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ANNEX 3

Minimum Disclosure Requirements for the Banks Registration Document

1.	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	
1.1.	Names and functions of natural persons or of members of the issuer's administrative, management or supervisory bodies and/or name and/or registered office of legal persons responsible for the registration document and, as the case may be, for certain parts of it, with, in the latter case, an indication of such parts.	
1.2.	A declaration by those responsible for the registration document that, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, to the best of their knowledge, the information contained in the registration document is in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to materially affect its import. As the case may be, declaration by those responsible for certain parts of the registration document that, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, to the best of their knowledge, the information contained in the part of the registration document for which they are responsible is in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to materially affect its import.	
2.	AUDITORS	
2.1.	Names and addresses of the issuer's auditors for the period covered by the historical financial information (together with their membership in any relevant professional body).	
2.2.	If auditors have resigned, been removed or not been re-appointed during the period covered by the historical financial information, details must be disclosed if material.	
3.	RISK FACTORS	
V	Prominent disclosure of risk factors that may materially affect the issuer's ability to full obligations under the securities to investors in a section headed "Risk Factors".	1
4.	INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER	
4.1.	History and development of the Issuer:	

It should be made clear that the responsibility may be taken either by named individuals or by a named legal entity (including the issuer) but not cumulatively. Whether or not directors shall be liable is an issue of local corporate law and should not be dealt with by the Prospectus Directive or CESR in connection with the Prospectus Directive. It is important that a country may choose that only the issuer itself takes responsibility for the prospectus and that the directors are liable for instance only towards the company if they violate their fiduciary or diligence obligations (as e.g. currently in Germany).

A mandatory requirement to disclose every and any risk factor would lead to a very long list of risk factors, thereby overload the prospectus and be of limited use to the investors because the "real" or "material" risk factors would be buried somewhere in the middle. Therefore, the risk factors should be limited to the ones materially affecting the issuer's liability to fulfill its obligations.

the legal and commercial name of the issuer;	
the place of registration of the issuer and its registration number;	
the date of incorporation and the length of life of the issuer, except where indefinite;	
the domicile and legal form of the issuer, the legislation under which the issuer operates, country of incorporation, and the address and telephone number of its registered office (principal place of business if different from its registered office); and	
any recent events relevant to the evaluation of the issuer's solvency.	
BUSINESS OVERVIEW	
Principal activities:	
A brief description of the issuer's principal activities stating the main categories of prisold and/or services performed; and	oducts
an indication of any significant new products and/or activities.	
Principal markets	
A brief description of the principal markets in which the issuer competes.	
The basis for any statements in the registration document made by the issuer regarding competitive position shall be disclosed.	its
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	
If the issuer is part of a group, a brief description of the group and of the issuer's powithin it.	osition
If the issuer is dependent upon other entities within the group, this must be clearly together with an explanation of this dependence.	stated
TREND INFORMATION	
Include a statement that there has been no material adverse change in the financial posit prospects of the issuer since the date of its last published accounts.	its most significant business developments since the close of the
In the event that the issuer is unable to make such a statement, then the issuer should go the details of this material adverse change. ³	financial year to which its last published annual financial statements relate.
	the place of registration of the issuer and its registration number; the date of incorporation and the length of life of the issuer, except where indefinite; the domicile and legal form of the issuer, the legislation under which the issuer operates, country of incorporation, and the address and telephone number of its registered office oprincipal place of business if different from its registered office); and any recent events relevant to the evaluation of the issuer's solvency. BUSINESS OVERVIEW Principal activities: A brief description of the issuer's principal activities stating the main categories of principal and/or services performed; and an indication of any significant new products and/or activities. Principal markets A brief description of the principal markets in which the issuer competes. The basis for any statements in the registration document made by the issuer regarding competitive position shall be disclosed. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE If the issuer is part of a group, a brief description of the group and of the issuer's pwithin it. If the issuer is dependent upon other entities within the group, this must be clearly together with an explanation of this dependence. TREND INFORMATION Jinclude a statement that there has been no material adverse change in the financial position prospects of the issuer since the date of its last published accounts. In the event that the issuer is unable to make such a statement, then the issuer should prospects of the issuer is unable to make such a statement, then the issuer should prospects of the issuer is unable to make such a statement, then the issuer should prospects of the issuer is unable to make such a statement, then the issuer should prospects of the issuer is unable to make such a statement, then the issuer should prospects of the issuer is unable to make such a statement, then the issuer is unable to make such a statement than the issuer is unable to make such a statement.

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Use the same wording as in Annex 1 regarding wholesale debt. The other wording is too vague and could mean any market change. The disclosure requirement shall be restricted to changes of the financial position.

