







Capital Markets: Enforcing Financial Reporting – an Insight into the German Enforcement System



Speech at UEH University of Economics, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

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Curriculum Vitae Winfried Melcher





1975-1978:	Industrial business management assistant (Bayer AG, Leverkusen)	
1979-1984:	Academic Studies of Business Administration and Economics (University of Cologne - Industrial Management, Corporate Tax, Tax Law)	Education
4/1988: 1/1990:	Steuerberater-Exam (German Tax Consultant) Wirtschaftsprüfer-Exam (German Independent Public Auditor)	Educ
7/1998-7/2002:	Doctoral Studies (University Rostock): Ph.D. in Economics	
4/1999-4/2009:	Assistant Professor (University Rostock - Auditing / International Reporting / Group Accounting)	ity es
since 5/2009:	Honorary Professor in Auditing (University Rostock)	University Activities
2010-2015:	Visiting Professor (Berlin School of Economics and Law - International Auditing)	Uni
since 4/2014:	Flying Professor (VGU, Saigon - International Accounting/ International Auditing)	
9/1984-4/1996:	KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Düsseldorf (Audit / Audit related Advisory / IT-Audit / National and international Engagements)	Experience
5/1996-6/2001:	Managing Partner of KPMG offices in M-V (Schwerin / Rostock)	xper
9/2001-9/2013:	KPMG AG, DPP Audit & Accounting Germany, Berlin	Work E
since 10/2013:	Independent Public Auditor, Business Consultant, Flying Professor	Ň





Agenda

- 1. Introduction
- 2. International Background (IOSCO)
- 3. Insight into the German Enforcement System
 - 3.1. Institutions in Charge of the Enforcement
 - 3.2. The Enforcement Process
 - 3.3. Activity Report 2015
 - 3.4. Enforcement Priorities 2016
 - 3.5. Impact of the Activities of the FREP
- 4. Outlook: Enforcement of Financial Reporting in Vietnam

http://www.wiwi.uni-rostock.de/bwl/rewe/downloads/dateien-aus-dem-bereich-publikationen/





1. Introduction

Capital markets under spotlight at VN Business Forum In a report presented to the Vietnam Business Forum 2015 on December 1 the Capital Markets Working Group expressed its appreciation of efforts made by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the State Securities Commission (SSC), the stock exchanges, and the Vietnam Securities Depository (VSD) over recent years to improve the legal framework to create more favorable conditions for indirect investment activities but they also expect more changes to come. "We welcome and appreciate the decision from the Prime Minister on State divestments in Official Letter No. 1787/TTg-DMDN dated October 8, 2015," the report said. Under the Letter, the government will have a divestment plan for State capital in ten companies, including Vinamilk, FPT, and Bao Minh Insurance. The group believes this is a wise decision, expressing the determination of the Prime Minister and the government in regard to equitization. "The decision, along with allowing the increase in foreign ownership, is a breakthrough to bring Vietnam's stock market to the emerging markets ranking," according to the report. (www.english.vietnamnet.vn 4th Dec 2015)





Principles for fair, effective and transparent markets

- Capital markets act like shy deer trust runs away quickly
- International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO)

Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulations (June 2010)

- Protecting Investors
- Ensuring that markets are fair, efficient and transparent
- Reducing systemic risks

Sets out 38 principles in 9 categories for Regulators of Capital Markets

 One element of fair, efficient and transparent markets is the enforcement of financial reporting





2. International background

- Information taken from publicly available sources
 - www.iosco.org
 - Annual Report 2014 (the Annual Report 2015 is going to be issued in June 2016)
 - About us …







IOCSO International Organization of Securities Commissions

Home Annual Report 2014		Contact Us
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF SECURITIES COMMISSIONS	Secondment Register 🏥 IFRS Database 💩	keyword search Forums Members Area
ABOUT IOSCO MEDIA ROOM PUBLICATIONS	INVESTOR PROTECTION TRAINING	EVENTS RESEARCH
The global standard setter for securities markets regulation	SIGN UP FOR MED RELEASES	





