

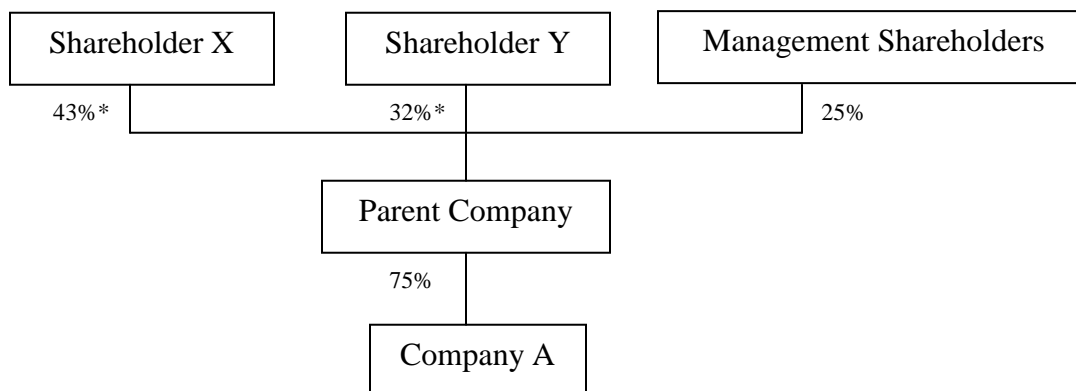
HKEx LISTING DECISION

Cite as HKEx-LD63-2 (Published in November 2008) (Updated in July 2014)

Summary	
Name of Party	Company A – a Main Board listed issuer Parent Company – the holding company of Company A Parent Shareholders – shareholders of Parent Company, including Shareholder X, Shareholder Y and the Management Shareholders
Subject	Whether the Parent Shareholders were connected persons of Company A under the Listing Rules by virtue of their substantial interests in Parent Company, and if not, whether the Exchange would deem the Parent Shareholders to be connected persons of Company A
Listing Rules	Main Board Listing Rules 1.01, 2.04, 14A.07
Decision	<p>The Exchange determined that the Parent Shareholders were not core connected persons or connected persons of Company A by virtue of their substantial interests in the Parent Company under Main Board Listing Rules 1.01 and 14A.07.</p> <p>The Exchange reminded Company A that in future, depending on the facts and circumstances of a particular transaction, the Exchange might exercise its power to deem the Parent Shareholders or any of them as connected person(s).</p>

SUMMARY OF FACTS

1. Company A was a subsidiary of Parent Company. Parent Company held approximately 75% of the issued share capital of Company A at the time of new listing.
2. Parent Company engaged in other business activities in addition to its investment in Company A.
3. Parent Company was owned by three shareholder groups, including Shareholder X, Shareholder Y and the Management Shareholders (as referred in paragraph 5 below). The simplified shareholding structure of Company A and Parent Company was as follows:



* including interest held by wholly owned subsidiaries of Shareholder X/Y

4. Shareholder X and Shareholder Y were the major corporate shareholders of Parent Company. Each of Shareholder X and Shareholder Y was a separate entity with its own business activities and its securities were listed on an overseas stock exchange.
5. The Management Shareholders comprised 4 individuals (including Mr. A and Mr. B) who were founders and members of the management of Parent Company. Mr. A and Mr. B were also directors of Company A.
6. The Parent Shareholders had entered into a shareholders' agreement (the "**Shareholders' Agreement**") before listing of Company A which governed relationship of these shareholders in respect of Parent Company.
7. Based on the shareholding structure of Parent Company and the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement, each of the three groups of Parent Shareholders was in a position to exert influence over Parent Company through approval/veto rights on significant matters relating to Parent Company and its subsidiaries, but none of them had control over Parent Company.
8. As Company A was not a party to the Shareholders' Agreement, the arrangements among the Parent Shareholders in terms of approval/veto rights on significant matters relating to Company A (being a subsidiary of Parent Company) under the Shareholders' Agreement were not binding on Company A and its board. Neither Company A nor its board had any obligation to ensure the implementation of the Shareholders' Agreement.

THE ISSUE RAISED FOR CONSIDERATION

9. Whether the Parent Shareholders were connected persons of Company A under the Listing Rules by virtue of their substantial interests in Parent Company; and if not, whether the Exchange would deem the Parent Shareholders to be connected persons of Company A.

APPLICABLE LISTING RULE OR PRINCIPLE

10. Main Board Listing Rule 1.01 defines, among others, the terms “close associate”, “substantial shareholder” and “core connected person” as follows:

- “close associate” (b) in relation to a company means:
- ...
- (i) its subsidiary or holding company or a fellow subsidiary of its holding company;
- ...
- (iv) any other company in the equity capital of which the company, its subsidiary or holding company, a fellow subsidiary of its holding company, ... taken together are directly or indirectly interested so as to exercise or control the exercise of 30% (or any amount be specified in the Takeovers Code as the level for triggering a mandatory general offer) or more of the voting power at general meetings, or to control the composition of a majority of the board of directors and any subsidiary of this other company;
- ...
- “substantial shareholder” in relation to a company means a person ... who is entitled to exercise, or control the exercise of, 10% or more of

the voting power at any general meeting of the company ...

