Companies (Significant Beneficial Owners) Rules, 2018

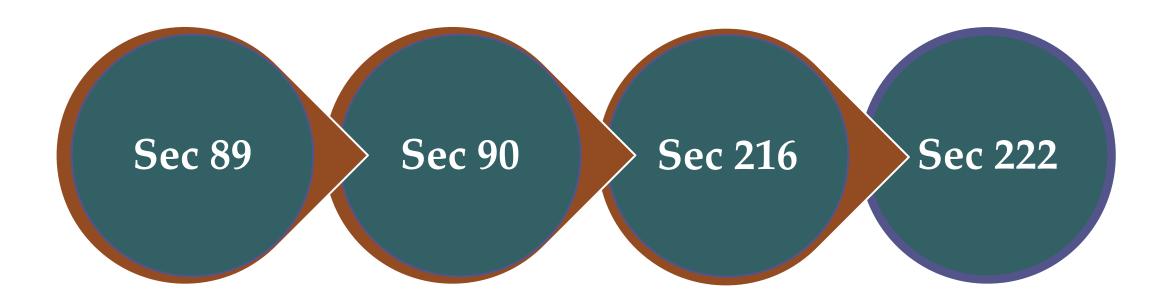
06.11.2023

Southern India Region - ICSI Chennai

R Prakash
Vice President & Company Secretary

HC Kothari Group - Chennai.

Sections Covered - SBO



Sec 45

Sec 187

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEC 89 & 90

Sec 89	Sec 90
Declaration in respect of BI in any shares	Register of SBO in a company
Shares related only	Shares / VR / Dist / SI / Control
Reporting by RO / BO	Only by SBO
Any quantum	10%
MGT 4 / 5 / 6	BEN 1 / 2 / 3 / 4
Responsibility not by RC	Reporting Company has

Definitions

Reporting Company (RC)

"Reporting Company" means a company as defined in clause (20) of Section 2 of the Act, required to comply with the requirements of section 90 of the Act.

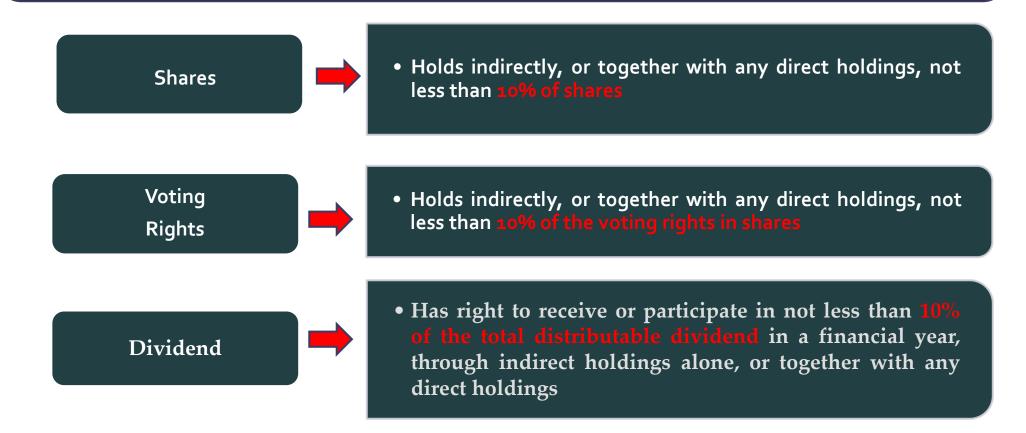
Beneficial Interest in a Share for Sec 89 & 90

Beneficial Interest in a share includes, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement or otherwise, the right or entitlement of a person alone or together with any other person to:

- Exercise or cause to be exercised any or all of the rights attached to such share; or
- Receive or participate in any dividend or other distribution in respect of such share

Significant Beneficial Owner (SBO)

SBO in relation to a Reporting company means an individual referred to sub-section (1) of section 90, who acting alone or together, or through one or more persons or trust, possesses one or more of the following rights or entitlements in such reporting company, namely



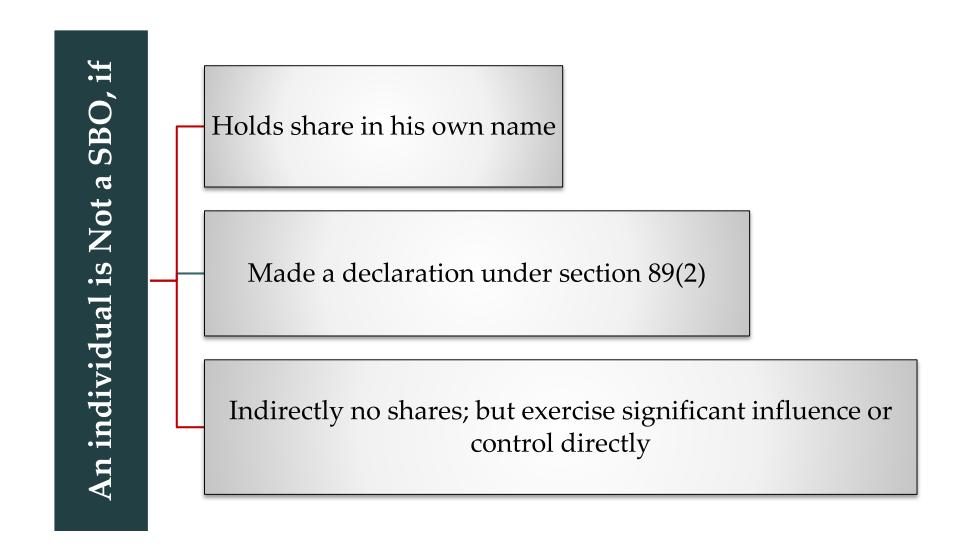
Significant Beneficial Owner (SBO)

