



INSOL
INTERNATIONAL



PROGRAMME IN SOUTH AFRICAN INSOLVENCY LAW AND PRACTICE 2023

Summative Assessment (Examination): Paper 1

Date: 23 - 24 November 2023

Time limit: 24 hours (from 13:00 SAST on 23 November to 13:00 SAST on 24 November 2023)

EXAMINER

Ms B Bennett

MODERATORS

Ms R Bekker Dr D Burdette Ms J Calitz Mr Z Cassim Mr E Levenstein

It is imperative that all candidates read and take cognisance of the examination instructions on the next page.

All candidates are expected to comply with ALL the instructions.

MARK AWARDED 80/100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This assessment paper will be made available at **13:00 (1 pm) SAST on Thursday 23 November 2023** and must be returned / submitted by **13:00 (1 pm) SAST on Friday 24 November 2023**. Please note that assessments returned late will not be accepted.
2. All assessments must be submitted electronically in Microsoft Word format, using a standard A4 size page and an 11-point Avenir Next font (if the Avenir Next font is not available on your PC, please select the Arial font). This document has been set up with these parameters - **please do not change the document settings in any way. DO NOT** submit your assessment in PDF format as it will be returned to you unmarked.
3. No limit has been set for the length of your answers to the questions. Please be guided by the mark allocation for each question. More often than not, one fact / statement will earn one mark (unless it is obvious from the question that this is not the case). Candidates who include very long answers in the hope it will cover the answer the examiners are looking for, will be appropriately penalised.
4. You must save this document using the following format: **studentID.Paper1Summative**. An example would be something along the following lines: 202223-336.Paper1Summative. **Please also include the filename as a footer to each page of the assessment** (this has been pre-populated for you, merely replace the words "studentID" with the student number allocated to you). Do not include your name or any other identifying words in your file name. **Assessments that do not comply with this instruction will be returned to candidates unmarked.**
5. The assessment can be downloaded from your student portal on the INSOL International website. The assessment must likewise be returned via your student portal as per the instructions in the Course Handbook for this course. **If for any reason candidates are unable to access their student portal, the answer script must be returned by e-mail to david.burdette@insol.org.**
6. Due to the high incidence of load shedding currently taking place across South Africa, candidates are required to determine whether any load shedding is scheduled during the examination period and, if so, to make alternative arrangements to write elsewhere if at all possible.
7. Enquiries during the time that the assessment is written must be directed to David Burdette at **david.burdette@insol.org** or by WhatsApp on +44 7545 773890 or Brenda Bennett at **brenda.bennett@insol.org** or by WhatsApp on +27 66 2282 010. Please note that enquiries will only be responded to during UK office hours (which are 9 am to 5 pm GMT, or 11 am to 7 pm SAST).

8. While the assessments are open-book assessments, it is important to note that candidates **may not receive any assistance from any person** during the 24 hours that the assessment is written. **Answers must be written in the candidate's own words; answers that are copied and pasted from the text of the course notes (or any other source) will be treated as plagiarism and persons who make themselves guilty of this will forfeit the assessment and disciplinary charges will follow.** When submitting their answers, candidates will be asked to confirm that the work is their own, that they have worked independently and that all external sources used have been properly cited. If you submit your assessment by e-mail, a statement to this effect should be included in the e-mail.
9. Once a candidate's assessment has been uploaded to their student portal (in line with the instructions in the Course Handbook), a confirmatory e-mail will be auto-generated confirming that the assessment has been uploaded. If the confirmatory e-mail is not received within five minutes after uploading the assessment, candidates are requested to first check their junk / spam folders before e-mailing the Course Leader to inform him that the auto-generated e-mail was not received.
10. If a candidate is unable to complete this summative assessment (examination), please note that a re-sit assessment will only be given if there are exceptional circumstances that prevent the candidate from completing or submitting it (such as illness). Feedback on the final assessment will be provided within four weeks of the paper having been written - please do not enquire about your marks before four weeks have elapsed.
11. You are required to answer this paper by typing the answers directly into the spaces provided (indicated by text that states [Type your answer here]). For multiple-choice questions, please highlight your answer in yellow, as per the instructions included under the first question.
12. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to sections are references to sections of the Insolvency Act 1936.

PART 1 - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

Questions 1.1 – 1.20 are multiple-choice questions designed to assess your ability to think critically about the subject. Please read each question carefully before reading the answer options. Be aware that some questions may seem to have more than one right answer, but you are to look for the one that makes the most sense and is the most correct. When you have a clear idea of the question, find your answer and **mark your selection on the answer sheet by highlighting the relevant paragraph in yellow**. Select only **ONE** answer. Candidates who select more than one answer will receive no mark for that specific question. Each of the 20 questions count 1 mark.

