§ 14 Important fields regulated in special legislation

I. Commercial law [Handelsrecht]

- special private law on the relationships between merchants (business people) [Kaufleute]
 - merchants are those who carry a commercial business that requires a commercially organised business operation
 - commercial law also applies to commercial companies and partnerships
- regulated in the *Commercial Code* [Handelsgesetzbuch] of 1897, which entered into force in 1900, together with the German Civil Code, and some complementary laws
- takes into account that merchants need less protection but greater freedom to contract with each other in their business life
- strongly influenced by special jurisprudence and international treaties; special consideration of the prevailing *commercial customs and usages* (cf. sect. 346 Commercial Code)
- transparency, as necessary in the economic process, is provided by the
 - Commercial Register of merchants [Handelsregister], operated by the local district courts
 - <u>Company Register</u> [Unternehmensregister] with more comprehensive information, operated by the Federal Ministry of Justice (sect. 8, 8b Commercial Code)

II. Corporate law (company law) [Gesellschaftsrecht]

• note that company law is very different in the individual EU member states and differs strongly from that in common law countries!

1) Capital based corporations [Kapitalgesellschaften]

- membership based purely on monetary participation; pay own taxes (see supra, § 4.I.2)
- a) Limited liability company [Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH)]
 - regulated in the Act on Limited Liability Companies
 - tendencies to limit the limitation of liability in case of abuse
 (→ <u>lifting the corporate veil</u>)
- b) Stock corporation [Aktiengesellschaft (AG)]
 - regulated in the Stock Corporation Act
 - see also Societas Europaea (SE), a special form of stock corporation under EU law
- c) Special type: Partnership limited by shares [Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien]
 - a combination of limited and unlimited liability (→ sect. 278 et seq. Stock Corporation Act)

2) Personal partnerships with partial legal capacity [Personengesellschaften]

- act through their partners, who are fully liable (see supra, § 4.I.3)
- a) Civil-law partnership [Gesellschaft des bürgerlichen Rechts (GbR)] (sect. 705 et sect. BGB)
 - with or without legal capacity
- b) General partnership [Offene Handelsgesellschaft (OHG)] (sect. 105 et seq. Comm. Code)
 - no partner's liability is limited vis-à-vis creditors
- c) Partly limited partnership [Kommanditgesellschaft (KG)] (sect. 161 et seq. Comm. Code)
 - liability of some partners is limited to the amount of a specific contribution of assets
 - special type: GmbH & Co KG (with a limited liability company as fully liable partner)
- d) Partnership company of free-lancers [Partnerschaftsgesellschaft] (Act on Partnership Companies)

III. Labour law [Arbeitsrecht]

- combines elements of private law and public law
- structured into individual labour law and collective labour law
- important special legislation (selection):
 - Employment Protection Act [Kündigungsschutzgesetz]
 - Occupational Safety and Health Act [Arbeitsschutzgesetz]
 - Working Hours Act [Arbeitszeitgesetz]
 - <u>Posted Employees Act</u> [Arbeitnehmer-Entsendegesetz] (on mandatory working conditions for foreign employees posted in Germany)
 - Collective Agreements Act [Tarifvertragsgesetz]
 - Works Constitution Act [Betriebsverfassungsgesetz] (on employees' participation in company management via an elected Works Council [Betriebsrat])
 - Co-determination Act [Mitbestimmungsgesetz] (on employees' participation in the management of large companies via elected representatives in the Board)

IV. Civil procedural law [Zivilprozessrecht]

- the law on the court proceedings in private law before the ordinary courts
 - district courts [Amtsgerichte]
 - regional courts [Landgerichte]
 - higher regional courts [Oberlandesgerichte]
 - Federal Court [Bundesgerichtshof] (the supreme court in private law matters)
- includes the law on the *compulsory enforcement* (foreclosure) [Zwangsvollstreckung]
- regulated mainly in the *Code of Civil Procedure* [Zivilprozessordnung]
- procedural maxims:
 - principle of party disposition [Dispositionsmaxime]
 - parties shall determine initiation, subject matter and end of the proceedings
 - principle of production of evidence by the parties [Beibringungsgrundsatz]
 - it is for the parties to adduce evidence of the facts of the case
 - principle of orality [Mündlichkeitsgrundsatz]
 - judgment may only take into account what is presented at the oral hearing (which may, however, refer to documents)
 - principle of immediacy [Unmittelbarkeitsgrundsatz]
 - oral hearing & taking of evidence before the deciding court
 - principle of public trial [Öffentlichkeitsgrundsatz]
 - right to be heard before the courts (sect. 103(1) BL)
 - principle of trying to concentrate the procedings in one oral hearing [Konzentrationsgrundsatz]
 - right to a fair trial

V. Private international law (law of conflicts) [Internationales Privatrecht]

- regulated in sect. 3 et seq. of the Introductory Act to the Civil Code
- the law that regulates which national law is to be applied in an individual case with an international connection
- usually limited to regulate the conflict of laws but not containing itself substantive rules
- nowadays widely replaced by European regulations, in particular
 - Rome I Regulation (Regulation 593/2008 on the law applicable to contractual obligations)
 - Rome II Regulation (Regulation 864/2007 on the law applicable to non-contractual obligations)
 - <u>Rome III Regulation</u> (Regulation 1259/2010 implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the law applicable to divorce and legal separation)
 - and others in the field of family law and law of succession
- ordre public proviso: foreign legal norms are not applied where this would lead to a result manifestly incompatible with fundamental principles of German law (e.g. fundamental rights) (sect. 6)