

COUNTRY GUIDE – Germany¹

(20 December 2013, last updated in January 2022)

Important notes: *This guide does not override the Rules and is not a substitute for legal, regulatory, tax, financial or any other advice from qualified professional advisers. If there is any conflict or inconsistency between this guide and the Rules, the Rules prevail. You may consult the Listing Division on a confidential basis for an interpretation of the Rules, or this guide.*

The information contained in this guide on foreign laws, regulations and market practices is based on that provided to us by potential listing applicants, listing applicants, listed issuers, their respective advisers or officials from the relevant jurisdiction. We have not separately verified this information nor have we updated this information since its receipt.

Subsequent Development (Updated in January 2022)

*In November 2021, the Exchange introduced a new listing regime for overseas issuers which covers, among other things, that all issuers are required to comply with the core shareholder protection standards under the revised Appendix 3 of the Main Board and GEM Listing Rules (where applicable) (the “**Core Shareholder Protection Standards**”). The amended Listing Rules are effective as from 1 January 2022. Information in this country guide may be outdated upon the introduction of such listing regime. Issuers and their advisers are advised to exercise caution when reading the guidance in this country guide.*

A new applicant that is incorporated in the jurisdiction of this country guide should refer to the revised Appendix 3 of the Main Board and GEM Listing Rules (where applicable) for the expected Core Shareholder Protection Standards required by the Exchange.² Should there be any changes in the laws, regulations and market practices described in this country guide which might or would adversely affect a new applicant’s compliance with the expected Core Shareholder Protection Standards or any applicable Listing Rules, such new applicant should inform the Exchange of any such changes. A new applicant is also encouraged to consult the Exchange at the earliest opportunity if there is any enquiry on the guidance or requirements in this country guide.

¹ Previously listed issuers incorporated in Germany include Schramm Holding AG (Delisted in March 2012; Old Stock Code: 00955).

² Including codification with modification of certain requirements under the Joint Policy Statement regarding the Listing of Overseas Companies, which was superseded and no longer effective as from 1 January 2022.

Purpose of this Guide

This guide is one of a series that gives guidance on our treatment of listing applications from overseas issuers incorporated in a particular jurisdiction. The aim of this guide is to enhance applicants' understanding of our expectations, practices, procedures and the criteria we consider when applying the Rules for overseas issuers.

This guide should be read in conjunction with the Listing Rules, in particular, the Core Shareholder Protection Standards, Chapter 19 of the Main Board Rules (Chapter 24 of the GEM Rules) (for primary listing applicants) and Chapter 19C of the Main Board Rules (for secondary listing applicants). All issuers incorporated in Germany can apply for one or more “common waivers”³ and those with, or seeking, a secondary listing do not need to apply for waivers of certain Rules which are automatically waived for them⁴. (Updated in January 2022)

Summary of our Approach

Germany incorporated companies must demonstrate how the German laws and regulations and their constitutional documents, in combination, provide the Core Shareholder Protection Standards. (Updated in January 2022)

We will consider a listing of depositary receipts on the Exchange for Germany incorporated companies.

The statutory securities regulator in Germany, namely the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority, is a full signatory to the IOSCO MMOU⁵ and Germany meets our international regulatory co-operation requirements because it already has adequate measures in place with Hong Kong's Securities and Futures Commission (Updated in January 2022).

We are prepared to accept financial statements that conform to International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union for use by European Union companies. This is on the condition that the issuer includes a reconciliation statement setting out the financial effect of the material differences (if any) from either Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards or International Financial Reporting Standards in its accountants' reports and subsequent financial statements (Updated in January 2022).

We expect a Germany incorporated issuer to prominently and fully disclose in its listing document details of the German taxation regime and how it is applicable to Hong Kong shareholders, including capital gains tax and withholding tax on dividends.

³ Primary Listing: Main Board Rule 19.58 (GEM Rule 24.25); Secondary Listing: Main Board Rule 19C.11B

⁴ Main Board Rule 19C.11

⁵ IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Consultation and Cooperation and the Exchange of Information

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1. Background

- 1.1 The German equivalent to the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) and the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) is the German Stock Corporation Act, which sets requirements for Germany incorporated stock companies (“**company**” or “**companies**”) (*Updated in April 2014*).

