Chapter 5

Suspending, cancelling and restoring listing and reverse takeovers: All securities

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LR 5 : Suspending, cancelling and restoring listing and reverse takeovers: All securities

5.1 Suspending listing

FCA may suspend listing

R 5.1.1

- (1) The FCA may suspend, with effect from such time as it may determine, the *listing* of any securities if the smooth operation of the market is, or may be, temporarily jeopardised or it is necessary to protect investors. [Note: article 18(1) CARD]
- (2) An issuer that has the listing of any of its securities suspended must continue to comply with all listing rules applicable to it.
- (3) If the FCA suspends the *listing* of any securities, it may impose such conditions on the procedure for lifting the suspension as it considers appropriate.

Examples of when FCA may suspend

5.1.2 G Examples of when the FCA may suspend the listing of securities include (but are not limited to) situations where it appears to the FCA that:

- (1) the issuer has failed to meet its continuing obligations for listing; or
- (2) the issuer has failed to publish financial information in accordance with the *listing rules*; or
- (3) the issuer is unable to assess accurately its financial position and inform the market accordingly; or
- (4) there is insufficient information in the market about a proposed transaction: or
- (5) the issuer's securities have been suspended elsewhere; or
- (6) the issuer has appointed administrators or receivers, or is an investment trust and is winding up; or
- (7) for a securitised derivative that relates to a single underlying instrument, the underlying instrument is suspended; or
- (8) for a securitised derivative that relates to a basket of underlying instruments, one or more underlying instruments of the basket are suspended; or
- (9) for a miscellaneous security that carries a right to buy or subscribe for another security, the security over which the listed miscellaneous security carries a right to buy or subscribe has been suspended.

5

LR 5 : Suspending, cancelling and restoring listing and reverse takeovers: All securities

5.1.3 G The FCA will not suspend the *listing* of a security to fix its price at a particular level.

Suspension at issuer's request

5.1.4 G An *issuer* that intends to request the *FCA* to suspend the *listing* of its *securities* will need to comply with ■LR 5.3. The *FCA* will not suspend the *listing* if it is not satisfied that the circumstances justify the suspension.

■ Release 37 ● Jun 2024

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LR 5 : Suspending, cancelling and restoring listing and reverse takeovers: All securities

5.2 **Cancelling listing**

FCA may cancel listing

5.2.1 The FCA may cancel the listing of securities if it is satisfied that there are special circumstances that preclude normal regular dealings in them. [Note: article 18(2) CARD

Examples of when FCA may cancel

- 5.2.2 G Examples of when the FCA may cancel the listing of securities include (but are not limited to) situations where it appears to the FCA that:
 - (1) the securities are no longer admitted to trading as required by these rules; or
 - (2) the issuer no longer satisfies its continuing obligations for listing, for example if the percentage of *shares* in public hands falls below 10% (the FCA may however allow a reasonable time to restore the percentage, unless this is precluded by the need to maintain the smooth operation of the market or to protect investors); or
 - (3) the securities' listing has been suspended for more than six months;
 - (4) the securities are equity shares with a standard listing issued by a closed-ended investment fund where the closed-ended investment fund no longer has a premium listing of equity shares.
- 5.2.3 The FCA will generally seek to cancel the listing of an issuer's equity shares or certificates representing equity securities when the issuer completes a reverse takeover.

[Note: ■LR 5.6 contains further detail relating to reverse takeovers.]

Cancellation at issuer's request

- 5.2.4 R An issuer must satisfy the requirements applicable to it in ■ LR 5.2.5 R to ■ LR 5.2.11CR and ■ LR 5.3 before the FCA will cancel the listing of its securities at its request.
- 5.2.4A G ■ LR 5.2.4 R applies even if the *listing* of the *securities* is suspended.

Cancellation of listing of securities with a premium listing

5.2.5 R

Subject to ■ LR 5.2.7 R, ■ LR 5.2.10 R, ■ LR 5.2.11A R and ■ LR 5.2.12 R, an *issuer* with a *premium listing* that wishes the *FCA* to cancel the *listing* of any of its *securities* with a *premium listing* must:

- (1) send a *circular* to the holders of the relevant *securities*. The *circular* must:
 - (a) comply with the requirements of ■LR 13.3.1 R and ■LR 13.3.2 R (contents of all circulars);
 - (b) be submitted to the FCA for approval prior to publication; and
 - (c) include the anticipated date of cancellation (which must be not less than 20 *business days* following the passing of the resolution referred to in paragraph (2));
- (2) in the case of a cancellation of *listing* of *equity shares*, obtain, at a general meeting, the prior approval of a resolution for the cancellation from:
 - (a) a majority of not less than 75% of the votes attaching to the *shares* voted on the resolution; and
 - (b) where an *issuer* has a *controlling shareholder*, a majority of the votes attaching to the *shares* of *independent shareholders* voted on the resolution;
- (2A) in the case of a cancellation of *listing* of *certificates representing* shares, obtain, at a meeting of the holders of the certificates, the prior approval of a resolution for the cancellation from:
 - (a) a majority of not less than 75% in value of the *certificates* representing shares in issue at the time of the meeting that are voted on the resolution; and
 - (b) where an *issuer* has a *controlling shareholder*, a majority in value of the *certificates representing shares* in issue at the time of the meeting that are:
 - (i) held by holders of certificates other than the *controlling* shareholder; and
 - (ii) that are voted on the resolution;
 - (3) notify a RIS, at the same time as the *circular* is despatched to the relevant holders of the *securities*, of the intended cancellation and of the notice period and meeting; and
 - (4) notify a *RIS* of the passing of the resolution in accordance with LR 9.6.18 R or (as applicable) LR 21.8.11R

5.2.5A R [deleted]

- (1) [deleted]
- (2) [deleted]

5.2.6 R [deleted]

- 5.2.7
 - LR 5.2.5 R (2) and (2A) will not apply where an issuer of securities notifies a RIS:
 - (1) that the financial position of the *issuer* or its *group* is so precarious that, but for the proposal referred to in ■ LR 5.2.7 R (2), there is no reasonable prospect that the issuer will avoid going into formal insolvency proceedings;
 - (2) that there is a proposal for a transaction, arrangement or other form of reconstruction of the issuer or its group which is necessary to ensure the survival of the issuer or its group and the continued listing would jeopardise the successful completion of the proposal;
 - (3) explaining;
 - (a) why the cancellation is in the best interests of those to whom the issuer or its directors have responsibilities (including the bodies of securities holders and creditors, taken as a whole); and
 - (b) why the approval of shareholders or, in the case of certificates representing shares, holders of certificates will not be sought prior to the cancellation of listing; and
 - (4) giving at least 20 business days notice of the intended cancellation.
- 5.2.7A Where a closed-ended investment fund no longer has a premium listing of equity shares it must apply under ■ LR 5.2.8 R for cancellation of the listing of any other class of listed equity shares.

