

Accounting in Europe >
Volume 1, 2004 - Issue 1

1,121 Views | 26 CrossRef citations to date | 0 Altmetric

Original Articles

Changing from German GAAP to IFRS or US GAAP: A Survey of German Companies

Barbara E. Weißenberger ✉, Anne B. Stahl & Sven Vorstius

Pages 169-189 | Published online: 08 Feb 2011

Cite this article https://doi.org/10.1080/0963818042000262748

Sample our
Area Studies
Journals

>> Sign in here to start your access
to the latest two volumes for 14 days

[Full Article](#) [Figures & data](#) [References](#) [Citations](#) [Metrics](#)
[Reprints & Permissions](#) [Read this article](#)

ABSTRACT

Since 1993 an increasing number of listed German companies have been publishing their consolidated financial statements in accordance with either IFRS or US GAAP. In 1998 this was approved as a substitute for the consolidated German GAAP financial statements of listed companies (§292a HGB). Our study surveys the motives that led these companies to opt for international reporting systems (IFRS or US GAAP) rather than German GAAP and considers whether these objectives have been achieved.

Rather s... expectat... several... Addi... rather... their cho... Overall... point of view... posing IFRS... pursue with

About Cookies On This Site

We and our partners use cookies to enhance your website experience, learn how our site is used, offer personalised features, measure the effectiveness of our services, and tailor content and ads to your interests while you navigate on the web or interact with us across devices. You can choose to accept all of these cookies or only essential cookies. To learn more or manage your preferences, click "Settings". For further information about the data we collect from you, please see our [Privacy Policy](#).

Accept All

Essential Only

Settings

Notes

1. The findings of the studies are heterogeneous with respect to different market segments and with respect to the differentiation between IFRS and US GAAP; tests about the achievement of both objectives and a statistical discrimination to link objectives and the reporting system chosen are not provided by these studies.
2. Nevertheless, if there had been a tendency towards one type of international GAAP this would introduce a bias into our analysis.
3. Note that the Neuer Markt was terminated in 2003 due to several financial fraud cases that strongly reduced the investors' trust in this segment. The remaining companies listed in the Neuer Markt were included into other capital-market segments.
4. In this context, Pellens ([2001](#), p. 89) mentions the IPO of Deutsche Telekom with a volume of about €10 billion in 1996 that could not be supplied by the capital market in Germany alone.
5. In 2000, 219 companies were listed in the Amtlicher Handel. Fifty-five of these companies used either IFRS or US GAAP, and 54 of them were included in the DAX100. The other 46 DAX100 companies were still using German GAAP.
6. The companies that did only plan to switch to an international reporting system were excluded in the latter part of the analysis.
7. The size of a company was determined by its market capitalization. CDAX or Composite DAX is a stock index comprising all companies listed on the German stock market.
8. The coefficient of variation (CV) describes the homogeneity of the answers – the higher the CV, the more heterogeneous the answers are.
9. The M-Test is a statistical test to check for independence of variables. It is based on the chi-square test. The M-Test is a significant Z-test (see Pellens [2000](#), p. 172).
10. The samples are drawn from the DAX100 and the DAX50.

About Cookies On This Site

We and our partners use cookies to enhance your website experience, learn how our site is used, offer personalised features, measure the effectiveness of our services, and tailor content and ads to your interests while you navigate on the web or interact with us across devices. You can choose to accept all of these cookies or only essential cookies. To learn more or manage your preferences, click "Settings". For further information about the data we collect from you, please see our [Privacy Policy](#).

Accept All

Essential Only

Settings



11. The number of companies in the analysis from here on is reduced by 11 as these had not yet adopted a different system at the cut-off time of the survey.
12. This study carried out between November 1996 and February 1997 was answered by 56 companies from a sample of the 200 biggest companies (size criterion: amount of turnover). Multiple answers were possible.
13. Only 79 questionnaires of the survey could be analysed with respect to this research question.
14. The requirement for the test is the existence of at least 25 cases in each dependent variable. The condition is met using 40 observations of IFRS users and 39 observations of US GAAP users. Segmentation between DAX100 and Neuer Markt therefore is not possible. The Durbin-Watson statistic and the multicollinearity test deny the existence of autocorrelation and multicollinearity. For more details on logistic regressions see Krafft ([1997](#), p. 265).

Related research ⓘ

People also read	Recommended articles	Cited by 26
------------------	----------------------	-------------

IFRS Adoption and Accounting Quality: A Review >

Naomi S. Soderstrom et al.
European Accounting Review
Published online: 8 Apr 2008

Earnings management under German GAAP versus IFRS >

Brenda ...
European ...
Published ...

Con ...
Comm ...

Holger ...
Account ...
Published online: 19 Dec 2007



About Cookies On This Site

We and our partners use cookies to enhance your website experience, learn how our site is used, offer personalised features, measure the effectiveness of our services, and tailor content and ads to your interests while you navigate on the web or interact with us across devices. You can choose to accept all of these cookies or only essential cookies. To learn more or manage your preferences, click “Settings”. For further information about the data we collect from you, please see our [Privacy Policy](#).

Accept All

Essential Only

Settings Change

[View more](#)

Information for

[Authors](#)
[R&D professionals](#)
[Editors](#)
[Librarians](#)
[Societies](#)

Opportunities

[Reprints and e-prints](#)
[Advertising solutions](#)
[Accelerated publication](#)
[Corporate access solutions](#)

Open access

[Overview](#)
[Open journals](#)
[Open Select](#)
[Dove Medical Press](#)
[F1000Research](#)

Help and information

[Help and contact](#)
[Newsroom](#)
[All journals](#)
[Books](#)

Keep up to date

Register to receive personalised research and resources by email



[Sign me up](#)



Copyright © 2024 Informa UK Limited [Privacy policy](#) [Cookies](#) [Terms & conditions](#)

[Accessibility](#)



Taylor & Francis Group
an informa business

Registered in England & Wales No. 3099067
5 Howick Place, London, W1B 5AH

About Cookies On This Site

We and our partners use cookies to enhance your website experience, learn how our site is used, offer personalised features, measure the effectiveness of our services, and tailor content and ads to your interests while you navigate on the web or interact with us across devices. You can choose to accept all of these cookies or only essential cookies. To learn more or manage your preferences, click "Settings". For further information about the data we collect from you, please see our [Privacy Policy](#).

[Accept All](#)

[Essential Only](#)

[Settings](#)