Question 1.1

Select the **correct** statement:

Which of the following **does not** constitute an act of insolvency?

- (a) If the debtor makes, or attempts to make, any disposition of any of his property which has, or would have the effect of prejudicing his creditors or preferring one creditor above another.
- (b) If the debtor removes, or attempts to remove, any of his property with intent to prejudice his creditors or to prefer one creditor above another.
- (c) Where judgment is given against the debtor and it appears from the return by the office that he has not found sufficient disposable property to satisfy the judgment (*nulla bona* return).
- (d) A debtor who is over-indebted and unable to pay his debts and has applied for debt review. ✓

Question 1.2

Select the **correct** statement:

Indicate which of the following courts have jurisdiction to sequestrate an estate of a debtor:

- (a) Magistrate's Court.
- (b) Regional Court.

(c) Local or Provincial Division of the High Court. ✓

(d) Both (a) and (c).

Question 1.3

Select the **correct** statement:

The granting of a winding-up order:

(a) Suspends all civil proceedings until the appointment of a liquidator. ✓

(b) Has no effect on pending civil proceedings.

(c) Suspends all civil proceedings until the winding-up process has been completed.

(d) Immediately ends all pending civil proceedings which must be instituted again after the winding-up process has been completed.

Question 1.4

Select the **correct** statement:

Property acquired by an insolvent after sequestration of his estate:

(a) Generally forms part of the insolvent estate. ✓

(b) Does not form part of the insolvent estate.

(c) Vests in the division of the High Court that granted the sequestration order.

(d) Vests in the Master and, after his or her appointment, in the trustee of the insolvent estate until an offer of composition has been accepted.

Question 1.5

Indicate the **incorrect** statement:

(a) The insolvent is not entitled to enter into contracts after sequestration. ✓

- (b) The insolvent may, with the written consent of the trustee enter into a contract by which he or she disposes of property of his or her estate.
- (c) The insolvent may enter into an engagement contract after sequestration.
- (d) The insolvent may enter into a contract if it does not affect his estate negatively.

Question 1.6

Select the **correct** statement:

Which of the following statements accurately reflects the treatment of municipal debts related to immovable property under the Insolvency Act and the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 2000?

- (a) Municipal debts incurred within three years immediately preceding the date of sequestration are considered as part of the costs of realising the property.
- (b) Municipalities have the authority to embargo the transfer of property until all outstanding municipal debts, irrespective of the two-year period, are fully settled.
- (c) Section 118(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act takes precedence over section 89(1) of the Insolvency Act, determining the applicable period for calculating municipal debts.
- (d) The Court in *City of Johannesburg v Kaplan NO* clarified that all service charges, basic fees, and refuse removal fees are considered taxes under section 89(5) of the Insolvency Act.

Question 1.7

Select the **correct** statement:

- (a) The trustee's remuneration (fee) is determined by a tariff which is laid down by statute, but which must thereafter be taxed by the Master or the Registrar.
- (b) The trustee's remuneration (fee) is determined by a tariff which is laid down by statute, but which must thereafter be taxed by the Registrar.
- (c) The trustee's remuneration (fee) is determined by a tariff which is laid down by statute, but which must thereafter be taxed by the Master. ✓
- (d) The trustee's remuneration (fee) is determined by a tariff which is laid down by statute, but which must thereafter be taxed by the Master or the Court.

Question 1.8

Select the **correct** statement:

Section 44(1) of the Insolvency Act deals with the time limit for proof of claims. Which case decided that the time limit of three months after the closing of the second meeting, except with the leave of the court or the Master, also applies to liquidations?

- (a) *Stone & Stewart v Master of the Supreme Court*;
- (b) *Mayo v De Monthlehu*;
- (c) *Wishart v BHP Billiton Energy Coal South Africa Limited*;
- (d) None of the above.

Question 1.9

Indicate whether the following statement is **true** or **false**:

Confidentiality is a defence that can be raised by a witness who has been subpoenaed to an enquiry.

- (a) True
- (b) False

Question 1.10

Select the **correct** statement:

The property of the insolvent's spouse, married out of community of property to the insolvent:

- (a) Vests in the Master and thereafter in the trustee after his appointment as such. ✓
- (b) Does not vest in the Master or the trustee of the insolvent.
- (c) Vests in the division of the High Court that granted the sequestration order.
- (d) Only vests in the trustee when the High Court on application by a creditor of the estate grants an order for the vesting of the property.

