

THE INITIAL PUBLIC
OFFERINGS LAW
REVIEW

FOURTH EDITION

Editor
David J Goldschmidt

THE LAWREVIEWS

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PREFACE

Welcome to the fourth edition of *The Initial Public Offerings Law Review*. This publication introduces the reader to the main stock exchanges around the globe and their related initial public offering (IPO) regulatory environments, and provides insight into the legal and procedural IPO landscapes in 20 different jurisdictions. Each chapter gives a general overview of the IPO process in the region, addresses regulatory and exchange requirements, and presents key offering considerations.

The global IPO landscape is ever-changing. While several of the oldest stock exchanges, such as the New York Stock Exchange and London Stock Exchange, are still at the forefront of the global IPO market, the world's major stock exchanges now are scattered around the globe, and many are publicly traded companies themselves. IPOs take place in nearly every corner of the world and involve a wide variety of companies in terms of size, industry and geography. Aside from general globalisation, shifting investor sentiment and economic, political and regulatory factors have also influenced the development and evolution of the global IPO market.

Virtually all markets around the globe have experienced significant volatility in recent years; however, 2019 marked a year of continued strength for many IPO markets. While the number of 2019 IPOs decreased both domestically and globally, total proceeds raised were up significantly in the US, and relatively stable throughout the rest of the world, reflecting an increased proportion of IPOs by larger companies throughout the world. Despite the temperamental nature of global economics, and the potential repercussions of various ongoing and expected geopolitical events, there is continued cautious optimism for 2020 in terms of both global deal count and proceeds. The global IPO pipeline includes many well-known companies across a range of industries, and it is anticipated that these companies will seek to list on a variety of stock exchanges around the world.

Every exchange operates with its own set of rules and requirements for conducting an IPO. Country-specific regulatory landscapes are often dramatically different among jurisdictions as well. Whether a company is looking to list in its home country or is exploring listing outside of its own jurisdiction, it is important that the company and its management are aware from the outset of the legal requirements as well as potential pitfalls that may impact the offering. Moreover, once a company is public, there are ongoing jurisdiction-specific disclosure and other requirements with which it must comply. This fourth edition of *The Initial Public Offerings Law Review* introduces the intricacies of taking a company public in these jurisdictions, and serves as a guide for issuers and their directors and management.

David J Goldschmidt

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP
New York
March 2020

IRELAND

*Matthew Cole and Sheena Doggett*¹

I INTRODUCTION

An officially recognised stock exchange has been in existence in Ireland since the Stock Exchange (Dublin) Act of 1799. In 1971, the Dublin and Cork exchanges merged with the Provincial Brokers Stock Exchange to form the Irish Stock Exchange (ISE), which, in turn, merged with its UK equivalent in 1973 and became the Irish constituent of the International Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (now the London Stock Exchange (LSE)). The ISE split from the LSE in 1995 to become an independent entity (although it continues to be possible to maintain a dual primary listing and have shares admitted to the official lists in both Dublin and London). The ISE was acquired by Euronext in March 2018 and now trades as Euronext Dublin.²

The ISE is the competent authority for listing in Ireland, and the Central Bank of Ireland (the Central Bank) has been responsible for prospectus scrutiny and approval since December 2011.

The ISE maintains three markets that admit equity securities: an EU-regulated market called Euronext Dublin (known as the Main Securities Market until the acquisition by Euronext); the junior Euronext Growth market (previously the Enterprise Securities Market (ESM)); and the unchanged Atlantic Securities Market (ASM).

Following a difficult period during the financial crash, the Irish equity markets saw renewed activity in initial public offerings (IPOs) from 2013 driven initially by IPOs of real estate investment trusts (REITs). Since 2013, there have been nine listings on Euronext Dublin, including three REITs and two move-ups from Euronext Growth.³ In the same period, there were 13 IPOs on Euronext Growth, including one REIT.⁴ As at February 2020, there were 28 issuers listed on Euronext Dublin and 22 on Euronext Growth. The ASM was launched in 2015, but as at February 2020 does not have any constituent companies.