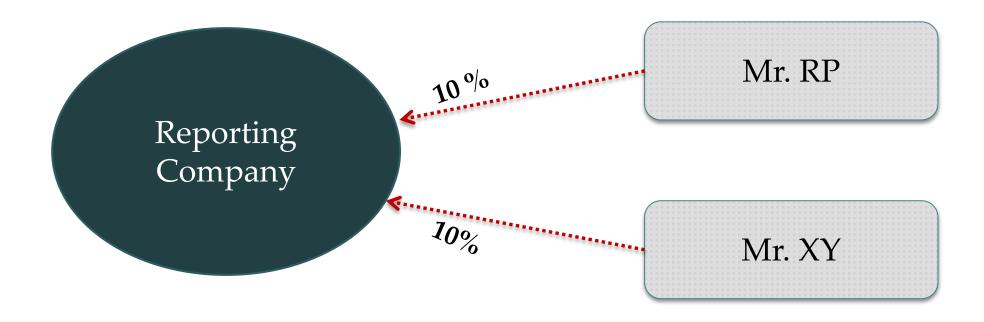
SBO in relation to a Reporting company means an individual referred to sub-section (1) of section 90, who acting along or together, or through one or more persons or trust, possesses one or more of the following rights or entitlements in such reporting company, namely



Has right to exercise, or actually exercises, **SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE OR CONTROL**, in any manner <u>other than</u>
<u>through</u> direct holdings alone.

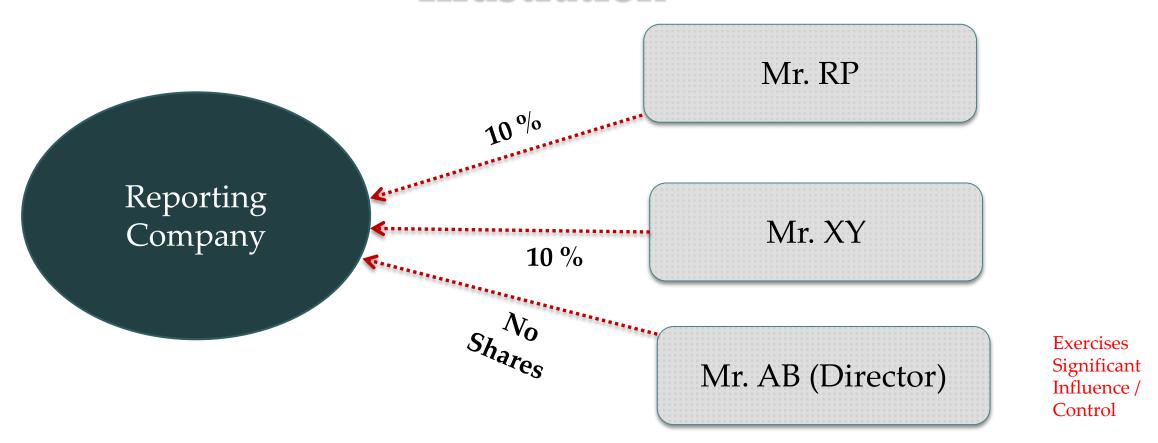
Who is not a Significant Beneficial Owner





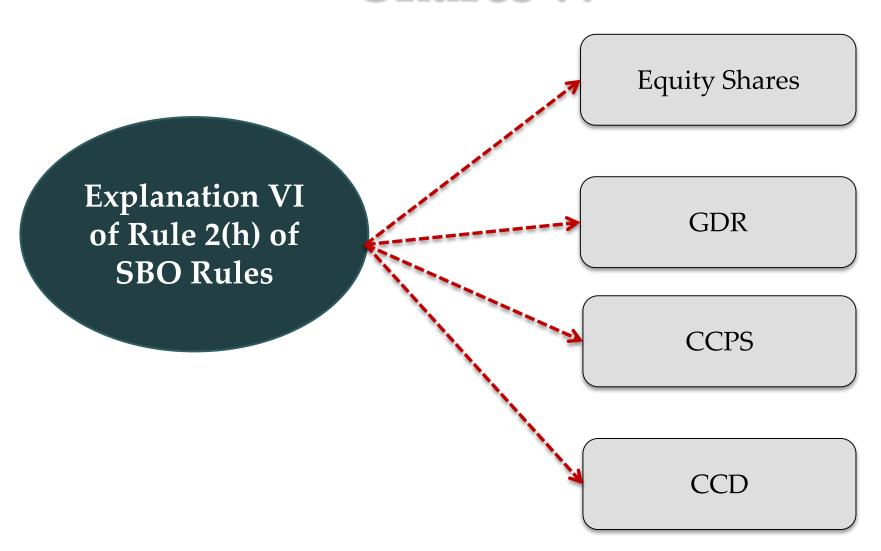
No Reporting either by Mr.RP or Mr.XY,

Even if, RP & XY are acting with common intent or purpose, still no reporting.



- (i) No Reporting either by Mr.RP or Mr. XY, even if, RP & XY are acting with common intent or purpose or not.
- (ii) Mr. AB does not hold shares but exercises significant influence / Control directly in the Company, hence, Mr. AB is not a SBO

Shares ??



When Member of RC is a Body Corporate

Member of the RC is a Body Corporate

Individual holds Majority **Stake** in the BC

Individual holds Majority stake in the Ultimate Holding Co.

(Body Corporate - Incorporated or Registered in India or Abroad)

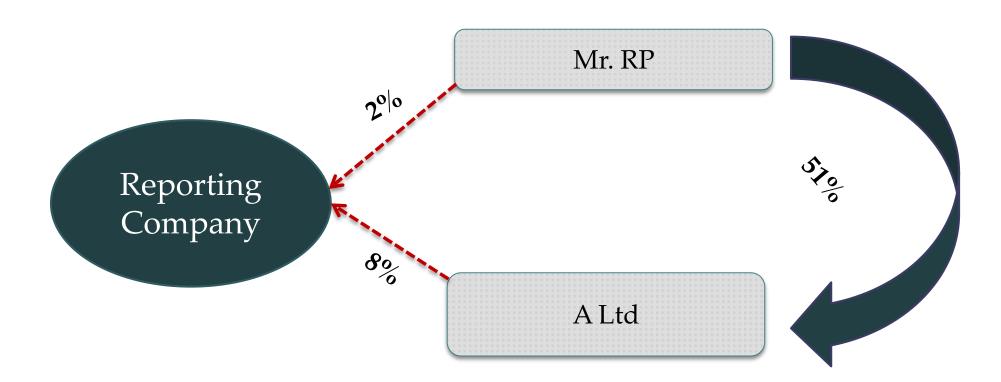
What is Majority Stake?

