



INSOL
INTERNATIONAL



Introductory concepts and overview of the South African Insolvency Law System

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Introduction

- Aims and Objectives of the Course to provide understanding
 - Background of the development of insolvency law in SA
 - Application and operation of the various primary and secondary legislation and case law
 - Rules relating to cross border insolvency and recognition of foreign judgments
 - Drafting of the liquidation and distribution account (L & D account)



What is Insolvency?

- Deals with liquidations of Companies and Close Corporations
- Sequestrations of individuals, trusts and partnerships
- The role of the Master, meetings of creditors, protecting rights of creditors,
- Section 417 enquiries, subpoenas, attaching assets
- Business Rescue, Drafting Plans,
- Who gets paid what?
- MAKING THE BEST OF A BAD SITUATION



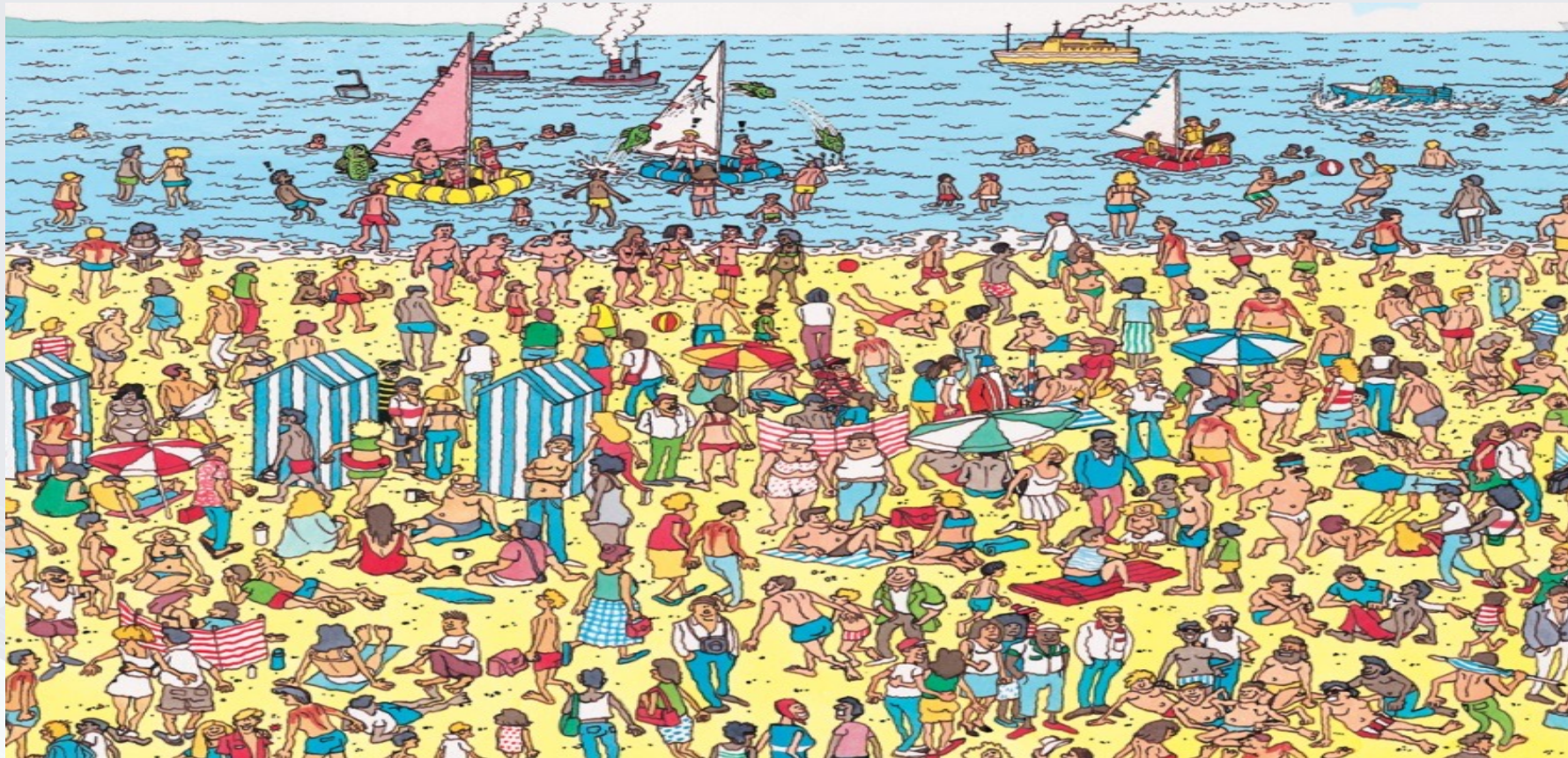
Useful textbooks

- Meskin, Insolvency Law
- Mars, The law of Insolvency
- Henochsberg on the Companies Act
- Levenstein, South African Business Rescue Procedure
- Blackman- on the Companies Act



Vocab and key concepts.