Requirements for cancellation of other securities

- 5.2.8 R An issuer that wishes the FCA to cancel the listing of listed securities (other than securities with a premium listing) must notify a RIS, giving at least 20 business days notice of the intended cancellation but is not required to obtain the approval of the holders of those securities contemplated in ■ LR 5.2.5 R (2) or (2A).
- 5.2.9 Issuers with debt securities falling under ■ LR 5.2.8 R must also notify, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issue of those securities, holders of those securities or a representative of the holders, such as a trustee, of intended cancellation of those securities, but the prior approval of the holders of those securities in a general meeting need not be obtained.

Cancellation in relation to takeover offers: offeror interested in 50% or less of voting rights

- 5.2.10 ■ LR 5.2.5 Rdoes not apply to the cancellation of securities with a premium listing in the case of a takeover offer if:
 - (1) the offeror or any controlling shareholder who is an offeror is interested in 50% or less of the voting rights of an issuer before announcing its firm intention to make its takeover offer;
 - (2) the offeror has by virtue of its shareholdings and acceptances of its takeover offer, acquired or agreed to acquire issued share capital carrying 75% of the voting rights of the issuer; and

(3) the offeror has stated in the offer document or any subsequent circular sent to the holders of the shares that a notice period of not less than 20 business days prior to cancellation will commence either on the offeror obtaining the required 75% as described in ■ LR 5.2.10 R (2) or on the first date of issue of compulsory acquisition notices under section 979 of the Companies Act 2006 (Right of offeror to buy out minority shareholder).

5.2.10A

For the purposes of LR 5.2.10 R (3), the offer document or *circular* must make clear that the notice period begins only when the *offeror* has announced that it has acquired or agreed to acquire *shares* representing 75% of the voting rights.

5.2.11 R

Where ■LR 5.2.10R applies, the *issuer* must notify shareholders and, in the case of *certificates representing shares*, holders of certificates:

- (1) by stating:
 - (a) that the *offeror* has reached the threshold described in LR 5.2.10R(2);
 - (b) that the notice period has therefore commenced; and
 - (c) the anticipated date of cancellation, or
- (2) by stating in the explanatory letter or other material accompanying the section 979 notice:
 - (a) that the notice period has commenced; and
 - (b) the anticipated date of cancellation.

Cancellation in relation to takeover offers: offeror interested in more than 50% of voting rights

5.2.11A R

■ LR 5.2.5 R does not apply to the cancellation of *securities* with a *premium listing* in the case of a takeover offer if:

- (1) the offeror or any controlling shareholder who is an offeror is interested in more than 50% of the voting rights of an issuer before announcing its firm intention to make its takeover offer;
- (2) the *offeror* has by virtue of its shareholdings and acceptances of its takeover offer, acquired or agreed to acquire issued *share* capital carrying 75% of the voting rights of the *issuer*;
- (3) the offeror has obtained acceptances of its takeover offer or acquired or agreed to acquire shares from independent shareholders that represent a majority of the voting rights held by the independent shareholders on the date its firm intention to make its takeover offer was announced; and
- (4) the offeror has stated in the offer document or any subsequent circular sent to the holders of the shares that a notice period of not less than 20 business days prior to cancellation will commence either on the offeror obtaining the relevant shareholding and acceptances as described in LR 5.2.11A R (2) to (3) or on the first date of issue of

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compulsory acquisition notices under section 979 of the Companies Act 2006.

- 5.2.11B
- For the purposes of LR 5.2.11A R (4), the offer document or circular must make clear that the notice period begins only when the offeror has announced that it has acquired or agreed to acquire shares representing 75% of the voting rights and, if relevant, has obtained acceptances of its takeover offer or acquired or agreed to acquire shares from independent shareholders that represent a majority of the voting rights held by the independent shareholders.
- 5.2.11C
- Where ■LR 5.2.11AR applies, the issuer must notify shareholders and, in the case of certificates representing shares, holders of certificates:
 - (1) by stating:
 - (a) that the relevant thresholds described in LR 5.2.11AR(2) to (3) have been reached;
 - (b) that the notice period has therefore commenced; and of
 - (c) the anticipated date of cancellation, or
 - (2) by stating in the explanatory letter or other material accompanying the section 979 notice:
 - (a) that the notice period has commenced; and
 - (b) the anticipated date of cancellation.
- 5.2.11D
- [deleted]

Cancellation as a result of schemes of arrangement etc

- 5.2.12
- LR 5.2.5 R and LR 5.2.8 R do not apply to the cancellation of equity shares and certificates representing shares as a result of:
 - (1) a takeover or restructuring of the issuer effected by a scheme of arrangement under Part 26 of the Companies Act 2006; or
 - (2) an administration or liquidation of the *issuer* pursuant to a court order under the Insolvency Act 1986, Building Societies Act 1986, Water Industry Act 1991, Banking Act 2009, Energy Act 2011 or the Investment Bank Special Administration Regulations 2011; or
 - (3) the appointment of an administrator under paragraphs 14 (appointment by holder of floating charge) or 22 (appointment by company or directors) of Schedule B1 to the Insolvency Act 1986; or
 - (4) a resolution for winding up being passed under section 84 of the Insolvency Act 1986; or
 - (5) the appointment of a provisional liquidator by the court under section 135 of the Insolvency Act 1986; or
 - (6) a company voluntary arrangement pursuant to Part 1 of the Insolvency Act 1986, subject to the time limits for the challenge of

decisions made set out in Part 1 of the Insolvency Act 1986 having expired; or

(7) statutory winding up or reconstruction measures in relation to an *overseas issuer* under equivalent *overseas* legislation having similar effect to those set out in (1) to (6).

5.2.13 G

In determining whether the statutory winding up or reconstruction measures in relation to an *overseas issuer* under equivalent *overseas* legislation have a similar effect to those set out in LR 5.2.12R (1) to LR 5.2.12R (6), the *FCA* will in particular have regard to whether those procedures require a court order, the approval of 75% of the shareholders entitled to vote on the resolution, or a formal declaration of the *overseas issuer*'s insolvency or inability to pay its debts.



