

THE ACQUISITION
AND LEVERAGED
FINANCE
REVIEW

SIXTH EDITION

Editor
Marc Hanrahan

THE LAWREVIEWS

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CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	v
<i>Marc Hanrahan</i>	
Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION	1
<i>Marc Hanrahan</i>	
Chapter 2 ARGENTINA.....	9
<i>Tomás Allende</i>	
Chapter 3 AUSTRALIA.....	20
<i>John Schembri and David Kirkland</i>	
Chapter 4 AUSTRIA.....	35
<i>Markus Fellner and Florian Kranebitter</i>	
Chapter 5 BRAZIL.....	44
<i>Fernando R de Almeida Prado and Fernando M Del Nero Gomes</i>	
Chapter 6 CANADA.....	62
<i>Jean E Anderson, David Nadler, Carrie B E Smit, David Wiseman, Caroline Descours, Chris Payne and Keyvan Nassiry</i>	
Chapter 7 CHINA.....	80
<i>Jie Chai, Qin Ma and Xiong Yin</i>	
Chapter 8 DENMARK.....	87
<i>Nikolaj Jubl Hansen, Soren Theilgaard and Caspar Rose</i>	
Chapter 9 GERMANY.....	101
<i>Thomas Ingenhoven and Odilo Wallner</i>	
Chapter 10 HUNGARY.....	116
<i>Melinda Pelikán, János Pásztor, László Lovas and Bence Kálmán</i>	

Contents

Chapter 11	IRELAND	127
	<i>Catherine Duffy and Robbie O'Driscoll</i>	
Chapter 12	JAPAN	138
	<i>Satoshi Inoue, Yuki Kohmaru and Risa Fukuda</i>	
Chapter 13	NETHERLANDS	147
	<i>Sandy van der Schaaf and Martijn B Koot</i>	
Chapter 14	NORWAY	156
	<i>Markus Nilssen, Magnus Tønseth and Audun Nedrelid</i>	
Chapter 15	SPAIN	165
	<i>Borja Contreras and José Félix Zaldivar</i>	
Chapter 16	SWEDEN	175
	<i>Paula Röttorp and Carolina Wahlby</i>	
Chapter 17	SWITZERLAND	185
	<i>Lukas Wyss and Maurus Winzap</i>	
Chapter 18	TURKEY	199
	<i>Umut Kolcuoğlu, Bihter Bozbay and İpek Yüksel</i>	
Chapter 19	UNITED KINGDOM	210
	<i>Suhrud Mehta, Russell Jacobs, Mark Stamp, Mitali Ganguly and Francesca Mosely</i>	
Chapter 20	UNITED STATES	219
	<i>Lauren Hanrahan, Eschi Rahimi-Laridjani, Douglas Landy, Morgan Lingar, James Kong and Archan Hazra</i>	
Appendix 1	ABOUT THE AUTHORS	229
Appendix 2	CONTRIBUTORS' CONTACT DETAILS	249

PREFACE

Leveraged finance, particularly with respect to acquisition financing, has been an expanding asset class for many years. As of the fourth to quarter of 2018, leveraged loans outstanding totalled US\$1,147 billion and high-yield bonds outstanding totalled US\$1,256 billion. The average annual growth rate for leveraged loans outstanding (2000–2018) equalled 15.8 per cent and for high-yield bonds (1997–2018) equalled 6.5 per cent.¹ In 2018, leveraged finance loan totals for acquisition finance surpassed the previous records set in 2007.²

The leveraged finance markets and these markets' participants grow deeper and more sophisticated year over year. The playing field for acquisition finance, particularly for private equity deals, remains in large part an issuer-controlled game with an increasing number of new financing sources clamouring to become involved. As has been noted by many, credit controls (covenants and collateral coverage) remain soft and continue to weaken in some cases. That said, default rates are at the low end of the historical range and new piles of capital continue to be accumulated to support acquisition financing. As discussed in the Introduction that follows, regulators are indicating concern about the leveraged loan market in the case of an economic downturn but, to date, that does not seem to have stifled the appetite for new deals and associated financings.