2. Application of this Country Guide

- 2.2 This Country Guide applies to primary and secondary Main Board listing applicants and primary GEM listing applicants incorporated in Germany. We do not accept applications for secondary listing on GEM.

3. International Regulatory Co-operation Measures

- 3.1 Main Board Rule 8.02A states that each of the statutory securities regulator of an issuer’s jurisdiction of incorporation and the statutory securities regulator of the place of central management and control must be a full signatory to the IOSCO MMOU. This is to enable the Securities and Futures Commission (the “**SFC**”) to seek regulatory assistance and information from overseas statutory securities regulators to facilitate the SFC’s investigations and enforcement actions where an issuer has its records, business operations, assets and management outside Hong Kong. This requirement is met for issuers incorporated in Germany as the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (“**BaFin**”), the statutory securities regulator in Germany, is a full signatory to IOSCO MMOU. In addition, the BaFin has signed a Memorandum of Understanding concerning investigatory assistance and exchange of information with the SFC⁶ (*Updated in January 2022*).
- 3.2 If a listing applicant is incorporated in Germany but its place of central management and control⁷ is elsewhere, . the statutory securities regulator of that jurisdiction must also be a full signatory to the IOSCO MMOU (*Updated in January 2022*)

4. Core Shareholder Protection Standards

- 4.1 Germany incorporated issuers must demonstrate how the domestic laws, rules and regulations to which they are subject and their constitutional documents, in combination, provide the Core Shareholder Protection Standards set out in Appendix 3 of the Main Board Rules (Appendix 3 of the GEM Rules).

Based on submissions by a potential applicant, we have set out below details of the differences between these practices in Germany and the then requirements in the Joint Policy Statement Regarding the Listing of Overseas Companies (“**JPS**”) (repealed as of 1 January 2022) Where we have in the past accepted a practice and it is still relevant

⁶ http://www.sfc.hk/web/doc/EN/aboutsfc/cooperation/germany_980301.pdf

⁷ Main Board Rule 8.02A

for assessment under the new listing regime for overseas issuers, we have stated this below. Germany incorporated applicants should amend their constitutional documents to address the shortfall in compliance with the Core Shareholder Protection Standards. (*Updated in January 2022*)

The information contained in this guide on German laws, regulations and market practices is based on submissions by a potential applicant. We have neither separately verified this information nor have we updated this information since its receipt. Issuers and their advisers are advised to exercise caution when reading the guidance in this country guide. Should there be any changes in the laws, regulations and market practices described in this country guide which might or would adversely affect a new applicant's compliance with the expected Core Shareholder Protection Standards or any applicable Listing Rules, such new applicant should inform the Exchange of any such changes. (*Added in January 2022*)

Matters requiring a super-majority vote

- 4.2 A super-majority vote of members required for a change to the rights attached to a class of shares: Under the then JPS, changes to the rights attached to any class of shares of an overseas company must be approved by a super-majority vote of members of that class, or by a simple majority vote of members of that class plus a significantly higher quorum.

Under German law, variations of class rights which are prejudicial to the holders of preferred shares or variations involving capital increases and other changes in the share capital require a special majority vote of that class of shareholders. However, other changes to class rights do not require a special resolution of shareholders of the specific class, but only a resolution of the entire general meeting.

Subsequent Development since 1 January 2022

The requirement comparable to the then JPS requirement was codified in paragraph 15 of the revised Appendix 3 of the Listing Rules. Paragraph 15 of Appendix 3 also requires that the quorum for such meeting shall be holders of at least one third of the issued shares of the class. (*Updated in January 2022*)

- 4.3 A super-majority vote of members required for a material change to constitutional document: Under the then JPS, material changes to an overseas company's constitutional documents, however framed must be approved by a super-majority vote of members, or by a simple majority vote of members plus a significantly higher quorum.

