of the fee payable under subsection (1) shall be the amount specified in column 2 of the Schedule 2 opposite such value in column 1 of that Schedule as is equivalent to the value of the general offer that would be required to be made under Rule 26 of the Takeovers Code in the absence of a waiver of that requirement.
- (3)
 - (a) For the purpose of this section, the value of a general offer shall be its value insofar only as it relates to the relevant share capital in the offeree company.
 - (b) The payment of a fee payable under this section shall be accompanied by a statement showing the value of the general offer and the manner in which the fee is determined having regard to paragraph (a).

7. Fees for references to the Panel

Where, pursuant to either of the Codes, a person other than the Executive applies to the Panel for a review of any ruling of the Executive –

- (a) the application for the review shall be accompanied by a fee of \$50,000; and
- (b) in respect of each day or part of a day in excess of the first 2 days on which the Panel meets for the purpose of the review, the applicant shall, within 30 days of the announcement by the Panel of its ruling, pay an additional fee of \$20,000.

8. Fees for hearings concerning compliance with the Codes or any rulings under them

- (1) Where, pursuant to either of the Codes, a hearing takes place before the Panel to consider an allegation of breach of either of the Codes or of a ruling made under either of the Codes, a fee, the amount of which shall be determined in accordance with subsection (2), shall, within 30 days of the

announcement by the Panel of its ruling, be payable by any person who in the opinion of the Panel –

- (a) has caused unnecessary expense to be incurred in connection with the investigation of the allegation or the conduct of the hearing; or
 - (b) has committed a breach of either of the Codes or of a ruling made under either of the Codes.
- (2) The fee payable under subsection (1) shall be \$50,000 and, in addition, \$20,000 in respect of each day or part of a day in excess of the first 2 days on which the Panel meets for the purpose of considering the relevant allegation.

9. Fees for miscellaneous applications

An application to the Executive for any ruling under either of the Codes and for which no fee is otherwise provided by these Rules shall be accompanied by a fee of \$24,000.

10. Non-payment of fees

- (1) Subject to section 11, where a fee is required by this Part to accompany an application or the filing of a document, the application or the filing shall not be entertained until the fee is paid.
- (2) Where any fee, other than the fee referred to in subsection (1), is not paid in accordance with this Part, it may be recovered by the Commission as a debt due from the person by whom the fee is payable.

PART IV**MISCELLANEOUS****11. Waiver of fees**

The Commission may waive or refund, in whole or in part, the payment of any fee prescribed by these Rules if in any particular case it is of the opinion that the fee would otherwise be unduly burdensome or inappropriate in the circumstances of that case.

SCHEDULE 2

**FEES RELATING TO OFFER DOCUMENTS,
CIRCULARS AND WAIVER OF RULE 26
OF THE TAKEOVERS CODE**

Value of offer	Fee \$
Not exceeding \$75,000,000	25,000
Exceeding \$75,000,000 but not exceeding \$125,000,000	75,000
Exceeding \$125,000,000 but not exceeding \$300,000,000	150,000
Exceeding \$300,000,000 but not exceeding \$600,000,000	250,000
Exceeding \$600,000,000 but not exceeding \$1,200,000,000	350,000
Exceeding \$1,200,000,000	\$500,000 plus 0.01% of value over \$2,000,000,000

SCHEDULE V

GUIDELINES FOR THE EXEMPTION OF LISTED COMPANIES FROM THE SHARE REPURCHASE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 49BA OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE (CAP. 32)

1.0 Definitions

1.1 Save for the terms hereinafter defined, and unless the context otherwise requires, terms used in these Guidelines shall have the meanings assigned to them by the Ordinance and any amendments thereto. In these guidelines:

“Associate” has the meaning assigned to such term by the Listing Rules;

“Chief Executive” has the meaning assigned to such term by the Listing Rules;

“Code” means the Code on Share Repurchases approved and published from time to time by the SFC;

