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Public consultation on strengthening the quality of corporate reporting and its enforcement

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

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High quality and reliable corporate reporting is of key importance for healthy financial markets, business investment and economic growth. The <u>EU corporate reporting framework</u> should ensure that companies publish the right quantity and quality of relevant information allowing investors and other interested stakeholders to assess the company's performance and governance and to take decisions based on it. High quality reporting is also indispensable for cross-border investments and the development of the <u>capital markets union (CMU)</u>.

In the context of this consultation, corporate reporting comprises the financial statements of companies, their management report that includes the non-financial and corporate governance statements and country-by-country reporting. It would also include sustainability information pursuant to the <u>proposed Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive</u>.

The consultation takes into account the outcomes of the 2018 consultation on the EU framework for public reporting by companies and the 2021 fitness check on the EU framework for public reporting by companies. This consultation however focuses on companies listed on EU regulated markets (hereafter 'listed companies' or 'issuers'), that is a subset of the companies subject to public reporting requirements under EU law. Please note that in terms of reporting, this consultation does not seek the views of stakeholders on the applicable accounting standards, such as International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or the standards in the Accounting Directive, or the views of stakeholders on public country-by-country reporting or the Commission's proposal for a Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive.

The 2018 consultation did not cover the areas of corporate governance or statutory audit. Therefore, this consultation contains questions to evaluate aspects of the Audit Directive 2006/43/EC and of Accounting Directive 2013/34/EU. However, it covers the EU framework on corporate governance only in so far as relevant for corporate reporting by listed companies and the statutory audit of so-called public interest entities (PIEs). Listed companies, credit institutions, insurance undertakings and entities designated as such by Member States are PIEs.

This consultation also builds on the work carried out by the <u>European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)</u> and the <u>Committee of European Audit Oversight Bodies (CEAOB)</u>.

This consultation is divided into 5 parts

- The first part seeks your views about the overall impact of the EU framework on the three pillars of high quality and reliable corporate reporting - corporate governance, statutory audit and supervision. It also seeks your views about the interaction between the three pillars
- The second part of the questionnaire focuses on the corporate governance pillar, as far as relevant for corporate reporting. It aims to get your feedback in particular on the functioning of company boards, audit committees and your views on how to improve their functioning
- The third part focuses on the statutory <u>audit pillar</u>. The first questions in this part aim at getting your views on the
 effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the EU audit framework. It focuses in particular on the changes
 brought by the <u>2014 audit reform</u>. Subsequently, the questions aim to seek views on how to improve the
 functioning of statutory audit
- The fourth part asks questions about the supervision of PIE statutory auditors and audit firms
- Finally, the consultation will ask questions about the supervision of corporate reporting and how to improve it

This consultation will directly feed into an impact assessment that the Commission will prepare in 2022 with a view to possibly amend and strengthen the current EU rules.

Please note: In order to ensure a fair and transparent consultation process only responses received through our online questionnaire will be taken into account and included in the report summarising the responses. Should you have a problem completing this questionnaire or if you require particular assistance, please contact <u>fisma-corporate-reporting@ec.europa.eu</u>.

More information on

- this consultation
- the consultation document
- the consultation strategy
- company reporting
- the protection of personal data regime for this consultation

About you

- *Language of my contribution
 - Bulgarian
 - Croatian
 - Czech

0	Danish
0	Dutch
0	English
0	Estonian
	Finnish
	French
	German
	Greek
	Hungarian
	Irish
	Italian
	Latvian
	Lithuanian
	Maltese
	Polish
	Portuguese
	Romanian
	Slovak
	Slovenian
	Spanish
•	Swedish
*I am	giving my contribution as
0	Academic/research institution
0	Business association
0	Company/business organisation
0	Consumer organisation
	EU citizen
	Environmental organisation
	Non-EU citizen
	Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
	Public authority
	Trade union
0	Other

*First name
*Surname
*Email (this won't be published)
*Scope
International
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National
Regional
*Level of governance
Parliament
• Authority
Agency
*Organisation name
255 character(s) maximum
Revisorsinspektionen/ the Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors
*Organisation size
Micro (1 to 9 employees)
Small (10 to 49 employees)
Medium (50 to 249 employees)
Large (250 or more)
Transparency register number
255 character(s) maximum
Check if your organisation is on the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

*Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

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Afghanistan	0	Djibouti		Libya		Saint Martin
Aland Islands	0	Dominica	0	Liechtenstein		Saint Pierre and
						Miquelon
Albania	0	Dominican		Lithuania	0	Saint Vincent
		Republic				and the
						Grenadines
Algeria	0	Ecuador	0	Luxembourg	0	Samoa
American Samoa	0	Egypt	0	Macau	0	San Marino
Andorra	0	El Salvador	0	Madagascar	0	São Tomé and
						Príncipe
Angola	0	Equatorial Guinea	a [©]	Malawi	0	Saudi Arabia
Anguilla	0	Eritrea	0	Malaysia	0	Senegal
Antarctica	0	Estonia	0	Maldives	0	Serbia
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Barbuda						
Argentina	0	Ethiopia	0	Malta	0	Sierra Leone
Armenia	0	Falkland Islands	0	Marshall Islands	0	Singapore
Aruba	0	Faroe Islands	0	Martinique	0	Sint Maarten
Australia	0	Fiji	0	Mauritania	0	Slovakia
Austria	0	Finland	0	Mauritius	0	Slovenia
Azerbaijan	0	France	0	Mayotte	0	Solomon Islands
Bahamas		French Guiana		Mexico	0	Somalia
Bahrain		French Polynesia	0	Micronesia		South Africa
Bangladesh	0	French Southern	0	Moldova	0	South Georgia
		and Antarctic				and the South
		Lands				Sandwich
						Islands
Barbados		Gabon		Monaco		South Korea
Belarus	0	Georgia	0	Mongolia	0	South Sudan
Belgium	0	Germany	0	Montenegro	0	Spain
Belize	0	Ghana	0	Montserrat	0	Sri Lanka
Benin	0	Gibraltar	0	Morocco	0	Sudan
Bermuda	0	Greece	0	Mozambique	0	Suriname

	Bhutan	hutan Greenland Myanmar/Burma			Svalbard and Jan Mayen		
	Bolivia	0	Grenada	0	Namibia	0	Sweden
	Bonaire Saint	0	Guadeloupe	0	Nauru	0	Switzerland
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0	Bouvet Island	0	Guernsey	0	New Caledonia	0	Tajikistan
0	Brazil	0	Guinea	0	New Zealand	0	Tanzania
	British Indian		Guinea-Bissau		Nicaragua		Thailand
0	Ocean Territory British Virgin	0	Guyana	0	Niger	0	The Gambia
	Islands		Guyana		Nigei		THE Gambia
0	Brunei	0	Haiti	0	Nigeria	0	Timor-Leste
	Bulgaria	0	Heard Island and		Niue	0	Togo
	3		McDonald Islands	S			3
0	Burkina Faso	0	Honduras	0	Norfolk Island	0	Tokelau
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	Cambodia	0	Hungary		North Korea		Trinidad and
							Tobago
	Cameroon		Iceland		North Macedonia		Tunisia
0	Canada	0	India		Norway		Turkey
	Cape Verde	0	Indonesia	0	Oman		Turkmenistan
0	Cayman Islands		Iran		Pakistan	0	Turks and
							Caicos Islands
0	Central African	0	Iraq	0	Palau	0	Tuvalu
	Republic						
	Chad		Ireland		Palestine -		Uganda
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C	Clipperton		Jamaica		Peru		United States
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IS	slands						Minor Outlying Islands
© C	Colombia	0	Jersey	0	Pitcairn Islands	0	Uruguay
© C	Comoros	_	Jordan		Poland	0	US Virgin Islands
© C	Congo	0	Kazakhstan		Portugal	0	Uzbekistan
© C	Cook Islands		Kenya		Puerto Rico	0	Vanuatu
© C	Costa Rica	0	Kiribati		Qatar	0	Vatican City
© C	Côte d'Ivoire	0	Kosovo		Réunion	0	Venezuela
© C	Croatia	0	Kuwait		Romania	0	Vietnam
© C	Cuba		Kyrgyzstan		Russia		Wallis and
							Futuna
© C	Curaçao		Laos		Rwanda	0	Western Sahara
© C	Cyprus		Latvia		Saint Barthélemy		Yemen
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	Congo						
	Denmark	0	Liberia		Saint Lucia		
*Role in	n the corporate re	эро	rting market				
© P	Preparer of corpor	rate	e reporting				
© L	Jser of of corpora	ate	reporting				
© P	Preparer and user	r of	corporate reporti	ng			
© S	Statutory auditor						
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S	Supervisor						
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© C	Other						
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	Accounting	•	,				