German law requires a three-quarter majority vote of member for passing amendments to the constitutional documents, but only a simple majority without a significantly higher quorum for minor amendments where contemplated by German law or a company's constitutional documents. The scope of the minor amendments is unclear.

Subsequent Development since 1 January 2022

The requirement comparable to the then JPS requirement was codified in paragraph 16 of the revised Appendix 3 of the Listing Rules. (*Updated in January 2022*)

Individual members to approve an increase in members' liability (repealed as of 1 January 2022)

- 4.4 Under the then JPS, there should not be any alteration in an overseas company's constitutional documents to increase an existing member's liability to the company unless such increase is agreed by such member in writing. Under German law, no shareholder is bound to take or subscribe for more shares, or increase his liability to contribute to the share capital of, or otherwise pay money to, the company without his consent. There is, however, uncertainty as to whether such consent must be given in writing.

Proceedings at general meetings

- 4.5 Timing of an annual general meeting: Under the then JPS, an overseas company is required to hold a general meeting each year as its annual general meeting, and generally no more than 15 months should elapse between the date of one annual general meeting and the next.

Under German law, a company must hold its general meeting in the first eight months of each fiscal year, and a fiscal year must not last longer than 12 months. There is no statutory requirement on the time interval between annual general meetings.

Subsequent Development since 1 January 2022

The requirement comparable to the then JPS requirement was codified with modification in paragraph 14(1) of the revised Appendix 3 of the Listing Rules, which provides that an issuer must hold a general meeting for each financial year as its annual general meeting and generally, an issuer must hold its annual general meeting within six months after the end of its financial year. (*Updated in January 2022*)

- 4.6 Notice of general meetings: Under then the JPS, an overseas company must give its members reasonable written notice of general meetings.

Under German law, all annual general meetings shall be convened on at least 30-days' prior written notice provided that shareholders in general meeting may pass resolutions by way of written resolutions of all shareholders notwithstanding the failure to provided 30-days' notice period, if all the shareholders having the right to attend and vote at the meeting attend and cast their votes.

Our approach prior to 1 January 2022

The Exchange has previously accepted the notice requirement for convening general meetings under German law.

Subsequent Development since 1 January 2022

The requirement comparable to the then JPS requirement was codified with modification in paragraph 14(2) of the revised Appendix 3 of the Listing Rules. *(Updated in January 2022)*

- 4.7 Right to speak and vote at general meetings: The then JPS requires that all members must have the right to speak and vote at a general meeting, except in cases where members having a material interest in a transaction or arrangement are required, by the Rules, to abstain from voting to approve the transaction or arrangement.

Germany incorporated applicants must address whether they are able to comply with this requirement, which may necessitate an amendment to their constitutional documents.

Subsequent Development since 1 January 2022

The requirement comparable to the then JPS requirement was codified with modification in paragraphs 14(3) and 14(4) of the revised Appendix 3 of the Listing Rules. *(Updated in January 2022)*

Other Core Shareholder Protection Standards

- 4.8 Compared to the then JPS and the previous Appendix 3⁸ to the Listing Rules, two new shareholder protection standards, namely, members' right to appoint proxies and corporate representatives and inspect Hong Kong Branch Register are added to require the applicants to demonstrate conformity. Applicants incorporated in Germany might not meet these two new Core Shareholder Protection Standards and may have to amend their constitutional documents accordingly. Issuers and their advisors should refer to the revised Appendix 3 of the Main Board and GEM Listing Rules for the complete set of Core Shareholder Protection Standards *(Added in January 2022)*.

5. Practical and Operational Matters

- 5.1 Reference is made to the Guidance for Overseas Issuers HKEX-GL111-22 which contains guidance on an overseas issuer's ability to comply with Hong Kong's rules and regulations; the eligibility of securities; cross-border clearing and settlement; Hong Kong depositary receipts; taxation; and stock name identifications. Applicants

⁸ The previous version of Appendix 3 of the Listing Rules that was in effective on or prior to 31 December 2021

are encouraged to notify the Listing Division if they envisage difficulties in complying with such matters, where applicable (*Updated in January 2022*).

