

1 July 2022

Articles of Association of the

“ASCG – Accounting Standards Committee of Germany”

Preamble

The Association is formed with the objective

- of promoting the continued development of accounting and financial reporting in the general economic interest with the participation of interested parties, in particular those involved in financial reporting;
- of ensuring that the German Federal Government recognises the Association as the German standard-setter, supports its objectives and listens to its expert advice, without thereby compromising the sovereignty of the legislature and the courts; and
- of representing the interests of German industry in the area of accounting and financial reporting in the international arena.
- to provide technical support for the transformation towards an increasingly broad understanding of accounting and reporting and to integrate this into the work of its standing committees. Significant impulses must be acted on, especially those from the area of sustainability reporting. The EU Green Deal is resulting in new reporting requirements for a broad spectrum of German companies. This applies equally to developments at international level, where the IFRS Foundation is establishing the basis for consistent international standardisation in this area.

Part 1: Basic Information

Article 1 Name and Domicile

- (1) The original German name of the Association is
DRSC – Deutsches Rechnungslegungs Standards Committee
Following registration in the Register of Associations, its name also contains the suffix “eingetragener Verein” (registered association), abbreviated to “e.V.”.
- (2) The Association is also known internationally by its English name “ASCG – Accounting Standards Committee of Germany”.
- (3) The Association is domiciled in Berlin.

Article 2 Objectives

- (1) The objectives of the Association are, in the general economic interest,
 - a) to develop recommendations for the application of principles for consolidated financial reporting;
 - b) to provide advice on planned legislation on accounting regulations at national and EU level;
 - c) to represent the Federal Republic of Germany in international accounting and financial reporting bodies;
 - d) to develop Interpretations of the international accounting standards within the meaning of section 315e(1) of the Handelsgesetzbuch (HGB – German Commercial Code);
 - e) to enhance the quality of accounting and financial reporting;
 - f) to promote research and education in the above-mentioned areas.
- (2) The Association serves the aims of its members under the Articles of Association within the framework of its own objectives. It fulfils its objectives as a professional association for its members.
- (3) The Association acts in a non-profit capacity. The generation of profit is not its primary objective. It may only use revenue from the exploitation of its work for the objectives set out in the Articles of Association.
- (4) The Association may establish business operations to implement and promote its objectives under the Articles of Association. It may also take out memberships and acquire equity investments.

Article 3 Financial Year

The financial year is the calendar year.

Article 4 Membership

- (1) All legal persons and all associations of persons that are subject to the statutory duty to prepare financial statements or that are involved in accounting and financial reporting may become a member of the Association. Because the membership structure is designed to represent the different interests of the parties involved in accounting and financial reporting in the general economic interest, each member is allocated to one of the following segments:
- publicly traded industrial companies and associations (Segment "A");
 - non-publicly traded industrial companies and associations (Segment "B");
 - banks and associations (Segment "C");
 - insurance undertakings and associations (Segment "D");
 - the accounting and auditing profession and associations (Segment "E").

Industrial companies in the sense referred to above include companies active in the retail and wholesale sectors, the provision of services etc.

- (2) Membership is acquired through written application (citing the segment to which the applicant is to be allocated) and its acceptance by the Administrative Board. In justified circumstances, the Administrative Board may allocate the applicant to another segment after a hearing. It may delegate the decision on the acceptance of the membership application to the Executive Committee. There is no entitlement to membership or to allocation to a particular segment.
- (3) Membership is terminated by resignation or expulsion. Membership may only be resigned in writing giving six months' notice to the end of a financial year.
- (4) A member may only be expelled for cause. Expulsion is resolved by way of a vote by the General Assembly with a majority of three-quarters of the members present. The Executive Committee shall be given an opportunity to make a statement prior to this.
- (5) Termination of membership does not affect the obligation to pay the membership fee determined for the current financial year. Members leaving the Association shall have no claim on its assets.

Article 5 Membership Fees and Levies

- (1) The Association levies annual fees from its members.
- (2) The annual fees are determined by the General Assembly.
- (3) The annual fees are payable as at 30 April of each financial year unless the Executive Committee determines a later payment date. New members are required to pay the pro rata annual fee within one month of becoming a member.
- (4) The General Assembly may decide on levies for a specific purpose and for a limited period of time. In relation to an individual member, the levy may not exceed one time the respective annual subscription.