IOCSO Regional Committees

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		S INVESTOR PROTECTION	TRAINING	EVENTS	RESEARCH		
Who We Are					Label and States		
Organizational Structure	Presidents Committee			·			
Key Regulatory Standards				m is a member of the			
MMoU	Growth and Emerging Markets C	ommittee	in ann an a		Asia-Pacific Committee (SSC State Securities		
By-Laws	Regional Committees	Africa / Middle-East Region	al Committee	and a second sec	Commission)		
Resolutions	Affiliate Members Consultative C	ommittee Asia-Pacific Regional Comn	nittee		S		
Policy and Standard Setting	STATE CONTRACTOR	European Regional Commi	ttee				
Standards Implementation		Inter-American Regional Co	ommittee	Germa	any is a member of		
Joint Forum	andard setter		SIGN UP FOR MEDI		the European Committee (BaFin Federal Financial Supervisory Authority)		
CPMI-IOSCO	arkets regulation) RELEASES	(Barin P			
Accounting and Audit Ouorcight							





3. Insight into the German Enforcement System

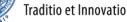
- Information taken from publicly available sources
 - www.frep.info
 - Activity Report 2015 (English version)
- Information taken from own insight
 - Support to clients in official inspections
 - 2005 till 2013

DPR	FREP	DEUTSCHE PRÜFSTELLE FÜR RECHNUNGSLEGUNG FINANCIAL REPORTING ENFORCEMENT PANEL			
		·]			
FREP Preside	ontial Board	Berlin, 28 January 2016			
FREP Preside	anual Boaru	Benin, 20 January 2010			
	A	nnual Activity Report 2015			
1 Overview					
2 Examinat	ions in 2015				
2.1 Exam	ination results				
2.2 Type	s of errors and relat	led analysis6			
2.3 Acce	2.3 Acceptance rate				
2.4 Leng	2.4 Length of examinations				
2.5 Reco	2.5 Recommendations made				
2.6 Follo	w-up on 2014				
2.7 Imple	mentation of recom	nmendations regarding GAS 2012			
3 Error prev	vention				
3.1 Over	view				
3.2 Enfor	cement priorities fo	r 201615			
4 Ten years	of financial statem	ent oversight in Germany			
5 Developm	ents in Europe				
5.1 Europ	bean Enforcers Coo	ordination Sessions (EECS)18			
5.2 ESM	A Guidelines on Alt	ernative Performance Measures			
6 Acknowle	dgements and outle				
	-				

3.1 Institutions in charge of Enforcement

- Enforcement of financial reporting is performed in Germany in two stages;
 - the first stage involves a government-appointed privately organized institution, the Financial Reporting Enforcement Panel (FREP) <u>www.frep.info</u> as its active body, while
 - the second stage is performed by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority ("Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht" – BaFin <u>www.bafin.de</u>), which has sovereign authority.
- The Financial Reporting Enforcement Panel (FREP) has been examining financial reporting of companies listed in the regulated market in Germany since 1st July 2005.

DPR - FREP



Universität

Rostock











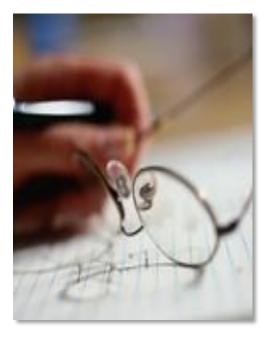
www.frep.info





Organization of the FREP

- FREP workforce
 - President
 - Vice President
 - 14 further members of the FREP (auditors, tax consultants, practitioners)
- Panel for one case (organized like a court)
 - President or Vice President
 - 1 member in charge
 - 1 further member
 - 1 member as a "cold" reviewer
- Cost is approximately € 5 Mio. p.a.







