

DISAPPLYING PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES

1. Pre-emption rights are a cornerstone of UK company law and provide shareholders with protection against inappropriate dilution of their investments. They are enshrined in law by the 2nd Company Law Directive and the Companies Act 1985, which provides that they may be disapplied only by a special resolution of shareholders at a general meeting of the company.
2. Whilst not undermining the importance of pre-emption rights, a degree of flexibility is appropriate in circumstances where new equity issuance on a non-pre-emptive basis would be in the interests of companies and their owners.
3. The principles set out in this paper aim to provide clarity on the circumstances in which flexibility might be appropriate and the factors to be taken into account when considering the case for disapplying pre-emption rights and making use of an agreed authority for a non-pre-emptive share issue.
4. Companies, institutional investors and voting advisory services all have an important role to play in ensuring the effective and flexible application of this guidance:
 - Companies have a responsibility to signal an intention to seek a non-pre-emptive issue at the earliest opportunity and to establish a dialogue with the company's shareholders. They should keep shareholders informed of issues related to an application to disapply their pre-emption rights.
 - Shareholders have a responsibility to engage with companies to help them understand the specific factors that might inform their view on a non-pre-emptive issue by the company. They should review the case made by companies on its merits and decide on each case individually using the usual investment criteria. Where a shareholder does intend to vote against a resolution to disapply pre-emption rights, the Institutional Shareholders' Committee Statement of Principles¹ on the responsibilities of shareholders makes clear that it is best practice to explain in advance the reasons for the decision.
 - While companies should in any case consult their main shareholders, advisory services should be prepared to receive representations from companies. In such circumstances the advisory services should explain any recommendations made in light of the reasons provided. This should involve setting out the pros and cons of the proposal so that the ultimate decision maker can take an informed view.

¹ 'The Responsibilities of Institutional Shareholders and Agents – Statement of Principles'; Institutional Shareholders' Committee; September 2005 [available at: http://www.investmentuk.org/news/research/2005/topic/corporate_governance/isc1005.pdf]

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APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES

5. The principles set out here relate to issues of equity securities for cash other than on a pre-emptive basis pro rata to existing shareholders by all UK companies which are primary listed on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange. Companies quoted on AIM are encouraged to apply these guidelines but investors recognise that greater flexibility is likely to be justified in the case of such companies.
6. These principles are supported by the ABI, NAPF and IMA as representatives of owners and investment managers. These associations hope that the guidance they contain will be helpful to companies in approaching requests for disapplication and in gauging the likely reaction of shareholders to proposals they may wish to make.

ROUTINE DISAPPLICATIONS

7. In a significant number of situations a request for disapplication is likely to be considered non-controversial by shareholders. While this does not reduce the importance of effective dialogue and timely notification, routine requests are less likely to need in-depth discussion and shareholders will be more inclined in principle to support them.
8. Requests are more likely to be routine in nature when the company is seeking authority to issue non-pre-emptively no more than 5% of ordinary share capital in any one year.
9. This principle applies whatever the structure of the proposed issue. For example, an issue of shares which contains both a pre-emptive and non-pre-emptive element ("combination issues") would normally be considered routine provided that the non-pre-emptive element met the criteria specified for routine applications within these guidelines. This would include issues that comprised a placing of shares with a partial clawback by existing shareholders.
10. In the absence of (a) suitable advance consultation and explanation or (b) the matter having been specifically highlighted at the time at which the request for disapplication was made, companies should not issue more than 7.5% of the company's ordinary share capital for cash other than to existing shareholders in any rolling three year period.
11. Where a request is made for the disapplication of pre-emption rights in respect of a specific issue of shares, the price at which the shares are proposed to be issued will also be relevant. Shareholders' approach to the pricing of non-pre-emptive issues is set out in paragraphs 18 and 19 below. Companies should note that a discount of greater than 5% is not likely to be regarded as routine.
12. Treasury shares issued for cash will be counted within the guideline levels set out in paragraph 8, but not those in paragraph 10.

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13. **These principles are intended to ease the granting of authority below those figures, not to rule out approvals above them. Requests which, if granted, would exceed these levels should be considered by shareholders on a case by case basis.** In these instances it is particularly important that there is early and effective dialogue, and that the company is able to communicate to shareholders the information they need in order to reach an informed decision. The considerations set out in the following section are critical to making a decision.