1 Matthew Cole and Sheena Doggett are partners at A&L Goodbody.

2 Throughout this chapter we will use the term 'ISE' rather than 'Euronext Dublin' when discussing the stock exchange to avoid confusion with its regulated market, which is also called Euronext Dublin.

3 Green REIT plc (now delisted); Hibernia REIT plc; Irish Residential Properties REIT plc; Hostelworld Group; Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc (move-up from Euronext Growth with fundraising); Dalata Hotel Group (move-up from Euronext Growth); AIB Group plc; Cairn Homes plc (dual listing having previously obtained listing on the Main Market of the LSE); and Glenveagh Properties plc.

4 Falcon Oil and Gas Ltd; Mincon Group; GameAccount Network plc; Dalata Hotel Group; Mainstay Medical International plc; Applegreen plc; Malin Corporation plc; Draper Esprit plc; Venn Life Sciences Holdings plc; Greencoat Renewables plc; VR Education Holdings plc; Yew Grove REIT plc; and Unipharm plc.

II GOVERNING RULES

i Main stock exchanges

Euronext Dublin

Euronext Dublin is the principal trading market of the ISE and admits equity, debt instruments and investment funds. It is a 'regulated market' for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Investments Directive (MiFID),⁵ and issuers are therefore required to comply with EU legislation such as the Prospectus Regulation⁶ and the Transparency Directive.⁷

A primary listing requires an admission of securities to trading on Euronext Dublin and admission to listing on the ISE's Official List, and by virtue of the latter the listed company becomes subject to the full requirements of the Euronext Dublin Listing Rules, which are contained in Rule Book II of the consolidated Euronext Rule Book. An Irish company seeking a listing on Euronext Dublin must apply for a primary listing, unless the company has or intends to have an overseas primary listing on a recognised stock exchange and its primary market is in a country other than Ireland.

Like a premium segment listing on the LSE, a Euronext Dublin primary listing indicates high standards of corporate governance, and issuers become subject to a number of obligations that are 'super-equivalent' to the minimum standards of regulation prescribed by European legislation. These are designed to enhance investor protection and include provisions on related-party and substantial transactions (which may require shareholder approval), sponsors (a sponsor must be retained for the duration of a Euronext Dublin listing), and compliance with codes relating to corporate governance and directors' dealing in the issuer's securities. Many of these super-equivalent standards apply to primary- and dual primary-listed companies only. A company with a primary listing on an overseas stock exchange may apply for a secondary listing on Euronext Dublin, which will subject it to less onerous obligations.

Through an agreement reached between the ISE and the LSE in 1995, an issuer may maintain a dual primary listing and have its shares admitted to the official lists in both Dublin and London on a primary basis. The procedure to effect a dual listing is very similar to applying for a single primary listing, and the Central Bank and Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) in the United Kingdom will maintain a regular dialogue with each other throughout the process.

Euronext Growth

Euronext Growth is an exchange-regulated (i.e., regulated by the ISE) equity market for small to medium-sized issuers, and is a multilateral trading facility (MTF) for the purposes of MiFID. Euronext Growth was originally modelled very closely on the LSE's AIM, with reduced admission criteria, no requirement for a prior trading record and no minimum free float requirement. The one notable difference is that all Euronext Growth applicants are required to have a minimum market capitalisation of €5 million, in an attempt to prevent shell companies from undermining the credibility of the market. Since 2019, the rules for Euronext Growth issuers have been contained in the Euronext Growth Markets Rule Book, with the Irish specific rules contained in Chapter 5 (the Euronext Growth Rules). Though

5 Directive 2014/65/EC of 15 May 2014.

6 The Prospectus Regulation (2017/1129).

7 Directive 2004/109/EC of 15 December 2004.

re-ordered, they are substantively unchanged from the old ESM Rules for Companies – which were virtually identical to the AIM Rules – allowing applicants the option of a dual listing by coordinating an IPO to achieve admission to both markets using the same timetable and admission document. Of the 22 companies listed on Euronext Growth as at February 2020, 19 are also listed on AIM.

