



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 50/100

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.v

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).X

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.X

(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. X

(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.X**
- (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.X**

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;X**

(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 X

(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".X**

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

12/20

**** 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)

[There is a principle known as *concursum creditorum* that is applicable on the date that the sequestration order for Mr. Solar was issued. ✓ In the context of the distribution of the insolvent estate, this idea represents the concurrence or equal ranking of creditors. ✓ The distribution of the insolvent's assets is done on a pro-rata basis in the case of *concursum creditorum*, which means that all creditors who have established claims are given equally. A particular creditor will not be given an advantage over other creditors thanks to this principle. In the case of *Ex Parte Durban's Trustee*, the court placed an emphasis on the equitable distribution of assets amongst creditors. This notion is supported by relevant case law that may be found in this example.] **2** In *Walker v Syfret* the court explained the key concept of *concursum creditorum* as follows: sequestration order crystallises the insolvent's position; (1) the hand of the law is laid upon the estate, and at once the rights of the general body of creditors must be taken into consideration. (1) No transaction can thereafter be entered into with regard to estate matters by a single creditor to the prejudice of the general body of creditors. (1) The claim of each creditor must be dealt with as it existed at the issue of the order. (1)

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)

[In accordance with section 29 of the Insolvency Act, Ms Abel may be able to pursue a remedy in order to deal with the antique clock that Mr. Solar handed up to Mr. Hasty as a complete and final settlement of his claim. Certain depositions are prohibited by section 29, which includes transactions in which an insolvent disposes of property to a

creditor with the goal of favouring the creditor over others. Section 29 allows for the avoidance of certain depositions. As a means of settling debt, Mr. Solar handed over the antique clock to Mr. Hasty in this particular instance. Ms. Abel would have to demonstrate that the deposition was made within two years prior to the sequestration order and that it had an effect of favouring one creditor over others in order to be eligible for the remedy. It is possible that the delivery of the antique clock to settle a debt could be regarded as preference, particularly if Mr. Hasty was treated more favourably than other creditors. Providing that Ms. Abel is able to successfully prove these criteria, she will be able to set aside the transaction, and the antique clock will become a part of the insolvent estate, which will then be distributed in a fair manner among all creditors.] 0

UNDUE PREFERENCE S 30 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)

[The specific requirements that are listed in section 10 of the Insolvency Act must satisfied by Axit Finance in order for them to be considered an applicant creditor. A liquidated vand proven claim should be held by the creditor, the debtor must be insolvent, and the debtor must have committed an act of insolvency. ✓ These are the conditions. By submitting an application to the court/ for a provisional order of sequestration, the creditor is required to produce evidence of these components.] 3

Proof Factual insolvency or act of insolvency

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)

[The inheritance of R500, 000.00 that Mr. Solar will get as a result of the sequestration order will not be transferred to the insolvent estate that He will inherit. An inheritance that is obtained after sequestration does not constitute a component of the insolvent estate, ✓according to the case law of Ex Parte Edeling. This is because the inheritance is not the product of the debtor's previous actions.] 1 see Wessels v de Jager

Question 2.4

For the purpose of this question, assume that Mr. and Mrs. Solar are married in a 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)

[The pension pay-out of R600,000.00 that Mr. and Mrs. Solar gets will be vested in the joint insolvent estate if Mr. and Mrs. Solar are married in the community of property and their joint estate was sequestrated. This is the default scenario. Any sum or benefit received by the insolvent spouse as a result of the dissolution of the marriage as a consequence of the sequestration shall be vested in the insolvent estate, as stated in section 21(1)(a) of the Insolvency Act on the subject.] 0 s 23 pension excluded

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)

[On the date that the insolvent estate is sequestrated, the ownership of the vehicle that Mrs. Solar drives would not be transferred to the estate. √ Under the provisions of an ordinary credit sale √ agreement, Mr. Solar acquired Vehicle from Mr. Green, and then upon delivery, ownership of the vehicle was transferred to Mr. Solar. √ In accordance with the terms of the credit sale agreement, Mr. Green would be able to file a claim against the estate for the remaining R60,000.00 in debt.] 3 Concurrent claim

Question 2.6

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

[It is the responsibility of the provisional trustee to call all of the creditors together for the first meeting. In accordance with the provisions of section 43(1) of the Insolvency Act, the notification of the creditors in writing is used to call the meeting.] 0 Master convene when receives final order

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)

[Ms Abel would be required to seek written approval from the majority in number and value of the proven creditors or the leave of the master, in order to sell the movable assets of the insolvent estate prior to the second meeting of the creditors. This is done in accordance with section 65(6) of the Insolvency Act.1] s 80 bis + permission by secured creditors

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 immovable property in Italy does not automatically, or instantly part of Mr. Solar's insolvent estate when it comes to the assets that are located outside of the country itself. Ms Abel would be required to submit an application in order to be able to exercise control, over the property. Ex parte Twycross is an example of the relevant case law that emphasizes the importance of ancillary remedies in jurisdictions that are located outside of the country.] 3 recognition in foreign court

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 answer would be different if the movable property in question is in foreign country. Ms Abel would still be required to submit an application for recognition of the sequestration order, the procedure may be different depending on the legislation of the other jurisdiction.]1 common law = According to the common law, movable property of the insolvent will vest in the estate (1) - if the estate is sequestrated by the court where the insolvent is domiciled. (1)

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)

[After a provisional sequestration order is issued, the partnership and partners are considered to be separate entities in accordance with the Insolvency Act. ✓This is the case even if Mr. Solar conducted business as a partnership. Despite the fact that the personal estates of the individual partners will not be impacted, the property of the partnership will be included in the estate of the insolvent partner.] ✓ 2