Voting rights

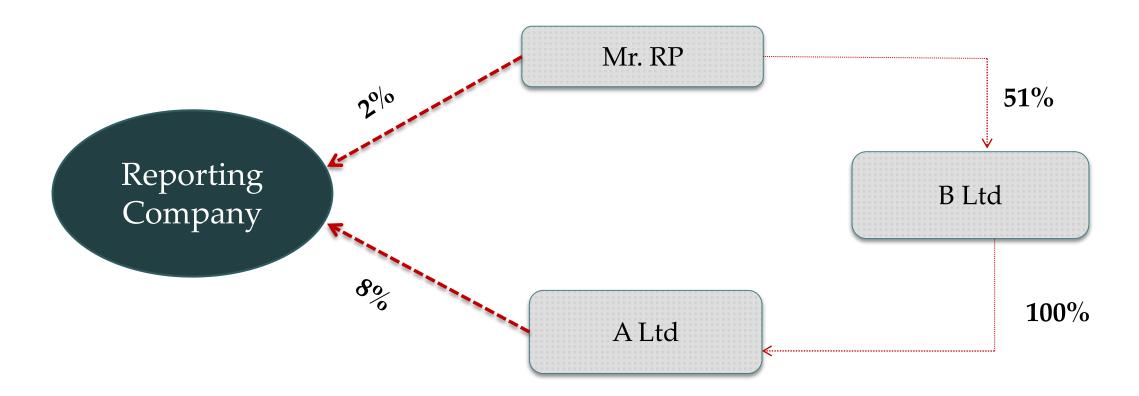
Equity share capital

Distributable dividends or any other distribution

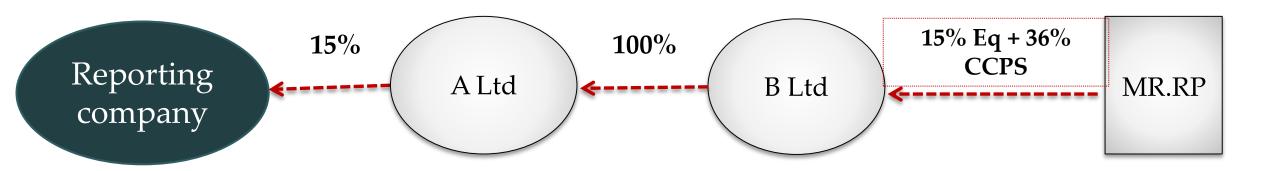
Holding more than one -half



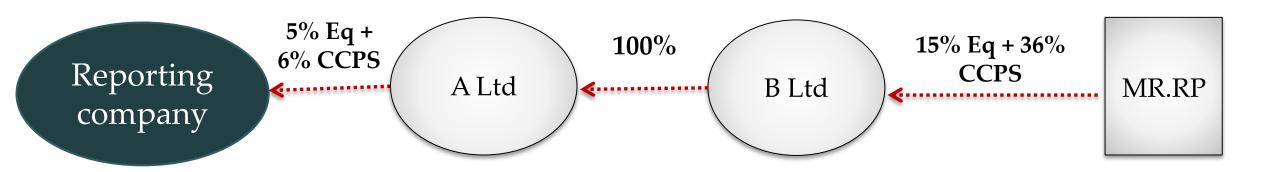
Mr. RP directly holds 2% and indirectly 8% (Since Mr. RP has a majority stake of 51% in A Ltd), thus Mr. RP is a SBO.



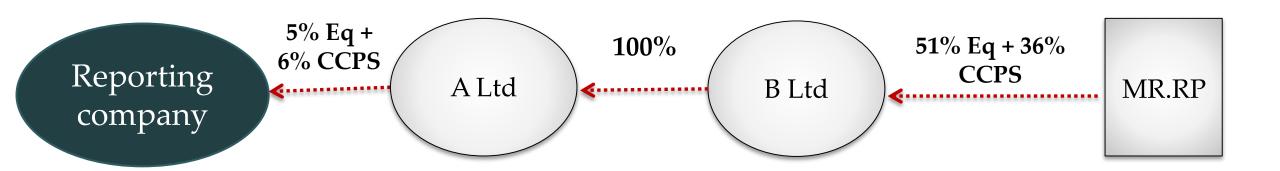
- (i) Mr. RP directly holds 2% and indirectly 8% thereby Mr. RP is an SBO.
- (ii) If B Ltd holds less than 51% in A Ltd, then RP is not an SBO
- (iii) If Mr. RP holds less than 51% in B Ltd, then also RP is not an SBO.



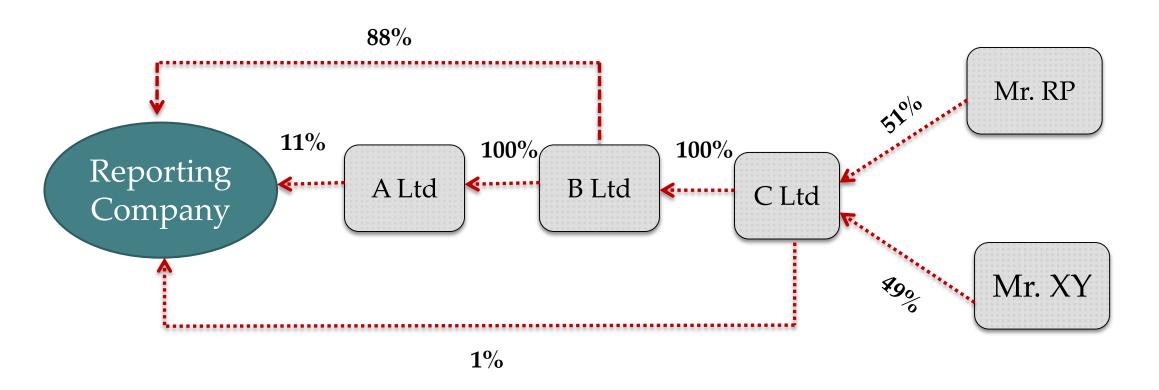
Mr. RP holds 15% of Equity Shares, but he also holds 36% of CCPS, thereby exercising majority stake (15% + 36%) in B Ltd. So, Is Mr. RP a SBO?