5.3 Requests to cancel or suspend

Information to be included in request to suspend or cancel

- 5.3.1
- A request by an issuer for the listing of its securities to be suspended or cancelled must be in writing and must include:
 - (1) the issuer's name;
 - (2) details of the securities to which it relates and the RIEs on which they are traded:
 - (3) a clear explanation of the background and reasons for the request;
 - (4) the date on which the *issuer* requests the suspension or cancellation to take effect:
 - (5) for a suspension, the time the *issuer* wants the suspension to take effect:
 - (6) if relevant, a copy of any circular or announcement or other document upon which the issuer is relying;
 - (7) if relevant, evidence of any resolution required under LR 5.2.5 R;
 - (8) if being made by an agent on behalf of the issuer, confirmation that the agent has the issuer's authority to make it;
 - (9) the name and contact details of the person at the issuer (or, if appropriate, an agent) with whom the FCA should liaise in relation to the request;
 - (10) if the issuer is making a conditional request, a clear statement of the applicable conditions;
 - (11) a copy of any announcement the issuer proposes to notify to a RIS that it is relying on in making its request to suspend or cancel; and
 - (12) a copy of any announcement the issuer proposes to notify to a RIS announcing the suspension or cancellation.
- 5.3.2

The issuer must also include with a request to cancel the listing of its securities the following:

(1) if the cancellation is to take effect after the completion of the compulsory acquisition procedures under Chapter 3 of Part 28 of the

Companies Act 2006, a copy of the notice sent to dissenting shareholders of the offeree together with written confirmation that there have been no objections made to the court within the prescribed period;

- (2) for a cancellation referred to in ■LR 5.2.10 R or ■LR 5.2.11A R an extract from, or a copy of, the offer document or relevant circular clearly showing the intention to cancel the offeree's *listing* and a copy of the announcement stating the date on which the cancellation was expected to take effect; and
- (3) if a cancellation is to take place after a scheme of arrangement becomes effective under section 899 of the Companies Act 2006 and a new *company* is to be *listed* as a result of that scheme, either:
 - (a) a copy of the certificate from the Registrar of Companies that the scheme has become effective; or
 - (b) documents which demonstrate adequately that the scheme will become effective on a specified date in the future.
- 5.3.3 G Announcements referred to in ■LR 5.3.1 R (12) should be issued after the dealing notice issued on a *RIS* announcing the suspension or cancellation.

Timing of suspension requests

A written request by an *issuer* to have the *listing* of its *securities* suspended should be made as soon as practicable. Suspension requests received for the opening of the market should allow sufficient time for the *FCA* to deal with the request before trading starts.

Timing of cancellation requests

- A written request by an *issuer* to have the *listing* of its *securities* cancelled must be made not less than 24 hours before the cancellation is expected to take effect.
- 5.3.6 Cancellations will only be specified to take effect when the market opens on a specified day. An *issuer* should therefore ensure that all accompanying information has been provided to the *FCA* well before the date on which the *issuer* wishes the cancellation to take effect and at the very latest by 3 p.m. on the *business day* before it is to take effect. If the information is received after 3:00 p.m. on the day before the *issuer* wishes the cancellation to take effect, it will normally be specified to take effect at the start of the *business day* following the next day.

Withdrawing request

(1) If an *issuer* requests the *FCA* to suspend or cancel the *listing* of its *securities*, it may withdraw its request at any time before the suspension or cancellation takes effect. The withdrawal request should initially be made by telephone and then confirmed in writing as soon as possible, with an explanation of the reasons for the withdrawal.

- (2) Even if an issuer withdraws its request, the FCA may still suspend or cancel the listing of the securities if it considers it is necessary to do so.
- (3) If an issuer has published either a statement or a circular that states that the issuer is, or intends, to seek a suspension or cancellation and the issuer no longer intends to do so, it should, as soon as possible, notify a RIS with a statement to that effect.

Notice of cancellation or suspension

G 5.3.8

If an issuer requests the FCA to suspend or cancel the listing of its securities under ■ LR 5.3.1 R and the FCA agrees to do so, the notification given by the FCA to the issuer will include the following information:

- (1) the date on which the suspension or cancellation took effect or will take effect;
- (2) details of the suspension or cancellation; and
- (3) in relation to requests for suspension, details of the issuer's right to apply for the suspension of its listed securities to be cancelled.

LR 5/12

5.4 **Restoring listing**

Revoking a cancellation of listing

5.4.1 G If an issuer has the listing of its securities cancelled, it may only have them readmitted to the official list by re-applying for their listing.

Restoring a listing that is suspended

5.4.2 The FCA may restore the listing of any securities that have been suspended if it considers that the smooth operation of the market is no longer jeopardised or if the suspension is no longer required to protect investors. The FCA may restore the listing even though the issuer does not request it.

Requests to restore

- 5.4.3 G
- (1) An issuer that has the listing of any of its securities suspended may request the FCA to have them restored.
- (2) The request should be made sufficiently in advance of the time and date the issuer wishes the securities to be restored.
- (3) Requests received for when the market opens should allow sufficient time for the FCA to deal with the request.
- (4) The request may be an oral request. The FCA may require documentary evidence that the events that lead to the suspension are no longer current (for example, financial reports have been published or an appropriate announcement has been made) to process the request.
- (5) Even if restoration is required urgently, it will normally take up to 30 minutes to be effected.
- (6) The FCA will issue a dealing notice on a RIS announcing the restoration.

Refusal of request to restore

5.4.4

The FCA will refuse a request to restore the listing of securities if it is not satisfied of the matters set out in ■ LR 5.4.2 R.

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Withdrawal of a request to restore securities

5.4.5

- (1) If an issuer has requested the FCA to restore the listing of any securities, it may withdraw its request at any time while the securities are still suspended. The withdrawal request should initially be made by telephone and then confirmed in writing as soon as possible.
- (2) Even if a request to restore has been withdrawn, the FCA may restore the listing of securities if it believes the circumstances justify it.

Restoring listing of securitised derivatives

G 5.4.6

- (1) If an underlying instrument is restored, the securitised derivative's listing will normally be restored.
- (2) For a securitised derivative relating to a basket of underlying instruments that has been suspended, the securitised derivative's listing may be restored by the FCA, irrespective of whether or not the underlying instrument has been restored, if:
 - (a) the issuer of the securitised derivative confirms to the FCA that despite the relevant underlying instrument(s) suspension a market in the securitised derivative will continue to be made; and
 - (b) the FCA is satisfied that restoring the securitised derivative is not inconsistent with either the protection of investors or the smooth operation of the market.

