

HKEX GUIDANCE LETTER

HKEX-GL97-18 (July 2018) (Updated in March 2019 and January 2023)

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| Subject | Guidance for new applicants in the internet technology sector or that have internet-based business models (collectively, “Relevant Sectors”) |
| Listing Rules | Main Board Rules 2.13(2), 8.04, 8.10, 11.07, 14A.53, 17.03 Paragraph 27A of Appendix 1A to the Main Board Rules |
| Relevant Publications | HKEX-GL68-13 – Guidance on suitability for listing for new applicants (“GL68-13”) |
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Important note: *This letter does not override the Listing Rules and is not a substitute for advice from qualified professional advisers. If there is any conflict or inconsistency between this letter and the Listing Rules, the Listing Rules prevail. You may consult the Listing Department on a confidential basis for an interpretation of the Listing Rules, or this letter. Unless otherwise specified, defined terms in the Listing Rules shall have the same meanings in this letter.*

1. Purpose

1.1 This letter gives guidance on the Exchange’s approach to companies in Relevant Sectors with reference to the characteristics of such companies to facilitate their listing within the existing regulatory framework.

2. Relevant Listing Rules

2.1 Main Board Rule 2.13(2) provides that the information contained in an issuer’s document must be accurate and complete in all material respects and not be misleading or deceptive. In complying with this requirement, the issuer must not, among other things:

- (a) omit material facts of an unfavourable nature or fail to accord them with appropriate significance; and
- (b) present favourable possibilities as certain or as more probable than is likely to be the case.

2.2 Main Board Rule 8.04 states that both the issuer and its business must, in the opinion of the Exchange, be suitable for listing.

2.3 Main Board Rule 11.07 states that as an overriding principle, all listing documents must contain such particulars and information which, according to the particular nature of the issuer and the securities for which listing is sought, is necessary to enable an investor

to make an informed assessment of the activities, assets and liabilities, financial position, management and prospects of the issuer and of its profits and losses and of the rights attaching to such activities.

- 2.4 Main Board Rule 14A.53 states that a listed issuer must set an annual cap for continuing connected transactions. The annual cap must be expressed in monetary terms, determined by reference to previous transactions and figures in the published information of the listed issuer's group, or if there were no previous transactions, set based on reasonable assumptions.
- 2.5 ~~Note 1 to Main Board Rule 17.03(3)~~ Main Board Rule 17.03B states that the total number of securities shares which may be issued ~~upon exercise of~~ in respect of all options and awards to be granted under the share ~~option~~ scheme must not in aggregate exceed 10% of the relevant class of securities of the listed issuer. ~~The note to Main Board Rule 17.03(4)~~ Main Board Rule 17.03D states that the maximum entitlement of each participant under the share ~~option~~ scheme must not exceed 1% of the relevant class of securities in issue unless separately approved by the shareholders. Main Board Rule 17.03(5) states that the period within which ~~securities must be taken up under the an~~ option may be exercised by the grantee is limited to ten years from the date of grant of the option. (Updated in January 2023)

2.6 *(Deleted in March 2019)*

3. Guidance

High Degree of Reliance

- 3.1 Many companies in Relevant Sectors (especially internet-based companies) provide tailored products or services and leverage on their substantial shareholders' main businesses or platform to promote its products or services. This reliance can lead to extensive connected transactions under the Listing Rules.
- 3.2 The Exchange normally considers reliance to be a matter of disclosure and requires a new applicant to disclose in its listing document details of its material reliance on various parties, such as a substantial shareholder, connected persons, a major supplier or a major customer. *(Updated in March 2019)*
- 3.3 *(Deleted in March 2019)*
- 3.4 The Exchange notes that the business models of many companies in Relevant Sectors at the early stage of their development often extensively use the services offered by the businesses of their parent company, or another connected person, to facilitate the sales and marketing of their own products or services. For example, a new applicant may promote its products or services using the internet based social network platform of its parent company. Companies in Relevant Sectors often have a high degree of reliance on their parent company or another connected person's platform. Given the nature of their industry and businesses, new applicants are usually unable to reduce their level of reliance in the foreseeable future. Further, such reliance is typically not mutual and complementary and is usually more important to the new applicant than the parent

company at the time of listing. It is also unlikely that the new applicant will be able to switch to using another platform, given the competition in the industry.

