

# Technical Note

## Sponsors' obligations on established procedures

LR 7.2.1R and  
LR 8

Under LR 8.4.2R(3), a sponsor must, before submitting a listing application for an applicant, come to a reasonable opinion, after having made due and careful enquiry, that:

'the directors of the applicant have established procedures which enable the applicant to comply with the listing rules and the disclosure requirements and transparency rules on an ongoing basis'.

A similar obligation exists under LR 8.4.15R(3) where an issuer applies to transfer its category of equity shares' listing to a premium listing.

Listing Principle 1 requires a listed company to take reasonable steps to establish and maintain adequate procedures, systems and controls to enable it to comply with its obligations. The Listing Principles and Premium Listing Principles are general statements of the fundamental obligations of companies with a premium listing of their equity shares. Issuers should therefore be aware of the importance we place on complying with these principles on an ongoing basis. The LR 8.4.2R(3) sponsor requirement sits alongside (and should be read in conjunction with) Listing Principle 1. In forming its opinion on whether the applicant has established procedures, a sponsor should have regard to the systems and controls that are relevant to the operation of such procedures.

This technical note is intended to help sponsors understand how we expect them to approach their work in order to comply with LR 8.4.2R(3). This guidance is not exhaustive and a sponsor should exercise professional judgement when it decides what steps are necessary for it to comply with the rule.

### The scope of LR 8.4.2R(3)

There is likely to be some overlap and connection between the work carried out by sponsors in order to make the LR 8.4.2R(3) declaration and that required in order to make the LR 8.4.2R(4) declaration in relation to financial position and prospects. For example, an applicant will need to ensure it has adequate procedures, systems and controls to make proper judgements as to its financial position and prospects in order to identify any inside information under the Market Abuse Regulation (referred to in DTR 2). Similarly, it will need to be able to produce periodic financial reports under DTR 4. Notwithstanding such connection, LR 8.4.2R(3) is a separate declaration.

It requires broader consideration of the applicant's procedures, systems and controls than those which affect the directors' ability to make proper judgements, on an ongoing basis, as to the financial position and prospects of the applicant. Sponsors should refer to FCA/TN/708.3 for guidance on their obligations under LR 8.4.2R(4).

A sponsor's obligation to take reasonable steps to satisfy itself that the directors understand their responsibilities and obligations under the listing rules and disclosure requirements and transparency rules as set out in LR 8.3.4R is also a separate obligation. While, in fulfilling this obligation, the sponsor may be involved with educating directors on their ongoing obligations, this exercise is unlikely to involve the applicant designing and establishing specific procedures, systems and controls to ensure compliance on an ongoing basis. Therefore the provision of advice in this regard, by itself, will be insufficient to underpin any sponsor confirmation for the purposes of LR 8.4.2R(3). Sponsors should refer to FCA/TN/718.1 for guidance on their obligations under LR 8.3.4R.

Listing Principle 1 and LR 8.4.2R(3) encompass all ongoing obligations of the issuer under the listing rules, disclosure requirements, transparency rules and corporate governance rules. This includes the provisions set out in the following chapters:

- LR 9 (Continuing obligations)
- LR 10 (Significant transactions)
- LR 11 (Related party transactions)
- Disclosure Requirements (Articles 17-19 of the Market Abuse Regulation as referred to in DTR 2 and DTR 3)
- DTR 4 (Periodic financial reporting)
- DTR 5 (Vote holder and issuer notification rules)
- DTR 6 (Continuing obligations and access to information)
- DTR 7 (Corporate governance)

A sponsor should consider other provisions of the listing rules and the disclosure requirements and transparency rules that may impose obligations on the listed company.

LR 7.2.2G provides guidance on Listing Principle 1 and states that listed companies should place particular emphasis on ensuring they have adequate procedures, systems and controls in relation to identifying whether any obligations arise under LR 10, LR 11 and the timely and accurate disclosure of information to the market. LR 7.2.3G states a listed company should have adequate systems and controls to be able to:

- ensure that it can properly identify information that requires disclosure under the listing rules, disclosure requirements, transparency rules or corporate governance rules in a timely manner; and

- ensure that any information identified above is properly considered by the directors and that such a consideration encompasses whether the information should be disclosed

Therefore, when undertaking its work with respect to LR 8.4.2R(3), we would expect a sponsor to have particular focus on the adequacy of procedures, systems and controls that allow a listed company to comply with these obligations.

### The meaning of 'established'

Listing Principle 1 requires a listed company to take reasonable steps to establish and maintain the necessary procedures, systems and controls in place to enable it to meet its obligations from the outset, ie, from the point it becomes a listed company. Accordingly, while at the time the sponsor declaration is given not all necessary procedures, systems and controls may have been operated, they should have taken reasonable steps to have designed, documented, approved and communicated to those responsible for their implementation and use at the point of admission to the Official List. The applicant should commit to implementing those procedures, systems and controls in a timescale that will ensure it will be able to comply with its ongoing obligations when required. The sponsor should review the applicant's implementation plan in order to form a view on whether it is sufficient for the purpose of enabling the sponsor to comply with LR 8.4.2R(3).

### The sponsor's role

Sponsors have a critical role to play in maintaining the integrity of the premium listing regime by providing assurances to us that companies applying for a premium listing of equity shares will be able to comply with their obligations under the listing rules, disclosure requirements and transparency rules.