5.4.7

For a miscellaneous security that carries a right to buy or subscribe for another security, the miscellaneous security's listing will be restored if the security over which the miscellaneous security carries a right to buy or subscribe is restored.

LR 5/14



5.4A Transfer between listing categories

Application

5.4A.1 R

This section applies to an *issuer* that wishes to transfer the category of its *listing* from:

- (1) a standard listing (shares) to a premium listing (commercial company); or
- (2) a standard listing (shares) to a premium listing (closed-ended investment fund); or
- (2A) a standard listing (shares) to a premium listing (sovereign controlled commercial company); or
- (2B) a standard listing (certificates representing certain securities) to a premium listing (sovereign controlled commercial company); or
- (2C) a standard listing (shares) to a standard listing (open-ended investment company); or
- (2D) a standard listing (open-ended investment company) to a standard listing (shares); or
- (2E) a standard listing (open-ended investment company) to a premium listing (commercial company); or
- (2F) a standard listing (open-ended investment company) to a premium listing (sovereign controlled commercial company); or
- (3) a premium listing (commercial company) to a standard listing (shares); or
- (4) a premium listing (closed-ended investment fund) to a premium listing (commercial company); or
- (5) a premium listing (commercial company) to a premium listing (closed-ended investment fund); or
- (5A) a premium listing (commercial company) to a standard listing (openended investment company); or
 - (6) a premium listing (closed-ended investment fund) to a standard listing (shares);

- (7) a premium listing (commercial company) to a premium listing (sovereign controlled commercial company); or
- (8) a premium listing (sovereign controlled commercial company) to a premium listing (commercial company); or
- (9) a premium listing (closed-ended investment fund) to a premium listing (sovereign controlled commercial company); or
- (10) a premium listing (sovereign controlled commercial company) to a premium listing (closed-ended investment fund); or
- (11) a premium listing (sovereign controlled commercial company) to a standard listing (shares); or
- (12) a premium listing (sovereign controlled commercial company) to a standard listing (certificates representing certain securities); or
- (13) a premium listing (sovereign controlled commercial company) to a standard listing (open-ended investment company).
- 5.4A.2

An issuer will only be able to transfer a listing of its equity shares from a premium listing (closed-ended investment fund) to a standard listing (shares) if it has ceased to be a closed-ended investment fund (for example if it has become a commercial company) or if it continues to have a premium listing of a class of equity shares. This is because ■ LR 14.1.1R(1) provides that ■ LR 14 does not apply to equity shares of a closed-ended investment fund without a premium listing of equity shares.

5.4A.2A

An issuer will only be able to transfer a listing of its equity shares from a standard listing (open-ended investment company) to a standard listing (shares) if it has ceased to be an open-ended investment company (for example if it has become a commercial company). This is because ■ LR 14.1.1R(1A) provides that ■ LR 14 does not apply to equity shares of an open-ended investment company.

Initial notification to the FCA

- 5.4A.3 R
- (1) If an issuer wishes to transfer the category of its listing it must notify the FCA of the proposal.
- (2) The notification must be made as early as possible and in any event not less than 20 business days before it sends the circular required under ■ LR 5.4A.4 R (2)(a) or publishes the announcement required under ■ LR 5.4A.5 R (2).
- (3) The notification must include:
 - (a) an explanation of why the issuer is seeking the transfer;
 - (b) if a sponsor's letter is not required under LR 8.4.14R(1), an eligibility letter setting out how the issuer satisfies each listing rule requirement relevant to the category of listing to which it wishes to transfer;
 - (c) a proposed timetable for the transfer; and

LR 5/16

(d) if an announcement is required to be published under LR 5.4A.5R (2), a draft of that announcement.

Shareholder approval required in certain cases

5.4A.4 R

- (1) This rule applies to a transfer of the *listing* of:
 - (a) equity shares with a premium listing into or out of the category of premium listing (closed-ended investment fund); or
 - (b) equity shares with a premium listing out of the category of premium listing (commercial company); or
 - (c) equity shares or certificates representing shares with a premium listing out of the category of premium listing (sovereign controlled commercial company) into the category of standard listing (shares) or standard listing (certificates representing certain securities) or standard listing (open-ended investment company).
- (2) The issuer must:
 - (a) send a *circular* to the holders of the *equity shares* or the *certificates representing shares*, as applicable;
 - (b) notify a RIS, at the same time as the circular is despatched to the relevant holders of the equity shares or the certificates representing shares (as applicable), of the intended transfer and of the notice period and meeting date; and
 - (c) [deleted]
 - (d) notify a RIS of the passing of the resolution required under (3) below.
- (3) (a) In the case of a transfer of the *listing* of *equity shares* with a *premium listing* into or out of the category of *premium listing* (closed-ended investment fund), the issuer must obtain at a general meeting the prior approval of a resolution for the transfer from a majority of not less than 75% of the votes attaching to the *shares* voted on the resolution; or
 - (b) in the case of a transfer of the *listing* of *equity shares* with a *premium listing* (commercial company) into the category of standard listing (shares) or standard listing (open-ended investment company), the issuer must obtain at a general meeting the prior approval of a resolution for the transfer from:
 - (i) a majority of not less than 75% of the votes attaching to the *shares* voted on the resolution; and
 - (ii) where an *issuer* has a *controlling shareholder*, a majority of the votes attaching to the *shares* of *independent shareholders* voted on the resolution; or
 - (c) in the case of a transfer of the *listing* of *equity shares* with a *premium listing* (commercial company) into the category of *premium listing* (sovereign controlled commercial company), the *issuer* must obtain at a general meeting the prior approval of a resolution for the transfer from:
 - (i) a majority of not less than 75% of the votes attaching to the *shares* voted on the resolution; and

- (ii) where an issuer has a controlling shareholder, a majority of the votes attaching to the shares of independent shareholders voted on the resolution; or
- (d) in the case of a transfer of the listing of equity shares with a premium listing (sovereign controlled commercial company) into the category of standard listing (shares) or standard listing (openended investment company), the issuer must obtain at a general meeting the prior approval of a resolution for the transfer from:
 - (i) a majority of not less than 75% of the votes attaching to the shares voted on the resolution; and
 - (ii) where an issuer has a controlling shareholder, a majority of the votes attaching to the shares of independent shareholders voted on the resolution; or
- (e) in the case of a transfer of the *listing* of certificates representing shares with a premium listing (sovereign controlled commercial company) into the category of standard listing (certificates representing certain securities), the issuer must obtain, at a meeting of the holders of the certificates, the prior approval of a resolution for the transfer from:
 - (i) a majority of not less than 75% in value of the certificates representing shares in issue at the time of the meeting that are voted on the resolution; and
 - (ii) where an issuer has a controlling shareholder, a majority in value of the certificates representing shares in issue at the time of the meeting that are:
 - (A) held by holders of certificates other than the controlling shareholder; and
 - (B) that are voted on the resolution.