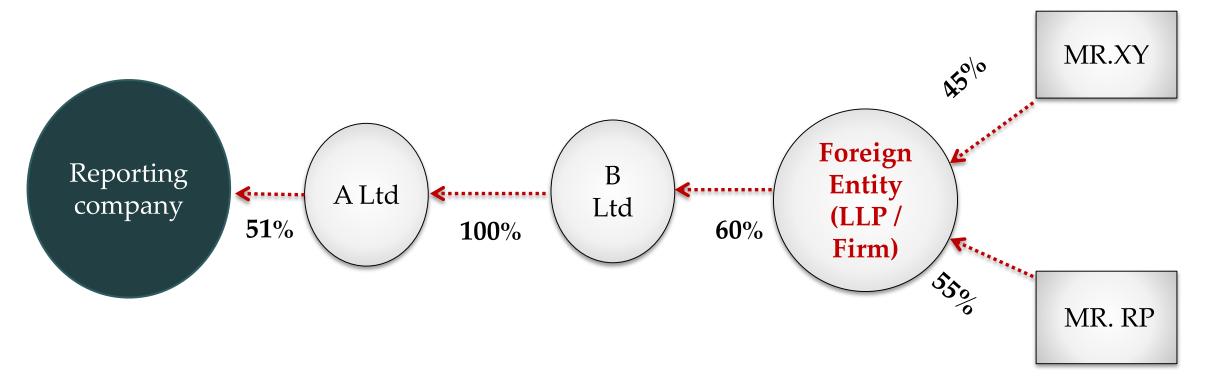
Mr. RP holds 15% of Equity Shares, but he also holds 36% of CCPS, thereby exercising majority stake (15% + 36%) in B Ltd. So, Is Mr. RP a SBO?



Mr. RP holds 51% of Equity Shares, thereby exercising majority stake. So, Is Mr. RP a SBO?

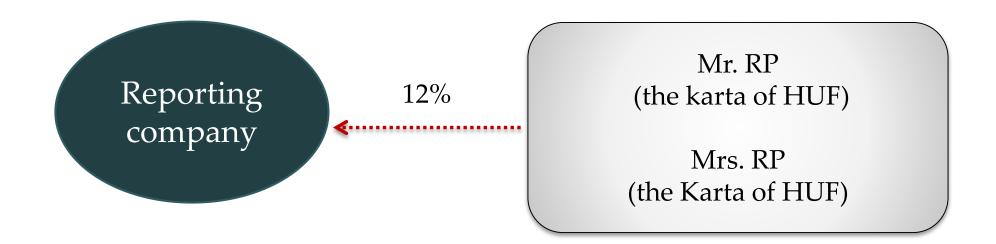


- (i) Mr. RP holds 100% indirectly in the Reporting Company, Mr.RP is a SBO
- (ii) Mr. XY is not a SBO since he doesn't hold majority stake in UHC.

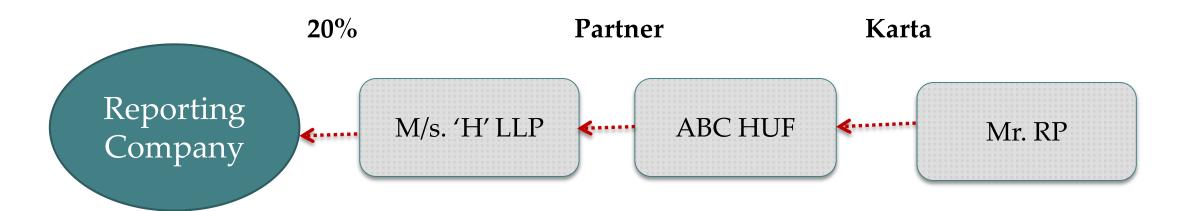


- (i) Mr. RP holds indirectly 51% shares in the reporting company, Mr.RP becomes a SBO, since he has majority stake in the UHC / Entity.
- (ii) Mr. XY is not a SBO, since he does not hold majority stake in the UHC / Entity





Mr.RP is a SBO / Mrs. RP is a SBO



Who is SBO?

Member being a Partnership Entity

Partnership Entity includes a LLP

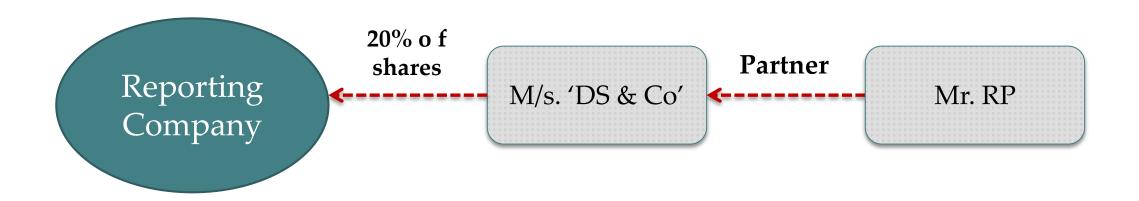
When Member of RC is a Partnership Entity