Sources of Insolvency Law



Sources of Insolvency Law

- Insolvency Act, 24 of 1936
- Companies Act (both old and new) schedule 5 Item 9, transitional arrangement
- Close Corporations Act (as amended) Read with Companies Act
- Cross Border Insolvency Act
- The common law

The Acts read together

- S 339 Companies Act says where the Companies Act is silent on any matter then revert to Insolvency Act.
- “In the winding up of a company **unable to pay its debts** the provisions of the law relating to insolvency shall apply, in as far as they are applicable, be applied mutatis Mutandis in respect of any matter not provided for by this Act”.
- Close Corporations Act S 66 says:
- Look towards the Companies Act provisions relating to Insolvency where matter not dealt with in CC Act.
- Includes Insolvency Act, by virtue S 339.
- Item 5 schedule 9.
- Also renders Chapter 6 applicable to Close Corporations.

Concursus Creditorum

- Walker v Syfret
 - “The sequestration order crystallises the insolvent’s position; the hand of the law is laid upon the estate, and at once the right of the general body of creditors have to be taken into consideration.
 - No transaction can thereafter be entered into with regard to estate matters by a single creditor to the prejudice of the general body. The claim of each creditor must be dealt with as it existed at the issue of the order.”
- What does this mean?
- No set-off of debts.
- Provision in contract which allows you to terminate on insolvency invalid.
- Uncompleted contract- the liquidators take it as you find it.
- Right to cancel which accrues prior to concursus, continues to exist after concursus.

Free Residue

- Free residue is defined as:
“the portion of the estate which is not subject to any right of preference by reason of any special mortgage, legal hypothec, pledge or right of retention.”
- Types of creditors:
 - Secured
 - Preferent
 - Concurrent



- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996
 - Supreme Law of the land.
 - All legislation must pass constitutional muster.
- Master of the High Court
 - in charge of and in control of the Administration of Deceased Estates, Insolvent Estates.
 - issues certificates appointing liquidators/trustees.
 - confirms liquidation and distribution accounts.
 - can remove a liquidator or trustee.

Real vs Personal Rights

- Real Right-
 - the object of a real right is a thing,
 - a right which is enforceable against the world at large,
 - e.g. owner of a car,
 - Mortgage bond registered against property.
- Personal Right-
 - a legal obligation between two or more people gives rise to personal rights and the obligation to perform,
 - legal obligation can arise from contract, delict or family relationship.

Security

- Real Security
 - The right to receive payment from a specified asset
 - Mortgage bond
 - Pledge
 - Landlords hypothec
- Personal Security
 - No right to receive payment from a specified asset
 - E.g. suretyship agreement

Overview of Insolvency Law

- Origins of Insolvency Law
 - Roman Dutch law together with English Law.
 - Look at the Act and then look to the case law to see how the Courts have interpreted the Act.
 - 1829 First Insolvency Legislation introduced in the Cape.
 - Insolvency Act 1936 regulates insolvent persons.
 - Unified Insolvency Bill ????

- Options available to debtor
 - Administration- debts less than R50 000.
 - Debt review National Credit Act.
 - Voluntary Surrender.
 - Compulsory Sequestration.
 - Debt enforcement – summons.

Overview Of Insolvency Proceedings

- General

- Law of Insolvency primarily regulated by Insolvency Act .
- Create an orderly process for creditors - either secured or concurrent to obtain payment for their claims.
- Once the order granted, control of the estate vests in the Master of the High Court and then in a trustee once appointed.
- The trustee disposes of all the assets and distributes the proceeds to all creditors in their legal order of ranking.
- Potential setting aside of voidable dispositions.
- Powers to hold enquiries and interrogate parties.

Overview of Insolvency Proceedings

- Friendly Sequestration
 - Why would you want to be sequestrated?
 - Why is it called a friendly sequestration?
 - Why not just go for voluntary surrender?

Alternatives to Insolvency

- Individual - persons estate placed under administration
Composition- reach consent with you creditors that will pay them a certain amount
- Company- the board can attend to a Compromise in terms of S 155

Business Rescue

Judicial Management

- Not many have been successful.
- Most companies go from Judicial Management to liquidation.
- Purpose to save company, entire company and pay all the debts and become successful concern
- Lack of legal moratorium
- Costly court process

Business Rescue under the 2008 Act

- Board- Resolution to place company under business rescue
- Creditor/employee- Court application to have company placed under business rescue supervision
- Legal Moratorium effective on commencement of Business rescue proceedings.
- A business rescue plan is prepared to reorganize or restructure the company's affairs to either maximize the return to creditors alternatively maximize the likelihood of the company continuing to exist on a solvent basis.

- Purpose to save the company, alternatively wind it down to max return to creditors.
- BR purpose to increase the return to creditors.
- BR: Control and management handed over to a BRP.
 - Once under BR - legal moratorium.
 - Company given a chance to restructure its affairs.
 - Creditors and shareholders vote on a plan.
 - BRP implements the plan.






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