



London Capital Markets: Legal Perspectives

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Chambers Asia Pacific

Selected AIM listing experience





Selected AIM listing experience in Asia







- AIM is London Stock Exchange plc ("LSE")'s international market for smaller, growing companies, launched in 1995
- A platform for companies to raise capital (at admission and through further fundraisings) within a tailored and balanced regulatory framework
- Provides an attractive exit route for earlier stage investors
- Provides a platform for increased profile and visibility with key stakeholders
- Internationally focussed professional investor base
- Entry criteria and continuing objections are not onerous
- "Lighter touch" regulatory regime does not mean "soft touch"
- Can provide an active secondary market a "two-way street"

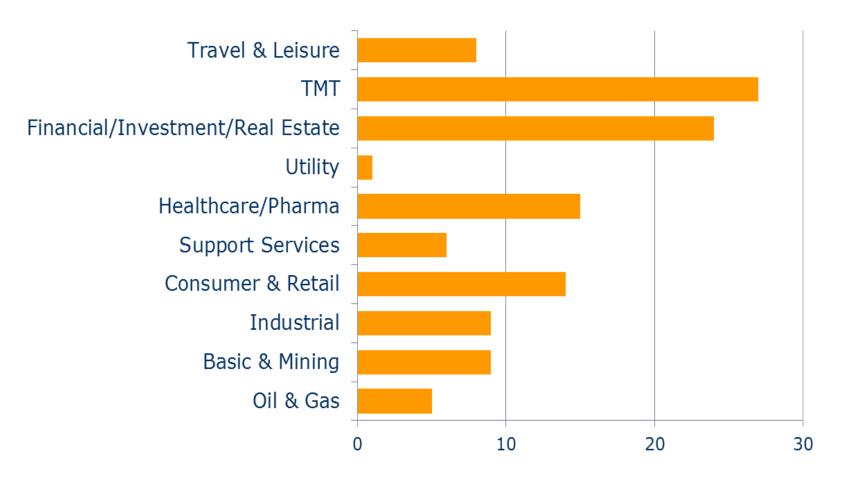


Tailored for growing companies

- Nominated adviser ("Nomad") required at all times
- Admission document approved by Nomad and is not pre-vetted by the Stock Exchange or UK Listing Authority
- No minimum size requirement (GBP20 100 million)
- No minimum financial history required
- No formal requirement for shares to be held in public hands (informal guide 15%)
- Shareholder approval required for reverse transactions
- Compliance with the AIM Rules for Companies

2014 AIM admissions

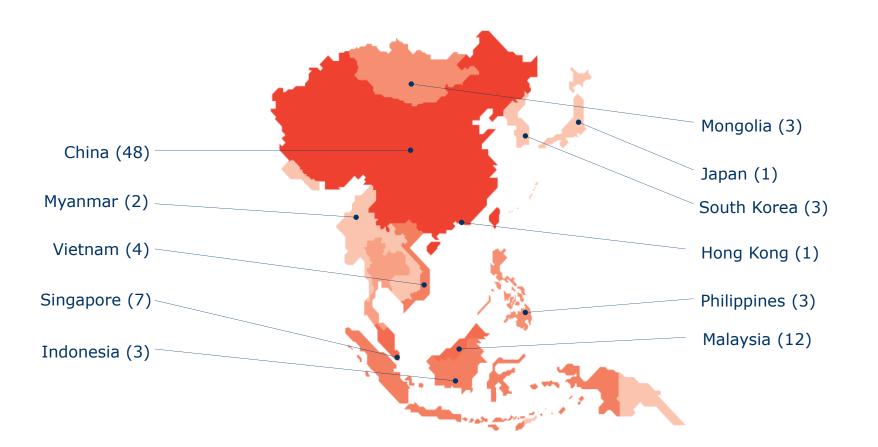




No. of companies

Asian businesses on AIM - Location of main operations

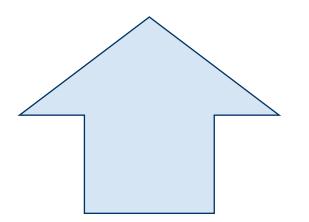




- Of AIM's 1,104 constituents, 87 have their main operations in Asia
- Includes 10 IPO's in 2014, 9 with operations in China and 1 from Singapore

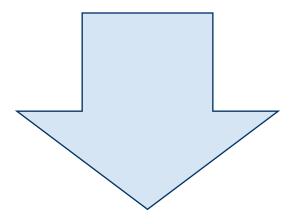
Pros and cons of listing





- Access to capital
- Profile/reputation
- Exit
- Motivation/incentive (ESOS)

- Loss of control
- Ongoing obligations
- Disclosure/accountability
- Costs
- Transparency
- Loss of privacy
- Management distraction
- Increased litigation risks