Announcement required in other cases

- 5.4A.5 R
- (1) This rule applies to any transfer of a listing of equity shares or certificates representing shares other than a transfer referred to in ■ LR 5.4A.4 R (1).
- (2) The issuer must publish an announcement on a RIS giving notice of its intention to transfer its listing category.

Approval and contents of circular

- 5.4A.6
- The *circular* referred to in LR 5.4A.4 R must:
 - (1) comply with the requirements of LR 13.1, LR 13.2 and LR 13.3;
 - (2) be approved by the FCA before it is circulated or published; and
 - (3) include the anticipated transfer date (which must be not less than 20 business days after the passing of the resolution under ■ LR 5.4A.4 R).

Approval and contents of announcement

5.4A.7

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The announcement referred to in ■ LR 5.4A.5 R (2) must:

- (1) contain the same substantive information as would be required under LR 13.1 and LR 13.3 if it were a *circular* but modified as necessary so it is clear that no vote of holders of the relevant *securities* is required; and
- (2) include the anticipated transfer date (which must be not less than 20 business days after the date the announcement is published).

5.4A.8

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The announcement must be approved by the FCA before it is published.

Specific information required in circular or announcement

5.4A.9 G

Information required under ■LR 13.3.1R(1) (Contents of all circulars) to be included in the *circular* or announcement should include an explanation of:

- (1) the background and reasons for the proposed transfer;
- (2) any changes to the *issuer*'s business that have been made or are proposed to be made in connection with the proposal;
- (3) the effect of the transfer on the *issuer*'s obligations under the *listing* rules;
- (4) how the *issuer* will meet any new eligibility requirements, for example working capital requirements, that the *FCA* must be satisfied of under ■LR 5.4A.12 R (3); and
- (5) any other matter that the FCA may reasonably require.

Applying for the transfer

5.4A.10 R

If an *issuer* has initially notified the *FCA* under ■LR 5.4A.3 R it may apply to the *FCA* to transfer the *listing* of its *securities* from one category to another. The application must include:

- (1) the issuer's name;
- (2) details of the securities to which the transfer relates;
- (3) the date on which the issuer wishes the transfer to take effect;
- (4) a copy of any *circular*, announcement or other document on which the *issuer* is relying;
- (5) if relevant, evidence of any resolution required under LR 5.4A.4 R;
- (6) if an agent is making the application on the *issuer*'s behalf, confirmation that the agent has the *issuer*'s authority to do so;
- (7) the name and contact details of the person at the *issuer* (or, if appropriate an agent) with whom the *FCA* should liaise in relation to the application; and

(8) a copy of any announcement the issuer proposes to notify to a RIS informing the market that the transfer has taken place.

Issuer must comply with eligibility requirements

5.4A.11 R

- (1) An issuer applying for a transfer of its securities must comply with all eligibility requirements that would apply if the issuer was seeking admission to listing of the securities to the category of listing to which it wishes to transfer.
- (2) For the purposes of applying the eligibility requirements referred to in (1) to a transfer then, unless the context otherwise requires, a reference in such a requirement:
 - (a) to the admission of securities is to be taken to be a reference to the transfer of the securities; and

.....

(b) to a prospectus or listing particulars is to be taken to be a reference to the *circular* or announcement.

Approval of transfer

5.4A.12

If an *issuer* applies under ■ LR 5.4A.10 R, the *FCA* may approve the transfer if it is satisfied that:

- (1) the issuer has complied with LR 5.4A.4 R or LR 5.4A.5 R (whichever is relevant);
- (2) the 20 business day period referred to in LR 5.4A.6 R or LR 5.4A.7 R (whichever is relevant) has elapsed; and
- (3) the issuer and the securities will comply with all eligibility requirements that would apply if the issuer was seeking admission to listing of the securities to the category of listing to which it wishes to transfer.

5.4A.13

The FCA will not generally reassess compliance with eligibility requirements (for example ■ LR 6.7.1R (Working capital)) if the *issuer* has previously been assessed by the FCA as meeting those requirements under its existing listing category when its securities were listed.

When transfer takes effect

5.4A.14

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- (1) If the FCA approves a transfer of a listing then it must announce its decision on a RIS.
- (2) The transfer becomes effective when the FCA's decision to approve is announced on the RIS.
- (3) The issuer must continue to comply with the requirements of its existing category of *listing* until the decision is announced on the RIS.
- (4) After the decision is announced the issuer must comply with the requirements of the category of listing to which it has transferred.

Obligations under the Act and Prospectus Rules

5.4A.15

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An *issuer* may take steps, in connection with a transfer, which require it to consider whether a *prospectus* is necessary, for example, if the *company* or its capital is reconstituted in a way that could amount to an *offer of transferable securities to the public*. The *issuer* and its advisers should consider whether obligations under the *Act* and the *prospectus rules* may be triggered.

Transfer as an alternative to cancellation

5.4A.16 G

There may be situations in which an *issuer's* business has changed over a period of time so that it no longer meets the requirements of the applicable *listing* category against which it was initially assessed for *listing*. In those situations, the *FCA* may consider cancelling the *listing* of the *equity shares* or suggest to the *issuer* that, as an alternative, it applies for a transfer of its *listing* category.

5.4A.17 G

There may be situations in which an *issuer* with a *listing* of *securities* in the category of *premium listed* (*sovereign controlled commercial company*) no longer has a *sovereign controlling shareholder*. In those situations, the *FCA* may consider cancelling the *listing* of the *securities* or suggest to the issuer that, as an alternative, it applies for a transfer of its *listing* category.



5.5 **Miscellaneous**

Decision-making procedures for suspension, cancellation etc

5.5.1 G The decision-making procedures that the FCA will follow when it cancels, suspends or refuses a request by an *issuer* to suspend, cancel or restore listing are set out in DEPP (Decision Procedure and Penalties).