Population for the Enforcement Activities

- Population for examinations
 - There were appr. 1,000 **capital market oriented** companies in 2005
 - companies, whose financial instruments are authorized to trade within regulated markets on domestic stock exchanges
 - Financial instruments can be **equity** or **debt**
 - In 2015 capital market oriented companies decreased to appr. 800
- Number of FREP activities
 - Goal: Full coverage, that means that each company has to be examined within a certain amount of time
 - 2005 till 2015: approx. 1,100 examinations performed
 - In average a company is examined once in 10 years (but some companies were examined several times)



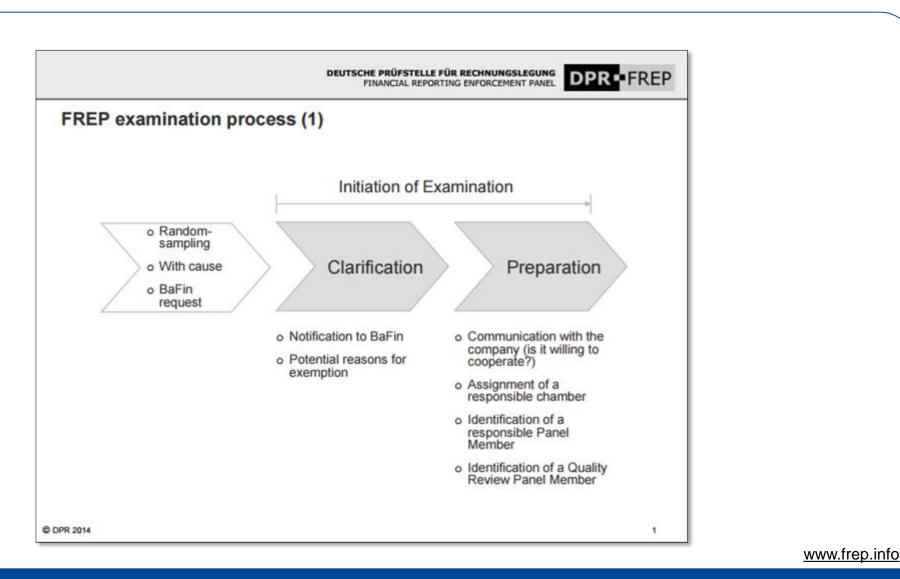


3.2 Enforcement Process

- The Panel will initiate 3 types of examinations:
 - <u>Examination with cause</u>, if there are concrete indications of an infringement of financial reporting requirements,
 - <u>Examination on request</u>, at the request of BaFin, when certain indications exist or
 - <u>Random sampling examination</u>, without any concrete indications based on **random sampling**