Question 1.11

Select the **correct** statement:

In terms of section 346 of the Companies Act 1973, an application for the winding-up of an insolvent company by court order may be made by:

- (a) The company itself.
- (b) One or more of its creditors (including contingent or prospective creditors).
- (c) A shareholder.
- (d) **Jointly by any or all the parties in (a), (b) or (c).** ✓

Question 1.12

Select the **correct** statement relating to special meetings of creditors:

- (a) The primary purpose of a special meeting is to allow creditors to vote on important matters related to the insolvent estate. The trustee must convene a special meeting when requested by the insolvent, regardless of expenses.
- (b) **Special meetings are convened for creditors to prove their claims, and the trustee must convene one if requested by an interested person who tenders payment of all expenses related to the meeting.**
- (c) The main objective of a special meeting is to finalise the distribution of assets to creditors and must be convened by the trustee after the second meeting.
- (d) **A special meeting cannot be convened for the purpose of interrogating an insolvent as the primary purpose of a special meeting is to prove claims.**

Question 1.13

Indicate whether the following statement is **true** or **false**:

The perfecting of a general notarial bond can go as far as the bondholder being allowed to take over the debtor's business as a going concern.

- (a) **True** ✓
- (b) False

Question 1.14

Select the **correct** statement:

Which of the following statement is correct in relation to a compromise between a company and its creditors in terms of section 155 of the Companies Act 71 of 2008?

- (a) A proposal for a compromise in terms of section 155 is adopted by the creditors of the company, or a class of creditors, if it is supported by a majority in number representing at least 75% in value of the creditors or class present and voting in person or by proxy.
- (b) Section 155 does not apply where a company is under business rescue proceedings.
- (c) A liquidator where a company is being wound up may propose an arrangement or a compromise of the company's financial obligations.
- (d) Paragraphs (a) and (c) are correct.
- (e) Paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct.

Question 1.15

Select the **correct** statement:

Under what circumstances can a mortgage bondholder insist on selling immovable property free from a lease entered into prior to sequestration?

- (a) The bondholder, as a secured creditor, can always insist on selling the property free from a lease, regardless of when the lease was entered into.
- (b) If the lease was entered into after the registration of a mortgage bond, the bondholder may insist on selling the property free from the lease, provided the sale subject to the lease did not realise enough to pay the bondholder's secured claim. ✓
- (c) The property must always be sold subject to the lease, regardless of when the lease was entered into.
- (d) If the property is sold without reference to a lease concluded after the registration of a mortgage bond, the sale is valid even if it did not realise enough to pay the mortgage bond in full.

Question 1.16

Select the **correct** statement:

There are three steps that must be taken to determine whether a specific provision of the Insolvency Act 1936 applies to the liquidation of a company. These steps include:

- (a) Whether the provision is capable of being applied in a winding-up.
- (b) Whether the matter is specifically provided for by the Companies Act.
- (c) Whether the provision applies to the type of winding-up.
- (d) Only paragraphs (a) and (c) are correct.
- (e) Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) are correct. ✓

Question 1.17

Select the **correct** statement relating to rehabilitation:

- (a) Rehabilitation is also available to partnerships, companies and other legal entities, allowing them to apply for a fresh start.
- (b) Automatic rehabilitation occurs after a period of 10 years from the date of provisional sequestration, unless ordered otherwise by the court upon application by an interested person.
- (c) Since the insolvency of an individual affects a person's status, any Court may grant a rehabilitation order.
- (d) When an insolvent applies to the court for rehabilitation, the insolvent is not expected to repay a contribution that creditors had to pay, as rehabilitation results in the release of an insolvent person from their pre-sequestration debts and affords the insolvent the opportunity to make a so-called "fresh start".

Question 1.18

Indicate whether the following statement is **true** or **false**:

There is no provision in the Companies Act 1973 determining that the liquidator's report, or resolutions that the liquidator wishes to adopt, must be posted to creditors. The provisions of section 81(1)*bis* of the Insolvency Act do not apply to companies.

- (a) True ✓
- (b) False

Question 1.19

Select the **incorrect** statement relating to a partnership:

- (a) A partnership is a legal entity, at common law, having an existence separate from the individual partners.
- (b) The "assets" of the partnership are indistinguishable from the assets of the partners.
- (c) The "partnership debts" are in law the debts *in solidum* (jointly and severally) of all partners.
- (d) A partnership creditor can sue the partners, if necessary, the one after the other, for the partnership debt.