- 5.1A The then JPS provides that all listing applicants must make arrangement with Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (“**HKSCC**”) to ensure their securities are accepted as eligible for deposit, clearance and settlement in Central Clearing and Settlement System (“**CCASS**”) in accordance with the General Rules of CCASS.

Under HKSCC’s existing model, HKSCC, in its capacity as central securities depository, holds the legal title to shares of a company listed on the Exchange as the shareholder on record in a branch register held in Hong Kong. HKSCC’s clearing participants hold the beneficial interest in such shares in their CCASS stock accounts opened with HKSCC in its capacity as central securities depository. When a sale/purchase transaction in respect of such shares is made on the Exchange, a transfer of title in such shares amongst HKSCC’s clearing participants is effected by way of book entry transfer amongst CCASS stock accounts.

- 5.1B German law does not explicitly recognise the concept of beneficial title in shares of Germany incorporated companies. Based on HKSCC’s existing model, HKSCC clearing participants would not acquire proprietary rights as shareholders of Germany incorporated companies if the shares of such companies were to be listed on the Exchange.

Our Approach prior to 1 January 2022

- 5.1C The Exchange expects a Germany incorporated company seeking a listing in Hong Kong will list by way of depositary receipts (“**DRs**”). As GEM does not currently accept listings of DRs, Germany incorporated companies seeking listings in Hong Kong can only seek listings of DRs on the Main Board. (*Added in August 2015*)

Subsequent Development since 1 January 2022

Such requirement is now relocated to paragraph 17 of the Guidance Letter HKEX-GL111-22 (Guidance for Overseas Issuers). (*Updated in January 2022*)

Conflicts with Hong Kong’s rules and regulations

- 5.2 The then JPS states that overseas companies are strongly encourage to consult the Exchange where there is a potential conflict between the laws and regulations of its home jurisdiction and the Rules, for example, those that require a management or supervisory body of a company to approve matters that under the Rules require shareholders’ approval. See also paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3 above.
- 5.3 The German Stock Corporation Act provides for a three-tier governance structure of a company, i.e. the management board, the supervisory board and the shareholders in general meeting, and certain corporate matters which are reserved for shareholders’ approval under Hong Kong law are delegated to a company’s supervisory board.

Matters that are within the delegated functions of the supervisory board cannot be made conditional on approval by the shareholders' meeting. To do so would contravene German law.

Our Approach prior to 1 January 2022

- 5.4 We do not regard these differences as deficiencies in shareholder protection standards given that shareholder protection measures under German law include the following features:
- (a) the supervisory board members are appointed by the shareholders in a general meeting and they may be removed by shareholders without providing reasons. Also, they must be independent, act in the shareholders' best interests, disclose any conflict of interest and abstain from voting on matters giving rise to conflicts of interest;
 - (b) the management board must refer to the shareholders in a general meeting to decide on material matters of fundamental importance. According to German case law and legal literature, the materiality of a matter is based on:
 - (i) whether the company's structure is affected;
 - (ii) whether the general meeting's core competency to decide a company's constitutional document is affected;
 - (iii) whether the matter has an effect similar to amending the company's constitutional documents; and
 - (iv) whether approximately 80% of the company's assets are affected⁹; and
 - (c) the management board may voluntarily refer to the shareholders in general meeting for decision such matters that do not affect 80% or more of the company's assets ("**Voluntary Referrals**"). These Voluntary Referrals are subject to the comments and scrutiny of the supervisory board.

⁹ We understand that the threshold percentage is flexible and some German legal literature and case law recognise a 75% threshold based on other criteria such as turnover, fixed/total/net assets.