Member of the RC is a Partnership Entity

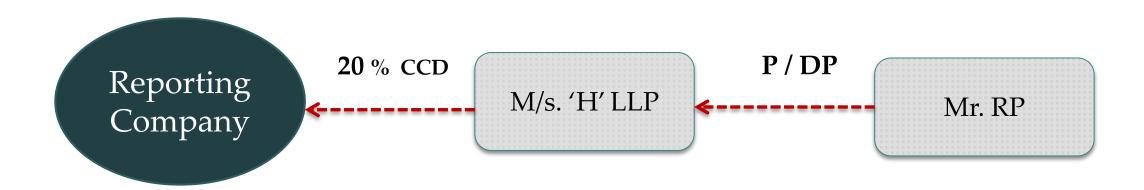
Individual is a Partner

Individual holds majority stake in the BC

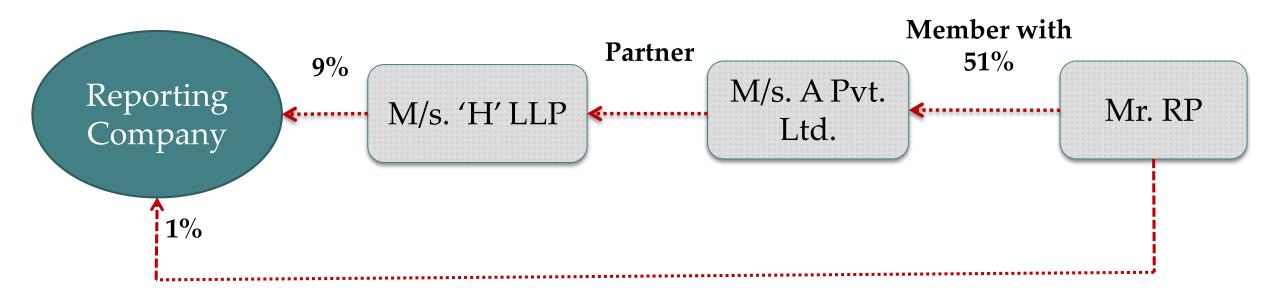
Individual holds majority stake in the Ultimate HC



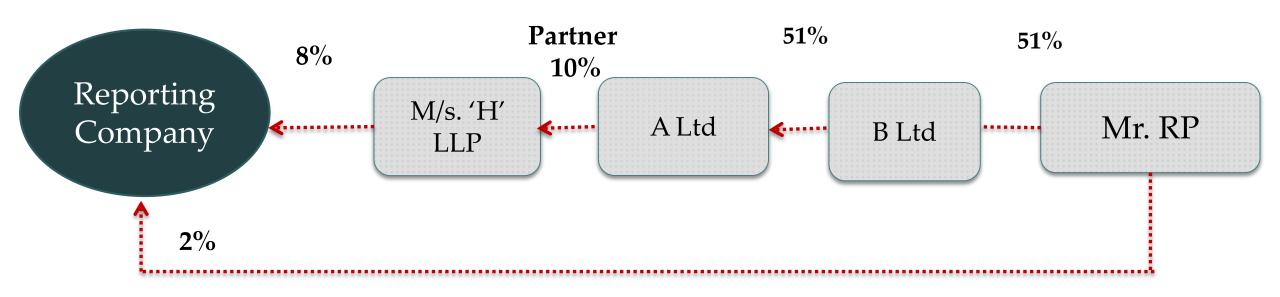
Mr. RP qualifies as a SBO, since he indirectly holds 20% of shares in the Reporting Company irrespective of his capital contribution in the Firm.



Mr. RP qualifies as a SBO, since he indirectly holds 20% shares in the Reporting Company. CCDs to be treated as shares.



Mr. RP qualifies as a SBO, since he indirectly holds 9% stake in the Reporting Company & directly holds 1%, thus RP is a SBO



- Mr. RP qualifies as a SBO, since he indirectly holds 8% stake in the Reporting Company & directly 2%, thus RP is a SBO
- If B Ltd happens to holds less than 51% in A Ltd, then Mr. RP is not a SBO



Who is a SBO in case of a Trust

Reporting
Company

Discretionary/
Charitable Trust

Specific Trust

Revocable Trust

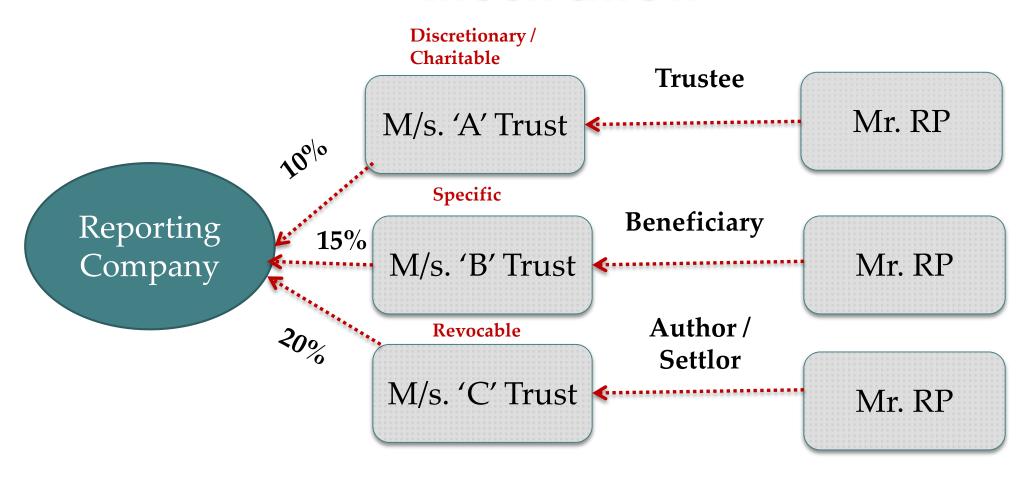
SBO

1

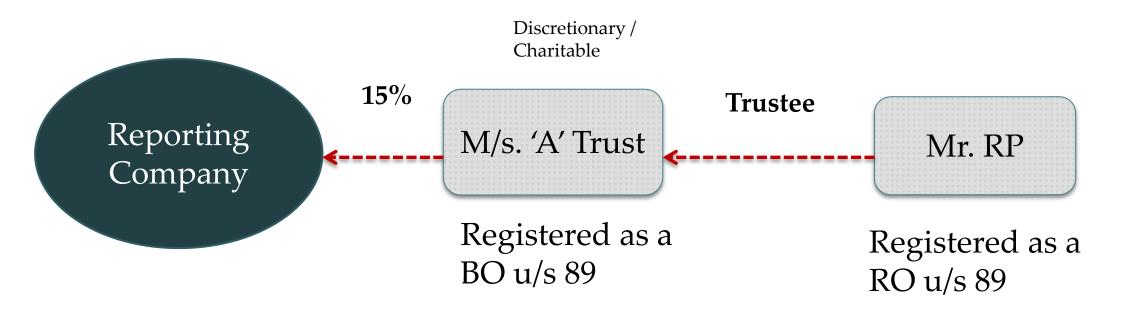
Trustee

Beneficiary

Author / Settlor



Mr. RP qualifies as a SBO in the above all cases.



M/s 'A' Trust and Mr. RP has made a declaration as a BO and RO under Section 89, thus in this case is Mr. RP required to be reported as a SBO?