Question 1.20

Select the **correct** statement:

Which of the following statements describes the position of employees during business rescue proceedings?

- (a) During a company's business rescue proceedings, employees of the company immediately before the beginning of those proceedings continue to be so employed on the same terms and conditions, except to the extent that changes occur in the ordinary course of attrition, or the employees and the company agree on different terms and conditions of employment, in accordance with applicable labour laws. ✓
- (b) During a company's business rescue proceedings, the business rescue practitioner can unilaterally vary the employment terms and conditions of the employees of the company immediately before the beginning of those proceedings, subject to the approval of the company's creditors at the first meeting of creditors.
- (c) During a company's business rescue proceedings, all employment contracts that existed immediately before the beginning of those proceedings are automatically suspended.
- (d) All of the above

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**** END OF QUESTION 1 ****

QUESTION 2 FOLLOWS ON NEXT PAGE / ...

PART 2 - SEQUESTRATION (40 MARKS)

QUESTION 2

Questions 2.1 - 2.9 are based on the set of facts provided below. Answer ALL the questions.

Mr and Mrs Solar were married to each other out community of property in 2012. They reside in a four-bedroom property in an upmarket country estate on the beautiful east coast in Ballito, KwaZulu-Natal. The immovable property is subject to a mortgage bond in favour of ABC Bank. The marital home is fully furnished and the Solar's acquired some beautiful luxury and antique furnishings during the course of their marriage. In the latter part of 2021 Mr Solar donates a valuable and timeless Victorian sofa and server to his wife which she proudly exhibits in the home. The remaining furniture and antiques have been paid for in cash, apart from the photocopier in the home office which is subject to a lease agreement concluded with Speedy Copiers (Pty) Ltd by Mr Solar.

Mr Solar also owns a small apartment in Florence, Italy where the family enjoy spending their annual holiday.

Mr Solar drives a 2022 BMW X5 which was purchased on instalment sale agreement and financed by FCM Vehicle Finance Ltd. Mrs Solar drives a 2016 Hyundai i20 which Mr Solar purchased from Mr Green in terms of an ordinary credit sale agreement. The agreement was concluded on 5 August 2022. Mr Solar paid a deposit in the sum of R20,000 and by agreement ownership in the vehicle had passed on delivery. The balance of R80,000 is due to be paid by way of monthly instalments of R10,000 each until the balance is paid, to date, Mr Solar has paid R40,000 in terms of the agreement.

On 5 December 2022 and after being pressured by Mr Hasty, an irate creditor who loaned Mr Solar money, Mr Solar delivers one of his valuable antique clocks to him to settle his debt in full.

On 5 January 2023 an application for the sequestration of the estate of Mr Solar is filed in the KwaZulu-Natal High Court Division, Durban at the instance of Axit Finance in respect of an unpaid personal loan. Mr Solar's estate is provisionally sequestrated on 15 January 2023 and the order is made final on 20 February 2023.

On the date of sequestration Mr Solar is a director of an accounting firm, Sum-It-Up (Pty) Ltd and earns a generous salary of R120,000 per month. Mrs Solar works at the local high school as a teacher and earns R25,000 per month.

Two months after the final order of sequestration is granted, Mr Solar inherits R500,000 from his father, which inheritance he accepts on 1 May 2023. Mrs Solar decides to resign from her position at the local school and receives a pension pay out of R600,000. Mr Solar has a life-insurance policy in terms of which he is the life insured. The surrender value of the

policy is R800,000 and the policy has been in force from 1 February 2018. In December 2022 a job opportunity as a sales representative, earning an average income and just sufficient for Mr Solar to support his family, becomes available to Mr Solar and the Solar family decide to relocate to Gauteng.

Ms Abel is appointed as the provisional trustee of Mr Solar's estate and the trustee's appointment is made final at the first meeting of creditors on 10 April 2023. The second meeting of creditors is held on 5 June 2023. Axit Finance fails to lodge its claim at either the first or second meeting and approaches Ms Abel on 6 September 2023 to prove its claim.