CRITICAL CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO NON-ROUTINE REQUESTS FOR DISAPPLICATION

14. It is neither possible nor desirable to define all the circumstances in which shareholders might be willing to agree to disapply pre-emption rights above the level set out in paragraphs 8 and 10 above. Nevertheless, there are some general considerations that are likely to be relevant in the majority of cases; these are set out below. Companies should ensure they are in a position to communicate such information to shareholders to help them make an informed decision.
15. The critical considerations are likely to include:
 - **the strength of the business case:** In order to make a reasoned assessment shareholders need to receive a clear explanation of the purpose to which the capital raised will be put and the benefits to be gained - for example in terms of product development or the opportunity cost of not raising new finance to exploit new commercial opportunities - and how the financing or proposed future financing fits in with the life-cycle and financial needs of the company.
 - **the size and stage of development of the company and the sector within which it operates.** Different companies have different financing needs. For example, shareholders might be expected to be more sympathetic to a request from a small company with high growth potential than one from a larger, more established company.
 - **the stewardship and governance of the company.** If the company has a track record of generating shareholder value, clear planning and good communications, this may give shareholders additional confidence in its judgement.
 - **financing options.** A wide variety of financing options are now available to companies. Companies should explain why a non-pre-emptive issue of shares is the most appropriate means of raising capital, and why other financing methods have been rejected.
 - **the level of dilution of value and control for existing shareholders.**
 - **the proposed process following approval:** Companies should make clear the process they would follow if approval for a non-pre-emptive issue were to be granted, for example how dialogue with shareholders would be carried out in the period leading up to the announcement of an issue.
 - **contingency plans:** Company managers should explain what contingency plans they have in place in case the request is not granted, and the implications of such a decision.

TIMING OF REQUESTS FOR DISAPPLICATION

16. Companies should signal the possibility of their intention to seek a non-pre-emptive issue at the earliest opportunity. For example if, at the time of the initial public offering, a company is aware that it is likely to have a need relatively quickly for additional cash, it should alert potential investors to this in the prospectus. In other cases it might be appropriate for the company to signal a potential request in its annual report. In some cases it may be appropriate for companies to consult a small number of major shareholders before making any announcement. Companies and shareholders should be mindful of the possible legal and regulatory issues in doing this.
17. Authority to disapply pre-emption rights following a 'routine' request would normally be granted by shareholders' approval of an appropriate resolution at an AGM. As discussed above, shareholders will not generally agree to a non-routine disapplication request without a sufficiently strong business case for this course of action. Thus, non-routine requests would be made at an AGM only when the company is in a position to justify this approach by providing relevant information such as that set out in paragraph 15; otherwise a specially convened EGM would be needed.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO NON PRE-EMPTIVE ISSUES

18. Companies should aim to ensure that they are raising capital on the best possible terms, particularly where the proposed issue is in the context of a transaction likely to enhance the share price. Any discount at which equity is issued for cash other than to existing shareholders will be of major concern. Companies should, in any event, seek to restrict the discount to a maximum of 5% of the middle of the best bid and offer prices for the company's shares immediately prior to the announcement of an issue or proposed issue.
19. Where an issue is priced on a date after the announcement date, the level of discount should be assessed at the time of pricing rather than the time of announcement. Companies should also have regard to any adverse impact on the share price of the earlier announcement, which may create the potential for a significant loss or transfer of value, in deciding whether to proceed with an issue in such circumstances.
20. The principles and critical considerations set out above apply to requests for the disapplication of pre-emption rights. Once a request to disapply pre-emption rights has been approved, shareholders expect companies to discharge and account for this authority appropriately. It is recommended that the subsequent annual report should include relevant information such as the actual level of discount achieved, the amount raised and how it was used and the percentage amount of shares issued on a non-pre-emptive basis over the last year and three years.

ROLE OF THE PRE-EMPTION GROUP

21. The Pre-Emption Group will monitor the development of practice in relation to disapplying pre-emption rights. It expects that this Statement of Principles will inform the way in which all interested parties participate in this process. It will monitor and report annually on the application of these principles. The Pre-Emption Group will not express a view on or otherwise intervene in specific cases.

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CONTACT DETAILS

More details of the Pre-Emption Group and its activities can be found at:
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DEFINITIONS

Clawback

Clawback as it is referred to in paragraph 9 is the right of existing shareholders to subscribe for a share of an issue at the pre-agreed price. This differs from a full rights entitlement since it is non-renounceable and therefore does not permit the shareholder to sell this entitlement to another investor.

Discounts

In general terms, the "discount" (paragraphs 18 and 19) is defined as the aggregate of (a) the amount by which the offering price differs from the market price, and (b) expenses directly relevant to the making of the issue. In the case of issues of a new class of deferred equity in the form of convertibles, warrants or other deferred equity, the amount of the opening market price above the issue price and any difference at point of pricing of the instrument to underlying fair value will be regarded as part of the discount.

Market Movements

Where the pricing takes place at a time later than that of the announcement of the proposed issue (paragraph 19), it is recognised that the achievable price of the placing may vary in accordance with general market conditions. For the purposes of these guidelines the measurement of discount therefore relates to the time and date of the pricing rather than the time and date of the announcement of the issue.