Member being a Pooled Investment Vehicle

Pooled Investment Vehicle ("PIV")

Pooled
Investment
Vehicle /
Entity
controlled by
PIV

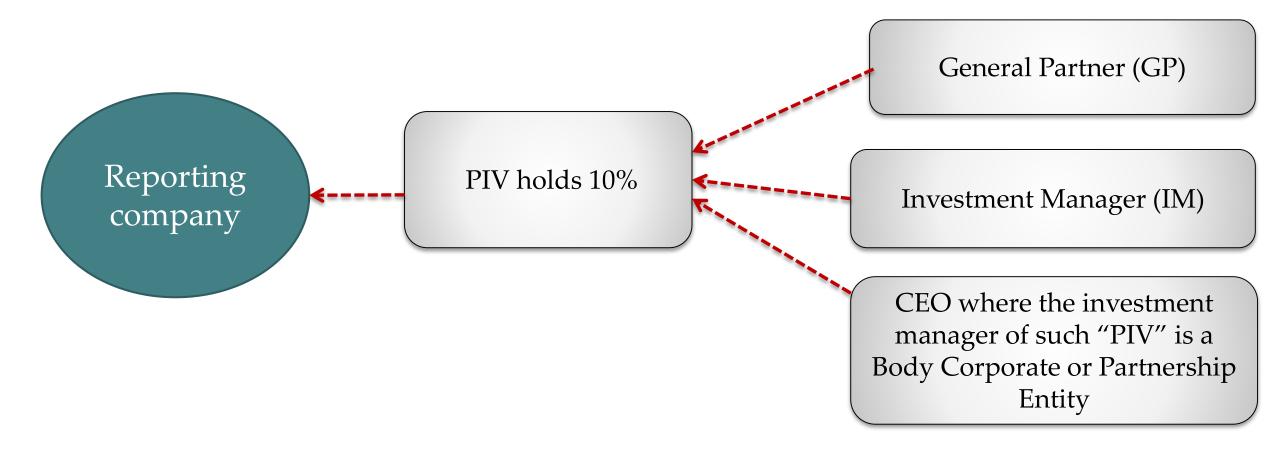
Based in Member state of FATF on Money Laundering



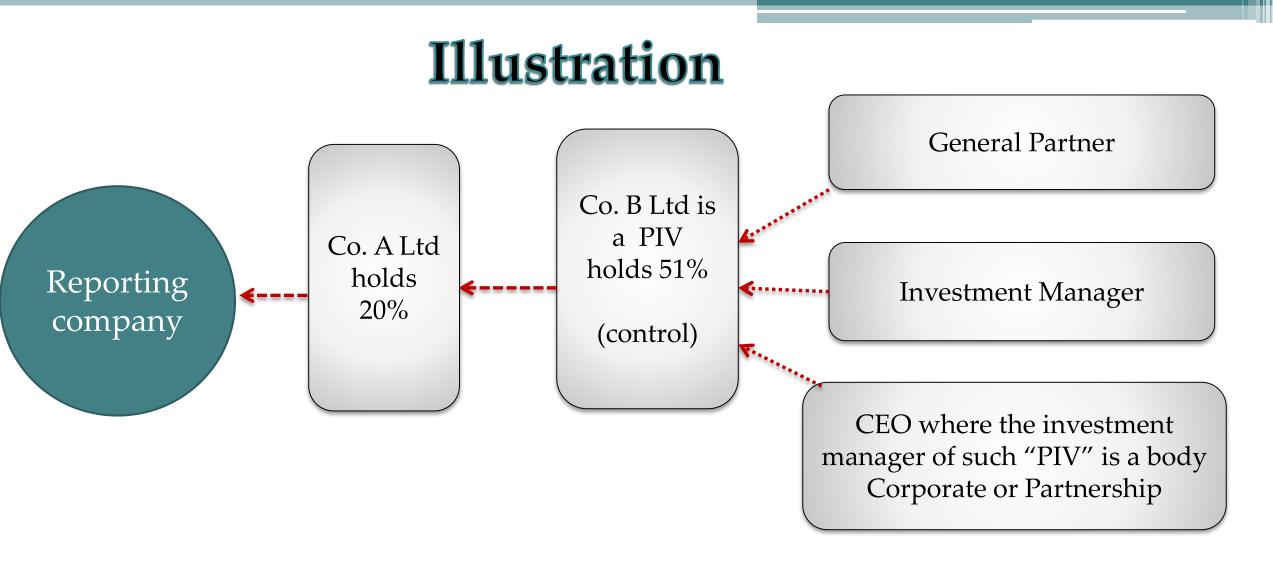
The Regulatory of the securities market in such member state is a member of IOSCO