Question 2.1

On the date of the sequestration order of Mr Solar, the principle known as *concursum creditorum* will apply. Explain the concept of *concursum creditorum* and how this will affect the creditors of the estate. In your answer refer to relevant case law. (4)

[In the court case of *Walker v Syfret* 1911 AD 141 at 166 explains the concept of *concursum creditorum* as follows:

- The sequestration order crystallises the insolvent's position and the hand of the law is now laid upon the estate.
- It is necessary to take the rights of the general body of creditors into consideration.
- General interest of creditors as a group ranks in priority over the interests of individual creditors.
- The distribution of the assets that have been realized from the insolvent's estate should follow the order of preference set forth by the insolvency law.
- A creditor cannot, throughout the course of execution, obtain full payment of its claim at the expense of other creditors' claims once sequestration has begun.] 4

Question 2.1

Write a short paragraph and explain what possible remedy is available to Ms Abel to deal with the antique clock which Mr Solar delivered to Mr Hasty in full and final settlement of his claim. In your answer refer to the relevant section of the Insolvency Act that will apply and what requirements must be met. (7)

[If it appears that the debtor, because of their dire financial situation, was unable to pay all of their creditors in full but favored a particular creditor, for example, by paying off their pre-existing debts in full, then a disposition shall be set aside as a voidable preference under section 29(1) of the Insolvency Act.

The trustee must prove that the insolvent:

- Made a disposition within six months prior to sequestration, in this case a month prior.
- That the effect of the disposition was to prefer one creditor above the others, Mr Hasty was preferred above the other creditors.
- That immediately after making such disposition the debtor's liabilities exceeded the value of his assets.] **UNDUE preference Section 30(1) deals with undue preferences (1) – the trustee must prove (1) – (a) that there was a disposition of property (1) – (b) that was made any time before sequestration (1) - (c) at a time when the insolvent's liabilities exceeded his assets (1) – (d) that the disposition was made with the intention of preferring one of his creditors above another (1) – (e) the trustee must also prove the subjective intention of the debtor, which can be shown that the debtor was aware of the debtor's insolvent estate or contemplated sequestration but nevertheless made the disposition (1)**

Question 2.2

Axit Finance, as the applicant creditor seeking a provisional order of sequestration against Mr Solar, must meet specific requirements outlined in section 10 of the Insolvency Act. Write a short paragraph setting out the requirements that must be met. **(5)**

[[In accordance with the Insolvency Act section 10, the Applicant must establish the following:

- That they meet the requirements to be eligible to file a sequestration application; Vonly creditors with liquidated claims of at least R100.00, or those filing jointly with one or more other creditors, with the combined total of the joint claims not to exceed R200.00, may file a sequestration application in court. ✓
- The applicant believed that the sequestration application would benefit creditors; ✓
- The debtor had committed✓ an act of insolvency or is in fact insolvent.] ✓ **5**

Question 2.3

With regards to the inheritance that Mr Solar receives from his father after the sequestration order, explain whether the R500,000.00 inheritance will vest in the insolvent estate. In your answer refer to relevant case law. **(3)**

[All inheritances accrued before rehabilitation of an insolvent, will fall into the insolvent estate. This inheritance will only vest in the trustee on acceptance by the insolvent heir. ✓

Wessels NO V De Jager,√ that before acceptance of an inheritance or insurance benefit, the beneficiary has no rights to the benefits that can vest in the insolvent estate but merely a competence.]√ **3**

Question 2.4

For the purpose of this question, assume that Mr and Mrs Solar are married **in community of property** and their joint estate was sequestrated. Explain whether the pension pay-out of R600,000 that Mrs Solar receives will vest in the joint insolvent estate. In your answer refer to the applicable section of the Insolvency Act that applies. **(2)**

[Section 23(7)√ of the Insolvency Act states that the insolvent may for his or her own benefit recover any pension to which he may be entitled for services rendered.√

Section 3 of the General Pensions Act of 1979 states that any benefit received under any pension law by any person whose estate is sequestrated does not form part of the assets in the insolvent estate.

The pension benefits to which Mrs Solar becomes entitled to will therefore not form part of the joint insolvent estate. If the pension pay out was made before sequestration it would've fallen within the insolvent estate.] **2**

Question 2.5

With reference to the motor vehicle driven by Mrs Solar, briefly explain whether ownership of the vehicle vests in the insolvent estate at the date of sequestration. Additionally, discuss whether Mr Green would have a claim against the estate in respect to the vehicle and, if so, specify the type of claim he would have. **(4)**

[When a buyer is sequestrated following the delivery of the purchased goods but prior to payment of the purchase price, the common law√ position is applicable in a credit sale√—that is, a transaction in which the buyer typically receives ownership of the goods on the day of the sale. Except in the event of a cash sale, the seller will not be entitled to reclaim such goods under section 36. Notably, each case needs to be examined to see if a sale of this kind was planned.√

According to Section 36(4) of the Act, the seller's inability to retrieve the goods is not limited to the buyer's nonpayment. If the seller can demonstrate that they are still the rightful owner of the goods—for example, if the contract has a reservation of ownership clause—they will be entitled to retrieve the goods.]√ **4**