“Executive” means the Executive Director of the Corporate Finance Division of the SFC or any delegate of the Executive Director;

“Guidelines” means these guidelines for the exemption of listed companies from the share repurchase requirements of section 49BA of the Ordinance that can be granted pursuant to section 49BA(11);

“Listing Rules” means the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Ltd.;

“On-market share repurchase” has the meaning assigned to such term by the [definitions to the Code](#);

“Off-market share repurchase” has the meaning assigned to such term by the [definitions to the Code](#);

“Ordinance” means the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32);

“Panel” means the Takeovers and Mergers Panel;

“SFC” means the Securities and Futures Commission;

“SFC Ordinance” means the Securities and Futures Commission Ordinance (Cap. 24);

“Share repurchase” has the meaning assigned to such term by the [definitions to the Code](#); and

“Substantial shareholder” means a person who holds 10% or more of the voting rights of a company.

2.0 Nature and purpose of the Guidelines

2.1 Section 49B(1) of the Ordinance provides that a listed company may purchase its own shares in accordance with the sections of the Ordinance referred to in section 49B(1) provided the company is authorised to do so by its articles. Section 49BA is among the sections of the Ordinance referred to in section 49B(1). Section 49BA prescribes, among other things, the ways in which a listed company may purchase its own shares and related shareholder approval and disclosure requirements.

2.2 The Code imposes similar requirements upon all public companies in Hong Kong regardless of their places of incorporation. Rule [47\[8\]](#) of the Code provides, among other things, that the Executive may, upon the application of any person with an interest in a share repurchase, waive compliance with one or more provisions of the Code.

2.3 Section 49BA(11) of the Ordinance provides that the SFC may exempt any listed company from any of the provisions of section 49BA, subject to such conditions as it thinks fit. Section 49BA(11) of the Ordinance is intended to provide listed companies which are subject to the Ordinance with the same flexibility to seek relief from the share repurchase requirements of section 49BA of the Ordinance as Rule [47\[8\]](#) of the Code affords all public companies in Hong Kong in respect of the share repurchase requirements of the Code.

2.4 The SFC has delegated its power to grant exemptions pursuant to section 49BA(11) of the Ordinance to the Executive and the Panel pursuant to section 9(1) of the SFC Ordinance. The Executive is thereby authorised to exercise the SFC’s discretion to grant exemptions from the share repurchase requirements of section 49BA in the first instance, and to refer novel, difficult or important exemption applications to the Panel for its consideration. The Panel is authorised to exercise the SFC’s discretion to grant the exemptions sought by any novel, important or difficult exemption applications that are referred to it by the Executive, and it is also authorised to review decisions made by the Executive in the first instance at the request of an aggrieved applicant. Applications for exemption from the share repurchase requirements of section 49BA of the Ordinance are therefore subject to the same procedural rules as applications for waivers from the share repurchase requirements of the Code. Reference is made in this regard to the Introduction to, and Rule [47\[8\]](#) of, the Code.

2.5 Section 49BA(12) of the Ordinance provides that the SFC may suspend or withdraw an exemption granted under section 49BA(11) on the ground that the conditions subject to which the exemption was granted have not been complied with or such other ground as the SFC thinks fit. Section 49BA(12) further provides that the SFC may vary any condition attached to an exemption granted pursuant to section 49BA(11). The SFC has also delegated its powers under section 49BA(12) to the Executive and the Panel pursuant to section 9(1) of the SFC Ordinance. The Executive and the Panel are thereby authorised to exercise the SFC's discretion to suspend, withdraw or vary exemptions granted pursuant to section 49BA(11) in the manner contemplated by paragraph 2.4 hereof for exemptions from the share repurchase requirements of section 49BA.

2.6 The Guidelines are intended to provide listed companies with guidance as to the way in which the Executive and the Panel may exercise the discretion that has been delegated to them by the SFC to grant exemptions from the share repurchase requirements of section 49BA. The Guidelines are not exhaustive. They are simply intended to assist listed companies with an understanding of matters that the Executive and the Panel will take into consideration when deciding to exercise such discretion. They may be modified or varied as circumstances require.

