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NYSE Listed Company Manual

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103.00 Foreign Private Issuers

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To assist the Exchange in considering the question of the listing or continued listing of the securities of a non-U.S. company whose interim earnings reporting or corporate governance practices are not in compliance with Exchange requirements for domestic companies, the non-U.S. company should furnish the Exchange with a written certification from independent counsel in the country of the non-U.S. company's domicile as to whether or not the non-complying practices are prohibited by home country law. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section 103.00, listed foreign private issuers must in all cases comply with the requirement of Section 203.03 hereof to disclose interim financial information in a Form 6-K on, at a minimum, a semi-annual basis.

The Alternate Listing Standards for non-U.S. companies apply only where there is a broad, liquid market for the company's shares in its country of origin.

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Section 203.03 Semi-Annual Reporting by Foreign Private Issuers

With respect to any fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 2015, each listed foreign private issuer must, at a minimum, submit to the SEC a Form 6-K that includes (i) an interim balance sheet as of the end of its second fiscal quarter and (ii) a semi-annual income statement that covers its first two fiscal quarters. This Form 6-K must be submitted no later than six months following the end of the company's second fiscal quarter. The financial information included in the Form 6-K must be presented in English, but does not have to be reconciled to U.S. GAAP.

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802.01E SEC Annual and Quarterly Report Timely Filing Criteria

Occurrence of a Filing Delinquency

For purposes of remaining listed on the Exchange, a company will incur a late filing delinquency and be subject to the procedures set forth in this Section 802.01E on the date on which any of the following occurs:

- the company fails to file its annual report (Forms 10-K, 20-F, 40-F or N-CSR) or its quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the SEC by the date such report was required to be filed by the applicable form, or if a Form 12b-25 was timely filed with the SEC, the extended filing due date for the annual report or Form 10-Q (for purposes of this Section 802.01E, the later of these two dates, along with any Semi-Annual Report Filing Due Date as defined below, will be referred to as the "Filing Due Date" and the failure to file a report by the applicable Filing Due Date, a "Late Filing Delinquency");
- a listed foreign private issuer fails to file the Form 6-K containing semi-annual financial information required by Section 203.03 hereof (the "Semi-Annual Report") by the date specified in that rule (the "Semi-Annual Report Filing Due Date");
- the company files its annual report without a financial statement audit report from its independent auditor for any or all of the periods included in such annual report (a "Required Audit Report" and the absence of a Required Audit Report, a "Required Audit Report Delinquency");
- the company's independent auditor withdraws a Required Audit Report or the company files a Form 8-K with the SEC pursuant to Item 4.02(b) thereof disclosing that it has been notified by its independent auditor that a Required Audit Report or completed interim review should no longer be relied upon (a "Required Audit Report Withdrawal Delinquency"); or
- the company files a Form 8-K with the SEC pursuant to Item 4.02(a) thereof to disclose that previously issued financial statements should no longer be relied upon because of an error in such financial statements or, in the case of a foreign private issuer, makes a similar disclosure in a Form 6-K filed with the SEC or by other means (a "Non-Reliance Disclosure") and, in either case, the company does not refile all required corrected financial statements within 60 days of the issuance of the Non-Reliance Disclosure (an "Extended Non-Reliance Disclosure Event" and, together with a Late Filing Delinquency, a Required Audit Report Delinquency and a Required Audit Report Withdrawal Delinquency, a "Filing Delinquency") (for purposes of the cure periods described below, an Extended Non-Reliance Disclosure Event will be deemed to have occurred on the date of original issuance of the Non-Reliance Disclosure); if the Exchange believes that a company is unlikely to refile all required corrected financial statements within 60 days after a Non-Reliance Disclosure or that the errors giving rise to such Non-Reliance Disclosure are

particularly severe in nature, the Exchange may, in its sole discretion, determine earlier than 60 days that the applicable company has incurred a Filing Delinquency as a result of such Non-Reliance Disclosure.

The Exchange will also deem a company to have incurred a Filing Delinquency if the company submits an annual report or Form 10-Q to the SEC by the applicable Filing Due Date, but such filing fails to include an element required by the applicable SEC form (or, in the case of a required Semi-Annual Report, fails to include an element required by Section 203.03 hereof) and the Exchange determines in the Exchange's sole discretion that such deficiency is material in nature.

The annual report [or], Form 10-Q or Semi-Annual Report that gives rise to a Filing Delinquency shall be referred to in this Section 802.01E as the "Delinquent Report."

Subsequent Late Reports

A company that has an uncured Filing Delinquency will not incur an additional Filing Delinquency if it fails to file a subsequent annual report [or], Form 10-Q or Semi-Annual Report (a "Subsequent Report") by the applicable Filing Due Date for such Subsequent Report. However, in order for the company to cure its initial Filing Delinquency, no Subsequent Report may be delinquent or deficient on the date by which the initial Filing Delinquency is required to be cured.

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