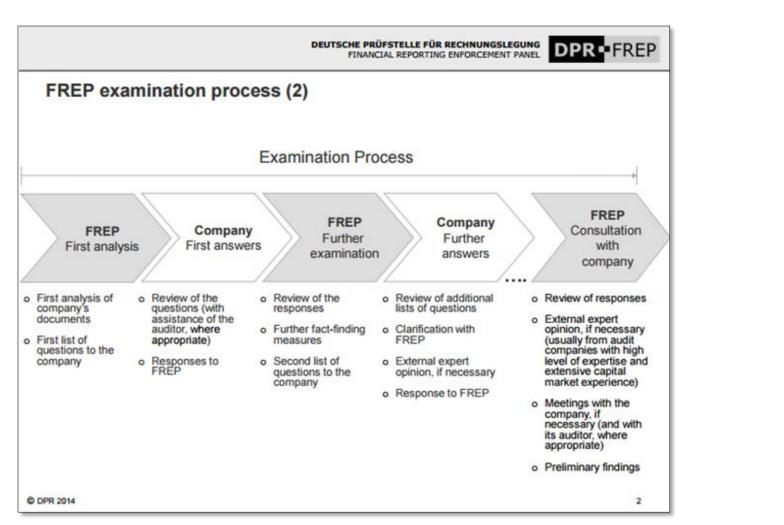






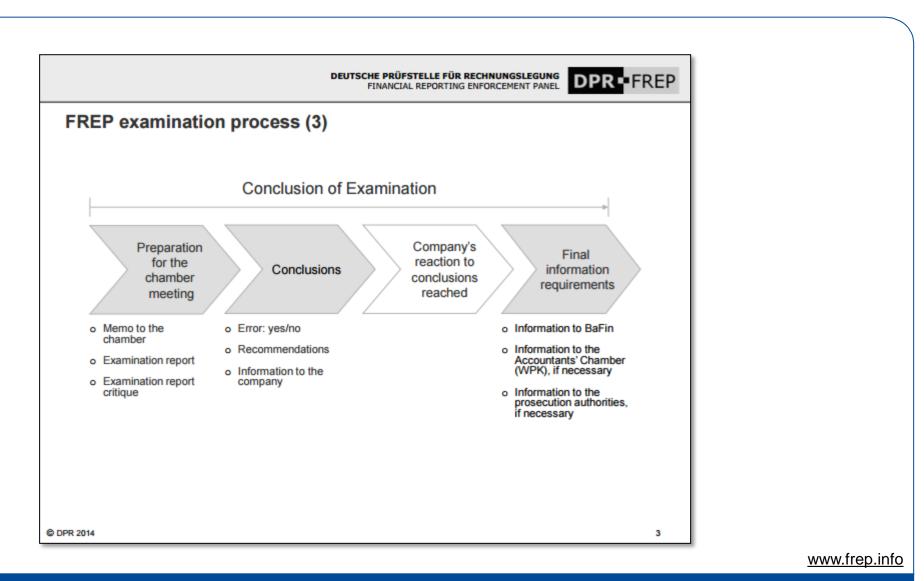






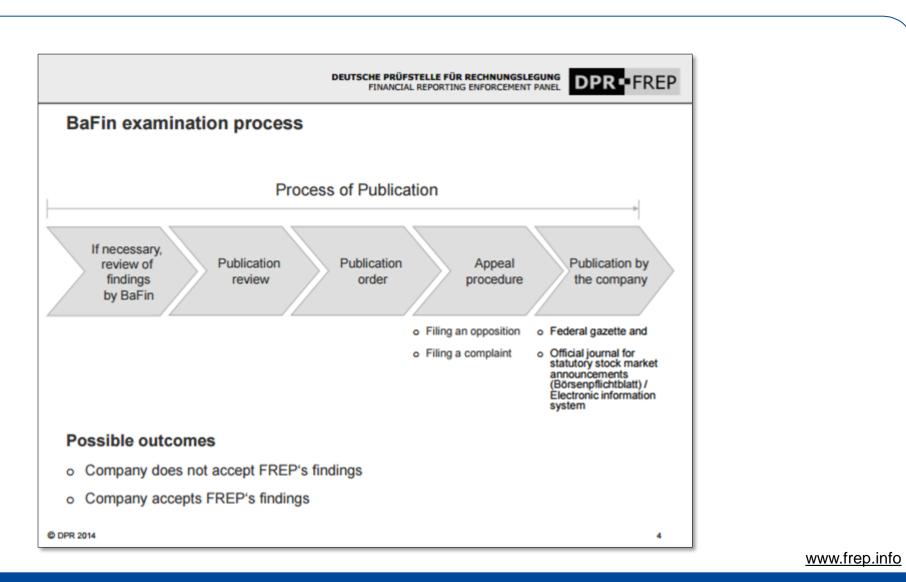
















3.3 Activity Report for 2015

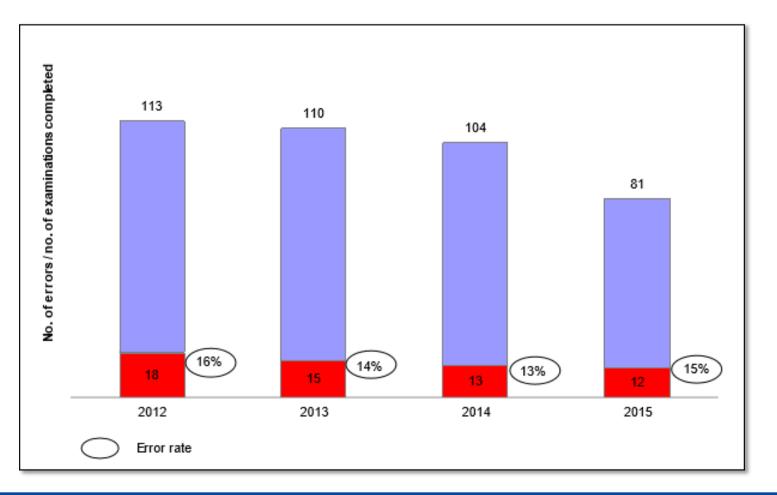
- Published by the FREP in February 2016 in German and English
- <u>www.frep.info</u> > Publications > Activity Reports > 2015
- Main result: Total error rate for 2015 was 15% (12 out of 81 examinations)