3.0 Application for an exemption or variation

3.1 An application for an exemption from section 49BA of the Ordinance, or for a variation of an exemption previously granted, should be made in writing and directed to the Executive. Exemption applications which seek relief from share repurchase requirements of the Ordinance which are common to both the Ordinance and the Code should also seek relief from the comparable Code requirements.

3.2 An applicant, when deciding what matters to include in its written application, should have regard to the Guidelines and the General Principles of the Code. The Executive or the Panel, as the case may be, may request additional information or make such enquiries as it considers appropriate when considering any application.

3.3 These Guidelines provide for general or "blanket" exemptions and specific exemptions. Exemptions, whether general or specific, may be made subject to such conditions as either the Executive or the Panel considers to be reasonably appropriate in the circumstances.

4.0 General or "blanket" exemptions

4.1 A general or "blanket" exemption is intended to relieve all listed companies, or an identifiable group of companies, from one or more of the share repurchase requirements of section 49BA of the Ordinance. Such an exemption would only be granted during a so-called "market emergency" and only if the exemption is considered to be in the best interests of the market.

4.2 An application for a general or “blanket” exemption would normally be referred by the Executive to the Panel for its consideration and any exemption granted by the Panel would normally be made conditional upon approval by the SFC. Both the Panel and the SFC would consider the matter promptly. Such an exemption would be strictly limited in terms of its duration and the number of shares that could be repurchased, and it would require all share repurchases effected in reliance upon the exemption to be made by way of an on-market share repurchase conducted in accordance with the Listing Rules.

5.0 Specific exemptions

5.1 A specific exemption is intended to relieve a particular listed company from one or more of the share repurchase requirements of section 49BA of the Ordinance. It is currently anticipated that three types of specific exemptions would be granted.

5.2 The first type of specific exemption would relieve an applicant from the requirement to obtain the prior authorisation of its shareholders for a proposed share repurchase if a disorderly market for the shares of the company had developed, or was reasonably expected to develop, and time did not permit a shareholder’s meeting to be held. Such an exemption would normally be conditional upon the share repurchase being made by way of an on-market share repurchase conducted in accordance with the Listing Rules.

5.3 The second type of specific exemption would also relieve an applicant from the requirement to obtain the prior authorisation of its shareholders for a proposed share repurchase if the proposed share repurchase constituted an off-market share repurchase for a small number of shares of the company from a shareholder who was not a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the company or an associate thereof. Such an exemption would normally be granted only if the costs of prior shareholder authorisation were outweighed by the benefits to the company of the proposed share repurchase.

5.4 The third type of specific exemption would relieve an applicant from the requirements of section 49BA(3)(a) and thereby allow companies to comply with the requirements under Rule 3 of the Code to send to shareholders the offer document within 21 days of the announcement of the proposed repurchase ~~under Rule 3~~ and to send the offer document with the notice of general meeting ~~under Rule 4~~. Such an exemption would be granted in all cases and would attract no fee.

SCHEDULE VI

WHITEWASH GUIDANCE NOTE

(See Note 1 of Notes on dispensations from Rule 26.)

1. Introduction

- (a) This note sets out the procedures to be followed if the Executive is to be asked to waive the obligation to make a general offer under Rule 26 which would otherwise arise where, as a result of the issue of new securities as consideration for an acquisition or cash injection or in fulfilment of obligations under an agreement to underwrite the issue of new securities, a person or group of persons acting in concert acquires voting rights to an extent which would normally give rise to an obligation to make a general offer.
- (b) Where the word “offeror” is used in a particular Rule, it should be taken in the context of a whitewash as a reference to the potential controlling shareholders. Similarly, the phrase “offeree company” should be taken as a reference to the company which is to issue the new securities and in which the actual or potential controlling position will arise.
- (c) The General Principles of the Code apply equally to a transaction which is the subject of the whitewash procedures.