7.2.	Information on any known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events the reasonably likely to have a material effect on the issuer's prospects for at least the financial year.	
8.	PROFIT FORECASTS OR ESTIMATES	
	If an issuer chooses to include:	
	a) a profit forecast which is defined as a form of words which expressly or by implestates a figure (approximate or certain) or a minimum or maximum figure for the level of profits or losses for the current financial period and/or financial periods substothat, or contains data from which a calculation of an approximate figure for future or losses may be made, even if no particular figure is mentioned and the word "pronot used; or	likely equent profits
	b) a profit estimate which is defined as a profit forecast for a financial period whi expired and for which results have not yet been published,	ch has
	then the registration document should include the following:	
8.1.	A statement setting out the principal assumptions upon which the issuer has based its fo	recast,
	or estimate.	
	The assumptions used should be clearly segregated between assumptions about factors the directors can influence and assumptions about factors which are exclusively outsi influence of the directors; be readily understandable by investors; be specific and precise not relate to the general accuracy of the estimates underlying the forecast.	ide the
8.2.	A report prepared by independent accountants or auditors should be included and should that in the opinion of the independent accountants or auditors the forecast or estimate has properly compiled on the basis stated and that the basis of accounting used for the forecast or estimate is consistent with the accounting policies of the issuer.	is been
8.3.	The profit forecast or estimate should be prepared on a basis comparable with the his financial information.	storical
9.	ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT, AND SUPERVISORY BODIES	
9.1.	Names, business addresses and functions in the issuer of the following persons, a indication of the principal activities performed by them outside the issuer where the significant with respect to that issuer:	
	(a) members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies;	Supprimé : 9.2.¶ Supprimé : Administrative,
	(b) partners with unlimited liability, in the case of a limited partnership with a share car	Management, and Supervisory hodies
v	4	Potential conflicts of interests between any of the persons referred to in 9.1 duties to the issuing entity and their
4 <u>T</u>	This section should be deleted because the issuer generally is not aware of any potential conflicts of interest since the members of its administrative, management and supervisory	private interests and or other duties mus be clearly stated. In the event that there are no such conflicts, a negative statement to that effect should be made.

10.	MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
10.1.	To the extent known to the issuer, state whether the issuer is directly or indirectly owned by more than 50% of the voting rights ⁵ or controlled and by whom, and describe the nature of such control, and describe the measures in place to ensure that such control is not abused.
10.2.	A description of any arrangements, known to the issuer, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the issuer.

bodies do not have to inform the issuer of any potential conflicts of interest. One should not impose obligations on the issuer which it cannot fulfill. Furthermore, a description of any conflicts of interest is not necessary for an investor to evaluate a potential insolvency risk of the issuer. One could, however, insert a paragraph in the risk factors stating generally that there may arise conflicts of interest which affect the price of the security. This could be a compromise.

The requirement to disclose information on major shareholders needs to be specified further (by introduction of a threshold) in order to interpret "major" and to avoid that it applies to any shareholder.

11.	FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISSUER'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, FINANCIAL POSITION AND PROFITS AND LOSSES
11.1.	Historical Financial Information
	Audited historical financial information covering the latest 2 financial years (or shorter period that the issuer has been in operation), and the auditors' report in respect of each year. Such financial information must have been prepared according to IAS Regulation, or IAS as applicable, or if not applicable to local GAAP.
	If the issuer has been operating in its current sphere of economic activity for less than one year, the audited historical financial information covering that period must have been prepared in accordance with the standards applicable to annual reports under the IAS Regulation, or IAS as applicable, or if not applicable to local GAAP. This historical financial information must have been fully audited.
	Supprimé: If the audited financial
11.2.	Own versus consolidated financial statements information is prepared according to local GAAP, the financial information required
	If the issuer prepares both own and consolidated financial statements, it shall include the consolidated financial statements in the registration document. under this heading must include at least: (a) balance sheet; (b) income statement; (c) who income statement; (d) who income statement; (e) cash flow statement; and
11.3.	True and fair view for issuers incorporated in a non -EU Member State accounting polices and explanatory notes.
	If the historical financial information of an issuer incorporated in a non-EU Membe does not give a true and fair view of the issuer's assets and liabilities, financial position
	profits and losses, more detailed and/or additional information as set out in Annex [] n
	given unless the issuer is not obliged to draw up its financial statements so as to give a true and fair view, but is required to draw them up to what is considered to be an [equivalent] ⁷ standard in which case the latter would be sufficient.
11.4.	Auditing of historical financial information
11.4.1.	A statement that the historical financial information of the issuer for the last two financial years (or shorter period that the issuer has been in operation) ⁸ has been audited. If audit reports on the historical financial information have been refused by the official auditors or if they contain qualifications or disclaimers, such refusal or such qualifications or disclaimers shall be reproduced in full and the reasons given.