Auditing

7

Banking
Credit rating agencies
Insurance
Pension provision
Investment management (e.g. hedge funds, private equity funds, venture
capital funds, money market funds, securities)
■ Market infrastructure operation (e.g. CCPs, CSDs, Stock exchanges)
Other financial services (e.g. advice, brokerage)
Social entrepreneurship
□ Trade repositories
Other
■ Not applicable

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. Fo r the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published. Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

*Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the personal data protection provisions

Part I - The EU framework for high quality and reliable corporate reporting

The EU framework for corporate reporting has developed significantly since the EU adopted the <u>fourth company law Directive (Directive 78/660/EEC)</u> which coordinated the national provisions on the presentation, content and publication of annual accounts and management reports of limited liability companies. This Directive also already required a statutory audit of the annual accounts of limited liability companies.

Today, the Accounting Directive 2013/34/EU, the Statutory Audit Directive (2006/43/EU) and Audit Regulation (537/2014) and the Transparency Directive 2004/109/EC provide the main requirements that ensure the quality of corporate reporting and its enforcement in the EU. Moreover, the ESMA Regulation (EU)1095/2010 gives tasks to ESMA in relation to corporate reporting. Given the inclusion of the Transparency Directive in the scope of the ESMA Regulation ESMA can make use of its powers in the ESMA Regulation, such as to issue guidelines.

The main elements of this framework that guarantee the quality and reliability of corporate reporting can be summarised as follows

- C o r p o r a t e
 Responsibility of company boards for corporate reporting; the establishment by PIE's of an audit committee to minimise risks and to enhance the quality of financial reporting
- A u d i t :

 The requirements for a statutory audit of the annual accounts to ensure that there are no material misstatements
- S u p e r v i s i o n :

 The supervision of statutory auditors and audit firms to ensure the quality of audits and the supervision of corporate reporting by listed companies to ensure the quality of corporate reporting

The three pillars of the corporate reporting framework can be mutually reinforcing. At the same time, weaknesses in one pillar also negatively impact other pillars. Appropriate responsibilities and supervision of company boards provide incentives to company boards to focus on the quality of their corporate reporting. It will also incentivise them to see statutory audit not as a burden, but as an important external check by statutory auditors. On the other hand, where company boards are insufficiently accountable and supervised, there is a risk that boards may pay insufficient attention to the quality of reporting and that they provide insufficient resources for a proper audit.

Question 1. As a user of corporate reporting (retail or wholesale investor, credit rating agency, NGO, public authority, employees, suppliers, other stakeholders), what is the relative importance of the information contained therein compared to other sources of information?

- 1 Very low2 Low
- 3 Medium
- 4 High
- 5 Very high
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Question 2. How do you assess the overall effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and EU added value of the EU legislation, considering each of the pillars underpinning corporate reporting individually, but also in combination with each other?

a) Corporate governance

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	0	•	•	0	•	•
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	•	•	•	•	•	
III. Relevant in terms of overall needs and objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•
IV. Coherence with other related EU frameworks / internal coherence	•	•	•	•	•	•
V. EU Added value: was and is EU intervention justified?	•	•	•	•	•	•

b) Statutory audit

(v	1 very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not
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						applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	©	•	•	•	•	•
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	•	•	•	•	•	•
III. Relevant in terms of overall needs and objectives	©	•	•	•	•	•
IV. Coherence with other related EU frameworks / internal coherence	©	•	•	•	•	•
V. EU Added value: was and is EU intervention justified?	•	•	•	•	•	•

c) Supervision by public authorities of statutory auditors/audit firms

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•
II. Efficiency: has the	©	©	©	©	©	•

framework been cost efficient						
III. Relevant in terms of overall needs and objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•
IV. Coherence with other related EU frameworks / internal coherence	©	•	•	•	•	•
V. EU Added value: was and is EU intervention justified?	•	•	•	•	©	•

d) Supervision by authorities of corporate reporting

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	©	•	•	•	•	•
III. Relevant in terms of overall needs and objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•

IV. Coherence with other related EU frameworks / internal coherence	©	•	•		©	•
V. EU Added value: was and is EU intervention justified?	•	•	•	•	•	•

e) The eco-system composed of all of the above

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	0	•	0	•	•	•
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	©	•	•	•	•	©
III. Relevant in terms of overall needs and objectives	•	•	•	•	•	©
IV. Coherence with other related EU frameworks / internal coherence	©	•	•	•	•	©
V. EU Added value: was and is EU						

intervention	0	0	0	0	0	
justified?						