For lawyers, this is a great area of practice. There is lots of activity given the size of the asset class; everything from new issuance, to refinancings, to work outs and insolvency proceedings. But to be an effective practitioner in the area, more is required than occasionally dabbling in leveraged finance transactions. Most lawyers who successfully practice in leveraged finance do it full time. Knowing 'market terms' is considered to be very helpful, if not critical, to success in this area.

This volume is intended to introduce the newcomer to the legal basics involved in leveraged finance, particularly acquisition finance, so that he or she is grounded in the underpinnings of the practice area. It is also intended to be a helpful update for the more seasoned practitioner with respect to what is new and what is being talked about in leveraged finance deals.

1 Source: Financial Stability Report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 2019.

2 2018: U.S. Primary Loan Market Review, LSTA 3 January 2018.

Thanks to my partners Casey Fleck and Doug Landy, and my associates Chris Hahm, James Kong and George Miller, for their help in editing the volume and preparing the Introduction that follows.

Marc Hanrahan

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New York, NY

September 2019

SWEDEN

*Paula Röttorp and Carolina Wahlby*¹

I OVERVIEW

Bank financing is still the most common source of acquisition finance on the Swedish market, although the bond market is currently an attractive alternative for refinancings. The Swedish leveraged finance market in general has long been virtually dominated by bank finance (sometimes with additional mezzanine financing on top), but direct lending is increasing, in particular from debt funds. The big Nordic banks are still the biggest lenders; however, the interest of the other European banks continues to increase. In many ways, the market is now very similar to the way the market was prior to the last banking crisis; the market is back to a ‘cove-lite/cove-loose’ market, but the lenders have during the most recent months become slightly more careful in negotiations.

The Swedish corporate bond market has, at the same time as it has grown, become increasingly harmonised. For instance, independent agent functions are now well established, although the automatic right for the agent to represent the bond holders before court has not been confirmed in any court cases. In 2013, the Swedish Securities Dealers Association published for the first time a draft of harmonised terms and conditions for high-yield corporate bonds. The draft terms and conditions have been further developed and found general acceptance on the Swedish market as a starting point for non-commercial terms and conditions for Swedish corporate bonds.

Note that this chapter describes, unless otherwise stated, features with application for unregulated legal entities, primarily limited liability companies, and that other rules may apply for regulated entities, other types of legal entities or natural persons.

II REGULATORY AND TAX MATTERS

i Regulatory matters

Banking and financing services provided in Sweden are regulated by, inter alia, the Banking and Financing Business Act.² Banks having a licence in one Member State of the EU can passport the licence they have in their home country into Sweden and register for cross-border services or open a Swedish branch. However, a foreign company does not need a licence or to be incorporated locally solely to lend to Swedish entities (unless combined with accepting deposits from the public) or to obtain security over assets located in Sweden, including acting as a security agent on behalf of other lenders.

¹ Paula Röttorp is a partner and Carolina Wahlby is a specialist partner at Hannes Snellman Attorneys Ltd.

² 2004:297.

Special licensing requirements apply to consumer lending, but this chapter will not describe rules applicable to consumer lending or consumer legislation.

Listed corporate bonds are subject to listing requirements (however, it is not a legal requirement to list the bonds) of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority and the regulated market where they are listed (if applicable), for example, the rulebook for issuers from Nasdaq Stockholm as applicable on its regulated market, and, *inter alia*, requirements regarding the prospectus for listing and rules regarding market abuse and disclosure obligations.

Since Sweden is a Member State of the EU, banks, investment firms and funds are subject to a growing number of regulations and among the most obvious newer regulations are the amendments to the CRR Regulation and PSD2.³ As has been the case for other European banks, this has led to increased efforts among domestic banks to keep up with the compliance work required by such rules and regulations both from a legal and a financial or structural perspective. This may increase the competitiveness (at least to some extent) and business opportunities for less regulated sources of funding, such as alternative debt providers.

ii Tax

In connection with leveraged financing in general, profit repatriation and servicing of debt by the target group are arguably the two central tax considerations together with the rules concerning tax consolidation. These must be analysed in detail in each specific case.

