
Postgraduate Certificate in German Commercial Code Accounting

German Commercial Law

German Commercial Law Key Terms and Vocabulary

German Commercial Law, also known as Handelsgesetzbuch (HGB) in German, is a comprehensive set of regulations that govern business activities in Germany. Understanding the key terms and vocabulary in German Commercial Law is essential for anyone involved in accounting, finance, or business operations in Germany. This guide will provide a detailed explanation of important terms and concepts in German Commercial Law for the Postgraduate Certificate in German HGB Accounting course.

1. Handelsgesetzbuch (HGB)

The Handelsgesetzbuch (HGB) is the German Commercial Code that regulates commercial transactions and business practices in Germany. It covers various aspects of commercial law, including accounting, trade, and corporate governance. The HGB is divided into several books, each dealing with specific areas of commercial law.

2. Kaufmann (Merchant)

A Kaufmann, or merchant, is a person or entity engaged in commercial activities on a regular basis. In Germany, merchants are subject to specific legal requirements and obligations under the HGB. To be considered a Kaufmann under German law, a person must be engaged in a commercial trade or business and be registered in the commercial register.

3. Bilanz (Balance Sheet)

The Bilanz, or balance sheet, is a financial statement that provides a snapshot of a company's financial position at a specific point in time. It shows the assets, liabilities, and equity of a company and is an essential tool for assessing the financial health of a business. The Bilanz is prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the HGB.

4. Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung (Profit and Loss Statement)

The Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung, or profit and loss statement, is a financial statement that shows the revenues, expenses, and profits or losses of a company over a specific period. It provides insights into a company's financial performance and is often used in conjunction with the balance sheet to assess the overall financial health of a business.

5. Handelsregister (Commercial Register)

The Handelsregister, or commercial register, is a public register in Germany where information about merchants and commercial entities is recorded. It contains details such as the company name, address, shareholders, and management board members. Registration in the Handelsregister is a legal requirement

for merchants under the HGB.

6. Kapitalgesellschaften (Capital Companies)

Kapitalgesellschaften, or capital companies, are legal entities that have a separate legal personality from their owners. Examples of Kapitalgesellschaften in Germany include Aktiengesellschaften (AG) and Gesellschaften mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH). These entities are subject to specific legal requirements and regulations under the HGB.

7. Aktiengesellschaft (AG)

An Aktiengesellschaft, or AG, is a type of capital company in Germany that is limited by shares. AGs are governed by the Aktiengesetz (AktG) and are subject to strict regulatory requirements under the HGB. AGs are typically larger, publicly traded companies with a significant amount of capital.

8. Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH)

A Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, or GmbH, is a type of capital company in Germany that is limited by liability. GmbHs are governed by the GmbH-Gesetz and are a popular choice for small to medium-sized businesses in Germany. GmbHs offer limited liability protection to their shareholders.

9. Handelsgesellschaften (Trading Companies)

Handelsgesellschaften, or trading companies, are entities engaged in commercial activities such as buying and selling goods or services. They are subject to the regulations of the HGB and must comply with the legal requirements for merchants in Germany. Handelsgesellschaften include both individual traders and commercial entities.

10. Prokura (Commercial Power of Attorney)

Prokura is a commercial power of attorney that grants an individual the authority to act on behalf of a company in commercial matters. It allows the authorized person to enter into contracts, make financial decisions, and represent the company in dealings with third parties. The scope of Prokura can vary depending on the terms of the authorization.

11. Handelsbücher (Commercial Books)

Handelsbücher, or commercial books, are accounting records that merchants are required to maintain under the HGB. These books include the general ledger, inventory records, and financial statements. Keeping accurate and up-to-date Handelsbücher is essential for compliance with the legal requirements of German Commercial Law.

12. Jahresabschluss (Annual Financial Statements)

The Jahresabschluss, or annual financial statements, are a set of financial reports that companies must prepare at the end of each fiscal year. The Jahresabschluss includes the balance sheet, profit and loss statement, and other disclosures required by the HGB. These statements provide a comprehensive overview

of a company's financial performance and position.

13. Konzernabschluss (Consolidated Financial Statements)

The Konzernabschluss, or consolidated financial statements, are financial reports that consolidate the accounts of a parent company and its subsidiaries. Consolidated financial statements are required for companies that control other entities and provide a more accurate picture of the financial position and performance of the entire group.