Question 2.1 Please describe the main issues that you see, if any, in the four areas mentioned in question 2 and in the eco-system composed of all four areas. Where possible, please provide concrete examples and evidence supporting your assessment.

You may want to consider the following aspects

- have any factors reduced the effectiveness / rendered the relevant EU framework less effective than anticipated? Which rules have proven less effective than anticipated?
- is there room to improve efficiency via further simplification?
- are existing provisions coherent with each other?

The ESMA report on enforcement and regulatory activities of European enforcers in 2020 notes that supervisors undertook the examination that year of 729 financial statements drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Based on these examinations, European enforcers took enforcement actions against 265 issuers in order to address material departures from IFRS. This represents an action rate of 38%.

As regards the audit sector the <u>Commission's market monitoring report</u> highlights deficiencies in audit firms' internal quality control systems, but also in individual files for audits of PIEs. National audit oversight bodies also report that part of statutory audits is not up to standards.

Question 3. Based on your own experience how do you assess the quality and reliability of corporate reporting by listed EU companies?

1 - Very low

2000 character(c) maximum

4 - High
5 - Very high
Don't know / no opinion / not applicable
Question 3.1 Please provide concrete examples and evidence supporting
your assessment in question 3 and explain the consequences that the quali
and reliability of corporate reporting or lack thereof has on you.
2000 character(s) maximum including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

2 - Low

3 - Medium

Question 4. There are no generally accepted standards or indicators to measure the quality of corporate reporting and of statutory audit, nor the effectiveness of supervision. In light of this, what are your views on the following questions?

	1 (strongly disagree)	2 (rather disagree)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather agree)	5 (strongly agree)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
Would it be useful to have specific indicators to measure the quality of corporate reporting, of statutory audits and the effectiveness of supervision?	©	©	©	©	0	•
Is it possible to have clear and reliable indicators to measure the quality of corporate reporting, of statutory audit and the effectiveness of supervision?	©	©	©	©	©	•
Should the European Commission develop indicators on the quality of corporate reporting, of statutory audits and the effectiveness of supervision?	0	0	0	0	0	0

Question 4.1 Please provide any further explanation supporting your views, and, where relevant, please suggest possible indicators of the quality and reliability of corporate reporting, statutory audit and supervision, where possible with concrete examples:

20	000 character(s) maximum
inc	sluding spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.
l	
Qυ	uestion 5. In your view, should the Commission take action in the areas of
	e corporate governance pillar, the statutory audit pillar, the supervision of
	E auditors and audit firms and the supervision of corporate reporting to
1110	crease the quality and reliability of reporting by listed companies?
	Yes, there is a need to improve the some or all of the areas listed above
	Yes, there is a need to improve some or all of the areas listed above as well
	as other areas
	No, but there is a need to improve other areas than those listed above
	No, there is no need to take further action in any area
	Don't know / no opinion / not applicable
	Dent interval to opinion approache
Qu	uestion 5.1 Please provide any further explanation supporting your views,
	d where appropriate describe what actions you would prioritise and why,
	th concrete examples:
	000 character(s) maximum
	cluding spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 5.2 At what level should action be taken to improve the quality of corporate governance, audit, audit supervision and/or supervision of corporate reporting?

	1 (strongly disagree)	2 (rather disagree)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather agree)	5 (strongly agree)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
Companies themselves should take action to improve their reporting	0	0	©	•	0	•
Auditors themselves should take action to improve audits	©	©	0	0	0	0
Audit supervisors themselves should take action to improve their functioning	0	0	•	•	0	•
Individual Member States should take action if the situation in their market requires this	0	0	0	•	0	0
The EU should take action	0	0	0	0	0	0
Several of the above should take action	0	0	0	0	0	0

Question 5.3 Please provide any further explanation supporting your views expressed in question 5.2:

2	2000 c	characte	r(s) maxim	um						
in	cludin	ng space	s and line	breaks, i.e.	stricter than	the MS Wor	d characters	counting me	thod.	

Question 6. To what extent is there a need to modify the EU framework on corporate reporting to support the following objectives?

	(not at all necessary)	2 (rather not necessary)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather necessary)	5 (highly necessary)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. The green transition	0	0	0	0	0	•
II. The digital transition	0	0	0	0	0	©
III. Facilitating doing business by SMEs	0	0	0	0	0	0
IV. Reducing burdens and/or simplification	0	0	0	0	0	0
V. Better corporate social responsibility, including tax transparency and fair taxation	0	0	0	0	0	0

Question 6.1 Please provide, if needed, any further explanation supporting your views expressed in question 6:

2000 character(s) maximum	
including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.	