Suspension, cancellation or restoration by overseas exchange or authority

- 5.5.2 An issuer must inform the FCA if its listing has been suspended, cancelled or restored by an overseas exchange or overseas authority.
- G 5.5.3 (1) The FCA will not automatically suspend, cancel or restore the listing of securities at the request of an overseas exchange or overseas authority (for example, if listing of a listed issuer's securities are suspended, cancelled or restored on its home exchange).
 - (2) The FCA will not normally suspend the listing of securities where there is a trading halt for the security on its home exchange.
 - (3) If a listed issuer requests a suspension, cancellation or restoration of the listing of its securities, after a suspension, cancellation or restoration on its home exchange, the issuer should send to the FCA written confirmation:
 - (a) that the suspension, cancellation or restoration of listing on its home exchange has become effective; or
 - (b) if it has not yet become effective, of the time and date it is proposed to become effective.
 - (4) If an overseas exchange or overseas authority requests the FCA to suspend, cancel or restore the listing of securities, the FCA will, wherever practical, contact the issuer or its sponsor before it suspends, cancels or restores the listing. Therefore, issuers are encouraged to contact the FCA at the same time as they contact their home exchange.
 - (5) If the FCA is unable to contact the issuer or sponsor, it will suspend, cancel or restore the *listing* of the *securities* when it is satisfied that the listing of the relevant securities has been, or will be, suspended, cancelled or restored on their home exchange.

takeovers: All securities



5.6 Reverse takeovers

Application

- 5.6.1 R
- This section applies to an issuer with:
 - (1) a premium listing;
 - (2) a standard listing (shares); or
 - (3) a standard listing of certificates representing equity securities.

•••••

Categories of reverse takeover to which this section does not apply

- 5.6.2 R
- LR 5.6 does not apply where an *issuer* acquires the *shares* or *certificates* representing equity securities of a target with the same category of *listing* as the *issuer*.

Class 1 requirements

- 5.6.3 R
- Notwithstanding the effect of ■LR 5.6.2 R, an *issuer* with a *premium listing* must in relation to a *reverse takeover* comply with the requirements of ■LR 10.5 (Class 1 requirements) for that transaction.

Definitions

- 5.6.4 R
- A reverse takeover is a transaction, whether effected by way of a direct acquisition by the issuer or a subsidiary, an acquisition by a new holding company of the issuer or otherwise, of a business, a company or assets:
 - (1) where any percentage ratio is 100% or more; or
 - (2) which in substance results in a fundamental change in the business or in a change in board or voting control of the *issuer*.

When calculating the *percentage ratio*, the *issuer* must apply the *class tests* and ■LR 10.2.10R (Aggregating transactions).

- 5.6.5 G
- For the purpose of LR 5.6.4R (2), the *FCA* considers that the following factors are indicators of a fundamental change:
 - (1) the extent to which the transaction will change the strategic direction or nature of its business; or

- (2) whether its business will be part of a different industry sector following the completion of the transaction; or
- (3) whether its business will deal with fundamentally different suppliers and end users.
- 5.6.5A A shell company is an issuer whose:
 - (1) assets consist solely or predominantly of cash or short-dated securities; or
 - (2) predominant purpose or objective is to undertake an acquisition or merger, or a series of acquisitions or mergers.

Requirement for a suspension

- 5.6.6 R A shell company, or in the case of a shell companywith a premium listing, its sponsor, must contact the FCA as early as possible:
 - (1) before announcing a reverse takeover which has been agreed or is in contemplation, to discuss whether a suspension of listing is appropriate; or
 - (2) where details of the reverse takeover have leaked, to request a suspension.
- 5.6.7 G Examples of where the FCA will consider that a reverse takeover is in contemplation include situations where:
 - (1) the shell company has approached the target's board;
 - (2) the shell company has entered into an exclusivity period with a target; or
 - (3) the shell company has been given access to begin due diligence work (whether or not on a limited basis).
- 5.6.8 G Generally, when a reverse takeover between a shell company and a target is announced or leaked, there will be insufficient publicly available information about the proposed transaction and the shell company will be unable to assess accurately its financial position and inform the market accordingly. In this case, the FCA will often consider that suspension will be appropriate, as set out in ■ LR 5.1.2G (3) and ■ (4). However, the FCA may agree with the shell company that a suspension is not required if the FCA is satisfied that:
 - (1) there is sufficient publicly available information about the proposed transaction; or
 - (2) where the shell company is an issuer which falls within LR 5.6.5AR(2), the *shell company* has sufficient measures in place to protect investors and so that the smooth operation of the market is not temporarily jeopardised.

5.6.9 ■ LR 5.6.10G to ■ LR 5.6.18FR set out circumstances in which the FCA will generally be satisfied that a suspension is not required.

Reverse takeover by a shell company: target admitted to a regulated market

- 5.6.10 G The FCA will generally be satisfied that there is sufficient information in the market about the propos ed transaction if:
 - (1) the target has shares or certificates representing equity securities admitted to a regulated market; and
 - (2) the *shell company* makes an announcement stating that the *target* has complied with the disclosure requirements applicable on that *regulated market* and providing details of where information disclosed pursuant to those requirements can be obtained.
- An announcement made for the purpose of LR 5.6.10G (2) must be published by means of an *RIS*.

Reverse takeover by a shell company: target subject to the disclosure regime of another market

- The FCA will generally be satisfied that there is sufficient publicly available information in the market about the proposed transaction if the target has securities admitted to an investment exchange or trading platform that is not a regulated market and the shell company:
 - (1) confirms, in a form acceptable to the FCA, that the disclosure requirements in relation to financial information and inside information of the investment exchange or trading platform on which the target's securities are admitted are not materially different from the disclosure requirements; and
 - (2) makes an announcement to the effect that:
 - (a) the target has complied with the disclosure requirements applicable on the investment exchange or trading platform to which its securities are admitted and provides details of where information disclosed pursuant to those requirements can be obtained; and
 - (b) there are no material differences between those disclosure requirements and the disclosure requirements under *DTR*.
- Where a shell company has a premium listing, a written confirmation provided for the purpose of ■LR 5.6.12G (1) must be given by the shell company's sponsor.
- 5.6.14 R An announcement made for the purpose of ■LR 5.6.12G (2) must be published by means of an *RIS*.