An issuer with a primary listing on Euronext Dublin or Euronext Growth may be eligible to be quoted on the ISE quotient indices (the Irish equivalent of the FTSE indices), provided the listed securities are ordinary shares (or equivalent) admitted to trading, and the issuer is incorporated or has its centre of economic interest in either Ireland or Northern Ireland.

ASM

The ASM is also an MTF and is designed to be compatible with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) requirements of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) or Nasdaq. Primarily designed for companies already listed on one of these markets, issuers can avail of a dual quotation with trading in euros and US dollars.

ii Overview of listing requirements

Euronext Dublin

A Euronext Dublin issuer must appoint a sponsor for the duration of its listing, which must be registered with the ISE. The sponsor is the primary point of contact between the ISE and the issuer throughout the application process. The sponsor is responsible for various matters relating to the listing, including ensuring the issuer's suitability for listing prior to making any submission to the ISE.

Applicants to Euronext Dublin must comply with the Listing Rules for admission to the Official List, and the Admission to Trading Rules, contained in Chapter 6 of Rule Book I of the Euronext Rule Book (the Admission to Trading Rules), for the admission of securities to trading. The following are the key listing requirements under these rules for a primary or dual primary listing on Euronext Dublin:

- a* the issuer must be validly established and operating in conformity with its constitution, and its securities must conform with the law of the issuer's country of incorporation, be freely transferable and fully paid;
- b* the issuer should have a minimum market capitalisation of €1 million (although the ISE may make an exception if there will still be an adequate market for the shares);
- c* preparation of a prospectus complying with relevant EU legislation that is reviewed and approved by the Central Bank (or passported in if the issuer's home Member State is not Ireland). The requirement for a prospectus is triggered by the application for transferable securities to be admitted on a regulated market, irrespective of whether there is also an offer being made of transferable securities to the public in the European Economic Area (EEA);
- d* the issuer must have published or filed audited consolidated accounts covering a period of at least three years, ending no more than six months before the date of the prospectus (although this condition can be modified or waived by the ISE);
- e* the issuer must generally:
 - control the majority of its assets;
 - be carrying on an independent business as its main activity; and

- possess a three-year revenue-earning record that supports at least 75 per cent of its business (100 per cent for an issuer seeking a primary listing only);
- f* the issuer satisfies the ISE that it has sufficient working capital available for at least 12 months following the date of publication of its prospectus;
- g* the issuer's securities are eligible for electronic settlement;
- h* the issuer maintains a free float in one or more EEA Member States of 25 per cent (the ISE may relax this requirement in certain circumstances); and
- i* an issuer seeking a primary listing must be able to carry on its business independently of any controlling shareholder (a person who either controls 30 per cent or more of the votes in the issuer or who has the right to appoint a majority of the board of directors), and all transactions and relationships between the issuer and any controlling shareholder must be at arm's length and on a normal commercial basis.

Most of the conditions referred to above apply equally to secondary listings, except for the requirements relating to the publication of accounts and the conditions relating to assets, business activities and working capital.

Euronext Growth

A Euronext Growth issuer is required to appoint a 'Euronext Growth Advisor' approved by the ISE (equivalent to a nominated adviser on AIM) for the duration of its listing. The role of a Euronext Growth Advisor is broadly similar to that of a sponsor on Euronext Dublin. In particular, he or she is responsible for assessing the appropriateness of an applicant for admission. In light of this responsibility, there are no other specific eligibility requirements that apply to companies seeking admission to Euronext Growth, except that there must usually be a minimum market capitalisation of €5 million.