Part II - Corporate governance

The EU corporate governance framework focuses on the relationships between company boards, shareholders and other stakeholders, and therefore, on the way a company is managed and controlled. The framework consists of a combination of EU and Member State legislation and soft law, namely national corporate governance codes applied on a 'comply or explain' basis. It aims inter alia to provide protection for shareholders and other parties with a particular interest in companies, such as employees and creditors.

A <u>sustainable corporate governance initiative</u> is planned to be adopted by the Commission in 2021. (In addition, the <u>Commission's study on directors' duties and sustainable corporate governance, July 2020</u>, assesses the root causes of 'short termism' in corporate governance and discusses their relationship with current market practices and/or regulatory frameworks).

Key features of the EU framework on corporate governance that are relevant for corporate reporting are

- The collective responsibility of the members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies of a company for drawing up and publishing annual financial statements and management reports
- The requirement for a statement by the persons responsible within the issuer that, to the best of their knowledge, the financial statements prepared give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the issuer
- The requirement for PIEs to establish, in principle, an audit committee

Question 7. How do you assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and coherence of the key features of the EU framework on corporate governance, considering how they underpin quality and reliability of corporate reporting?

a) Board responsibilities for reporting

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness						

in reaching its objectives	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	•	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	0	•	•	•	•	•

b) Liability of company boards for reporting

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	•	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	0	0	0	•	0	0

c) Obligation to establish an audit committee

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness						

in reaching its objectives	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	•	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	0	•	•	•	•	•

d) Rules on the composition of the audit committee

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	•	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	0	0	0	0	•	0

e) Tasks of the audit committee

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness						

in reaching its objectives	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	•	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	0	•	•	•	•	•

f) External position of the audit committee (e.g. in relation to shareholders)

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	0	•	•	•	•	•
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	©	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	0	0	0	0	0	0

Question 7.1 Please describe the main issues you see, if any, as regards corporate governance and, where possible, please provide concrete examples and evidence supporting your assessment.

You may want to consider the following aspects

- are there factors that have reduced the effectiveness / rendered the relevant EU framework less effective than anticipated? Which rules have proven less effective than anticipated?
- is there room to improve efficiency via further simplification?
- are existing provisions coherent with each other?

	I characters counting method.		

Question 8. Considering the level of material departures from IFRS reported in the ESMA report on enforcement and regulatory activities of European enforcers in 2020, to what extent can such departures be attributed to deficiencies of the EU framework on corporate governance?

- 1 Not at all
- 2 To a limited extent
- 3 To some extent
- 4 To a large extent
- 5 To a very large extent
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Question 8.1 Please explain the main issues you see, and, where possible, please provide concrete examples and evidence supporting your assessment:

sluding spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.							

Question 9. How effective and efficient would the following actions be in increasing the quality and reliability of reporting by listed companies?

a) Strengthen the (collective) responsibilities of the board / tasks for reporting / liability of boards for incorrect reporting

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	©
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

b) Require proper expertise of specific board members in relation to corporate reporting (internal controls, accounting framework, sustainability reporting, etc.)

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

c) Increase the responsibilities of specific board members (e.g. Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer) and their liability on corporate reporting

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

d) Give company boards an explicit responsibility to establish effective risk management and internal control systems for the preparation of corporate reporting, including as regards controls for risks of fraud and going concern

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	©
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

e) More transparency of company boards about the effectiveness of the companies' risk management and report on the actions undertaken during the reporting period

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

f) Remove exemptions in EU legislation for establishing an audit committee

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

g) Increase the tasks of the audit committee, e.g. for providing assurance on internal control systems for the avoidance of risk and fraud and going concern

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

h) Strengthen the external position of the audit committee (e.g. vis-à-vis the auditor or by reporting to shareholders)

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

i) Require the setting up of specific whistle blowing procedures inside listed companies and supervisors of corporate reporting to strengthen the protection of whistle blowers

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

j) Require auditors to provide assurance on the systems and internal controls implemented by the board, including fraud, going concern and related reporting requirements

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	•	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

k) Strengthen the role of shareholders on corporate reporting

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

Question 9	.1 Have y	ou ic	dentified	other	actions	that	would	effec	tive	ly and
efficiently	increase	the	quality	and	reliabilit	y of	report	ing	by	listed
companies	?									