Reverse takeover by a shell company: target not subject to a public disclosure regime

5.6.15 G Where the target in a reverse takeover by a shell company is not subject to a public disclosure regime, or if the target has securities admitted on an investment exchange or trading platform that is not a regulated market but the shell company is not able to give the confirmation and make the announcement contemplated by ■ LR 5.6.12 G, the FCA will generally be satisfied that there is sufficient publicly available information in the market about the proposed transaction such that a suspension is not required where the shell company makes an announcement containing:

- (1) financial information on the target covering the last three years. Generally, the FCA would consider the following information to be sufficient:
 - (a) profit and loss information to at least operating profit level;
 - (b) balance sheet information, highlighting at least net assets and liabilities:
 - (c) relevant cash flow information; and
 - (d) a description of the key differences between the shell company's accounting policies and the policies used to present the financial information on the target;
- (2) a description of the target to include key non-financial operating or performance measures appropriate to the target's business operations and the information as required under Annex 1 Section 10 (Trend information) of the *PR Regulation* (see ■ PRR Appendix 2) for the target;
- (3) a declaration that the *directors* of the *shell company* consider that the announcement contains sufficient information about the business to be acquired to provide a properly informed basis for assessing its financial position; and
- (4) a declaration confirming that the shell company has made the necessary arrangements with the target vendors to enable it to keep the market informed without delay of any developments concerning the target that would be required to be released were the target part of the shell company.
- 5.6.16 R An announcement made for the purpose of ■LR 5.6.15 G must be published by means of an RIS.
- 5.6.17 R Where a shell company has a premium listing, a sponsor must provide written confirmation to the FCA that in its opinion, it is reasonable for the shell company to provide the declarations described in ■ LR 5.6.15G (3) and **(4)**.
- 5.6.18 Where the FCA has agreed that a suspension is not necessary as a result of an announcement made for the purpose of ■LR 5.6.15 G the shell company must comply with the obligation under article 17(1) of the Market Abuse Regulation on the basis that the target already forms part of the enlarged group.

LR 5 : Suspending, cancelling and restoring listing and reverse

takeovers: All securities

Reverse takeover by a shell company which falls within LR 5.6.5AR(2): other circumstances where a suspension is not required

5.6.18A G

The FCA will generally be satisfied that a shell company which falls within ■ LR 5.6.5AR(2) has sufficient measures in place to protect investors and so that the smooth operation of the market is not temporarily jeopardised such that a suspension is not required where the following conditions are met:

- (1) at the date of admission the aggregate gross cash proceeds received by the shell company in consideration for the listed shares issued by it to public shareholders was at least £100 million;
- (2) the shell company has adequate binding arrangements in place with an independent third party to ensure that the aggregate gross cash proceeds received in consideration for any listed shares that it has issued, or issues, to public shareholders are protected from being used for any purpose other than:
 - (a) to provide the consideration for a reverse takeover which has been approved by:
 - (i) its board in accordance with (4); and
 - (ii) its public shareholders in accordance with (5);
 - (b) to redeem or purchase listed shares held by public shareholders following the exercise of the right to be redeemed or purchased referred to in (7):
 - (c) to be distributed to public shareholders if that a reverse takeover has not been completed by the date specified in (3); or
 - (d) to return capital to public shareholders in the event of a winding up of the company,

provided that a specified amount or proportion of such proceeds may be excluded from the amount which is protected, and may be retained to be used by the shell company to fund its operations, where that amount or proportion has been disclosed in the prospectus published in relation to the admission to listing of the shell company's shares;

- (3) the shell company's constitution:
 - (a) provides that if the shell company has not completed a reverse takeover on or before the date which is 24 months from the date of admission it will:
 - (i) cease operations on the date which is 24 months from the date of admission: and
 - (ii) distribute the amount protected and referred to in (2) to public shareholders as soon as possible after the date specified in (i);
 - (b) may provide that the period of 24 months referred to in (a) can be extended for a further period of up to 12 months provided that any such extension is approved by the public shareholders of the shell company before the end of the period referred to in (a);
 - (c) may provide that the period of 24 months referred to in (a), or the extended period referred to in (b), can be extended for a

further period of up to 6 months where, before the end of the period referred to in (a) or (b), as applicable:

- (i) the approval of shareholders for a reverse takeover has been obtained but the reverse takeover has not completed;
- (ii) a general meeting to obtain the approval of shareholders for a reverse takeover has been convened;
- (iii) the shell company has made an announcement that:
 - (A) a general meeting to obtain the approval of shareholders for a reverse takeover will be convened for a date which is specified in the announcement; and
 - (B) a notice to convene the general meeting referred to in (A) will be sent to shareholders within a specified time following the announcement; or
- (iv) an agreement for a reverse takeover has been entered into but the reverse takeover has not been completed and the shell company has not made an announcement in accordance with (iii),

provided that any such extension is notified to a RIS before the end of the period referred to in (a) or (b), as applicable.

(4) the shell company's constitution:

provides that the shell company must obtain the approval of its board for a reverse takeover before it is entered into; and

ensures that the following do not take part in the board's consideration of the reverse takeover and do not vote on the relevant board resolution:

- (i) any director who is, or an associate of whom is, a director of the target or of a subsidiary undertaking of the target; and
- (ii) any director who has a conflict of interest in relation to the target or a subsidiary undertaking of the target;
- (5) the shell company's constitution:
 - (a) provides that the shell company must obtain the approval of its shareholders for a reverse takeover either:
 - (i) before the transaction is entered into; or
 - (ii) if the transaction is expressed to be conditional on that approval, before it is completed; and
 - (b) ensures that any founding shareholder, sponsor or director does not vote on the relevant resolution;
- (6) the shell company's constitution provides that where any director has a conflict of interest in relation to the target or a subsidiary undertaking of the target, the shell company must publish, in sufficient time before shareholder approval for a reverse takeover is sought, a statement by the board that:
 - (a) the proposed transaction is fair and reasonable as far as the public shareholders of the shell company are concerned; and
 - (b) the directors have been so advised by an appropriately qualified and independent adviser;

(7) the holders of the *listed shares* have the right to require the *shell company* to redeem or otherwise purchase their *shares* for a predetermined amount, which is exercisable:

at the discretion of the holder prior to completion of a *reverse* takeover; and

whether or not the holder voted in favour of the *reverse* takeover on any shareholder resolution to approve the transaction;

(8) the *shell company* has disclosed the matters set out in (2) to (7) in the *prospectus* published in relation to the *admission to listing* of the *shell company's shares*.