Article 6
Governing Bodies and Standing Committees

- (1) The governing bodies of the association are
 - a) the General Assembly,
 - b) the Administrative Board,
 - c) the Nomination Committee and
 - d) the Executive Committee (legal representatives in accordance with section 26 of the Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (BGB – German Civil Code)).
- (2) The standing committees of the Association are
 - a) the technical committees, as accounting and reporting bodies (Financial Reporting Technical Committee and Sustainability Reporting Technical Committee) and
 - b) the Academic Advisory Board.
- (3) The members or their legal representatives can be represented at the General Assembly by authorised representatives, who should be accountants. Accountants are defined as natural persons suitably qualified to keep or prepare the commercial accounts or other documents set out in section 257(1) no. 1 of the HGB for corporations or other entities, either as employees or as self-employed members of the professions, or who are active in the field of accounting and financial reporting in an auditing, advisory, teaching, supervisory, or analytical capacity as Wirtschaftsprüfer (German public auditors), university lecturers and professors, vereidigte Buchprüfer (German sworn auditors), tax advisers, lawyers, or other persons with comparable qualifications.
- (4) Only natural persons who are accountants within the meaning of section (3) sentence 2 above can be elected to the other governing bodies and standing committees of the Association.

Part 2: General Assembly

Article 7

Convening the General Assembly

- (1) The members shall be invited to attend the Annual General Assembly once a year in Berlin or another major German city. The General Assembly is convened in writing or by e-mail by the Chair or the Deputy Chair of the Administrative Board with three weeks' notice, giving the agenda for the General Assembly. Motions to supplement or amend the agenda should be notified to the Chair or Deputy Chair of the Administrative Board with sufficient notice that they can be announced to the members at least one week before the date of the General Assembly.
- (2) An Extraordinary General Assembly shall be convened if this is dictated by the interests of the Association or required in writing by one-tenth of the members, giving the purpose and reasons. Section (1) above shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 8

Chair, Resolutions

- (1) The General Assembly is chaired by the Chair of the Administrative Board or, if the Chair is prevented from attending, by the Deputy Chair.
- (2) Each member is entitled to one vote. Proxies may be issued. A member may not represent more than five other members.
- (3) The General Assembly is quorate if at least 25% of the members are present or represented. If this figure is not reached, the Administrative Board is required to convene a second General Assembly within three weeks; this second General Assembly shall be quorate irrespective of the number of members present or represented; attention shall be drawn to this fact in the invitation.
- (4) The General Assembly adopts resolutions by a simple majority of the members present or represented. Resolutions to amend the Articles of Association or to dissolve the Association require a three-quarters majority of the members present.
- (5) Written minutes of the General Assembly shall be prepared and signed by the Chair of the General Assembly and the keeper of the minutes. The place and time of the General Assembly and the results of any votes shall be minuted.
- (6) The General Assembly may resolve to supplement the agenda announced with the notice convening the General Assembly.
- (7) The General Assembly is not public. The Chair of the General Assembly may admit guests.

**Article 9
Responsibilities**

- (1) The General Assembly is responsible for electing, dismissing and approving the actions of the members of
 - a) the Administrative Board and
 - b) the Nomination Committee.
- (2) The General Assembly is also responsible for determining the amount of the annual fee, the business plan, adopting the annual financial statements and electing the auditor, as well as for all material business management measures.
- (3) In addition, the General Assembly is responsible for amending and supplementing these Articles of Association and for dissolving the Association and appropriating its assets (Article 26).

Part 3: Administrative Board

Article 10 Members

- (1) The Administrative Board has 20 members who are elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term of office in accordance with section (2) below. The General Assembly may only elect natural persons to the Administrative Board who have already been proposed by the members of the segments (Article 4(1)). The proposals by a segment require a simple majority of the members of that segment.
- (2) The members of the Administrative Board are elected by segment. The ten persons proposed who receive the most votes in the General Assembly are elected from the persons proposed by Segment A. The same applies to Segments B and D, except that in these cases the two persons who receive the most votes in the General Assembly are elected, and to Segments C and E, except that in these cases the three persons who receive the most votes in the General Assembly are elected.
- (3) The number of members of the Administrative Board and of the persons proposed by the individual segments in accordance with sections (1) and (2) above are based on the Association's current membership and fee structure. If material changes occur in this structure, sections (1) and (2) above shall be modified to reflect these changes.
- (4) The members of the Administrative Board act in an honorary capacity.
- (5) Members of the Administrative Board may only be dismissed for cause by a resolution of the General Assembly adopted by a three-quarters majority of the members present.
- (6) If a member of the Administrative Board leaves the Administrative Board before the end of their term of office, their voting rights shall accrue to the oldest member belonging to the segment of the former member until a replacement member has been elected. A replacement member shall be elected for the remaining term of office of the former member by the next regular General Assembly in accordance with section (2) above.