Question 2.6

Who must convene the first meeting of creditors and how is this meeting is convened? **(2)**

[First meeting is convened by the Master upon receipt of the final sequestration order. ✓ A notice of the meeting must be published in the Government Gazette not less than 10 days before the scheduled date for the meeting. At this first meeting claims must be proven and a trustee is elected. Interrogations can also be held at this first meeting.] ✓ **2**

Question 2.7

Ms Abel urgently needs to sell the movable assets of the insolvent estate, claiming that the sale cannot wait until she receives instructions from the creditors at the second meeting. What steps would Ms Abel need to take in order to sell the assets prior to the second meeting of creditors? Support your answer by referring to the necessary statutory provisions. **(4)**

[Selling any of the assets without the master's permission is prohibited for a provisional trustee. ✓ When the Master approves an offer that is contingent on the sale needing approval from him or her, it becomes a legally binding agreement to sell. ✓ The property may be sold under the terms and in the way that the Master ✓ may specify at any point prior to the second meeting of creditors. ✓ In addition, if the court is approached under section 18(3) for the sale of the insolvent estate's property, the sale must take place after notice and be subject to any conditions that the Master may specify. If the Master is approached, section 18(3) must be read in conjunction with section 80bis.] ✓ **4**

Question 2.8

Question 2.8.1

In relation to the foreign assets, indicate whether the immovable property in Italy automatically vests in the insolvent estate of Mr Solar and explain whether Ms Abel will be able to exercise control over the property. **(4)**

Answer:

[The foreign immovable property of Mr Solar the insolvent does not automatically vest ✓ in the insolvent estate unless and until the trustee ✓ Ms Abele obtains recognition of the appointment as trustee from the foreign court. ✓ If Ms Abel fails to obtain the required recognition, the immovable property vests in the insolvent.] ✓ **4**

Question 2.8.2

Would your answer to the above question be different if the property located in a foreign country is movable property? **(2)**

[The movable property of the insolvent in a foreign country, √vests in the insolvent estate if the estate is sequestrated by the court where the insolvent is domiciled according to the principles of common law.] √ **2**

Question 2.9

Question 2.9.1

Assuming that Mr Solar traded Sum-It-Up Accounting as a partnership, briefly explain how the partnership and the partners are treated in terms of the Insolvency Act when a provisional sequestration order is granted. **(2)**

[In terms of the Insolvency Act (who departed from common law principles), √ the estates of partnerships and its partners are treated as separate entities. A partnership is treated as a separate entity whose estate may be sequestrated as if it was a natural person. The Master follows suit in this regard by opening separate files for each estate and making appointments, dealing with accounts and holding meetings.] √ **2**

Question 2.9.2

What effect would Mr Solar's sequestration have on the partnership? **(1)**

[The insolvency of one of the partners of a partnership dissolves the partnership, but it does not cause the partnership estate to be sequestrated.] √ **1**

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**** END OF QUESTION 2 ****

QUESTION 3 FOLLOWS ON NEXT PAGE / ...

PART 3 - LIQUIDATION (40 MARKS)

QUESTION 3

Questions 3.1 - 3.10 are based on the set of facts provided below. Please answer ALL the questions.

RNH Plastics (Pty) Ltd (RNH) is a private company duly incorporated and registered under the applicable company laws of South Africa. RNH has been operating a profitable injection moulding operation for the past 13 years, manufacturing plastics chairs from a large industrial property in Willowton, Pietermaritzburg.

The Board of Directors consists of Mr Ronald, Mr Naseer and Ms Hlope. RNH occupies the industrial property under a lease agreement with The Willow Family Trust, which is set to expire in 2026.

RNH employs a significant number of staff members, including management, production, sales, maintenance, machine operators and administrative personnel. Most of RNH's employees are represented by MAWU (Moulding and Allied Workers Union), a registered trade union focusing on the interests of employees in the injection and moulding industry.

South Africa is currently facing a severe energy crisis, impacting RNH's manufacturing operations heavily. RNH relies on power to operate its large injection moulding machines, making generator usage economically unfeasible. As a result, RNH is struggling to meet customer demands and has faced contract terminations, further impacting their revenue. Cash shortfalls have hindered RNH's ability to repay creditors and suppliers, resulting in legal actions and judgments against the company, increasing the possibility of liquidation.