Yes

Question 9.2 Please provide any details to support your views. Any evidence, including on expected benefits and costs of such action is welcome:

2000 character(s)	maximum				
including spaces ar	nd line breaks, i.e. s	tricter than the M	S Word characters	counting method.	

Part III - Statutory audit

The overall objective of statutory audits is to ensure that financial statements are free from material misstatements and provide a true and fair view. The auditor has to identify and assess the risk of material misstatements and gather sufficient and appropriate audit evidence as the basis for his opinion that the financial statements provide a true and fair view and to publicly report on the results of his audit work. The EU audit rules promote audit quality and seek to ensure the independence of auditors and audit firms.

Therefore, the final objective of statutory audit is to contribute to the quality and reliability of financial statements of companies.

Question 10. How do you assess the effectiveness, efficiency and the coherence with other relevant EU frameworks of the key features of EU audit legislation in so far as it applies to PIE auditors and audit firms?

a) The rules on independence of auditors/audit firms and absence of conflicts of interest

1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable

O No

Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	©	©	©	•	©	0
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	©	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	0	•	0	•	0	•

b) The rules on the content of the audit and of the audit report

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	•	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	0	0	0	•	0	•

c) The rules applicable to non-audit services

1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable

I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	©	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	0	•	•	•	•	•

d) The rules on auditor/audit firm rotation

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	©	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	0	0	•	0	0	0

e) The rules on transparency (transparency report, additional reports to other parties / audit committees / supervisors)

(v	1 very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
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I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	•	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	0	0	•	0	0	•

Question 11. Please describe the main issues you see, if any, in the audit pillar and, where possible, please provide concrete examples and evidence supporting your assessment.

You may want to consider the following aspects

- are there factors that have reduced the effectiveness / rendered the relevant EU framework less effective than anticipated? Which rules have proven less effective than anticipated?
- is there scope to improve efficiency via further simplification?
- are existing provisions coherent with each other?

2000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Regle	Reglerna har ej lyckats med att bryta marknadskoncentrationen; de har snarare förstärkt den.								

Question 12. To which extent you agree to the following statements?

	1 (strongly disagree)	2 (rather disagree)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather agree)	5 (strongly agree)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Statutory audits contribute as much as is possible to the quality and reliability of corporate reporting by PIEs	©	•	0	•	•	0
II. I am satisfied with the role of the statutory auditors / audit firms of PIEs	0	0	0	•	•	0
III. The work of auditors is reliable so I trust their assessment and reports and their work inspires trust in capital markets	•	0	0	•	0	0
IV. There is not enough choice for public interest entities in finding an audit firm at appropriate costs	0	0	0	0	0	•
V. Joint audits contribute to the quality of audit	0	0	0	0	0	•

12.1 If you want to add any comments, and/or mention specific issues you see you can insert them here. Where possible, please provide concrete examples and evidence supporting your assessment:

2000 character(s) maximum				
ncluding spaces and line breaks,	i.e. stricter than the MS	Word characters coun	ting method.	

The audit quality issues that occur most often at EU level are

- deficiencies in audit firms' internal quality control systems
- the lack of, or inappropriate, monitoring of high-risk audited entities
- and the lack of audit evidence and documentation.

Question 13. To what extent can these quality issues be attributed to deficiencies in the EU legal and supervisory framework for statutory audit?

- 1 Not at all
- 2 To a limited extent
- 3 To some extent
- 4 To a large extent
- 5 To a very large extent
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Question 13.1 Please explain, and where possible, provide evidence for your assessment under question 13:

2000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Vi har inte identifierat några generella väsentliga problem avseende revisioner av företag av allmänt intresse på den svenska marknaden.

Question 14. How effective and efficient would the following actions be in increasing the quality of statutory audits of PIEs?

a) Ask auditors to disclose how they have assured the directors' statement on material fraud, and what steps they have taken to assess the effectiveness of the relevant internal controls and to detect any fraud

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	•	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	•	0	0	0	0

b) Strengthen the informational value of audit reports

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	•	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	•

c) Improve the internal governance of audit firms

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	©	0	•	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	•

d) Incentivise or mandate the performance of joint audits for PIEs, including to enhance competition on the PIE audit market

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	•	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	•	0	0	0	0

e) Further harmonise the rules on mandatory rotation

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	•	0	0	•
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	•	0	0	0

f) Limit the scope for statutory auditors and audit firms to provide non-audit services

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	•	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	•	0	0

g) Increase or eliminate caps on auditor liability, at least for cases of gross negligence of statutory auditors