- 5.5 To reduce the need for applicant seeking a primary listing to obtain Rules waivers¹⁰, we are of the view that the Voluntary Referrals should include the following matters:

Main Board Rules ¹¹	Matter
14A.13	approval of connected transactions with any of the applicable percentage ratios reaching 5% or above
14A.14	approval of continuing connected transactions with any of the applicable percentage ratios reaching 5% or above calculated on an annual basis
Chapter 14	approval of notifiable transactions with any of the applicable percentage ratios reaching 25% or above

Subsequent Development since 1 January 2022

Such requirement stated in paragraph 5.2 above is now relocated to paragraph 5(b) of the Guidance Letter HKEX-GL111-22 (Guidance for Overseas Issuers). (*Updated in January 2022*)

Restrictions on Hong Kong investors' right to attend the applicant's general meetings to vote and/or to appoint proxies

- 5.6 The then JPS states that an overseas issuer must notify the Exchange of any restrictions on a Hong Kong investor's right to attend general meetings and to vote and/or to appoint proxies.
- 5.7 Although German law provides that a shareholder is entitled to appoint in writing one or more person(s) as proxy to attend and vote in general meetings, the chairman has the right to restrict the entry to the general meeting to only one such proxy if more than one is appointed. In this case, the proxies have to agree on which one of them should attend and vote at the meeting.
- 5.8 We understand that it is not legally possible under German law to amend a company's constitutional documents to exclude the right of a chairman to restrict the entry to the general meeting to only one proxy.

Our Approach

- 5.9 Germany incorporated issuers must ensure that Hong Kong investors holding shares through HKSCC Nominees enjoy the right to vote, attend (personally or by proxy) and speak at general meetings. In a previous case, we accepted an issuer amending its constitutional documents to provide that a clearing house (or its nominee) which is a member of the company may authorise any person(s) as its representative(s) to attend general meetings of the company and to exercise the same powers on behalf of the clearing house (or its nominee). If more than one person is so authorised, the

¹⁰ Main Board Rule 19C.11

¹¹ The same requirements for Main Board and GEM companies.

authorisation or proxy form would specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorised and the person so authorised would be entitled to exercise the same power on behalf of the recognised clearing house as that clearing house could exercise if it were an individual shareholder or company.

Subsequent Development since 1 January 2022

Such requirement stated in paragraph 5.6 above is now relocated to paragraph 18(d) of the Guidance Letter HKEX-GL111-22 (Guidance for Overseas Issuers). (*Updated in January 2022*)

Appointment of independent non-executive directors (“INEDs”)

- 5.10 Main Board Rule 3.10 requires an issuer’s board of directors to include at least three INEDs. German law does not have the concept of non-executive directorship. As such no INEDs may be appointed to a Germany incorporated company’s management board.

Our Approach

- 5.11 We have previously accepted, as an alternative, the appointment to the supervisory board of three independent supervisors which satisfy the independence requirements of Main Board Rule 3.13 to take up the principle duties and obligations of INEDs and have granted a waiver from strict compliance with Main Board Rule 3.10 on this basis.

6. Constitutional Documents

- 6.1 German laws and regulations do not have equivalent provisions to comply with the Listing Rules relating to the relevant shareholder protection. We set out in the Appendix our approach on each of the items required to be included in a Germany incorporated issuer’s constitutional documents in order for it to meet the Listing Rule requirements (*Updated in January 2022*).

7. Accounting and Auditing Related Requirements

- 7.1 We normally require the accountants’ reports and financial statements of overseas issuers seeking a primary or a secondary listing on the Exchange to conform to the Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“**HKFRS**”) or the International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”)¹² (*Updated in January 2022*).

Our Approach

¹² Main Board Rules 4.11 to 4.13, 19.13, 19.25A, 19C.10D, 19C.23 and Note 2.1 to paragraph 2 of Appendix 16 (GEM Rules 7.12, 18.04 and 24.18A).

- 7.2 We are prepared to accept financial statements that conform to IFRS as endorsed by the European Union (“EU-IFRS”)¹³ for use by European Union companies. In a previous case, we allowed a Germany incorporated issuer to use EU-IFRS for its accountants’ reports and all subsequent financial statements to be audited to a standard comparable to that required by Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants or the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. However, this is on the condition that the issuer includes a reconciliation statement setting out the financial effect of the material differences (if any) from either HKFRS or IFRS, in its accountants’ reports and subsequent financial statements¹⁴ (*Updated in January 2022*).