SBO is a General Partner/ Investment Manager / CEO of Investment Manager

Illustration

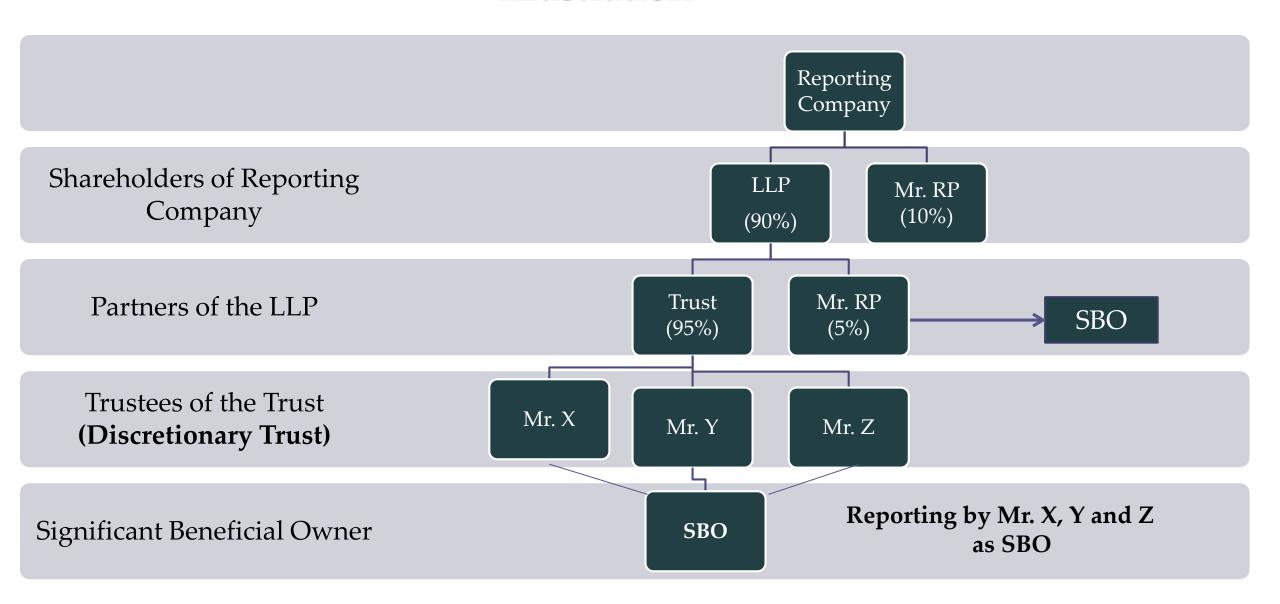


GP or IM or CEO shall be considered as SBO in the PIV

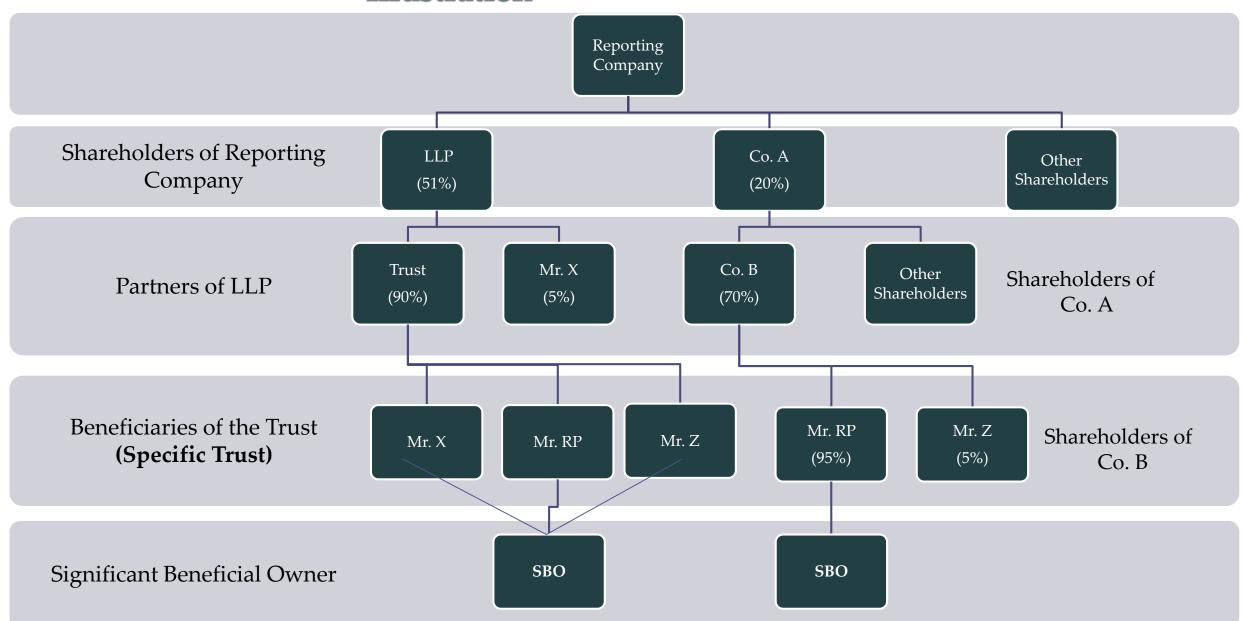


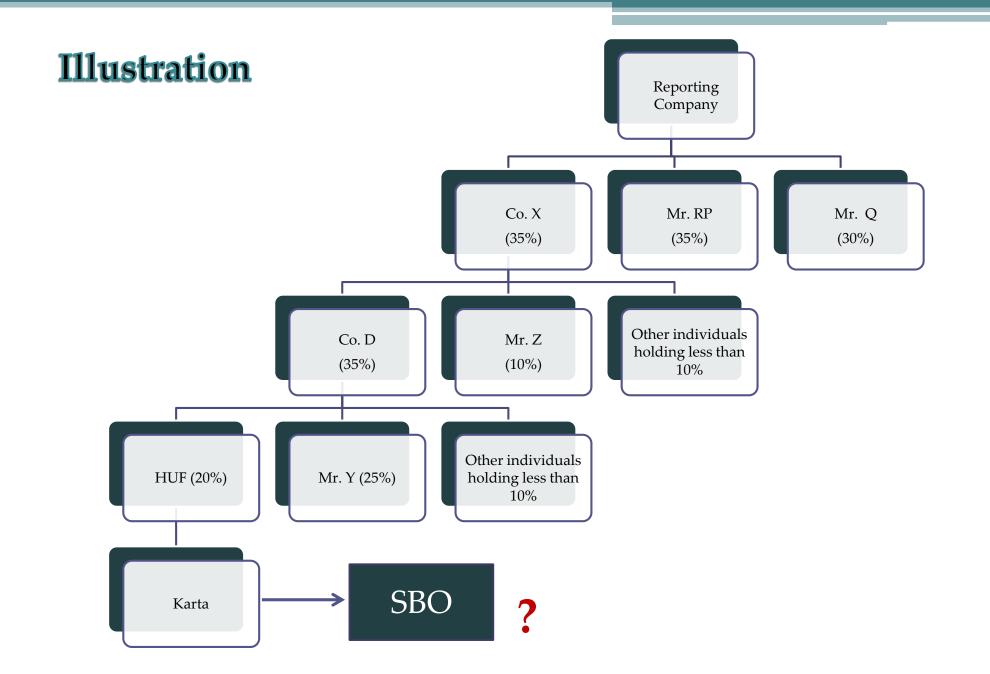
GP or IM or CEO shall be considered as SBO in case of PIV