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	•
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	•

h) Limit the number of Member State options in the EU Audit framework to ensure consistency across the EU and to incentivise cross-border statutory audits

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	•	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	•	0	0	0	0

i) The creation of a passporting system for PIE auditors and audit firms, allowing auditors to provide their services across the Union based on their approval in a Member State

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	•	0	0	0	0	•
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	•

Question 14.1 Have you identified other actions that would effectively and efficiently increase the quality and reliability of statutory audits of PIEs?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Question 14.2 Please provide any details to support your views. Any evidence, including on expected benefits and costs of such action is welcome:

2000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Kommentar till fråga 14 f: Vårt svar tar sikte enbart på tjänster till revisionskunder och tar ej sikte på motsvarande tjänster till andra än ej revisionskunder.

Kommentar till fråga 14 g: ej en fråga för EU.

Part IV - Supervision of PIE statutory auditors and audit firms

National competent authorities are responsible for the approval and registration of statutory auditors and audit firms, the adoption of audit standards, quality assurance and investigative and administrative disciplinary systems.

At European level, the cooperation between competent authorities is organised within the framework of the <u>Committee</u> <u>of European Audit Oversight Bodies (the 'CEAOB')</u>. The CEAOB has different tasks aimed at supervisory convergence, but it has no power to take binding decisions (Article 30 Audit Regulation).

Question 15. How do you assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and coherence of the key features of the EU supervisory framework for PIE statutory auditors and audit firms?

a) The supervision of PIE statutory auditors and audit firms in the EU

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•

II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	•	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	•	•	0	•	•	0

b) The establishment and operation of national audit oversight bodies

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	•	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	0	0	0	•	•	0

c) The Member State systems for investigations and sanctions

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	•	•	•	•	•	•

II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	•	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	•	0	•	•	•	•

d) The role of the CEAOB

	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (medium)	4 (high)	5 (very high)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness in reaching its objectives	0	•	•	•	•	0
II. Efficiency: has the framework been cost efficient	©	•	•	•	•	•
III. Coherence with relevant EU rules	0	0	0	•	0	0

Question 15.1 Please describe the main issues you see, if any, in relation to the supervision of statutory auditors and audit firms and, where possible, please provide concrete examples and evidence supporting your assessment. You may want to consider the following aspects

- are there factors that have reduced the effectiveness / rendered the relevant EU framework less effective than anticipated? Which rules have proven less effective than anticipated?
- is there scope to improve efficiency via further simplification?
- are existing provisions coherent with each other?

2000 character(s) maximum cluding spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.							

Question 16. Considering the findings in the <u>Commission monitoring report</u> and reports of national audit oversight bodies how would you rate the quality of audit supervision?

- 1 Very low
- 2 Low
- 3 Medium
- 4 High
- 5 Very high
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

assessment in question 16, you can provide it below. You may also include the consequences that your assessment of the quality of audit supervision or the lack thereof has:

16.1 If you want to add any comments and/or provide evidence for your

,	00 character(s) maximum uding spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.							
cluding spaces	and line brea	aks, i.e. stricte	r than the ivis	5 vvora chara	cters counting	metrioa.		

Question 17. How effective and efficient would the following actions be to increase the quality and effectiveness of supervision of PIE statutory auditors and audit firms?

a) Ensure better the independence and appropriate resources of supervisors of auditors and audit firms

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	•
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	•

b) Increase the transparency of audit supervisors

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	•
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	•

c) Increase the consistency of supervision of cross-border networks of audit firms

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	•
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	•

d) Ensure supervision of audit committees

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	•
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	•

e) Harmonise and strengthen the investigation and sanctioning powers of audit supervisors

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	•
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	•

f) Ensure that at European level there are legal instruments available that ensure supervisory convergence as regards statutory audit of PIEs

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	•	0	0	0	0	•
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	•

g) Grant a European body the task to register and supervise PIE statutory auditors and audit firms

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	•	©	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	•	0	0	0	0	0

Question 17.1 Have you identified other actions that would effectively and efficiently increase the quality and reliability of supervision of PIE statutory auditors and audit firms?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Question 17.2 Please provide any details to support your views. Any evidence, including on expected benefits and costs of such action is welcome:

2000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Det som efterfrågan i fråga 17 a-e finns redan på plats i Sverige och fungerar bra. Inget behov av ytterligare åtgärder.

Part V - Supervision and enforcement of corporate reporting

The supervision and enforcement of corporate reporting refers to the examination by competent authorities of listed companies' compliance with the disclosure obligations stemming from the applicable reporting framework, as well as taking appropriate measures when infringements are identified.