2. Specific grant of waiver required

In each case, specific grant of a waiver from the Rule 26 obligation is required. Such grant will be subject to:-

- (a) there having been no disqualifying transactions (as set out in ~~Section~~paragraph 3 below) by the person or group seeking the waiver in the period from the date 6 months prior to the ~~posting to shareholders of the circular relating to announcement of~~ the proposals ~~or between such posting~~ and up to and including the date of the shareholders’ meeting;
- (b) prior consultation with the Executive by the parties concerned or their advisers;
- (c) approval in advance by the Executive of the circular to shareholders setting out the details of the proposals and containing the information required in ~~Section~~paragraph 4 below;

- (d) compliance by the person or group seeking the waiver with the following Rules of the Code, where relevant:
- (i) Rule 3 (when an announcement is required and contents of an announcement);
 - (ii) Rules 7.1 and 26.4 (timing of resignation of offeree company directors and appointment of offeror nominees to the board of the offeree company);
 - (iii) Rule 8 (timing and content of documents);
 - (iv) Rule 9 (standard of care and responsibility);
 - (v) Rule 12 (clearance of documents and publication of announcements);
 - (vi) Rule 18 (statements during course of offer);
 - (vii) Rule 25 (special deals);
 - ~~(viii) Rule 30.1 (subjective conditions);~~
 - ~~(ixviii)-~~ Rule 34 (shareholder solicitations).
- (e) approval of the proposals by an independent vote, ~~on a poll,~~ at a meeting of the holders of any relevant class of securities, whether or not any such meeting needs to be convened to approve the issue of the securities in question; and
- (f) disenfranchisement of the person or group seeking the waiver and of any other non-independent party at any such meeting.

~~Notes to Section 2:~~

1. *Early consultation*

Consultation with the Executive at an early stage is essential. Late consultation may well result in delays to planned timetables. Experience suggests that the documents sent to shareholders in connection with the whitewash procedure may have to pass through several proofs before they meet the Executive's requirements and no waiver of the Rule 26 obligation will be granted until such time as the documentation has been approved by the Executive.

2. *Listing Division*

It must be noted that, in the case of listed companies, clearance of the circular by the Listing Division of the Stock Exchange does not constitute approval of the circular by the Executive.

3. **Disqualifying transactions**

Notwithstanding the fact that the issue of new securities is made conditional upon the prior approval of a majority of the shareholders independent of the transaction at a general meeting of the company:-

- (a) the Executive will not normally waive an obligation under Rule 26 if the person to whom the new securities are to be issued or any person acting in concert with him has acquired voting rights in the company in the 6 months prior to the announcement of the proposals but subsequent to negotiations, discussions or the reaching of understandings or agreements with the directors of the company in relation to the proposed issue of new securities;
- (b) a waiver will not be granted or if granted will be invalidated if, without the prior consent of the Executive, any acquisitions or disposals of voting rights are made by such persons in the period between the announcement of the proposals and the shareholders' meeting.

Note:

Class (6) of the definition of acting in concert would apply to directors of a company and a whitewash would be regarded as an offer for this purpose.

4. **Circular to shareholders**

The circular must contain the following information and statements or, where relevant, comply appropriately with the Rules of the Code as set out below:-

- (a) competent independent advice contemplated by Rule 2 to the offeree company regarding the transaction, the controlling position which it will create and the effect which this will have on shareholders generally;
- (b) full details of the maximum potential controlling holding of voting rights:
 - (i) where this is dependent upon the outcome of underwriting arrangements, it should be assumed that the potential controlling shareholders will, in addition to any other entitlement, take up their full underwriting participation; and