Illustration

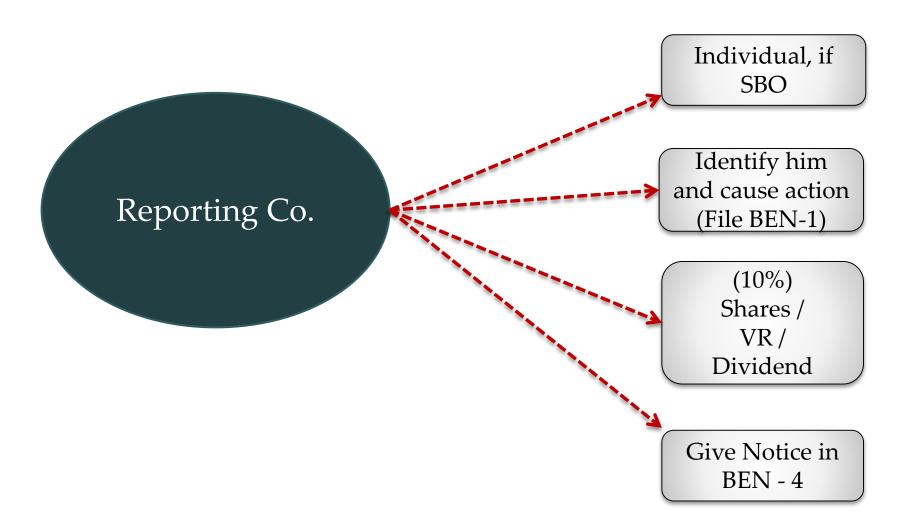








Rule 2A of SBO Amendment Rules



What Next - Company

Rule 2A

• Identify the SBO and send them notice in Form BEN - 4 and cause such SBO's to make declaration in Form BEN - 1

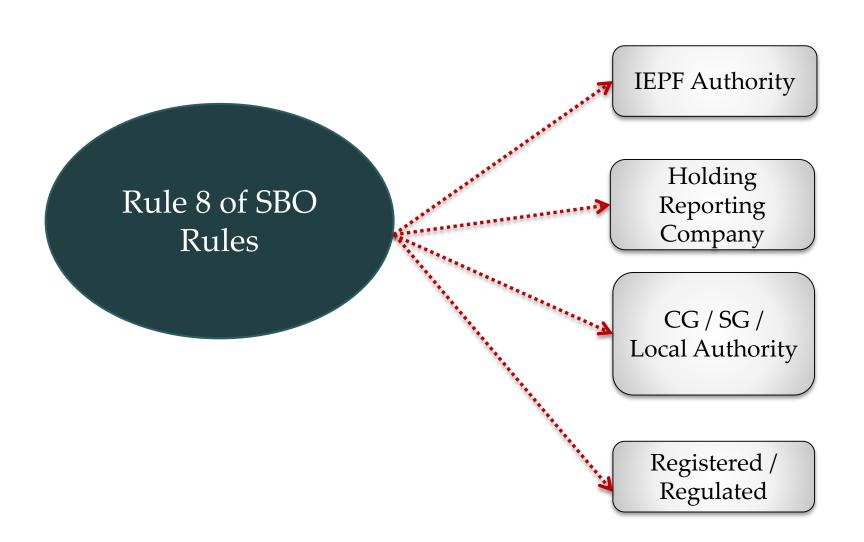
Rule 4

• Filing e-form BEN - 2 by the Reporting Company with the Roc within 30 days from the date of receipt of declaration in BEN - 1 / e-form made available

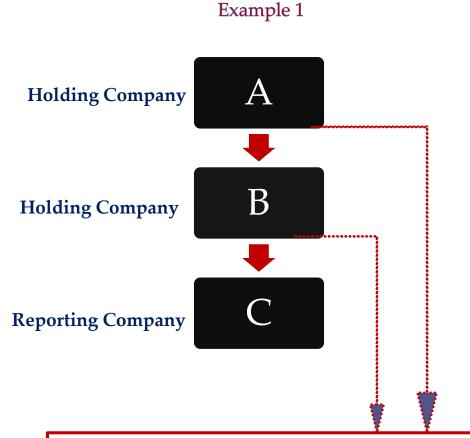
Rule 5

• Maintaining Register in Form BEN - 3/ Inspection of Register (Rule 5)

Exemption!

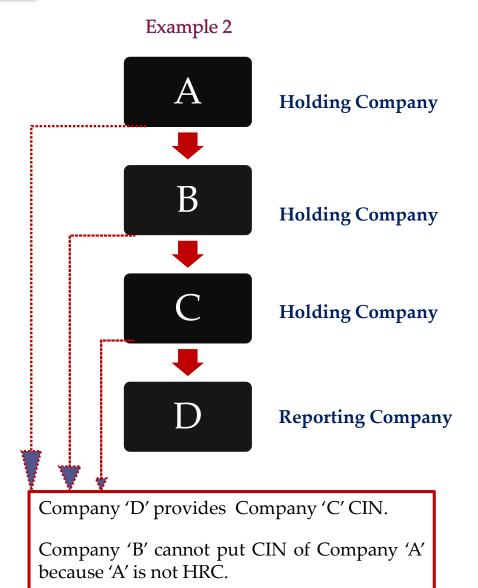


Holding Reporting Company Exemption



SBO exemption provisions doesn't apply to company B since only individual shareholders are holding shares in A Co.

Company 'B' also need to file BEN 2 because company 'A' did not qualify as HRC.



Penal Provision for Non-compliance

Contravention of Section 89

Person (BO / RO):

- Fine upto Rs. 50,000
- Continuing default Rs. 1000 per day

Company and OiD:

- Fine of Rs. 500 which may extend upto Rs. 1000
- Continuing default Rs. 1000 per day

Contravention of Section 90

Person (SBO):

- •Imprisonment may extend to 1 year
- •Fine of Rs. 1 lakh upto Rs. 10 lakhs
- Continuing default Rs. 1000 per day
- False or incorrect info Sec 447

Company and OiD (3 situations)

- Fine of Rs. 10 lakhs upto Rs. 50 lakhs
- Continuing default Rs. 1000 per day

For Discussions:

- (i) Dividend to Preference Shareholders 20%
- (ii) Control Vs Protective Rights (Brightline Tests)
- (iii) Corporate Trustee?

(iii) If SBO expire?

Thank you!!!