Profit repatriation and servicing of debt may be done through dividend distributions. A dividend from a Swedish subsidiary is tax-exempt to the extent covered by the participation exemption. These rules exempt gains made on a sale of 'business-related shares' from Swedish capital gains tax (a corresponding loss is not deductible), and a dividend on such a shareholding would not be taxable. Dividends from foreign jurisdictions are generally tax-exempt, provided that the subsidiary is the equivalent of a Swedish limited liability company and covered by the participation exemption rules. This is a key concern to analyse with local counsel in other jurisdictions when structuring an acquisition.

Profit repatriation and servicing of debt may also be done through interest payments on intragroup loans. Interest payments received constitute taxable income. Interest payments made by Swedish companies are tax-deductible provided the interest level is set at arm's-length and the debt is not contrary to the interest deduction limitation rules. Due to recent changes in pertinent legislation tax, deductions for negative net interest is only allowed up to an amount corresponding to the higher of (1) correlative to 30 per cent of the company's EBITDA, or (2) of 5 million kronor for the group. Companies are free to choose between these two alternatives, but as other factors play in, it is advisable to consult with tax advisers before making the decision.

3 Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and Directive (EU) No. 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No. 1093/2010, and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC.

Swedish tax consolidation

The Swedish tax consolidation system provides for group contributions between group companies as a way of consolidating for tax purpose. The criteria are, inter alia, that ownership exceeds 90 per cent of the share capital at each step of the procedure. The group contributions are taxable in the receiving company and tax-deductible in the paying company, meaning that profits can be shifted to a loss-making company in the same group and offset against the tax losses. Group contributions require sufficient distributable reserves in the providing company since group contributions are considered to be dividends for company law purposes. In profitable companies with no negative equity, this should not be a problem as long as the amount contributed does not exceed annual profits. However, group contributions are only possible between companies that have been in the same group for the entire financial year, or (much simplified) since the subsidiary began conducting business of any kind.

Withholding tax

There are no withholding taxes on interest payments or domestic dividend distributions (unless paid to physical persons or the estate of a deceased person in Sweden) under Swedish law, but a dividend distribution to a non-Swedish company does, in principle, trigger a 30 per cent withholding tax. In practice, however, this withholding is usually avoided as a result of applicable exemptions under domestic law in which (much simplified) the receiving entity is comparable with a Swedish limited liability company or it is a beneficiary under a comprehensive tax treaty. Furthermore, holding requirements may apply. The domestic rules are more generous than the minimum requirements under the Parent–Subsidiary Directive.⁴

III SECURITY AND GUARANTEES

Leveraged finance transactions are normally backed by a comprehensive security and guarantee package where material group companies provide guarantees as principal obligor as for their own debt in respect of the borrower's and the other guarantors' obligations. As discussed below, financial assistance rules exist that limit the possibilities for Swedish target companies to guarantee and provide security for acquisition debt. Therefore, the guarantees and security provided by the target group would at least initially only cover facilities to refinance existing indebtedness and facilities for general corporate purposes or add-on acquisitions.

i Security packages

Acquisition financing (if leveraged) is commonly secured by (at least) a pledge of shares in the acquiring entity, the target company and other material companies in the target group. The material group companies are also typically guarantors, and provide security together with other group companies needed to fulfil certain guarantor coverage tests. Corporate bonds on the Swedish market are either secured or unsecured. Even fully secured bonds usually do not benefit from a security package as extensive as that for traditional bank financing, and may in this sense be considered a more flexible source of funding.

⁴ Council Directive 2011/96/EU of 30 November 2011 on the common system of taxation applicable in the case of parent companies and subsidiaries of different Member States.

As mentioned above, two of the most common types of collateral (assets) are shares (security over which is created by pledge, i.e., delivery of share certificates endorsed in blank and notification to the company) and structural intragroup loans, which are contractual rights (if structured as a non-bearer instrument, perfected by notification to the relevant debtor and an instruction that payments can only be made to the pledgee). The reason shares and intragroup loans are seen as ‘market standard’ to provide as collateral is because security can be granted and perfected immediately on closing, and because they are not associated with any stamp duty or further measures such as registrations with Swedish authorities. Depending on the nature of the business of the borrower group, further types of security may also be provided.