In respect of LR 8.4.2R(3), it is important to note that the sponsor's role is in addition to the part played directly by the directors of the applicant and by any reporting accountant, lawyer or other adviser appointed by the applicant or sponsor. As stated in LR 8.3.2AG, a sponsor remains responsible for complying with its responsibilities even where reliance is placed on a listed company, applicant or third party. Further, the sponsor should recognise its unique role among the parties involved in the process by drawing on its experiences of other sponsor service transactions and its interaction with the FCA on matters concerning the application of the listing rules and disclosure requirements and transparency rules.

Reliance on the work of a reporting accountant or other adviser or comfort provided by the applicant or its lawyers is unlikely, without an appropriate level of enquiry and challenge by the sponsor, to be sufficient evidence to demonstrate that a sponsor has reached a reasonable opinion after due and careful enquiry. In order to meet its obligations, we expect the sponsor to review and challenge the work done by the applicant and its advisers. In providing its confirmation under LR 8.4.2R(3), we would

expect the sponsor to apply its own knowledge and experience of the applicant and take into account other factors that it may consider relevant. These factors could include the company's operating environment and any particular knowledge or experience the sponsor may have of the approach taken by companies of a similar size, with a similar corporate structure or operating in the same sector.

We would expect to see clear records to demonstrate a sponsor's own enquiries, challenge and action throughout the engagement. This is particularly so when defining the scope of advisers' work and reviewing their observations and recommendations in order to identify which procedures, systems and controls should be established. We would remind sponsors of their record keeping obligations in LR 8.6.16AR to LR 8.6.16CG. Sponsors should refer to UKLA/TN/717.1 for further guidance on the application of our record keeping requirements.

A sponsor should be able to demonstrate that it has taken a systematic approach to its assessment. This should cover whether the applicant has designed, documented, approved and communicated the required procedures, systems and controls to comply with each ongoing obligation. As a starting point, sponsors may wish to understand which procedures, systems and controls are already in place to enable the company to meet Listing Principle 1 and to assess whether they remain appropriate. Where a sponsor identifies omissions or gaps, it should take steps to ensure that procedures, systems and controls to address those omissions or gaps will be established at the point of admission.

### **Appropriate procedures, systems and controls**

LR 8.4.2R(3) requires a sponsor to come to a reasonable opinion and, accordingly, we would not expect a sponsor to take a 'one size fits all' approach. A sponsor should assess the circumstances and characteristics of the applicant in order to form a reasonable opinion of what procedures, systems and controls are appropriate for the applicant to comply with its obligations on an ongoing basis.

Factors that we would expect a sponsor to take into account in forming its opinion could include:

- the extent to which the applicant has complex operations, is part of a large group of companies and/or is operating in a specialist industry sector (such as property or mineral companies)
- the extent to which the applicant has significant operations overseas
- the extent to which the applicant has particular features such as a controlling or substantial shareholder
- the extent to which the applicant utilises the services of third parties to fulfil its ongoing obligations such as the outsourcing of its Secretariat or Investor Relations functions

- whether there are jurisdictional risks pertaining to the countries where the applicant operates
- whether the applicant was a previously listed company and therefore has a track record of complying with its regulatory obligations

We would expect the sponsor to record its assessment and retain any documentary evidence it has relied upon.

The sponsor will then need to assess whether the procedures, systems and controls put in place by the applicant are established. If a third party adviser such as a reporting accountant and/or firm of lawyers have been engaged to undertake the assessment, the sponsor must maintain an appropriate level of oversight and challenge of the advisers' work throughout the process. Examples of actions a sponsor or third parties could take to assess whether the procedures, systems and controls put in place by the applicant are established include:

- reviewing documents setting out relevant policies and procedures and assessing the appropriateness of their design and documentation in the context of both the characteristics and circumstances of the applicant and the requirement of the obligation
- speaking with the management and senior employees of the company who will be responsible for the operation of the procedures to understand how they will be operated on a practical basis (this could include speaking with the Chief Financial Officer, Financial Controller, Company Secretary, Head of Legal and Head of Investor Relations) or, in some circumstances, it may be appropriate to examine the effectiveness of procedures by presenting an illustrative scenario and assessing how the procedures would work in practice
- confirming that the procedures have been approved by the applicant and communicated to other relevant employees
- confirming that systems are in place (such as those to capture and maintain insider lists and strategic projects and to allow the company to disseminate information via a RIS) and assessing their appropriateness in the context of both the characteristics and circumstances of the applicant and the requirement of the obligation
- reviewing the controls in place (such as arrangements to review compliance with procedures on a regular basis) and assessing their appropriateness in the context of both the characteristics and circumstances of the applicant and the requirement of the obligation

### **Review of board memoranda**

Should the applicant prepare board memoranda setting out its procedures, systems and controls to enable it to comply with its obligations on an ongoing basis, we would expect to see evidence that the content of this document has been reviewed and challenged by the sponsor. In our view, placing reliance solely on a review of board memoranda without an appropriate degree of enquiry as illustrated above, is unlikely to be sufficient evidence to demonstrate that a sponsor has performed due and careful enquiry for the purpose of LR 8.4.2R(3).

### **IPO preparatory work prior to a sponsor's engagement**

We are aware that an applicant may engage advisers, such as a reporting accountant, at the preliminary stage of an IPO process (prior to the appointment of a sponsor) to undertake preparatory work in relation to establishing procedures, systems and controls for the purpose of complying with Listing Principle 1. Should a sponsor be subsequently engaged, we would expect to see evidence that the sponsor has reviewed any relevant work already undertaken by the adviser(s) and applicant, and assessed the appropriateness and timing of any work outstanding.