An admission document containing prescribed information set out in the Euronext Growth Rules (similar in format to a prospectus) is required to be published in connection with the applicant's admission to Euronext Growth and must be approved by the Euronext Growth Advisor. He or she must make a declaration to the ISE that the admission document complies with the relevant requirements of the Euronext Growth Rules.

Applicants already listed for 18 months on an 'eligible market'⁸ can avail themselves of a fast-track admission process, which dispenses with the requirement for an information document but instead requires a detailed pre-admission announcement.

ASM

An ASM issuer must appoint an 'ASM Advisor' approved by the ISE for the duration of its listing. An ASM applicant must meet a number of listing requirements, of which the most important include:

- a* the issuer must be seeking admission, or be admitted, to the NYSE or Nasdaq;
- b* a three-year revenue-earning record reflected in published or filed audited accounts;
- c* the issuer satisfies the ISE that it has sufficient working capital available for at least 12 months;

8 As at February 2020 the eligible markets are: any regulated market, any MTF, any SEC regulated market, the Toronto Stock Exchange, Johannesburg Stock Exchange, Australian Stock Exchange and Swiss Exchange.

- d* the ability of the issuer to carry on its business independently of any controlling shareholder;
- e* a minimum market capitalisation of US\$100 million (although the ISE may make an exception if there will still be an adequate market for the securities);
- f* the issuer's securities must be eligible for electronic settlement; and
- g* the issuer must have a free float on admission of 15 per cent.

Applicants already listed on the NYSE or Nasdaq for 18 months are not required to publish an admission document and can utilise a fast-track admission process (unless they are required to publish a prospectus by virtue of making an offer of transferable securities to the public in the EEA). Other applicants must produce an admission document, but should usually be able to incorporate by reference information contained in its SEC registration statement or filings.

iii Overview of law and regulations

Laws and regulations applicable to IPOs in Ireland are derived from EU directives and regulations, domestic statutes, and implementing regulations and guidelines. The key laws and regulations are set out below.

Prospectus Regulation and Rules

The Prospectus Regulation, the Irish Prospectus Regulations (as amended)⁹ and rules issued by the Central Bank are the primary sources of prospectus law in Ireland.

The Central Bank issued its IMC Rules¹⁰ in July 2019. They consolidated and amended the Central Bank's pre-existing prospectus, transparency and market abuse rules.

Listing Rules, Admission to Trading Rules, Euronext Growth Rules and ASM Rules

The Listing Rules, which are broadly comparable to the listing rules of the FCA in the United Kingdom, set out the detailed procedure for making an application for admission of an issuer's securities to the Official List of the ISE. They also contain requirements in relation to particular transactions effected by an issuer once listed and the continuing obligations that a listed company is required to observe. Broadly, the object of the continuing obligations is to maintain an orderly market in securities and to ensure that all users of the market have simultaneous access to the same information. The Admission to Trading Rules contain parallel rules and responsibilities in relation to a company's admission to trading on Euronext Dublin.

The Euronext Growth Rules and ASM Rules govern the listing processes and ongoing obligations of issuers admitted to those markets.

⁹ European Union (Prospectus) Regulations 2019.

¹⁰ Central Bank (Investment Market Conduct) Rules 2019.

Transparency Regulations and Rules

The Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 (the Transparency Regulations) implemented the Transparency Directive in Ireland. They establish minimum requirements in relation to the disclosure of periodic and ongoing information by issuers, and are supplemented by the Central Bank's IMC Rules, which set out procedural and administrative requirements and guidance in respect of the Transparency Regulations.

The Market Abuse Regulation

The Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) came into effect in July 2016, replacing the previous rules implementing the Market Abuse Directive. It sets out a standardised EU-wide regime dealing with market abuse, market manipulation and insider dealing. It applies equally to issuers on regulated markets such as Euronext Dublin, and MTFs such as Euronext Growth and ASM.