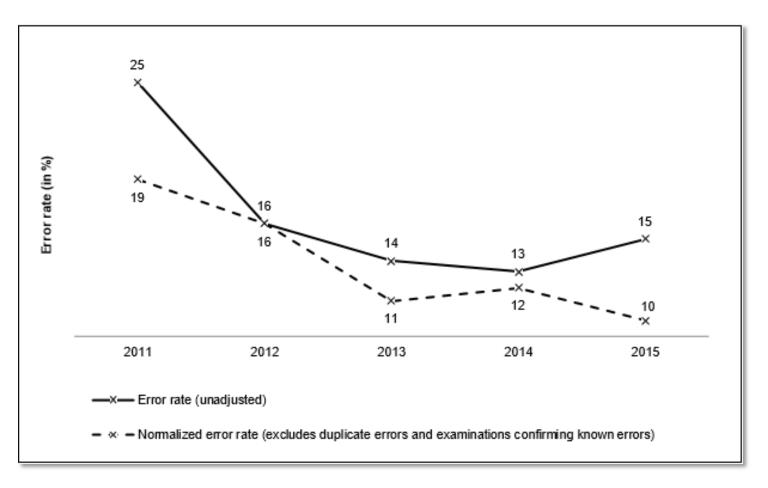
Examination Results for 2012 till 2015







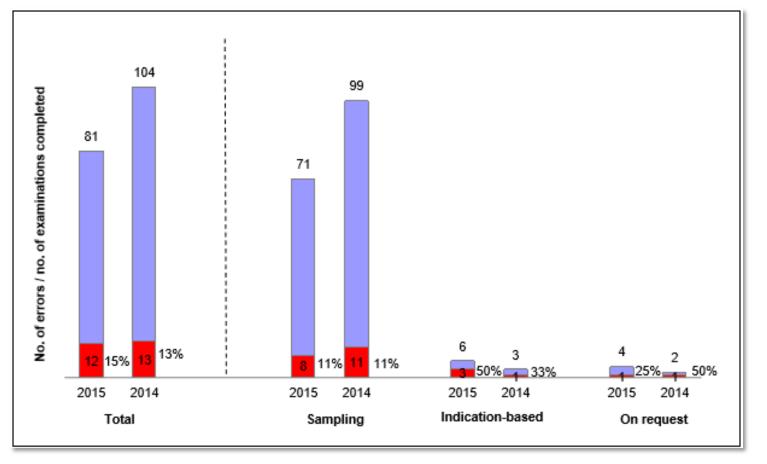
Error trend for 2012 till 2015







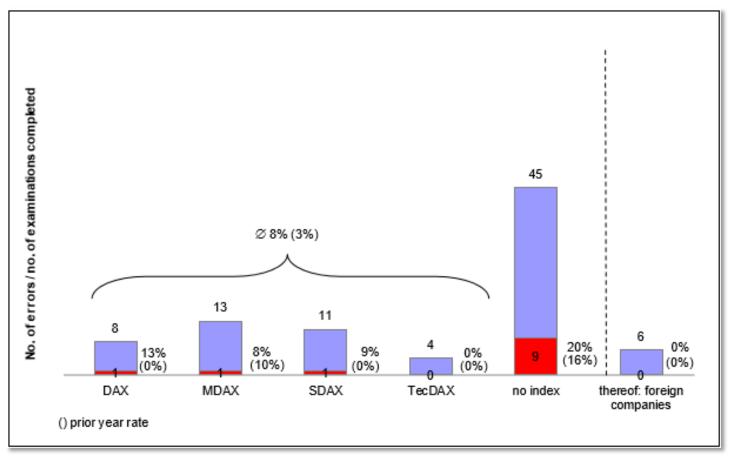
Completed FREP Examinations by Type of Examination and Error Rate







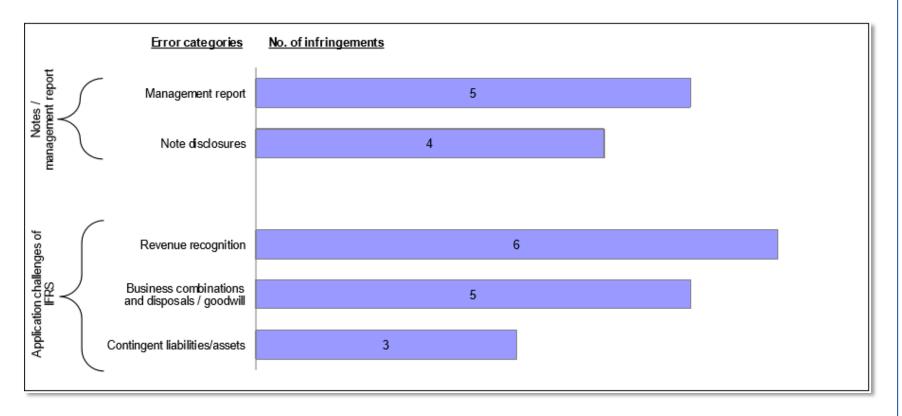
Completed FREP Examinations by Stock Index and Error Rate







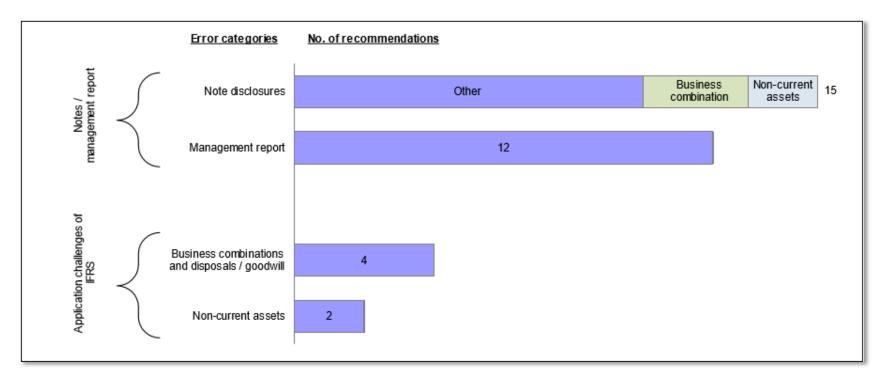
Most Common Types of Errors







Most Common Recommendations to Companies







Length of examinations 2005 to 2015 © 7,5 months Total number of examinations: 1,143 54 (11%) < 6 months 508 (44%) 989 (86%) 481 (42%) 6 to < 12 months 113 (23%) 66 (43%) 154 (14%) >= 12 months Examinations with findings of errors (error rate) Examinations without findings of error

www.frep.info





Factors for Errors

The errors found in 2015 were again attributable to the following factors:

- Comprehensiveness and application challenges of IFRS with respect to accounting for <u>complex transactions</u>
- Insufficient reporting in the <u>notes</u> and in the <u>management report</u>

www.frep.info (activity report 2015)





Publication acc. to § 37q (2) 1 WpHG

Traditio et Innovatio

Error Announcement (excerpt) of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

The Financial Reporting Enforcement Panel (FREP) discovered, that the consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Bank group as of 31. December 2012 and the group management report for 2012 contain errors:

... Neither in the notes to the consolidated financial statements nor in the group management report of Deutsche Bank AG the extent of resource outflows from litigations that are not unlikely, and the impact of legal risks on earnings and the financial condition of the group are made sufficiently clear. At the balance sheet day the legal litigation risks of the Bank include numerous civil lawsuits and significant regulatory proceedings.

The development of provisions for pending litigation is not separately shown in detail in the notes although this is required by IAS 37.84. Contrary to IAS 37.13 f. and IAS 37.85 f. it is not clear which legal risks have been provided for and which risks have not been accounted for following IAS 37.26 and which risks covered by contingent liabilities were quantified or only described verbally.

Frankfurt am Main, November 2015 Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft





Error Announcement of Intertainment Aktiengesellschaft, Munich

The Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) discovered, that the consolidated financial statements of the group and the financial statements of the parent Intertainment Aktiengesellschaft as of 31. December 2012 contain errors:

- The trade liabilities in the consolidated financial statements are understated by 1.5 Mio. Euro, because a liability with Paramount Pictures Corp. that existed since the end of 2014 at the latest. This is in conflict with IAS 39.14, IAS 8.42, which state that a financial liability has to be accounted for, when the company becomes part of a financial instrument, and material errors resulting from previous periods have to be corrected retroactively.
- In the financial statements of the parent trade liabilities are understated by at least 1.5 Mio. Euro, because the liability with Paramount Pictures Corp. was not accounted for. This is in conflict with § 246 (1) sentences 1 and 3 HGB, which state, that the financial statements have to include all liabilities of the company.

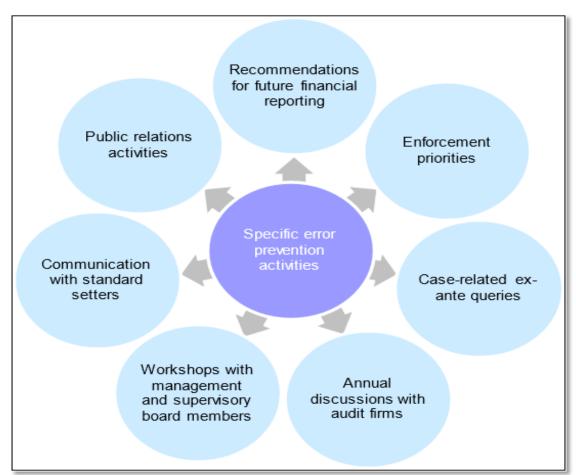
Munich, December 2015 Intertainment Aktiengesellschaft

Translation of the error publication, 29th December 2015, eBundesanzeiger





Error Prevention Activities of the FREP



source: (www.frep.info)





3.4 FREP Enforcement Priorities for 2016

The following enforcement priorities for 2016 were announced in November 2015:

- Impact of the financial markets conditions on the financial statements
- Statement of cash flows and related disclosures
- Fair value measurement and related disclosures
- Revenue
- Business combinations

Chance for the preparers to get at least this right





3.5 Impact of the Activities of the FREP

- High-quality work done by the FREP
- Pressure on companies to perform better accounting (including a review in the following year whether the company complies)
- If necessary, the error has to be reported publicly
- Strengthening of the position of the auditors of financial statements
- Pressure on auditors to maintain high audit quality
- If necessary, note to WP-chamber (disciplinary proceedings against the auditor)
- Especially in the financial crisis (2007, 2008) the financial statement oversight system proved effective
- Number of capital market oriented companies decreased from 1,000 in 2005 to 800 in 2015





Continued: Impact of the Activities of the FREP

- Financial statements oversight serves strengthening the trust in the accuracy of financial reporting and, as a consequence,
- Increases trust in the capital markets







4. Outlook: Enforcement of Financial Reporting in Vietnam

- Information taken from publicly available sources
- www.ssc.gov.vn
 - Annual Report 2013 (English version)
 - Annual Report 2014 (English version)
- Annual Reports are not published on the English Website, but are only available on the Vietnamese Website.