8. Taxation

- 8.1 Withholding tax on distributable entitlements¹⁵: A Germany incorporated issuer’s shareholders are generally subject to a withholding tax on dividends paid by the issuer at a rate of 25% and a solidarity surcharge thereon at a rate of 5.5% (total rate of 26.375%).
- 8.2 Capital gains tax: In certain circumstances, a Germany incorporated issuer’s non-resident shareholders may become subject to a capital gains tax on the sale of shares/subscription rights at a rate of 25% and a solidarity surcharge thereon at a rate of 5.5% (total rate of 26.375%).

Our Approach

- 8.3 We expect a Germany incorporated issuer to disclose the following prominently in its listing document:
- (a) the rate of tax investors in its securities will have to pay;
 - (b) details of any treaty between Germany and Hong Kong that may affect the tax payable;
 - (c) the effect of holding the issuer’s shares through CCASS or outside CCASS on any tax payable (where applicable); and
 - (d) the procedures for claiming any tax relief or exemptions.
- 8.4 We expect appropriate disclosure of taxation in at least the “Summary” and “Risk Factors” sections of the issuer’s listing document and any sections summarising

¹³ A list of alternative overseas financial reporting standards that are considered comparable to HKFRS and IFRS is published on the Exchange’s website, as amended from time to time.

¹⁴ Primary Listing: Main Board Rule 19.14 and GEM Rule 7.14 (accountants’ reports) and Main Board Rule 19.25A and GEM Rule 24.18A (annual/ interim/ quarterly financial statements). Secondary Listing: Main Board Rules 19C.10D (accountants’ reports) and 19C.23 (annual/ interim financial statements).

¹⁵ Guidance for Overseas Issuers, paragraph 39

German laws and regulations.

Please note the important notes on the front page of this country guide regarding German laws, regulations and practices.

**Our Approach to Differences between Our Constitutional Document Requirements ^(note) and
German Laws, Rules and Practices**

Note: Some of the Constitutional Document Requirements stated herein were either (i) repealed on 1 January 2022 because they were not considered to be fundamental to shareholder protection or they overlapped with the requirements in the Listing Rules; or (ii) codified with modification as Core Shareholder Protection Standards in the Listing Rules. For details, please see the column headed “Subsequent Development since 1 January 2022”. New applicants shall assess whether it can comply with the relevant Listing Rules or seek waiver from compliance. *(Added in January 2022)*

Rule Paragraph	Rule Requirement	German Laws, Regulations and Practice	Our Approach Prior to 1 January 2022	Subsequent Development Since 1 January 2022
(not effective after 31 December 2021)				
Appendix 3, 4(2)	Any person appointed by the directors to fill a casual vacancy on or as an addition to the board shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the issuer, and shall then be eligible for re-election.	Under German law, a company shall not limit the discretion of the supervisory board in determining the terms of office of any members of the management board, who are entitled to stay in office for up to five years.	In a previous case, it was submitted that as any replacements to the management board of a company is appointed by the supervisory board rather than shareholders in an annual general meeting, their term of office should not be decided by shareholders in an annual general meeting. Instead, the replacement director should be entitled to serve his full term of	This article provision was retained with modification. Please refer to Appendix 3 of the Listing Rules for the full text of the requirement. Secondary listing applicants shall apply to the Exchange for a waiver of compliance from the relevant Listing Rule if it considers necessary.