Choosing the right exchange for your business

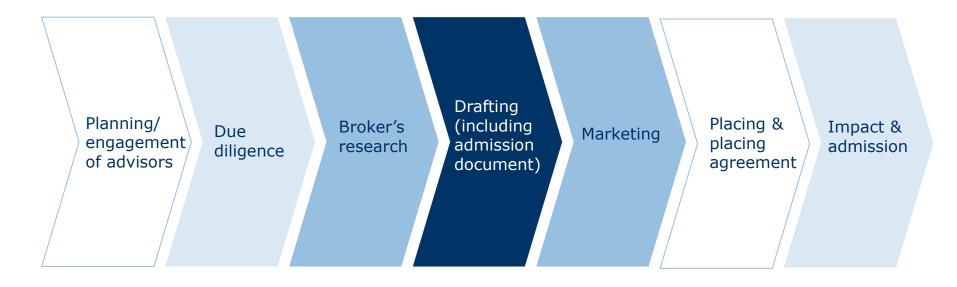


Consider:

- Type of business
 - Active/operating
 - Passive/investment holding
- Stage of development
 - Exploration/Development
 - Production
- Location
 - Assets
 - Customers
 - Management
 - Required speed/timing to market
 - Management/technical resources
 - Market conditions
 - Costs
- Market comparison



The AIM IPO process can be broken down in to the following phases:



Planning and pre-IPO process



• The pre-IPO process can take 12-24 months

• Planning process is fundamental to the success or otherwise of the IPO

Stage 1 – Pre-IPO review

The following aspects of the business should be reviewed as part of pre-IPO review:

- Capital structure both as regards legal form and compliance and tax efficiency
- The Group's historical financial performance for the last three financial years
- The financing requirements of the business
- The existing management resources and any senior recruitment required
- The group's existing and planned financial reporting procedures and practices
- The need or otherwise to dispose of non-core activities
- Assessment of which capital market would be most appropriate for the group

Stage 2 – Pre-IPO planning

Action plan and timetable to implement any changes/enhancements following pre-IPO review:

- The restructuring of certain of the group's activities
- The audit and re-statement of historic financial results
- The hiving out of certain non-core assets/group entities
- The curing of any defects in asset ownership
- The registration of any unregistered IP rights
- Ensure shares are freely transferable and fully paid-up
- Revise any existing director service agreements

Lawyer's role



- Pre IPO structuring / fundraising
- Licences / regulatory approvals
- Reviewing engagement terms
- Admission document
- Due diligence / verification
- Placing documents
- Securities legislation
- Directors' duties / corporate governance

Advisory team







The Nomad is the person who has to give a written declaration to London Stock Exchange plc that the Company is suitable for listing. To this end, the Nomad will insist that a thorough due diligence exercise is conducted on the Company, its management and all the companies in its group.



Directors have a general obligation to ensure that admission document contains all information reasonably necessary to enable investors to form a full understanding of, *inter alia*, the assets and liabilities, financial position, profits and losses, and prospects of the AIM applicant and the rights attaching to the securities to be listed.

Due diligence – what's involved?



Identification and quantification of risk

Litigation Long term or onerous contracts and commitments Tax, environmental, pensions, regulatory considerations

Ownership of assets

Verification of title Key contracts Change of control/poison pills IPR Employment issues: Service contracts Incentive schemes

Structuring

Depository receipts/ underlying rights Re-registration/share swap

Constitutional issues

Memorandum & articles – likely alterations Dividend policy Restrictions on the sale of shares Tax

Corporate governance

Executive and non-executive board Independent non-executive directors (NEDs) Remuneration, audit, nomination and disclosure committees

- Process tends to be much more thorough than for a typical acquisition directors subject to criminal sanctions
- Form of legal DD report generated is typically long-form
- Legal advisers prepare legal DD report, reporting accountants prepare long-form report on financials
- Nomad/broker carries out commercial DD



- Board independence will be critical in the eyes of the company's Nomad
- NAPF Smaller Company Guidelines requires:
 - for larger boards, at least two independent directors, excluding the Chairman
 - for smaller boards (comprising no more than four directors), at least two independent non-executive directors to comprise not less than one-third of the board, one of whom may be the Chairman



- A non-executive director is likely to be considered non-independent if he has a shareholding of 3% or more
- Chairman and Chief Executive roles should not be combined – only in exceptional circumstances
- Audit, remuneration, nomination and compliance committees to be established



- Foundation of good corporate governance is disclosure
- Critical to institutional shareholder investment
- AIM listed companies must comply with:
 - AIM Rules for Companies
 - Corporate Governance Guidelines for Small and Mid-size Quoted Companies published by the QCA
 - NAPF Corporate Governance and Voting Guidelines for Smaller Guoted Companies
 - ISS UKI Proxy Voting Guidelines 2015
 - QCA European Corporate Governance Guidelines
 - Local laws and corporate governance regime in country of incorporation
 - Financial Services and Markets Act
 - Financial Services Act
- Reporting and disclosure requirements on admission and ongoing compliance
- Shareholder dialogue is key





Timing /cost

- Business interruption and planning
- Choosing the right advisor, experience and relationships
- The Asian angle: perception and market sentiment

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