3.5 Notwithstanding the above, the Exchange will not consider such new applicant to be unsuitable for listing if there are no red flags indicating its relationships with the parent company or another connected person are likely to be terminated or otherwise materially adversely change. New applicants should refer to GL68-13 for factors the Exchange considers in evaluating whether operational reliance on another party would affect the new applicant's suitability and relevant disclosure requirements. ***(Updated in March 2019)***

3.6 ***(Deleted in March 2019)***

3.7 The business models of many companies in Relevant Sectors often leverage on the platform of their parent company, or another connected person, to facilitate sales and marketing of their own products or services. Such an arrangement constitutes a continuing connected transaction under the Listing Rules, for which issuers are required to set a monetary annual cap. However, in such cases it is common for the new applicant to structure the payment for the use of such services as a percentage of the new applicant's revenue generated through the connected person's platform. The Exchange evaluates connected transactions carefully on a case-by-case basis. ***(Updated in March 2019)***

Quantifying Caps for Continuing Connected Transactions

3.8 There may be cases in which it is impractical for the new applicant to accurately estimate the amount of payment required under a cooperative agreement for the use of the platform of its parent company or another connected person where the payment is based on transaction volume as it may have a short operating history or be in a growth phase such that historical revenues would not be reliable for estimating future transaction volume. Imposing an arbitrary monetary cap may be unduly burdensome and not in the interests of the new applicant's shareholders after listing.

3.9 In relation to new applicants in Relevant Sectors, the Exchange proposes to grant waivers from strict compliance with the requirement to set a monetary annual cap under the Listing Rules and allow the annual cap to be set as a formula on a case-by-case basis, provided that the new applicant demonstrates the necessity for such an arrangement in the circumstances of its case and the formula to be adopted is in line with historical and prevailing commercial practices. The issuer will demonstrate to the Exchange that it merits the continuing connected transaction at the time it is to be renewed and that the circumstances continue to justify the granting of the waiver (e.g. if the business volume over the platform has sufficiently stabilised at that point so as to allow a monetary cap to be set).

Extensive Use of Share Incentive Schemes

3.10 Companies in Relevant Sectors often place greater emphasis on retaining and incentivising talented persons in order to develop their businesses. This is often achieved through the grant of share options or awards. These companies, particularly those in the stage of rapid growth, may find the existing 10% overall cap and the one

percent cap on individual participants under Main Board Rules 17.03B and 17.03D to be unduly restrictive and burdensome. Some companies may also find the limit of ten years for the ~~securities under the exercise of the~~ option ~~to be taken up~~ to be too restrictive to allow them the flexibility to incentivise talents. **(Updated in January 2023)**

3.11 Based on facts and circumstances of individual new applicant in Relevant Sectors, the Exchange may at its discretion, grant or reject a waiver from strict compliance with (i) the percentage cap requirement on ~~outstanding grants of~~ share options or awards under a share ~~option~~ scheme and allow a higher cap to be set; and (ii) the ten year limit within which ~~securities must be taken up under the an~~ option must be exercised by the grantee and allow a longer period to be set. **(Updated in January 2023)**

3.12 A new applicant that applies for such waiver should demonstrate the necessity for a higher cap/ longer option period in its case and clear criteria for granting share options or awards under the scheme. The Exchange also requires a new applicant to disclose, in its listing document, the material terms of the scheme and the circumstances when it may grant options or awards beyond the 10% cap under the Main Board Rules. **(Updated in January 2023)**

Unestablished Regulatory Environment

3.13 Companies in Relevant Sectors often operate in sectors (e.g. Financial Technology, or FinTech) for which local laws and regulations are still evolving, and are still being drafted. Some new applicants are uncertain as to how to demonstrate to the Exchange that they are in compliance given the evolving regulatory environment in which they operate.

3.14 If the relevant laws and regulations applicable to a new applicant are still developing and are not expected to be promulgated in the near future, the Exchange would normally expect disclosure of the associated risks in the listing document to be sufficient. In these circumstances, we would not expect a new applicant's legal opinion regarding the new applicant's compliance with local laws and regulations to cover its compliance with the unimplemented laws and regulations.

3.15 However, if it is clear in the circumstances of the case that draft regulations affecting the new applicant's business will be promulgated in the near future, the Exchange would normally expect the new applicant to demonstrate, with the support of a local legal opinion, that it is able to comply with the requirements (and any guidelines) of the draft regulations in the event that the draft regulations are promulgated in the form as set out in public notices of the regulations (e.g. in a government gazette).