III THE OFFERING PROCESS

i General overview of the IPO process

Depending upon the complexity of the issuer's business and the structure of the offering, a typical Euronext Dublin IPO process takes between four and six months. As an IPO on Euronext Growth will not usually require a prospectus that must be vetted by the Central Bank, the process can be considerably shorter. At present, the new rules around research analysts discussed below do not apply to Euronext Growth IPOs, further shortening the process in comparison with Euronext Dublin.

At the start of the process, the issuer (increasingly in conjunction with a financial adviser) will appoint one or more investment banks as bookrunners or underwriters (one of whom will act as sponsor or Euronext Growth Advisor). Irish lawyers (and UK and US lawyers if a dual listing is contemplated) will also be appointed together with reporting accountants, registrars and financial PR agents. Investment banks will also appoint their own set of lawyers.

Reporting accountants will carry out financial due diligence and produce a long-form report on the issuer's business, a working capital report and a 'financial position and prospects procedures' report (Euronext Dublin only). At the same time, a legal due diligence process will be commenced and will form the basis of the prospectus or information document. The issuer's lawyers will verify the material statements in the prospectus or information document.

If a prospectus is being produced, an advanced draft is submitted to the Central Bank for review. The Central Bank usually responds with comments within 10 working days (five working days or less for later submissions).

Prior to July 2018, a presentation would usually be given at this stage by the issuer to 'connected' research analysts at the syndicate investment banks, who would subsequently publish research reports on the issuer to coincide with its intention to float (ITF) announcement. However, with effect from July 2018, the FCA introduced new rules in the United Kingdom through its Conduct of Business Sourcebook (COBS), which require the publication of an approved registration document (which is essentially a full prospectus without the summary and securities note sections) before the publication of these connected research reports. This has altered the timetable of most UK Main Market IPOs by requiring earlier approval and publication of the registration document. Though not directly applicable to Ireland, these measures have seen changes to the timetables of Euronext Dublin IPOs as

most issuers pursue dual primary listings in Ireland and London, and the COBS applies to research analysts in the United Kingdom, which is where the vast majority of connected analysts covering Irish IPOs are based.

The COBS allows for research to be published immediately following publication of the registration document but only if ‘unconnected’ analysts at non-syndicate institutions have been briefed at the same time as the connected analysts. Otherwise, there must be a seven-day period following publication of the registration document during which unconnected analysts can be briefed and given the opportunity to prepare research. Though market practice may still evolve, it seems that all issuers have so far chosen this latter course, which has entailed a week-long delay before the publication of research and the ITF. A period of investor education has then followed before the publication of the prospectus summary and securities note with a price range. The issuer will then spend up to two weeks carrying out an investor roadshow, usually encompassing at least Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States, while the investment banks are book-building on the basis of bids from investors. Recent IPOs have involved significant domestic and US ‘cornerstone investors’ who sign conditional subscription agreements.

Finally, pricing will occur and a single approved prospectus encompassing the registration document, summary and securities document will be published. On Euronext Growth, the Euronext Growth Advisor will approve the information document and it will be published. For a Euronext Dublin IPO, the issuer’s shares will be admitted to trading and the Official List, and credited to CREST accounts. When dealing commences, the IPO is complete.

ii Considerations for foreign issuers

Ireland has a listing regime that should be conducive to primary or secondary equity listings by non-domestic issuers. Ireland has an experienced and pragmatic regulator in the Central Bank, and the ISE has been proactive in marketing Ireland as a listing venue and in creating listing products to attract overseas companies. The ISE’s integration into the Euronext group should further enhance its appeal and familiarity to overseas issuers. Dublin is home to sophisticated accountancy and law firms, and has domestic investment banks that offer excellent coverage for Irish-listed issuers and can therefore create strong liquidity. Listings by overseas issuers have been rare to date (at present, around 80 per cent of issuers listed on Irish markets are incorporated in Ireland). This is, perhaps, unsurprising given the geographical proximity of London with its prestigious and highly liquid markets. Instead, Ireland has become better known as a debt-listing venue through the ISE’s highly successful Global Exchange Market. This may change following the United Kingdom’s exit from the European Union (Brexit), when Euronext Dublin will be the main English-speaking equity market still subject to European legislation and with the benefits of passporting.