Further examples of security and collateral in Sweden are listed below (this list is not exhaustive):

- a* real property: a real property mortgage creates a priority in specific real property up to the amount of the mortgage certificate. Any existing mortgage certificates held by a guarantor are typically part of the security package in a leveraged financing, but the issue of new mortgage certificates is often avoided as it entails stamp duty;
- b* movable property in general: a business mortgage is a kind of floating charge that creates a priority up to the amount of the business mortgage certificate in substantially all movable property (subject to certain limitations) of the mortgagor from time to time. Any existing business mortgage certificates held by a guarantor are typically part of the security package in a leveraged financing, but the issue of new mortgage certificates is often avoided as it entails stamp duty;
- c* bank accounts: it is possible to pledge bank accounts, but, for the pledge to be perfected (i.e., to be enforceable against third parties such as other creditors), the pledgor cannot dispose over the account or the balance of the account, so the account needs to be blocked. Therefore, it is often of limited value to pledge bank accounts in Sweden;
- d* invoices, trade receivables and contractual rights: like bank accounts, the security arrangements must exclude the pledgor from collecting or disposing of the receivable, which makes security over receivables tricky to obtain other than for long-term receivables;
- e* intellectual property rights: patent and trademarks can be pledged by registration in the relevant public registers; and
- f* pledges over ships and aircraft and mortgages on ships and aircraft.

In addition to the above, security can arise, rather than be created, in certain situations; for example, when a party has assets in its possession, that party may exercise a retention right and hold on to such assets pending payment of an outstanding debt. In many situations, set-off rights can also provide a sort of security.

Second-ranking security is also possible. In cases of enforcement, the first-ranking pledgee can enforce the pledge and apply the monies received against the debt owed. The second ranking pledgee can only receive any surplus once the first ranking debt is paid. Where senior lenders and mezzanine lenders or bond holders or other creditors have entered into an intercreditor agreement, however, it is more common for a security agent to represent all lenders and to follow the order of priority set out in the intercreditor agreement rather than for the mezzanine lenders or other lower-ranking lenders to take a second or third-ranking pledge.

At the moment, chattels are transferred or pledged according to the principle of *traditio* (with the exception for certain registration). Much simplified, chattels have to come into the possession of the new owner or pledgee for the transfer or pledge to be effective against third parties.

ii Limitations on security and guarantees

There are limitations on the granting of security and guarantees by a Swedish limited liability company. The limitations relate to what is generally referred to as the general loan prohibition, financial assistance and value transfers, respectively, discussed further below. Different provisions apply for regulated entities, state entities, foundations and other legal entities or private persons.

General loan prohibition

Under Swedish law, a limited liability company may not grant loans, or provide security or guarantees, to a natural person or legal entity who is a shareholder, director or managing director (including spouses and close relatives) in the company or in another company within the group, or to legal entities controlled by any such person (general loan prohibition). There are exceptions to the general loan prohibition, two of the most common being as follows:

- a* when the debtor is an entity within the same group as the company granting the loan or security. This exception is the most common exception, and is applicable when the parent entity is a Swedish or foreign legal entity domiciled within the EEA; and
- b* a company may grant loans, security or guarantees, or a combination thereof, if the loan, security or guarantee, or a combination thereof, is intended exclusively for the borrower's business operations and the company provides the loan, security or guarantees, or a combination thereof, for purely commercial reasons.

Financial assistance prohibition

A Swedish limited liability company may not grant loans, security or guarantees, or both, for the purpose of a purchaser (hereinafter acquiring entity) acquiring its shares or shares in its direct or indirect parent company (financial assistance prohibition).

The rationale behind the provision is to prevent an acquiring entity without sufficient funds or that is unable to obtain external financing on its own merits from acquiring the company by using the assets of the company to pay (or secure) the payment of the purchase price. The financial assistance prohibition is only applicable if the loan, security or guarantee, or a combination thereof, is made or resolved prior to, or in connection with, the acquisition. In practice, this means that in transactions where the financial assistance prohibition may be applicable, the target companies do not grant security and guarantees (nor do they undertake to do so) until a certain time post-closing, and such guarantees and security are subject to limitation language except in the acquiring entity and its parent companies.