Based on enforcement activities by national competent authorities, ESMA reports a significant level of material misstatements. In the follow up of the Wirecard case and based on its experience, ESMA recommended a number of actions to improve the enforcement of corporate reporting (see ESMA letter of 26 February 2021 to the Commissioner McGuinness on next steps following Wirecard - ESMA32-51-818).

The Transparency Directive includes a number of requirements relating to supervision of corporate reporting

- the designation of a central competent authority in each Member State. For the enforcement of corporate reporting, Member States may designate a competent authority other than the central authority and/or delegate tasks to other entities
- national central competent authorities must be independent from market participants. There are no specific
 provisions as regards the independence of other designated authorities. As regards entities with delegated
 tasks, the entity in question must be organised in a manner such that conflicts of interest are avoided and
 information obtained from carrying out the delegated tasks is not used unfairly or to prevent competition
- Member States must provide competent authorities with certain powers, including investigative powers
- ESMA is tasked to foster supervisory convergence as regards the enforcement of financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS. For this purpose it has adopted in 2014 guidelines on the enforcement of financial information

This part of the consultation complements the <u>Commission targeted consultation on the supervisory convergence and the Single Rulebook</u> from 12 March 2021 to 21 May 2021.

Question 18. Considering the level of material departures from IFRS in the financial statements of listed companies found in the <u>ESMA report on enforcement and regulatory activities of European enforcers in 2020</u>, how would you rate (on a scale of 1 to 5) the degree to which such departures can be attributed to deficiencies in the EU supervisory framework?

8.1	If you want to add any comments and/or provide evide
0	Don't know / no opinion / not applicable
	5 - Very high
	4 - High
	3 - Medium
	2 - Low
0	1 - Very low

18.1 If you want to add any comments and/or provide evidence for your assessment in question 18, you can provide it below. You may also include the consequences that your assessment of the quality of audit supervision or the lack thereof has:

200	2000 character(s) maximun	7			
inclu	cluding spaces and line bre	eaks, i.e. stricter than the	e MS Word character	rs counting method.	

Question 19. How effective and efficient would the following actions be in increasing the quality and reliability of reporting by listed companies?

a) Clarify the role and responsibilities of the national authorities charged with the enforcement of corporate reporting and entities to whom the supervision of corporate reporting is delegated/designated, and improve their cooperation

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

b) Improve the system for the exchange of information between authorities and entities involved in the supervision of corporate reporting, and other relevant national authorities

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

c) Strengthen the rules ensuring the independence of national authorities or entities involved in the supervision of corporate reporting

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

d) Increase the resources of national authorities or entities involved in the supervision of corporate reporting

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	•	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

e) Increase the powers for national competent authorities to enforce corporate reporting, such as forensic, powers to obtain any necessary information from banks, tax or any other authorities in the country, powers to request information and corrective actions, etc.

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	©	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

f) Improve cooperation and coordination between national authorities of different Member States

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

g) Increase transparency on the conduct and results of enforcement activities by national authorities

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	•	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

h) Strengthen the role of ESMA on the enforcement of corporate reporting

	(not at all effective/ efficient)	(rather not effective/efficient)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather effective/ efficient)	(very effective/ efficient)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
I. Effectiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Efficiency in term of cost/benefits of action	0	0	0	0	0	0

Question 1	9.1 Have	you i	dentified	other	actions	that	would e	ffective	ly and
efficiently	increase	the	quality	and	reliability	of	reportin	ng by	listed
companies	?								

Yes

O No

Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Question 19.2 Please provide any details to support your views. Any evidence, including on expected benefits and costs of such action is welcome:

20	000 character(s) maximum
inc	luding spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Additional information

Should you wish to provide additional information (e.g. a position paper, report) or raise specific points not covered by the questionnaire, you can upload your additional document(s) below. Please make sure you do not include any personal data in the file you upload if you want to remain anonymous.

The maximum file size is 1 MB.

You can upload several files.

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

Useful links

More on this consultation (https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/finance-consultations-2021-corporate-reporting
Consultation document (https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/2021-corporate-reporting-consultation-document en)

Consultation strategy (https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/2021-corporate-reporting-consultation-strategy_en)

More on company reporting (https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/company-reporting-and-auditing_e Specific privacy statement (https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/specific-privacy-statement_en)

More on the Transparency register (http://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/public/homePage.do?locale=en)

Contact

fisma-corporate-reporting@ec.europa.eu