14. Aufsichtsrat (Supervisory Board)

The Aufsichtsrat, or supervisory board, is a governing body that oversees the management and operations of a company in Germany. The Aufsichtsrat is responsible for monitoring the activities of the management board, approving major decisions, and safeguarding the interests of shareholders. It plays a crucial role in corporate governance under the HGB.

15. Hauptversammlung (Annual General Meeting)

The Hauptversammlung, or annual general meeting, is a meeting of shareholders held once a year to discuss and vote on important matters related to the company. The Hauptversammlung is a key event in the corporate calendar and provides shareholders with the opportunity to engage with management, ask questions, and make decisions on company matters.

16. Handelsgeschäft (Commercial Transaction)

A Handelsgeschäft, or commercial transaction, is a business deal or exchange of goods or services between two parties. Under the HGB, certain transactions are considered Handelsgeschäfte and are subject to specific legal rules and regulations. Understanding the legal requirements for commercial transactions is essential for compliance with German Commercial Law.

17. Insolvenz (Insolvency)

Insolvenz, or insolvency, occurs when a company is unable to pay its debts and liabilities as they become due. Insolvency can lead to bankruptcy proceedings and the liquidation of assets to repay creditors. The HGB contains provisions for insolvency proceedings and the rights of creditors and shareholders in the event of insolvency.

18. Handelsrechtliche Bestimmungen (Commercial Law Regulations)

Handelsrechtliche Bestimmungen, or commercial law regulations, are legal provisions that govern commercial activities and transactions in Germany. These regulations cover a wide range of topics, including accounting standards, corporate governance, and commercial contracts. Compliance with handelsrechtliche Bestimmungen is essential for businesses operating in Germany.

19. Rechnungslegung (Accounting)

Rechnungslegung, or accounting, is the process of preparing and presenting financial information for

decision-making purposes. It includes recording transactions, preparing financial statements, and analyzing financial performance. The HGB sets out specific requirements for accounting practices in Germany to ensure transparency and accuracy in financial reporting.

20. Handelsrechtliches Prüfungswesen (Commercial Auditing)

Handelsrechtliches Prüfungswesen, or commercial auditing, involves the examination of a company's financial records and statements to ensure compliance with legal requirements and accounting standards. Auditors play a crucial role in verifying the accuracy and reliability of financial information and providing assurance to stakeholders. Commercial auditing is an important aspect of German Commercial Law.

21. Handelskauf (Commercial Sale)

A Handelskauf, or commercial sale, is a transaction involving the purchase and sale of goods between merchants. Handelskauf transactions are subject to specific legal rules under the HGB, including regulations on warranties, delivery, and payment terms. Understanding the requirements for Handelskauf is important for businesses engaged in commercial sales in Germany.

22. Handelsvertreter (Commercial Agent)

A Handelsvertreter, or commercial agent, is a person or entity appointed to represent a company in commercial dealings with third parties. Handelsvertreter act on behalf of the company to negotiate contracts, sell products or services, and promote the company's interests. The HGB contains provisions for the rights and obligations of Handelsvertreter in commercial transactions.

23. Handelsbrief (Commercial Letter)

A Handelsbrief, or commercial letter, is a written communication exchanged between merchants in the course of business. Handelsbriefe include letters, emails, invoices, and other documents that contain commercial information. Under the HGB, Handelsbriefe must meet specific legal requirements, such as including the sender's contact information and business registration details.

24. Unterbilanzhaftung (Subsidiary Liability)

Unterbilanzhaftung, or subsidiary liability, is a legal concept that holds company directors and officers personally liable for the company's debts in certain circumstances. Under the HGB, directors can be held liable for Unterbilanzhaftung if they fail to fulfill their duties or engage in wrongful conduct that leads to insolvency. Understanding the risks of Unterbilanzhaftung is important for company executives in Germany.

25. Handelsrechtlicher Geschäftsführer (Commercial Managing Director)

A Handelsrechtlicher Geschäftsführer, or commercial managing director, is a person appointed to manage the day-to-day operations of a company in Germany. Geschäftsführer have legal responsibilities under the HGB, including compliance with commercial laws, financial reporting, and corporate governance. Understanding the role and duties of a Handelsrechtlicher Geschäftsführer is essential for company executives in Germany.

In conclusion, mastering the key terms and vocabulary in German Commercial Law is crucial for anyone working in accounting, finance, or business in Germany. The HGB provides a comprehensive framework for regulating commercial activities and transactions, and understanding its provisions is essential for compliance and success in the German business environment. By familiarizing yourself with these important terms and concepts, you will be better equipped to navigate the complexities of German Commercial Law and contribute to the success of your organization.