Article 11 Responsibilities

- (1) The Administrative Board defines the principles and guidelines for the work of the Association, and in particular of the technical committees and the Executive Committee, taking the general economic interest into account. Corresponding resolutions require a three-quarters majority of its members.
- (2) The members of the technical committees are also elected by a majority of three-quarters of the members of the Administrative Board. The Administrative Board may advise the technical committees, but is not entitled to issue instructions to them. The technical committees and their members are independent.
- (3) The Administrative Board appoints, advises and supervises the Executive Committee. It can resolve that the Executive Committee may only conduct certain types of transactions with the approval of the Administrative Board.

Article 12
Internal Organisation

- (1) The Administrative Board elects from among its members a Chair, a Deputy Chair and a Treasurer.
- (2) The Administrative Board should hold at least three meetings a year. Meetings can be held physically, by telephone or by using electronic media (e.g. video conferencing) or any combination of these. The meetings are convened, prepared and chaired by the Chair of the Administrative Board or, if the Chair is prevented from attending, by the Deputy Chair. The Administrative Board is quorate if half of its members are present or represented by other members of the Administrative Board. Minutes of the meetings shall be prepared.
- (3) Resolutions by the Administrative Board require a simple majority of the votes cast by the members present unless stipulated otherwise by law or these Articles of Association. Absent members can participate in resolutions by casting their votes in text form (in writing or by using electronic media, e.g. e-mail or messaging clients).
- (4) The Federal Ministry of Justice and for Consumer Protection is entitled to attend the meetings of the Administrative Board, but does not have a right to vote.
- (5) Further details are set out in the Rules of Procedure of the Administrative Board.

Part 4: Nomination Committee

Article 13 Members

- (1) The Nomination Committee comprises nine members who are elected by the General Assembly. It has at least one representative of each segment (Article 4(1)), provided that at least one member is allocated to each segment. The members are elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term of office. As a whole, the members should reflect the wide range of professional backgrounds associated with the concept of accounting and reporting.
- (2) The members of the Nomination Committee act in an honorary capacity. They are entitled to reimbursement of their out-of-pocket expenses.
- (3) Members of the Nomination Committee may only be dismissed for cause by a resolution of the General Assembly adopted by a three-quarters majority of the members present.
- (4) If a member of the Nomination Committee leaves the Nomination Committee before the end of their term of office, their voting rights shall accrue to the oldest member of the Nomination Committee until a replacement member has been elected. A replacement member shall be elected for the remaining term of office of the former member by the next regular General Assembly in accordance with section (1) above.

Article 14 Responsibilities

- (1) The Nomination Committee submits proposals to the Administrative Board for the election of the members of the Executive Committee and the technical committees.
- (2) The Nomination Committee's proposals are binding for the Administrative Board in the sense that only persons proposed by the Nomination Committee may be elected.

Article 15 Internal Organisation

- (1) The Nomination Committee elects from among its members a Chair and a Deputy Chair. The Chair, and in the event that the Chair is prevented from attending, the Deputy Chair, prepares and chairs the meetings of the Nomination Committee.
- (2) Resolutions by the Nomination Committee require a simple majority of its members.
- (3) Further details are set out in the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Nomination Committee with the approval of the General Assembly.

Part 5: Executive Committee

Article 16 Members

- (1) The Executive Committee comprises the President. The Administrative Board may also appoint a Vice-President. The members of the Executive Committee are elected by the Administrative Board for three years at the proposal of the Nomination Committee. They may be re-elected.
- (2) The members of the Executive Committee work for the Association on a full-time basis. They are entitled to appropriate remuneration and to reimbursement of their out-of-pocket expenses. Further details are determined by the Administrative Board.
- (3) The Members of the Executive Committee may only be dismissed for cause by a resolution of the Administrative Board adopted by a three-quarters majority of its members.
- (4) At the proposal of the Executive Committee, the Administrative Board may also appoint an Executive Director, who is a special representative in accordance with section 30 of the BGB. An Executive Director shall be appointed if the Executive Committee consists only of the President. The function of the Executive Director is to support the President in managing the business of the Association.