- (ii) where convertible securities, warrants, options or other subscription rights are to be issued, the potential controlling holding of voting rights must be indicated on the assumption that only the controlling shareholders will convert or exercise the subscription rights, and will do so in full and at the earliest opportunity (the date of which must also be given);
- (c) where the maximum potential holding of voting rights resulting from the proposed transaction will exceed ~~5~~52% of the voting rights of the company, specific and prominent reference to this possibility and to the fact that, subject to ~~Section~~paragraph 7 below, the potential controlling shareholders may increase their holding without incurring any further obligation under Rule 26 to make a general offer;
- (d) in cases where the potential controlling shareholding will be held by more than one person, the identity of the potential controlling shareholders and their individual potential holding of voting rights in addition to the information required under (k) below;
- (e) a statement that the Executive has agreed, subject to approval by independent shareholders, to waive any obligations to make a general offer which might result from the transaction;
- (f) Note to Rule 8 (documents to be on display);
- (g) Rule 9.2, paragraphs ~~(1)~~, ~~(2)~~, ~~(3)~~, ~~(6)~~ and ~~(10)~~ of Schedule I and paragraphs ~~(6)~~, ~~(7)~~ and ~~(8)~~ of Schedule II (information to shareholders which must include full details of the assets, if any, being injected including, without limitation, an independent valuation of such assets);
- (h) Rules 9.3 and 9.4 (responsibility statements, etc.);
- (i) Rules 10 and 11 (profit forecasts, financial information, merger benefits statements and asset valuations relating to the offeree company or relating to assets being acquired by the offeree company);
- (j) paragraph ~~(14)~~ of Schedule I and paragraph ~~(11)~~ of Schedule II (arrangements in connection with the proposal);
- (k) paragraph ~~(4)~~ of Schedule I and paragraph ~~(2)~~ of Schedule II (disclosure of shareholdings and dealings). Dealings should be covered for the 6 months prior to the announcement of the proposals until the latest practicable date prior to the posting of the circular but ~~this does~~ dealings by persons in

~~categories not apply in respect of paragraphs (2) (iii), (iv) or (v) of paragraph 2 of Schedule II need not be disclosed as there is no offer period;~~

- (l) paragraph ~~(9)~~ of Schedule II (material contracts); ~~and~~
- (m) paragraph ~~(13)~~ of Schedule II (service contracts of directors and proposed directors); ~~and~~
- (n) paragraphs 3 to 5 of Schedule II (share capital of the offeree company).

5. Underwriting and placing

In cases involving the underwriting or placing of offeree company securities, the Executive must be given details of all the proposed underwriters or places, including any relevant information to establish whether or not there is a group acting in concert, and the maximum percentage which they could come to hold as a result of implementation of the proposals.

6. Announcements following shareholders' approval

- (a) Following the meeting at which the proposals are considered by shareholders, an announcement must be made by the offeree company giving the result of the meeting and the number and percentage of voting rights attaching to the shares to which the potential controlling shareholders have become entitled as a result.
- (b) Where the final controlling holding of voting rights is dependent on the results of underwriting, the offeree company must make an announcement following the issue of the new securities stating the number and percentage of voting rights held by the controlling shareholders at that time.
- (c) Where convertible securities, warrants, options or other subscription rights are to be issued:-
 - (i) the announcement of the potential controlling holding of voting rights must be made on the basis of the assumptions described in ~~Section~~paragraph 4(b) above; and
 - (ii) following each issue of new securities a further announcement must be made confirming the number and percentage of voting rights held by the controlling shareholders at that time.

Note ~~to Section 6~~:

Copies of announcements

Copies of announcements made under this ~~Section~~paragraph should be sent to the Executive.

7. Subsequent acquisitions by controlling shareholders

Immediately following approval of the proposals at the meeting of independent shareholders, the controlling shareholders will be precluded from acquiring additional voting rights in the offeree company for the 12 month period immediately following the acquisition, unless such further acquisition is authorised by way of a separate vote of independent shareholders. If such authorisation is not obtained, such person or group of persons shall be deemed to have a lowest percentage holding equal to the greater of (i) ~~35~~30% and (ii) the percentage holding that is ~~52~~% less than the percentage holding of such person, or group of persons, immediately following the “whitewashed” transaction. (See Note 15 to Rule 26.1.)