Question 2.9.2

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

[It is not possible to say that the sequestration of Mr. Solar would have any direct impact on the partnership itself. When Mr. Solar is now subject to the limits that are imposed by the Insolvency Act, it may have an effect on his capacity to continue engaging in the affairs of the partnership.] 0

Partnership sequestrated

16/40

**** 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)

[In the contexed of business, the term "commercial insolvency" refers to a circumstance in which a unable to fulfil its obligations when it collapses due to the normal course of operations. ✓ In contrast, a company is said to be in fact insolvent when the amount of liabilities is more than the amount of its assets. ✓ As a result of the fact that it is having a difficult time meeting its final obligations, particularly in considering the fact that it is facing legal actions and judgment against it, RNH Plastics is considered to be commercially insolvent. ✓In addition, RNH is factually insolvent due to the huge losses it has incurred, the rising repo rates, and the cash flow problems it has been experiencing.] 3 name examples

QUESTION 3.2

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

[After the provisional liquidator order has been granted, the assets of RNH will be placed in the custody and supervision of the provisional liquidator that has been appointed by the court.] 1 Master then liquidator

QUESTION 3.3

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

[Generally speaking, the interim order of liquidation of RNH will have the effect of terminating the employment contracts of the employees.x no There will be a suspension of the employment contracts, ✓and the liquidator will have the ability to either continue the contracts or terminate them, based on the requirements of the liquidation process.] ✓ 2

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)

[As a result of the liquidation order issued by RNH, the leasing agreement that was previously in place with the Willow Family Trust will be terminated. Specifically, section 26 of the Insolvency Act will be the statutory provision that will be applicable. According to the provisions detailed in section 26(3)(a) of the Insolvency Act, the Willow Family Trust will be granted a preference in the event that a claim is made against the liquidated estate for the sole purpose of the arrear rental.] 0

Section 386(2) of the Companies Act 1973 deals with the effect of liquidation on a lease agreement (1) – the liquidator may, subject to the consent of the Master, at any time before a general meeting is convened for the first time, terminate any lease in terms of which the company is the lessee of immovable property (1) – if the liquidator does not terminate the contract the lease will, in any event, automatically be terminated three months after the appointment of the liquidator, (1) unless he notifies the lessor within those three months that he intends to continue with the contract – (1) in terms of the common law, the lessor of immovable property has a security right called a tacit hypothec, (1) over movables brought onto the leased property and over fruit and crops yielded by the property as security for the payment of arrear rental. (1)

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)

[When it comes to civil procedures that have already been initiated against the company before the order was granted, the liquidation order of RNH will have the effect of halting or stopping these proceedings will be issued by the court in order to make it possible for the company affairs to be processed in an orderly manner.] 1 s 359

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 following are the six essential components that Mr. Hue ought to incorporate into his report to creditors at the second meeting:

- ✓ Description of the current state of the company's finances ✓
- ✓ Detailed information regarding the assets and liabilities of the company ✓
- ✓ The current status of employee claims for back pay and other monies that have been owed. ✓
- ✓ Steps done to bring the company's assets to their full potential. ✓
- ✓ Legal steps taken by the liquidator, whether they are initiated or defended by others. ✓
- ✓ Disbursements of revenues to creditors is the proposed distribution.] ✓ 6

QUESTION 3.7

MAWU ask Mr Hue to explain the statutory preferent 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)

[There is a legislative preferent right for employees, including members of the MAWU, to file a claim for area salary and other monies that are the responsibility of the employer. ✓ In accordance with the provisions of the Section 419(1)(a) of the Companies Act of 1973, this preferential right is made available. Prior to payment of the unsecured creditors, ✓employee claims for area salary and other monies will be paid out during the process of liquidation, which is the process by which the assets of the company are distributed.] 2 leave pay; severance pay? Amounts?

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 recognized. List these requirements. (3)

[It is necessary for a bondholder of a special notarial bond to fulfil the following three fundamental requirements in order to be able to give a right of preference to the proceeds of the moveable Property that is covered by the bond:

- The notarial bond must be registered ✓in the appropriate manner. **Where?**
- In order to prevent the rights of the creditors from attaching to the property, the bond must be registered early.

- Either the bondholder must be physically present, or they must have the legal right to take possession of the property.] 1
The bond must be registered in terms of the Deeds Registries Act (1) – the movable property must be corporeal (tangible); (1) the movable property must be specified and described in the bond in a manner that renders it readily recognisable. (1)

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)

[The SARS would have a more advantageous position in the hierarchy of creditors in the event that they were to enforce a customs and excise lien over the assets that were under their control. This would pertain to the raw material that was stored in the Durban harbour. There is a statutory preferent claim that SARS ✓ has for the customs and excise charges that are owing, and this claim will take precedence over certain other claims when it comes to the division of the inheritance from the liquidated estate.] 2 see s 114

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)

[If a liquidation application has already been started ✓ and served on the company prior to the beginning of the business rescue proceedings, then the board of directors of RNH will not be successful in their attempt to place the company into business rescue. ✓ For the purpose of evaluating whether or not a business rescue can take place, ✓ the concept of “initiative” of a liquidation proceeding is exceptionally important. In the case of Palmgold v. National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa, the court ruled that the simple filing of a liquidation application represents the beginning of liquidation proceedings, even if the application is not served. ✓ This precludes the subsequent beginning of business rescue procedures. On account of this, it is possible that the Board’s attempt to put RNH into business rescue will not be successful.] 3 case law?

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*** END OF ASSESSMENT ***

TOTAL MARKS: [100]