

Listing

Vienna MTF

First trading day: 15 May 2026

Issuer Details

Issuer	Midea Investment Development Company Limited
Listing of instruments on	Vienna Stock Exchange approved the securities for admittance to listing and trading on 13 May 2026

Securities

XS3297177555	HK\$8,624,000,000 zero coupon guaranteed convertible bonds due 2027
XS3297180260	HK\$8,624,000,000 zero coupon guaranteed convertible bonds due 2033

XETRA Trading details

Trading system	XETRA® T7
Quotation type	Quotation in percentage
Quotation	Flat quotation (dirty price)
Trading procedure	Xetra Auction Only
XETRA® Market Group	BMN3
CCP eligible	No
Market segment	corporates standard
Qualified Investor Segment	No

The requirements of the Stock Exchange Act regarding the formal admission of financial instruments to trading on a regulated market and the obligations of issuers on a regulated market do not apply to financial instruments traded on the Vienna MTF. However, the obligations defined in Article 17 (Public Disclosure of Inside Information), Article 18 (Insider Lists) and Article 19 (Managers' Transactions) of the Market Abuse Regulation (Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014) do apply in conjunction with § 155 para. 1 nos. 2 to 4 and § 119 para. 4 of the Austrian Stock Exchange Act 2018, as well as the bans imposed by Article 14 (Prohibition of Insider Dealing and of Unlawful Disclosure of Inside Information) and Article 15 (Prohibition of Market Manipulation) of the Market Abuse Regulation (Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014) in conjunction with §§ 154, § 163 and § 164 of the Austrian Stock Exchange Act 2018. However, the above mentioned obligations for financial instruments traded on the Vienna MTF are only applicable if the issuer has submitted an application for inclusion in trading of the financial instrument or has approved it. It is hereby pointed out that there may be differences with respect to financial instruments of foreign issuers trading on the Vienna MTF as compared to financial instruments of Austrian issuers included in the Vienna MTF. These differences may concern the following (this is not an exhaustive list): property law aspects (the rights of the buyer regarding financial instruments held in safe custody abroad, for example), the delivery or settlement of financial instruments, differences with respect to company law (e.g. voting rights and dividend rights) and also other aspects such as taxation.