Strictly, the financial assistance prohibition only applies when the acquisition involves shares in the company, or a company above the company with a direct or indirect Swedish parent company. Hence, if the shares of any other foreign parent company are acquired, the financial assistance prohibition will not strictly apply, but this must be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Value transfers and corporate benefit

A Swedish limited liability company may not make dividends in excess of its distributable funds (as set out in the latest adopted annual financial statement) less the amount needed to prudently cover the company's restricted equity taking into account the needs of its business and that of its subsidiaries (if any) (the 'prudency rule').

If a Swedish limited liability company guarantees or grants security for another entity's debt and the guarantee or security are not in the corporate (commercial) interest of the company (or if the guarantees or security are in excess of what is in the company's corporate interest), the transaction constitutes a value transfer comparable with a dividend. Thus, when a company is providing a guarantee or a security for a third party's obligation, whether the company gains any benefit from the transaction must be taken into consideration. The issue of corporate benefit is a business decision, and is ultimately a question for the board of directors of the company to determine before entering into a transaction. If the transaction is deemed a value transfer, it is subject to the limitations concerning dividends and requires the consent of shareholders. A value transfer is, therefore, unlawful if it exceeds the amount of the distributable funds after considering the prudency rule.

iii Concerns regarding security before commencement of insolvency proceedings

There are two types of insolvency proceedings in Sweden: bankruptcy and company restructuring. In both proceedings, recovery actions can be taken to claw back certain transactions carried out prior to the start of the insolvency proceedings if these actions have been detrimental to the interest of other creditors. Note that the below only highlights the most commonly used clawback grounds used to challenge or invalidate security.

Security provided by a Swedish entity during a three-month 'hardening' period (calculated backwards from the date on which the entity applied for bankruptcy or company restructuring) is vulnerable to clawback unless it was provided (and perfected) when the debt was created or was transferred without delay after the creation of the debt.

Furthermore, if a lender could be deemed to be a closely related party to a debtor (and pledgor), the hardening period is significantly increased. In relation to security provided after the creation of a debt, as per the example above, and if the security was transferred to a person or legal entity who is a closely related party to the debtor, the recovery period is up to two years before the debtor filed for bankruptcy and may be subject to clawback unless it is shown that the debtor neither was, nor by the action became, insolvent.

Security or other rights of a lender may also be affected by improper actions. Improper actions include a situation where a creditor has been favoured at the expense of other creditors, assets of the debtor have been transferred beyond the control of the creditors or the debts of the debtor have increased to the detriment of the creditors. The recovery period in the event of improper actions is five years, provided that the debtor was insolvent when the transaction was executed, or became insolvent as a result of the transaction itself or in conjunction with other actions and the counterparty was aware or should have been aware of that and the basis for the action being improper. A closely related party is deemed to be aware of the above unless it can show on a balance of probabilities that it was neither aware nor should have been aware. There is no limit on the recovery period on actions or transfers in relation to closely related parties.

IV PRIORITY OF CLAIMS

i Legal order of priority

The priority of claims and order of payment in a Swedish bankruptcy are stipulated in the Swedish Rights of Priority Act⁵ and the Swedish Bankruptcy Act,⁶ the main principles of which are as follows:

- a* claims against the bankruptcy estate (such as fees or costs of the bankruptcy administrator, and also costs accrued by the estate during the bankruptcy proceeding (e.g., VAT claims or claims from third parties due to agreements that they have entered into with the bankruptcy administrator));
- b* claims with specific priority (e.g., pledges over shares in subsidiaries, trademarks, patents and thereafter business mortgages and real property mortgages);
- c* claims with general priority (e.g., certain employees' claims for wages and other compensation, certain accounting costs);
- d* claims without priority (which normally rank equal in priority (*pari passu*) and will be satisfied proportionally); and
- e* subordinated claims.

