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Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Alert

SAP SE Agrees to Pay Almost \$3.9 Million to Resolve SEC Investigation Regarding Payments to Secure Panamanian Contracts

SUMMARY

Today, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") announced that SAP SE ("SAP") has agreed to pay disgorgement of \$3,700,000 and prejudgment interest of \$188,896 to resolve claims that SAP violated the books and records and internal controls provisions of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 ("FCPA") in connection with software contracts with the Panamanian government. SAP is headquartered in Waldorf, Germany, and has American Depositary Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange. According to the Commission's Cease-and-Desist Order ("Order"), an SAP vice president engaged in a scheme to discount the price of SAP software to an SAP business partner in Panama. The discounts generated funds used to finance bribes for senior Panamanian government officials and certain kickbacks for the employee and business partner. SAP sold the software to the local business partner, which purchased the software license and resold it to the agency. Through these arrangements, SAP secured government sales contracts of approximately \$3.7 million.

The employee concealed the scheme from others at SAP, circumvented SAP's internal controls, and justified the excessive discounts by falsifying SAP's internal approval forms. The Commission's Order charged that the discounts were falsely recorded as legitimate discounts on the books of SAP's Mexican subsidiary, which were subsequently consolidated into SAP's financial statements. In addition, the Commission asserted that SAP failed to devise and maintain an adequate system of internal accounting controls sufficient to prevent or detect improper payments to government officials. The Commission's Order cited, among other control deficiencies, the wide latitude provided to SAP employees in seeking and approving discounts to local partners, and the acceptance of discounts without company verification or anti-corruption scrutiny. In August 2015, the SAP vice president settled claims by the Commission

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against him and pled guilty to criminal charges by the Department of Justice ("DOJ") that he had

conspired to violate the FCPA.

In entering into the settlement, the Commission took into consideration SAP's remediation and

cooperation with the Commission's investigation. Those measures included, among others, SAP's

thorough internal investigation; prompt voluntary production to the Commission of documents and other

information; identification for the Commission of significant documents and translation of documents from

Spanish; conduct of witness interviews; presentations to the Commission on the findings of the

investigation; and initiation of a third-party audit of the Panamanian business partner. The Commission

also noted approvingly that SAP had terminated the vice president involved in the payments after learning

of his conduct and undertook substantial remediation efforts to uncover any other possible misconduct

and to improve its FCPA compliance and controls.

The Commission's Order highlights the potentially significant exposure under the FCPA that can arise

from the activities of business partners and other representatives, even when title to goods passes to

those business associates. The Order is a useful reminder that controls should focus not only on direct

interactions with government officials or government-affiliated entities, but also on all third parties involved

in contracting and sales in all geographic regions. This action also highlights how typical business

practices, such as discount programs, can be manipulated to facilitate improper payments and the need to implement controls even for those types of seemingly routine activities. At the same time, the

significance the Commission ascribed to SAP's cooperation and remediation efforts both reinforces the

potential salutary effects of such conduct in limiting liability and illustrates the nature and extent of the

response that the United States authorities have repeatedly emphasized they expect from companies that

learn of a suspected FCPA violation.

In addition, the related SEC action and DOJ prosecution of the SAP vice president stands as a reminder

of the severe sanctions to which individuals may be subject for participation in arrangements that violate

the FCPA.

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