In December 2022, amidst the ongoing energy crisis, RNH urgently requires raw material to meet demand. They approach Rand First Bank for a loan, which is granted subject to them registering a general notarial bond over certain of the movable assets as security. The injection moulding plant is already subject to a special notarial bond. Additionally, RNH has a shipment of raw materials at the Durban harbour, but they need funds to pay customs and excise duty before it can be released.

RNH has recorded substantial losses in the 2021 and 2022 financial years, worsened by increasing repo rates and additional cash flow required for monthly repayments on vehicle and truck instalment sale agreements with SABA Bank.

Recognising the dire situation they are in, the Board decide to commence business rescue proceedings on 12 February 2023, and lodge the required documents with CIPC on 14 February 2023. The Board is not aware that an aggrieved creditor, who is owed a substantial sum of money for raw materials supplied, has already initiated a liquidation application against the company which was filed and served by the Sheriff of the High Court on an employee of the company on 11 February 2023. The employee unfortunately placed the documents in his desk drawer and failed to bring the application to the attention of management.

QUESTION 3.1

In the context of the liquidation of RNH, distinguish between commercial insolvency and factual insolvency and provide an example of each. In your answer state whether RNH is commercially or factually insolvent. **(max 5)**

[Commercial insolvency √is when a company is unable to pay its debts when they become due. Section 345 of the Companies Act 1973 states a company is unable to pay its debts when: √

- A demand to pay its indebtedness was served on the company by a creditor who the company owes R100.00 at least and fails to pay it or secure it. √
- Return of service by the sheriff or messenger of the court reported that no sufficient property to dispose off to satisfy a judgement, and√
- It is proven to the courts satisfactions that the company is unable to pay its debts. √

Factual insolvency is when a companies liabilities exceed the assets of the company. √

RNH is commercially insolvent as they are unable to pay their debts (creditors) as they fall due.

Scania Finance Southern Africa (pty) ltd v Thomi-Gee Road Carries CC and Another is stated that an applicant may in terms of section 9 of Schedule 5 of the 2005 Act approach a court for the liquidation of a respondent company on the grounds of its inability to pay debts in terms of section 344(f) and that sevtion 345 is still deeming provision, such applicant need not prove that the respondent company is insolvent in order to rely on Chapter XIV.] **5**

QUESTION 3.2

Under whose custody and control will the assets of RNH (the company) be once the provisional liquidation order is granted? **(1)**

[Section 361 of the Companies Act 1973 provides that the property of the company is deemed to be in the custody and under the control of the Master until a provisional liquidator is appointed and assumed office. The custody and control of the property passes from the Master to the final liquidator upon such appointment.] **1**

QUESTION 3.3

Briefly discuss the general effect the provisional order of liquidation of RNH will have on the employees' contracts of employment. **(3)**

[The general rule pertaining to contracts of employment are suspended√ on the commencement of liquidation, this means that the employees do not have to tender their services. The employment contracts can be terminated by die liquidator or the provisions of section 38 of the Insolvency Act can be applied. √

The employees will have a preferential claim for a salary or wages of up to R12 000.00 not exceeding a three months salary or wages prior to the liquidation.] **2 terminated within 45 days**

QUESTION 3.4

Explain what effect the liquidation order of RNH will have on the lease agreement with The Willow Family Trust which will expire in 2026. In your answer discuss what statutory provisions will apply and discuss whether The Willow Family Trust will have any preference in respect of a claim against the liquidated estate for the arrear rental only. **(6)**

[In terms of section 386(2) of the Companies Act 1973: ✓]

A liquidator may, subject to the consent of the Master, ✓any time before a general meeting for the first time, terminate any lease agreement in terms of which the company is the lessee of movable or immovable property. ✓

The trustee can decide if he or she wants to continue with the lease agreement, ✓the trustee will be bound by all the conditions pertaining to a prohibition on the transfer of the lessee's rights in terms of the lease. Any stipulation in a lease that the lease will terminate or be varied upon the liquidation of either party to the lease is null and void.] **4 secured creditor= tacit hypothec**

QUESTION 3.5

Briefly discuss the overall effect that the liquidation order of RNH will have on civil proceedings that have commenced against the company prior to the provisional order being granted. **(2)**

[Section 359(1)(a) of the Companies Act provides that a winding-up order suspends all civil proceedings until the appointment of a liquidator. Any person who intends to continue with legal proceedings should within the four weeks of appointment of the final liquidator, give such liquidator three weeks notice of his/her intention to proceed with legal proceedings against the insolvent company.] **2**