The concept of equitable subordination does not exist as such in Sweden, but a lender's relation to the debtor can have other implications, in particular in relation to clawback periods (as briefly described above) for security and guarantees.

ii Intercreditor agreements and structure

Structural subordination of mezzanine lenders or bond holders as opposed to senior lenders has been quite common in the Swedish leveraged finance market, but it has never been the only method used. Senior lenders sometimes agree not to have structural seniority but rely instead on intercreditor agreements or subordination agreements to ensure their priority. It is unclear, however, to what extent a bankruptcy administrator would abide by the intercreditor agreement when making payments from the bankruptcy estate. The first-priority creditor may, therefore, need to rely on the turnover provisions rather than the general priority in cases of bankruptcy of the debtor.

The use of often simplified Loan Market Association-based intercreditor agreements is widespread in the Swedish leveraged finance market, but there are certain national peculiarities that may be noted.

As mentioned above, it is not certain that a Swedish administrator dealing with a bankruptcy or company restructuring in the debtor company would follow the intercreditor agreement rather than applying the legal priority. In this case, the first priority lenders may need to rely on the turnover provisions of the intercreditor agreement.

Release of intragroup debt or shareholder debt in an enforcement scenario has never been tried by a Swedish court. For this reason, lenders with a share pledge commonly also request a pledge over any material shareholder or intragroup loans going into the pledged entity, so that they will be able to sell the loans and the shares to the same buyer.

5 1970:979.

6 1987:672.

Under Swedish law, there is no equivalent to the common law concept of a trust; consequently, there are no provisions under Swedish law that deal specifically with the function of a foreign law trustee. The common assumption, however, is that a trustee would most likely be considered an agent or otherwise an entity with a power of attorney to act on behalf of the lenders.

Under Swedish law, to avoid any potential grounds to challenge the perfection of the security, a pledgor should not be allowed to dispose freely of a pledged asset and the pledgee should not be obliged to release security at the simple request of the pledgor (subject to certain limitations). It is, therefore, often stipulated that Swedish security is not automatically released in connection with permitted disposals, for example, but rather is subject to the security agent's active release, and the security agent should retain a certain discretion as to whether the release is given.

V JURISDICTION

Generally, Swedish courts will recognise and apply a foreign choice of law clause unless, for example, it would be contrary to Swedish public policy or mandatory rules of Swedish law to do so. However, if security is to be provided over assets situated in Sweden, our recommendation would be to have the security perfected in accordance with Swedish law in addition to the chosen foreign law because, under Swedish international private law rules, Swedish law would be applicable to *in rem* rights. Swedish courts may recognise the validity of a security interest created under a non-Swedish law security document, assuming it is valid under the law of the security documents, but the enforceability in Sweden is nevertheless subject to the requirement that necessary actions were taken under Swedish law to create the relevant form of security.

The parties can submit to the jurisdiction of an arbitration institute or a foreign court. However, if an agreement is governed by Swedish law, it would not be advisable to choose a foreign court or a foreign arbitration institute as such institutions may not be accustomed to applying Swedish law. Further, it is not certain that a Swedish court would consider itself to be the appropriate forum at the request of the lenders, for example, if another forum has been agreed but the right has been reserved for the lenders to also bring proceedings before the courts in any country where the obligors may have assets.

A judgment obtained in the courts of any EU Member State or Norway, Switzerland or Iceland would be recognised and enforceable in Sweden; however, in certain cases administrative actions might have to be taken (e.g., a foreign judgment sometimes needs to be referred to the relevant district court). Sweden is also a party to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards 1958. A judgment obtained in the courts of any other foreign jurisdiction would as a starting point not be enforceable in Sweden; however, this judgment could be used as evidence in a Swedish court.

VI ACQUISITIONS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

The main body of rules relating to takeover offers regarding companies with their shares or depositary receipts admitted to trading on a regulated market in Sweden is the Act on Public Takeovers,⁷ which is based on the EC Takeover Directive,⁸ and the takeover rules of the Nasdaq Stockholm.⁹ In addition to these takeover rules, the Swedish Companies Act, Swedish securities legislation (e.g., with respect to disclosure requirements of substantial holdings, insider dealing and reporting requirements to the Financial Supervisory Authority) and statements by the Swedish Securities Council perform an accessory role in regulating takeover matters.