IV POST-IPO REQUIREMENTS

i Introduction

An issuer with securities admitted to trading on Euronext Dublin must comply with certain continuing obligations set out in the Listing Rules. Euronext Dublin companies must also comply with the Transparency Regulations and IMC Rules, and have regard to the UK Corporate Governance Code (the Code). In addition, the Admission to Trading Rules and the Irish Prospectus Regulations contain certain continuing obligations for Euronext Dublin

companies. Irish companies listed on either the Euronext Dublin, Euronext Growth or ASM must also have regard in general to the provisions of the Irish Companies Act 2014 (the Companies Act). The Irish Takeover Rules and Substantial Acquisition Rules apply to takeovers of listed Irish issuers. Companies admitted to trading on Euronext Growth must comply with continuing obligations contained in the Euronext Growth Rules, and ASM issuers are subject to the provisions of the ASM Rules on a continuing basis. MAR applies to both regulated markets and MTFs, and as such applies to issuers on all three markets.

ii Listing Rules

The Listing Rules impose obligations on Euronext Dublin companies to ensure timely disclosure to the market and equality of treatment of shareholders. Sanctions for breach include the public censure of the issuer, the public or private censure of directors, and the suspension or ultimate cancellation of the issuer's listing.

Where a Euronext Dublin issuer undertakes transactions of a certain size, a notification to the market is required. If a proposed transaction would constitute a 'Class 1 Transaction' because it represents 25 per cent of an issuer's value under a gross assets, profits, market value or gross capital test, it will require shareholder consent. Similarly, related-party transactions generally require prior shareholder approval.

iii The Code

The Code, which was significantly revised in 2018 together with the Irish Corporate Governance Annex (which is contained in the Listing Rules), contains corporate governance guidelines for Euronext Dublin issuers. It sets out good practice recommendations in the spheres of board leadership, accountability, remuneration and shareholder relations.

The Listing Rules require a Euronext Dublin-listed issuer to include in its annual report a compliance statement in respect of the Code, and auditors must review the statement in relation to financial reporting, internal controls and audit committees.

iv Transparency and disclosure

As described in Section II.iii, the Transparency Regulations implemented the Transparency Directive into Irish law. The aim of the Transparency Directive was to harmonise, at EU level, requirements for the provision of financial information, notification of major shareholdings and the disclosure of corporate information to shareholders. Most material modifications to the Transparency Directive are, in fact, contained in the IMC Rules.

The Transparency Regulations require Euronext Dublin issuers to publish their annual financial report within four months of the end of the financial year, and a half-yearly financial report no later than two months after the period to which it relates, containing detailed content requirements.

Under the Companies Act and the Transparency Rules, a shareholder must notify an Irish issuer and the Central Bank when it acquires an interest in 3 per cent or more of the issuer's share capital. Subsequent transactions that change the percentage interest by a whole number (up or down) must also be notified. In the case of non-Irish Euronext Dublin issuers, the thresholds are at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50 and 75 per cent (i.e., the thresholds set out in the Transparency Directive). When a shareholder ceases to have a notifiable interest,

that must also be notified. The notification must be made within two trading days of the transaction, or four days for non-Irish issuers. The issuer must notify the market by no later than the end of the trading day following receipt of a notification.

v Continuing obligations under the Euronext Growth Rules

The key continuing obligations for Euronext Growth issuers are as follows:

- a* information on new business developments must be notified to the market without delay;
- b* preparation of half-yearly reports and publication within four months of the period to which they relate;
- c* preparation of annual accounts and publication within four months of the period to which they relate;
- d* any documents sent to shareholders must be available on the issuer's website;
- e* a Euronext Growth issuer must ensure that its directors and certain relevant employees do not deal shares during a close period;
- f* a Euronext Growth issuer must notify the market without delay of substantial transactions (those representing 10 per cent or more of an issuer's value under a gross assets, profits, turnover, consideration or gross capital test (the ESM Class Tests)) and related-party transactions representing 5 per cent or more of an issuer's value under the Euronext Growth Class Tests;
- g* reverse takeovers (transactions representing 100 per cent or more of an issuer's value under the Euronext Growth Class Tests) require shareholder approval, as do fundamental changes of business (disposals that when aggregated with disposals in the previous 12 months exceed 75 per cent of an issuer's value under a Euronext Growth Class Test);
- h* directors must accept full responsibility for compliance with the Euronext Growth Rules; and
- i* Euronext Growth issuers must retain a Euronext Growth Advisor and broker at all times.

vi Continuing obligations under the ASM Rules

Continuing obligations under the ASM Rules are designed to dovetail with SEC requirements so that an ASM listing does not create a significant extra administrative burden for an issuer. Indeed, the only significant further obligation for NYSE- or Nasdaq-listed issuers is compliance with MAR.

The key requirements under the ASM Rules are that:

- a* an issuer that files information with the SEC or makes a public announcement pursuant to the rules of the NYSE or Nasdaq must issue a notification to the market;
- b* an issuer that discloses a material transaction under SEC rules in accordance with Forms 6-K or 8-K, or undertakes a related-party transaction that is required to be disclosed under Regulation S-K of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Form 20-F of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, must issue a notification to the market;
- c* an issuer that files annual or periodic financial reports in the United States must issue an announcement to the market when the accounts are filed with the SEC. If it does not file the accounts, it must prepare and publish them outside of SEC requirements;

- d* directors must accept full responsibility for compliance with the ASM Rules; and
- e* ASM issuers must retain an ASM Advisor at all times.

vii Market abuse

MAR applies equally to Euronext Dublin, Euronext Growth and ASM issuers, and contains three core principles:

- a* a prohibition on market manipulation and unlawful disclosure of inside information;
- b* restrictions on dealing in securities while in possession of inside information; and
- c* requirements as to prompt disclosure of inside information to the market.

There are also detailed provisions around the maintenance of ‘insider lists’ by issuers, and restrictions on dealings by directors and certain senior officers. MAR provides for certain safe harbours from these restrictions relating to share buy-back programmes, stabilisation measures, and market soundings or wall-crossing.

V OUTLOOK AND CONCLUSION

As noted in Section III.ii, the Irish IPO markets will be greatly affected by Brexit. What remains to be seen is whether the net effect will be positive or negative. Ireland may benefit as the home to the main English-speaking listing venues remaining within the European Union, and could see a trend of overseas issuers carrying out IPOs in Ireland or taking secondary listings. Depending upon the terms of Brexit, it is possible that larger UK-incorporated, London-listed issuers will consider electing Ireland as their home Member State to make the Central Bank their home regulator for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation.

Equally, Brexit will pose a number of challenges to the Irish markets, some of which may not crystallise for a number of years. For instance, Ireland does not currently have its own securities settlement system. Since the de-merger of the ISE and LSE, Irish issuers listed in Dublin or London, or both, have used the UK-based CREST settlement system. Following a transition period, this will need to be replaced by an EU-based system. Furthermore, the United Kingdom may take advantage of Brexit by discarding European legislation that some issuers might consider to be onerous (such as MAR), making London a more attractive listing venue to those issuers at the expense of Ireland and continental Europe. In any event, the fallout from Brexit, combined with the acquisition of the ISE by Euronext, means that the next few years will be a defining period in the history of Irish equity capital markets.

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