Article 17 Responsibilities

- (1) The Executive Committee manages the business of the Association. It chairs the technical committees and also chairs the Academic Advisory Board by prior arrangement. It represents the Association and the technical committees and their work externally.
- (2) The members of the Executive Committee are the legal representatives of the Association in accordance with section 26 of the BGB. They each individually represent the Association in and out of court.
- (3) The Executive Committee is also responsible for
 - a) publishing the Association's annual report;
 - b) preparing the business plan (budget); and
 - c) preparing the annual financial statements.

Article 18 Internal Organisation

- (1) The members of the Executive Committee work together in an atmosphere of mutual trust and coordinate their activities. They report regularly to the Administrative Board on the course of business and on all material issues relating to the Association.
- (2) The Executive Committee adopts Rules of Procedure with the approval of the Administrative Board. These Rules of Procedure shall also govern the scope of duties of the Executive Director.



Part 6: Technical Committees and Other Standing Committees

Article 19

Members

- (1) The technical committees are each composed of eleven members, who are elected by the Administrative Board for a three- to five-year term of office at the proposal of the Nomination Committee. The election should reflect the duties of the technical committee concerned. Care must be taken to safeguard the interests of preparers, auditors and users of financial reporting. Only persons with particular specialist expertise and experience in the field of accounting and financial reporting may be members of a technical committee.
- (2) The members of the technical committees conduct their activities independently in line with the principles and guidelines laid down by the Administrative Board. They are not subject to the instructions of the Administrative Board, the Executive Committee, the General Assembly, or third parties. They may only be dismissed for cause by a resolution of the Administrative Board adopted by a three-quarters majority of its members.
- (3) The members of the technical committees act in an honorary capacity. They are entitled to reimbursement of their out-of-pocket expenses.
- (4) The Federal Ministry of Justice and for Consumer Protection is entitled to attend the meetings of the technical committees, but does not have a right to vote.

Article 20

Duties and Responsibilities

- (1) The technical committees are responsible for elaborating
 - a) accounting standards within the meaning of section 342 of the HGB,
 - b) interpretations of the international accounting standards within the meaning of section 315e of the HGB,
 - c) comment letters to national and international bodies on accounting and financial reporting issues,
 - d) discussion papers, other comment letters and publications.
- (2) The meetings of the technical committees are open to the public.
- (3) The accounting community shall be involved as described in the following in the elaboration of interpretations and standards in accordance with section (1) a) and b) above ("due process"):
 - a) exposure of draft interpretations and standards within the meaning of section 315e of the HGB and standards within the meaning of section 342 of the HGB with a call to submit comments within a period of at least 45 days;
 - b) publication of comments received (unless the author objects to publication);
 - c) re-exposure of a revised draft in cases where the comments received have resulted in material modification of the draft, coupled with a call to submit new comments within a period of at least 45 days;
 - d) creation of a public discussion forum (e.g. public meeting or virtual event) on the drafts;
 - e) adoption of interpretations and standards at a meeting open to the public;



- f) publication of the adopted interpretations and standards (including dissenting opinions), together with the basis for conclusions.
- (4) The accounting community shall be invited to submit comments in accordance with section (1) c) above, and shall be included in cases covered by section (1) d) above if this is deemed appropriate by the technical committee.
- (5) Pronouncements issued by the technical committees in accordance with section (1) above shall require a prior resolution adopted by a two-thirds majority of the members of the technical committee concerned. For pronouncements of the joint technical committee in accordance with Article 22a, the two-thirds majority requirement in accordance with sentence 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
- (6) The technical committees shall notify each other regularly about their work and shall coordinate their activities.