Where shareholders approve the issue of convertible securities, or the issue of warrants or the grant of options to subscribe for new shares where no immediate voting rights are obtained, the Executive will view the approval as sanctioning maximum conversion or subscription at the earliest possible moment without the necessity for the making of an offer under Rule 26. If the potential controlling shareholders acquire further voting rights after the date of the resolution, the waiver will only apply to conversion into, or subscription for, such number of voting rights as, when added to the purchases, does not exceed the number originally approved by shareholders. Such further acquisition of voting rights would be subject to Rule 26 so that an offer obligation would arise if as a result the percentage shareholding of the potential controlling shareholder increased to 30% or, if already over 30%, by more than 2% in any 12 month period.

(See also Note 6 to Rule 26.1.)

SCHEDULE VII

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST GUIDANCE NOTE

Instances where conflicts of interest may arise include those resulting from the possession of material confidential information or where the adviser is part of a multi-service financial organisation, as exemplified below.

(a) Material confidential information

A financial adviser may have the opportunity to act for an offeror or the offeree company in circumstances where the adviser is in possession of material confidential information relating to the other party, for example, because it was a previous client or because of involvement in an earlier transaction. This will often necessitate the financial adviser declining to act, for example, because the information is such that a conflict of interest is likely to arise. Such a conflict will normally be incapable of resolution simply by isolating information within the relevant organisation or by assigning different personnel to the transaction.

(b) Conflicts of multi-service firms involving practices of an auditor and a financial adviser

A financial adviser that is part of a multi-service firm involving an auditor's practice should be particularly alert to possible conflicts of interest.

In the case of all offers, a financial adviser must not act for -

- (i) an offeror where the financial adviser, or any of its affiliated entities, is the auditor of the offeree company; and
- (ii) the offeree company where the financial adviser, or any of its affiliated entities, is the auditor of an offeror company;
- (iii) the offeree company as an independent financial adviser under Rule 2 if the financial adviser, or any of its affiliated entities, is the auditor of the offeree company, as it will be conflicted under Rule 2.7.

In the case of a securities exchange offer -

- (i) a financial adviser must not act for an offeror if the financial adviser, or any of its affiliated entities, is the auditor of the same offeror company; and
- (ii) if a financial adviser is advising an offeror, and a company audited by the financial adviser, or any of its affiliated entities, makes a competing offer, the financial

adviser may continue to act but the auditor of the competing offeror must not issue any profit forecast report during the offer period.

In other cases if a financial adviser is acting for an offeror or the offeree company and the financial adviser or any of its affiliated entities is asked to issue an accountants' report in connection with the offer, the Executive should be consulted.

In this paragraph (b) references to an offeror or the offeree company include the parent, material subsidiaries and material associated companies of such offeror or offeree company.

(c**b**) Segregation of businesses

It is incumbent upon multi-service financial organisations to familiarise themselves with the implications under the Codes of conducting other businesses in addition to, for example, corporate finance or stockbroking. If one part of such an organisation is involved in an offer, for example, in giving advice to an offeror or the offeree company, a number of Rules of the Codes may be relevant to other parts of that organisation, whose actions may have serious consequences under the Codes. Compliance departments of such organisations have an important role in this respect and are encouraged to liaise with the Executive in cases of doubt.

The concepts of “exempt fund managers” and “exempt principal traders” in the Takeovers Code are in recognition of the fact that fund management and principal trading may be conducted on a day-to-day basis quite separately within the same organisation; but it is necessary for such organisations to satisfy the Executive that this is the case. It is essential, therefore, that such organisations arrange their affairs to ensure not only total segregation of those operations but also that those operations are conducted without regard for the interests of other parts of the same organisation or of their clients. The Takeovers Code contains a number of Rules which are designed to ensure that the principles on which these concepts are based are upheld.