As regards financing of take-private acquisitions, the Swedish takeover rules stipulate that a takeover bid may only be made after preparations have been made to demonstrate that the offeror is capable of implementing the offer. This includes a form of certain funds requirement, and the offeror must ensure that sufficient financial resources are available throughout the offer period.

Several disclosure requirements in connection with a take-private offer concern financing, and the offeror must disclose, for example:

- a* the main terms of the offer, including the price, any premium and the basis for calculating the premium;
- b* how the offer is financed (in detail, although not the fees);
- c* conditions for withdrawal of the offer; and
- d* subscription or underwriting commitments received in respect of a cash issue necessary for completion of the offer.

There are also confidentiality and insider restrictions to consider, as a takeover offer always (up and until it has been made public) constitutes insider information and, for example, a syndication of the loan would then be subject to confidentiality since it could be insider information.

An offer may be made subject to conditions that entitle the offeror to withdraw the offer. The conditions must be described in detail and must be objective (i.e., they must not depend solely on the subjective judgement of the offeror, or the fulfilment of the conditions is in its hands). An offeror may make the offer conditional on a lender disbursing the acquisition loan. A condition to completion of this nature gives the offeror an opportunity not to complete the offer in the event of breach by the lender of a facility agreement (e.g., due to insolvency or refusal to permit drawdown). Conditions for drawdown of the loan under a facility agreement, however, may not be invoked generally as grounds for not completing the offer. To be invoked, these conditions must be set out as specific conditions for completion of the offer (and thereby must comply with the requirement for, for example, objectivity) and not in the loan agreement. As a result, reliance on the conditions will be subject to an assessment of materiality by the Securities Council. The conditions on a lender paying the loan shall be stated in the press release (and the offer document).

7 2006:451.

8 Directive 2004/25/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 21 April 2004 on takeover bids.

9 The Nordic Growth Market (NGM) has identical rules for its main market. For companies with their shares or depositary receipts listed on the multi-trading facilities First North, Nordic MTF and AktieTorget, similar rules apply.

A shareholder in a listed company may pledge its shares. It may also be noted that certain disclosure requirements may arise in the event that a pledgee must enforce its security, and if it acquires the shares itself and becomes a shareholder. The disclosure thresholds are 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50, 66⅔ and 90 per cent of the shares or votes. The 90 per cent threshold (of the shares) is also the threshold for invoking minority squeeze-out. The takeover rules also contain rules on mandatory offers, and the requirement to make a mandatory offer is triggered when a party (or parties acting in concert) acquires shares and thereby reaches or exceeds a threshold of 30 per cent of the votes in a target company. However, it is unlikely in practice that these rules would ever pose a risk that a pledgee would be compelled to make an offer on the entire company, because the rules would not apply unless the pledgee, rather than a third party, would have acquired the shares from a share enforcement.

VII THE YEAR IN REVIEW

The market is still a 'cove-lite/cove-loose' market, and companies continue to raise a lot of financing. However, lenders have started to be slightly more stringent.

The trend for some time has been that the banks promote bond financing to limit the exposure on their own balance sheet and request other banking business to be willing to act as lender. Although the market is booming, we see an increase in the number of defaulting borrowers.

In June 2019, the Preventive Restructuring Framework Directive¹⁰ was adopted by the EU, and the Member States must incorporate this directive within two years, subject to certain exceptions. This will result in a need for beneficiaries of security or guarantees, and the parties to an intercreditor agreement, to review their position.

VIII OUTLOOK

As noted in Section I, the Swedish market has long been dominated by bank financing as the main means of acquisition and leveraged financing, and domestic banks have dominated the market. Although alternative means of financing, such as corporate bonds and alternative debt providers, have grown considerably during the past decade, bank financing has remained the primary source of acquisition financing. For other type of financings, the bond market is growing stronger.

The banking sector continues to remain subject to regulatory developments, primarily as a consequence of increased regulatory efforts within the EU.

10 Directive on Preventive Restructuring Frameworks, Second Chance and Measures to Increase the Efficiency of Restructuring, Insolvency, and Discharge Procedures (2016/0359).

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