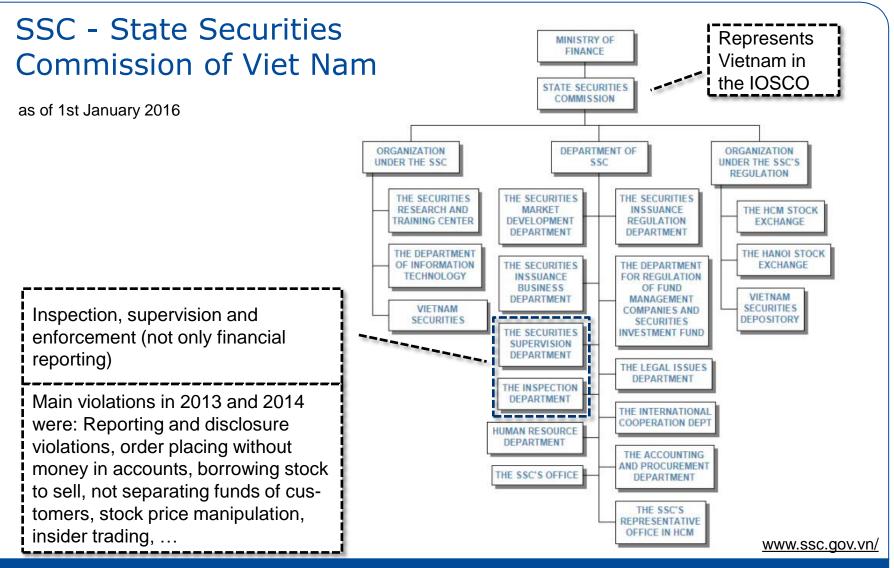












23rd March 2016

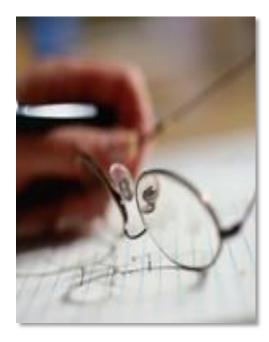
Capital Markets: Enforcing Financial Reporting - Insights into the German Enforcement System





Organization of the SSC (comparable with BaFin including FREP) / Supervision and Inspection Departments

- Management
 - 1 Chairman
 - 3 Vice chairmen
- Inspection and examination teams
 - 14 inspection teams
 - 33 examination teams
- Cost not published in the annual report



www.ssc.gov.vn/











Differences at First Sight*

	Ger	Vietnam	
	BaFin	FREP	SSC
Type of organization	Federal Financial Supervisory Authority, controlled by Federal Ministry of Finance	Privately organized association, supervised by the BaFin	State Financial Supervisory Authority, controlled by Ministry of Finance
Enforcement of capital markets	Focus is on capital market participants	Focus is only on financial reporting	Focus is on capital market participants
Enforcement of financial reporting	Only on the 2nd stage (rarely)	Mainly done on the 1st stage	Not mentioned in the Annual Reports of the SSC
Sanctioning	Companies with an error are ordered to issue an adhoc publication in the federal gazette within two weeks	Errors are reported to the BaFin (see BaFin)	Fines have to be paid if violations against the law were found. Cases are published on the website of SSC (under sanctions)

*) needs further research





Room for Questions and Discussion



23rd March 2016

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Thank you for your attention and discussion!



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