QUESTION 3.6

Section 402 of the Companies Act 1973 lists the matters that a liquidator must report on at the second meeting of creditors. Discuss any six aspects that Mr Hue should include in his report to creditors. **(max 6)**

[The liquidator must report the following:

- The amount of capital issued by the company and the estimated amount of its assets and liabilities; ✓
- If the company has failed, the cause of such failure; ✓
- Whether any director or former director or officer appears to be personally liable for damages or compensation to the company or any debts or liabilities of the company as provided for in the Companies Act; ✓
- The progress and prospects of the winding-up ✓
- Whether any further enquiry is in the liquidator's opinion desirable in regard to any matter relating to the promotion, formation or failure of the company or the conduct of the business; ✓
- Whether the company has kept the accounting records required by section 284, and if not, in what respects the requirements of that section have not been complied with. ✓ **6**

This report will be lodged in triplicate.]

QUESTION 3.7

MAWU ask Mr Hue to explain the statutory preferential right of the employees to claim for arrear salaries, and other amounts) owing to them. Write a short paragraph advising MAWU of the position. **(5)**

[Employees are entitled to a preferential claim, up to a maximum of R12 000.00 ✓for salary✓ or wages that are due and owing before the date of sequestration, but not more than three months' worth of salary or wages. Payment for any leave ✓or holidays owed to the employee that were accrued during their employment in the prior year or the year of insolvency, with the total amount payable cannot exceed R4 000.00. Payment for any other type of leave taken for a maximum of three months prior to sequestration, with a maximum amount of R4 000.00. Severance or retrenchment pay, ✓with a maximum amount of R12 000.00.

Claims exceeding these limits are concurrent claims. ✓ The preferential claim ranks immediately after funeral and death bed expenses and costs for sequestration and execution.] **5**

QUESTION 3.8

In order for a bondholder of a special notarial bond to confer a right of preference to the proceeds of the movable property covered by such bond, the Security by Means of Movable Property Act sets out three basic requirements to be met for such preference to be recognised. List these requirements. **(3)**

[1) According to the Security by Means of Movable Property Act 1993, the bond must be registered in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, ✓2) it must cover corporeal movable, ✓3)

and the property must be specified and described in a way that makes it readily recognisable.]√ **3**

QUESTION 3.9

With regards to the raw material that is located at the Durban harbour, discuss the position of SARS in the hierarchy of creditors when enforcing a customs and excise lien over the assets under their control. **(4)**

[SARS has a unique security right under Section 114 √of the Customs and Excise Act 1964 to guarantee the payment of specific import taxes (customs and excise duties). Although the Act refers to the security right as a lien, it functions similarly to a statutory pledge. √ According to Section 114, SARS has the authority to detain imported property that is subject to import taxes. Once in detention, the property may be removed to a secure location or sealed, marked, locked, fastened, or otherwise secured on the premises where it is found. √ With regard to such detained assets, SARS will then be considered a secured creditor. Crucially, prior to the Constitutional Court ruling that it was unconstitutional, SARS's lien could be vested over property that did not belong to the customs debtor (for example, if the property was on the debtor's property).]√ **4**

QUESTION 3.10

Explain whether the Board of Directors will succeed in placing RNH into business rescue. In your answer discuss the concept of "initiation" of liquidation proceedings. Make reference to case law in your answer. **(5)**

[No the directors of RNH will not succeed in there application for business rescue. √

The fact that the initiation of voluntary business rescue proceedings is open to potential abuse, affected persons are afforded certain protections, in appropriate circumstances. In terms of section 130(1) at any time after the adoption of a resolution commencing business rescue, and until the adoption of a business rescue plan, an affected person may after notice to other affected persons apply to court for an order,

Setting aside the resolution - there is no reasonable basis to believe that the company is financially distressed. √

Setting aside the appointment of the practitioner - does not satisfy the requirements of section 138.

Requiring the practitioner too provide security in an amount and on terms and conditions that the court considers necessary to secure the interest of the company and any affected person.] **2** In this instance the Board will not succeed in placing the company in business rescue as liquidation proceedings have already been initiated (1). - Section 129 of the

Company Act 1973 deals with resolution to begin business rescue proceedings - resolution contemplated in subsection (1) - may not be adopted if liquidation proceedings have been initiated by or against the company (1) - initiated deemed to be the filing and service of the application papers on the company - the resolution will be a nullity. (1) Tjeka Training Matters (Pty) Ltd v KPPM Construction (Pty) Ltd and Pan African Shopfitters (Pty) Ltd v Edcon Limited and others. (1)

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***** END OF ASSESSMENT *****

TOTAL MARKS: [100]