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Rule Paragraph	Rule Requirement	German Laws, Regulations and Practice	Our Approach Prior to 1 January 2022	Subsequent Development Since 1 January 2022
(not effective after 31 December 2021)				
			<p>office as allowed under German law.</p> <p>We granted a waiver from this articles provision, subject to the disclosure of the procedure of appointments as well as the relevant terms of office upon appointment by the supervisory board as permitted under German law.</p> <p>Under the JPS, an eligible secondary listing applicant is entitled to an “automatic waiver” for this item.</p>	
Appendix 3, 6, 8 and 10	Paragraphs 6, 8, and 10 of Appendix 3 to the Rules contain requirements for the issuer’s articles concerning preference shares, redeemable shares, non-voting and restricted voting shares.	German law does not restrict the issue of preference shares, non-voting or restricted voting shares. However, a company is not allowed to issue redeemable shares.	Noting that a company is not permitted to issue redeemable shares under German law rendering the corresponding Rules not applicable, we have granted a waiver from this articles provision. Where a company has preference, non-voting or	These articles provisions were repealed on 1 January 2022. For the requirement in paragraph 8 of the previous Appendix 3, please refer to the Code on Share Buy-backs for

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(not effective after 31 December 2021)				
			<p>restricted voting shares, we expect its constitutional documents to be amended to comply with the relevant requirements of Appendix 3.</p> <p>Under the JPS, an eligible secondary listing applicant is entitled to an “automatic waiver” for this item.</p>	<p>protection for redeemable shareholders.</p> <p>For the requirement in paragraph 10(1) of the previous Appendix 3, paragraph 5(2) in Part B in Appendix 2 of the Listing Rules contains the comparable requirement.</p> <p>Secondary listing applicants shall apply to the Exchange for a waiver of compliance from the relevant Listing Rule if it considers necessary.</p>
Appendix 3, 12	No powers shall be taken to freeze or otherwise impair any of the rights attaching to any share by reason only that the person or persons who are interested directly or indirectly therein have failed to disclose their	Under German law, a shareholder of a company is under an obligation to give notice to the company, if it has acquired a certain percentage of shareholding in that company. German law further provides that, until such time when such shareholder has	<p>In a previous case, we considered that the restriction under German law does not materially prejudice the interests of the shareholders. A waiver of this articles provision was granted.</p> <p>Under the JPS, no “automatic</p>	These articles provisions were repealed on 1 January 2022.

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	interests to the company.	<p>discharged his obligation by making appropriate disclosure to the company, it is not entitled to exercise certain of its shareholder's rights, including voting rights attaching to the shares in the company held by it.</p> <p>The restriction of shareholders' right under this circumstance is mandatory under German law and cannot be waived or otherwise avoided by a company. Such restriction under German law is not generally applicable to all shareholders as it only applies to substantial shareholders holding not less than a 25% interest in the company.</p>	waiver" is available to a secondary listing applicant for this item.	
Appendix 3, 14(4)	Where any shareholder is, under these Exchange Listing Rules, required to	Under German law, a shareholder entitled to vote in a general meeting cannot be	In a previous case, we granted a waiver from this articles provision provided that the	This article provision was retained as Core Shareholder Protection Standard. Please

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	abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such shareholder in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.	restricted from voting solely because it is interested in the transaction the subject of the vote.	<p>issuer could adopt a mechanism to ensure that the votes of shareholders, who would otherwise need to abstain from voting under the Rules, would not be counted.</p> <p>The applicant proposed that any transaction requiring interested shareholders to abstain from voting under the Rules would require counting the votes of shareholders twice and ensure that the two majority requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the first count would involve all votes cast, including those cast by interested shareholders, if any; and (ii) the second count would include all votes cast, excluding interested 	refer to paragraph 14(3) and 14(4) of Appendix 3 of the Listing Rules for the full text of the requirement.

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			<p>shareholders' votes. Both counts must result in a simple majority before the resolution is considered approved.</p> <p>We granted a waiver of this articles provision and other related Rules¹⁶ on this basis.</p> <p>Under the JPS, no “automatic waiver” is available to a secondary listing applicant for this item.</p>	

¹⁶ Principle in Main Board Rule 2.15 applied specifically in Main Board Rules 6.12(1), 6.13, 7.19(6)(a), 7.19(7), 7.19(8), 7.21(2), 7.24(6), 7.24(7), 7.26A(2), 13.36(4)(a), 13.36(4)(b), 17.04(1) and certain Chapter 14 and 14A of the Main Board Rules.