

Definitions of the reasons for opting out of reporting parent relationships

A reason provided by the legal entity to sound the mandatory report of a specific information (beyond the reference data, which are immanent for the identification of the legal entity).

NATURAL PERSONS = A parent company according to the established definition does not exist, because the entity is run by one or more natural person(s) without any intermediate legal entity complying with the definition of an accounting consolidating parent.

NON- CONSOLIDATING = A parent company according to the established definition does not exist, because the entity is run by legal entities that do not provide the necessary consolidated financial statement.

UNKNOWN PERSON = A parent according to the established definition does not exist, because no person has been officially declared to run the entity (e.g. diversified shareholding).

LEGAL OBSTACLES = Legal obstacles or regulations of a jurisdiction prevent the provision or publishing of this information. Excluded are those cases in which, within the applicable legal framework, the disclosure of the relationship to the parent requires the consent of one of the entities privy to the relationship - and the consent could not be obtained.

CONSENT NOT OBTAINED = Legal obstacles or regulations of a jurisdiction prevent the provision or publishing of this information: "The consent of the parent was necessary under the applicable legal framework and the parent did not consent or could not be contacted".

Note that it lies within the responsibility of the child entity to obtain the approval of the parent and, if necessary, to disclose the parent relationship.

BINDING LEGAL COMMITMENTS = Binding legal commitments (independent of legal provisions), such as articles governing the legal entity or a contract, which prevent the provision or the publication of this information.

DETRIMENT NOT EXCLUDED = The child entity consults the parent regarding the disclosure of the information to the GLEIS but could not confirm the absence of detriment in a way that can appropriately prevent liability risks for the child entity (or those acting on its behalf) under the applicable legal framework.

The disclosure of this information would be of detriment for the legal entity or the parent company in question. This would include reasons which in principle are accepted by public authorities in comparable circumstances - on the basis of the disclosure of the entity. This reason applies only if all following cumulative circumstances fit:

[i] The parent could not be informed by the GLEIS and no possibility to correct the information regarding the relationship before the publication exists (meaning to state a reason for non- disclosure) - either because the parent does not have a LEI, or it has a LEI but GLEIS has not yet implemented such a system;].

ii) The relationship has yet not been made public (“made public” means in this case, that the way, in which the publication was made, does not signify a violation of the existing legal framework);

iii) The child has a reason to believe that the parent company considers a disclosure to be of detriment.

iv) The child consults the parent company regarding the disclosure of the information to GLEIS but - after reasonable commercial evaluations of the parent company - could not confirm that a detriment will be caused to the parent company, or that liability risks will be prevented within the legal framework (or for those acting on their behalf).

DETRIMENT BY DISCLOSURE = The disclosure of this information would be of detriment to the legal entity or the relevant parent company. This would include reasons which will be accepted by public authorities in comparable framework conditions - based on the parent companies statement.