“core connected person” (a) for a company ..., means a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the company or any of its subsidiaries or a close associate of any of them, and

...

11. Main Board Listing Rule 14A.07 provides that a “connected person” is:
- (1) a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the listed issuer or any of its subsidiaries;
 - ...
 - (4) an associate of any of the above persons...

ANALYSIS

12. The general definition of “core connected person” is contained in Rule 1.01. For the purposes of the connected transaction rules, the definition of “connected person” is set out in Rules 14A.07 to 14A.22.
13. In the present case, Parent Company was a substantial shareholder, and therefore a core connected person and a connected person, of Company A under Rules 1.01 and 14A.07 by virtue of its 75% equity interest in Company A.

Whether the Parent Shareholders were connected persons of Company A under the Listing Rules by virtue their substantial interests in Parent Company

14. When determining whether the Parent Shareholders were core connected persons or connected persons of Company A under Rules 1.01 and 14A.07 by virtue of their substantial interests in Parent Company, the Exchange had considered whether the Parent Shareholders were (i) substantial shareholders of Company A or (ii) associates of Parent Company under the Listing Rules. In this regard, the facts of the case indicated that:
- None of the Parent Shareholders had control over Parent Company. Accordingly, no individual Parent Shareholder was able to exercise or control the exercise of 10% or more of the voting power at any general meeting of Company A even though such person’s indirect interest in Company A through Parent Company was more than 10%. The Parent Shareholders did

not fall under the definition of “substantial shareholder” set out in Rule 1.01 in respect of Company A.

- None of the Parent Shareholders were close associates or associates of Parent Company under Rules 1.01 and 14A.12 to 14A.15. In particular, there was no evidence suggesting that Parent Company was a subsidiary of any Parent Shareholder.

Based on the facts presented, none of the Parent Shareholders were connected persons of Company A under Rules 1.01 and 14A.07 by virtue of their substantial interests in Parent Company.

15. Notwithstanding the above and for the avoidance of doubt, Mr. A and Mr. B were core connected persons or connected persons of Company A under Rules 1.01 and 14A.07 by virtue of their positions as directors of Company A.

Whether the Exchange would deem the Parent Shareholders to be connected persons of Company A because of their substantial interests in Parent Company

16. Rule 2.04 provides that the Listing Rules are not exhaustive and that the Exchange has discretion to, among others, modify the existing requirements under the Listing Rules and impose additional requirements as it considers appropriate. The Exchange will have regard to all of the relevant facts and circumstances of the case in its determination of whether to exercise its discretion under Rule 2.04. In circumstances where the definition of “connected person” is technically inapplicable to a particular person/entity due to certain specific arrangements, the Exchange will look at the substance of the arrangements and consider whether they have been structured to circumvent the spirit and intent of the rules. In such circumstances, it may be appropriate to “deem” such person/entity as connected person under Rule 2.04.
17. In the present case, should the Parent Shareholders hold shares in Company A directly instead of through Parent Company, Shareholder X and Shareholder Y would be substantial shareholders of Company A under Rule 1.01. There was a question of whether the structure of Parent Company was a means to circumvent the Listing Rules, and if yes, it would be necessary to “look through” the structure of Parent Company and deem the Parent Shareholders as connected persons of Company A. In making the determination, the Exchange had taken into account the following factors:
 - Parent Company had a number of business activities and it was not a single purpose undertaking established for the sole and dominant purpose of holding its investment in Company A.
 - Other than their interests in Parent Company, the three groups of Parent Shareholders were independent from each other. The Shareholders’

Agreement governed the relationship of the Parent Shareholders in respect of Parent Company and the approval/veto rights of the Parent Shareholders on certain significant matters concerning the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (including Company A). While each group of Parent Shareholders was able to exert influence over the Parent Company through its approval/veto rights under the Shareholders' Agreement, there was no evidence indicating that the Parent Shareholders must act together or in the same direction in respect of matters relating to Company A.

18. Based on the facts of the case, there were no suggestions that the structure of Parent Company and the Shareholders' Agreement were designed to circumvent the Listing Rules. The Exchange considered that the then relationship among the Parent Shareholders was not sufficient to warrant the Exchange exercising its power to deem the Parent Shareholders as connected persons of Company A.
19. Notwithstanding the above, the Exchange noted that minority shareholders of Company A could be potentially disadvantaged if the Parent Shareholders were to act together and cause Company A to enter into transactions with either one of them which minority shareholders might have been minded to vote against if they had the right to do so. The Exchange therefore reminded Company A that in future, subject to the specific facts and circumstances of a particular transaction, the Exchange might exercise its power to regard the Parent Shareholders or any of them as connected person(s).

DECISION

20. The Exchange determined that none of the Parent Shareholders were core connected persons or connected person of Company A under Rules 1.01 and 14A.07 by virtue of their substantial interests in Parent Company.
21. The Exchange reminded Company A that in future, subject to the specific facts and circumstances of a particular transaction, the Exchange might exercise its power to regard the Parent Shareholders or any of them as connected person(s).