5.6.18B R In ■ LR 5.6.18AG:

- (1) "founding shareholder" means a shareholder who founded or established a shell company;
- (2) "public shareholder" means a shareholder who is not a founding shareholder, a sponsor or a director;
- (3) "sponsor" means a person who provides any of the following to a shell company:
 - (a) capital or other finance to support the operating costs of the *shell company*;
 - (b) financial, advisory, consultancy or legal services;
 - (c) facilities or support services; or
 - (d) any other material contribution to the establishment and ongoing operation of the *shell company*.

5.6.18C R

- (1) In order for the FCA to be satisfied for the purposes of ■LR 5.6.8G(2), the shell company must provide a written confirmation from the board to the FCA that:
 - (a) the conditions set out in ■LR 5.6.18AG have been met; and
 - (b) the conditions set out in ■LR 5.6.18AG(2) to (7) will continue to be met until a reverse takeover is completed.
- (2) The *shell company* must provide to the *FCA* evidence of the basis upon which it considers that it meets the conditions set out in LR 5.6.18AG, if requested to do so.

5.6.18D R

- (1) Where the FCA has agreed that a suspension is not necessary as a result of the shell company meeting the conditions set out in LR 5.6.18AG and having provided the written confirmation set out in LR 5.6.18CR, the shell company must make an announcement of the reverse takeover.
- (2) The announcement must include:
 - (a) a description of the business carried on by the target;

- (b) hyperlinks to all relevant publicly available information on the target;
- (c) all material terms of the proposed transaction, including the expected dilution effect on public shareholders from securities held by directors, sponsors or founding shareholders, or from new securities issued or expected to be issued as part of the transaction:
- (d) the proposed timetable for the transaction;
- (e) an indication of how the target has been, or will be assessed and valued by the shell company, with reference to any selection and evaluation process for prospective target companies set out in the prospectus published in relation to the admission to listing of the shell company's shares; and
- (f) any other material details and information which the shell company is aware of, or ought reasonably to be aware of, about the target or the proposed transaction that an investor in the shell company needs to make a properly informed decision.
- (3) If any of the information set out in (2) is not known when the announcement required by (1) is made:
 - (a) the announcement required by (1) must also identify the information set out in (2) which has not been included in that announcement; and
 - (b) the *shell company* must make an announcement of such information as soon as it is known or the shell company becomes, or ought reasonably have become, aware of it and in any event in sufficient time before shareholder approval for the reverse takeover is sought.
- 5.6.18E R An announcement made for the purposes of ■LR 5.6.18DR must be published by means of an RIS.
- 5.6.18F The shell company must contact the FCA as soon as possible if at any time after the written confirmation referred to in ■LR 5.6.18CR has been provided to the FCA any of the conditions set out in ■LR 5.6.18AG(2) to (7) are no longer met to request a suspension of *listing*.

Cancellation of listing

- 5.6.19 G The FCA will generally seek to cancel the listing of an issuer's equity shares or certificates representing equity securities when the issuer completes a reverse takeover.
- 5.6.20 G ■ LR 5.6.23 G to ■ LR 5.6.29 G set out circumstances in which the FCA will generally be satisfied that a cancellation is not required.
- R 5.6.21 Where the issuer's listing is cancelled following completion of a reverse takeover, the issuer must re-apply for the listing of the shares or certificates representing equity securities and satisfy the relevant requirements for

listing, except that for an issuer with a premium listing, ■ LR 6.2.1R(3) and ■ LR 6.2.4R(2) will not apply in relation to the issuer's accounts.

- 5.6.22 G
- Notwithstanding LR 5.6.21 R, financial information provided in relation to the *target* will need to satisfy LR 6.2.1R(3) and LR 6.2.4R(2).

Acquisitions of targets from different listing categories: issuer maintaining its listing category

5.6.23 G

Where an issuer acquires the shares or certificates representing equity securities of a target with a different listing category from its own and the issuer wishes to maintain its existing listing category, the FCA will generally be satisfied that a cancellation is not required on completion of a reverse takeover if:

- (1) the *issuer* will continue to be eligible for its existing *listing* category following completion of the transaction;
- (2) the *issuer* provides an eligibility letter setting out how the *issuer* as enlarged by the acquisition satisfies each *listing rule* requirement that is relevant to it being eligible for its existing *listing* category; and
- (3) the issuer makes an announcement or publishes a circular explaining:
 - (a) the background and reasons for the acquisition;
 - (b) any changes to the acquiring *issuer's* business that have been made or are proposed to be made in connection with the acquisition;
 - (c) the effect of the transaction on the acquiring *issuer*'s obligations under the *listing rules*;
 - (d) (where appropriate) how the acquiring issuer will continue to meet the eligibility requirements referred to in LR 5.6.21 R; and
 - (e) any other matter that the FCA may reasonably require.
- An announcement or circular published for the purpose of ■LR 5.6.23 G must be published by means of an *RIS*.
- An eligibility letter prepared for the purposes of ■LR 5.6.23 G must be provided to the *FCA* not less than 20 *business days* prior to the announcement of the transaction referred to in ■LR 5.6.24 R.
- Where an *issuer* has a *premium listing*, the eligibility letter provided for the purposes of ■LR 5.6.23 G must be provided by a *sponsor*.

Acquisitions of targets from different listing categories: issuer changing listing category

- 5.6.27 G
- The FCA will generally be satisfied that a cancellation is not required on completion of a reverse takeover if the target is listed with a different listing category from that of the issuer and the issuer wishes to transfer its listing to a different listing category in conjunction with the acquisition and the issuer

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as enlarged by the relevant acquisition complies with the relevant requirements of LR 5.4A to transfer to a different *listing* category.

- 5.6.28
- An issuer wishing to transfer a listing of its equity shares from a premium listing (closed-ended investment fund) to a standard listing (shares) should note ■LR 5.4A.2 G which sets out limitations resulting from the application of ■ LR 14.1.1R(1)(application of the *listing rules* to a *company* with or applying for a standard listing of shares).
- 5.6.28A
- An issuer wishing to transfer a listing of its equity shares from a standard listing (open-ended investment company) to a standard listing (shares) should note ■ LR 5.4A.2AG which sets out limitations resulting from the application of ■ LR 14.1.1R(1A) (application of the *listing rules* to a *company* with or applying for a standard listing of shares).
- 5.6.29
- Where an issuer is applying LR 5.4A in order to avoid a cancellation as contemplated by ■LR 5.6.27 G, the FCA will normally waive the requirement for shareholder approval under ■ LR 5.4A.4R (2)(c) where the issuer is obtaining separate shareholder approval for the acquisition.