The content of the financial documents should not be specified. Instead, issuers should be able to disclose their accounts in whatever form they are required by corporate law. The Prospectus Directive should not impose changes to corporate law rules.

The term "equivalent" has to be specified further. So far it is much too vague. The requirement that the accounts are drawn up by an "equivalent" standard can be, if narrowly interpreted, very prejudicial to third-country issuers and may deter them to seek admission to EU-regulated markets. Therefore, this term should be interpreted very liberally and appropriate guidance for such an interpretation should be given in the CESR document.

Make consistent with wording in 11.1.

11.4.2.	An indication of other information in the registration document which has been audited auditors.	by the	
11.4.3.	Where financial data in the registration document is not extracted from the issuer's a financial statements the issuer must state the source of the data and state that the unaudited.		
11.5.	Age of latest annual accounts		
V		Supprimé : 11.5.1.¶	
1	The last year of audited financial information may not be older than 18 months from the other registration document. In exceptional cases this period of time may be prolonged		
	competent authority. In the event of a prolongment, a statement for the reason		
	prolongment has to be included in the prospectus.		
11.6.	Interim and other financial information		
11.6.1	If the issuer has published quarterly or half yearly financial information since the date of audited financial statements, these must be included in the registration document. quarterly or half yearly financial information is unaudited that fact must be stated.		
.	9	Supprimé : 11.6.2.¶	
11.7.	Legal and arbitration proceedings	1	
	Information on any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings where the issuer is a (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the issuer is a during a period covering at least the previous 12 months which may have, or have had recent past, significant effects on the issuer and/or group's financial position or profitable provide an appropriate negative statement.	Supprimé: If the registration document is dated more than nine months after the end of the last audited financial year, it should contain interim financial information, covering at least the first six months of the financial year. If the interim financial information is unaudited that fact must be stated. ¶	
11.8.	Significant change in the issuer's financial, 10 position	The interim financial information should include comparative statements for the	
 	A description of any significant change in the financial position of the group whi occurred since the end of the last financial period for which either audited financial information have been published, or an appropriate negative statement.	same period in the prior financial year, except that the requirement for comparative balance sheet information may be satisfied by presenting the years end balance sheet.	
		Supprimé : ¶	
II v	<u> </u>	Supprimé : or trading	
		Supprimé : or trading	

Supprimé: 12.¶ Supprimé: MATERIAL CONTRACTS¶

A brief summary of all material contracts that are not entered into in the ordinary course of the issuer's business, which could result in any group member being under an obligation or entitlement that is material to the issuer's ability to meet its

obligation to security holders in respect of the securities being issued.

This requirement goes beyond the requirements of the EU Transparency Directive, is too far-

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reaching and should therefore be deleted. 10

A change of a trading position can occur many times without having any effect on the solvency of the issuer. Therefore, a description thereof should not be mandatory.

The term "material contract" is too vague. If it is used at all, it has to be limited to "material with respect to the performance of the security to which the prospectus relates". Nevertheless, one has to bear in mind that the purpose of a prospectus is not to provide a due diligence report to the investor but only to inform him about the nature and the major risks of his investments. Accordingly, it should be enough if any risk resulting from such a contract is described in the prospectus.

13. STATEMENT BY EXPERTS AND DECLARATIONS OF ANY INTEREST Where a statement or report attributed to a person as an expert is included in the registration document, provide such person's name, business address and qualifications, material interest if any in the issuer and a statement to the effect that such statement or report is included, in the form and context in which it is included, with the consent of that person, who has authorised the contents of that part of the registration document. 14. DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY A statement that for the life of the registration document the following documents (or copies thereof), where applicable, may be inspected: the memorandum and articles of association of the issuer; (b) all publicly available 12 reports, letters, and other documents, historical financial information, valuations and statements prepared by any expert at the issuer's request any part of which is included or referred to in the registration document; (c) the historical financial information of the issuer or, in the case of a group, the historical financial information of the issuer and its subsidiary undertakings for each of the two financial years preceding the publication of the registration document. An indication of where the documents concerning the issuer which are referred to in the registration document may be inspected, by physical or electronic means.

Any disclosure of not publicly available information may violate business secrets, insider trading, data protection or similar laws. Furthermore, see note 67 of CESR's feedback statement of May 2003.