Article 21 Financial Reporting Technical Committee

The Financial Reporting Technical Committee is specifically responsible for

- a) developing and issuing German Accounting Standards within the meaning of section 342 of the HGB in the field of financial reporting;
- b) developing and issuing interpretations of the international accounting standards within the meaning of section 315e(1) of the HGB;
- c) elaborating comment letters on exposure drafts issued by the IASB and other bodies of the IFRS Foundation;
- d) cooperating with, and developing responses to consultation documents issued by, the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), the European financial regulators and supervisors, and the European Commission in the field of financial reporting;
- e) providing advice on planned legislation and on the implementation of European directives; and
- f) comment letters on European directives.

Article 22 Sustainability Reporting Technical Committee

The Sustainability Reporting Technical Committee is specifically responsible for

- a) developing and issuing German Accounting Standards within the meaning of section 342 of the HGB in the field of non-financial reporting;
- c) cooperating with, and developing responses to consultation documents issued by, the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), the European financial regulators and supervisors, and the European Commission in the field of sustainability reporting;
- d) providing advice on planned legislation and on the implementation of European directives; and
- e) comment letters on European directives.

Article 22a
Joint Technical Committee

The Joint Technical Committee consists of the members of both technical committees. Taking into account the responsibilities of each technical committee as specified in Articles 21 and 22, the Joint Technical Committee is responsible for

- a) developing and issuing German Accounting Standards within the meaning of section 342 of the HGB;
- b) cooperating with, and developing responses to consultation documents issued by, international standard-setting bodies;
- c) cooperating with, and developing responses to consultation documents issued by, the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), the European financial regulators and supervisors, and the European Commission;
- d) providing advice on planned legislation and on the implementation of European directives; and
- e) comment letters on European directives,

insofar as reporting issues apply equally to and are relevant for both technical committees. With reference to the promulgation of German Accounting Standards in accordance with Articles 21 and 22, the individual technical committees shall, at the proposal of the Executive Committee, submit these to the Joint Technical Committee for assessment to ensure that the reporting integrates financial reporting and sustainability reporting issues.

Article 23
Academic Advisory Board

- (1) The Administrative Board may establish an Academic Advisory Board that advises the technical committees without itself being a technical committee. The Administrative Board appoints the members of the Academic Advisory Board, who are persons with outstanding specialist research expertise and experience in the field of accounting and financial reporting, in consultation with the Executive Committee.
- (2) The members are entitled to attend the meetings of the technical committees with speaking rights. They do not have a right to vote.
- (3) The members of the Academic Advisory Board act in an honorary capacity. They are entitled to reimbursement of their out-of-pocket expenses for attending the meetings of the Academic Advisory Board. The reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses for attending meetings of the technical committees is at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Part 7: Concluding Provisions

Article 24 Duty of Secrecy

The members of the governing bodies and standing committees are required to keep secret all matters relating to the Association and its activities unless publication is required by law, these Articles of Association, or the relevant Rules of Procedure.

Article 25 Appointments to Governing Bodies and Standing Committees

- (1) When specifying the first term of office of the members of the Nomination Committee, the Administrative Board and the technical committees, care should be taken to ensure that no more than one-third of the members of each body leave at the same time.
- (2) Re-election (including multiple re-election) is permitted. Generally, the total term of office of a member of a technical committee should not exceed ten years.
- (3) A person may not simultaneously be a member of more than one of the Nomination Committee, the Administration Board, the Executive Committee, or a technical committee.
- (4) The term of office in a governing body or a standing committee of the Association expires at the General Assembly following the person's 70th birthday. In individual cases, observance of the age limit for the office of an Administrative Board member may be waived with the consent of the General Assembly.
- (5) A replacement member shall be appointed in the event that a member of a governing body leaves that governing body before the end of that member's term of office except for the Executive Committee (Articles 16-18).
- (6) In the event that a member of one of the technical committees leaves the technical committee before the end of the member's term of office, a term of office shall be determined for the replacement member appointed that takes into account the requirements of Article 19(1) sentence 1 and that ensures that the term of office of no more than one-third of the members expires at the same time.

Article 26 Dissolution of the Association

If the Association is dissolved, its assets shall be used exclusively for purposes within the meaning of Article 2 of these Articles of Association.

Article 27 Mediation

Disputes between members, governing bodies, or standing committees should be settled amicably. The members of the Association and the members of its governing bodies and standing committees are therefore obliged to seek mediation or arbitration before entering into any dispute (and in particular any court action). The mediator or arbitrator should be appointed by the Berlin Chamber of Industry and Commerce at the application of one of the parties.