

IFIAR 2022 Member Profile – AFM

1. Jurisdiction	1.1 Insert the name of the jurisdiction in English:	
	The Netherlands	
2. Member ¹	2.1 Insert the name of the Member, both in the local language and in English:	
	Stichting Autoriteit Financiële Markten	
	Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets	
	2.2 Include relevant contact information, including postal address, telephone numbers, a link to the website and other relevant information:	
	Postal address: P.O. Box 11723	
	1001 GS AMSTERDAM The Netherlands	
	<u>Visiting address</u> : Vijzelgracht 50 1017 HS AMSTERDAM The Netherlands	
	<u>Phone</u> : +31 20 - 797 2000 <u>Website</u> : <u>www.afm.nl</u> <u>E-mail address for audit oversight</u> : <u>wta@afm.nl</u>	
	2.3 Include the basis for establishment of the Member, as well as the legislation or regulations which provide the Member the authority/mandate with respect to audit regulation. Please describe with an appropriate level of detail the mission and responsibilities of the Member with respect to audit regulation:	
	As per the Articles of Association, the AFM's aim and task is to supervise business conduct on the financial markets and to decide on market entry by companies in the financial sector.	
	As per the Audit Firms Supervision Act (<i>Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties</i> , Wta), the AFM is ultimately responsible for licensing/registration, oversight and enforcement of audit firms that perform statutory audits. The objective of the Wta is the justified	

¹ In the case where there are two or more regulators from the same jurisdiction that have been approved according to Section 2.3 of the IFIAR Charter, they together are considered as one Member. In that case, regulators are requested to include information for <u>both organizations</u> in the Member Profile.



	restoration of confidence in the auditor and his auditor's reports in order to enhance confidence in the financial markets.		
	2.4 Have there been any major changes to the Member's organization or to the governing legislation since completing last year's Member Profile?		
	⊠ Yes □ No		
	If yes, please describe these changes with an appropriate level of detail:		
	Until December 31, 2021 the AFM had arrangements with the Dutch Institute of Chartered Accountants (<i>Nederlandse Beroepsorganisatie van</i> <i>Accountants</i> , NBA) and the SRA (<i>Samenwerkende Registeraccountants en</i> <i>Accountants-Administratieconsulenten</i>) regarding supervision of firms that audit non-PIEs (Pursuant to Section 48 of the Audit Firms Supervision Act). These arrangements contained agreements on the carrying out of quality controls by the NBA and the SRA on firms that perform statutory audits of non-PIEs.		
	Following the proposals from the Future of the Audit Profession Committee in January 2020, the inspections of non-PIE firms are to be performed by the AFM solely from 2022 onwards. The new arrangements will provide for the exchange of information between the AFM and the NBA and SRA to facilitate effective and efficient supervision, to raise the quality of audit firms and auditors and to increase the insights in the markets and segments in which the audit firms operate. The supervision of other procedures that are not in scope of the Audit Firms Supervision Act such as voluntary audits, remain under the supervision of the NBA and SRA.		
3. Governing Body	3.1 Describe with an appropriate level of detail the current		
Composition and members	composition of the Member's governing body, including the ratio between Board members who are independent from the audit profession and those who are not ² . The audit profession includes, for example: audit firms, professional accountancy bodies and bodies or entities associated with the audit profession.		
	 As of May 11, 2020, the executive board of the AFM is composed of: Ms. Laura van Geest, Chair Mr. Hanzo van Beusekom, Board Member Mr. Jos Heuvelman, Board Member 		
	In addition: - Ms. Linda Sas, Chief Operations Officer (COO) from May 1, 2021		

² An individual is independent of the profession even if he is a CPA, Chartered Accountant, or holder of another equivalent qualification, as long as this individual is not employed by or affiliated to a registered audit firm, nor employed by or affiliated to of a professional accountancy body, nor employed by or affiliated to bodies or entities associated with the audit profession.



The COO forms part of the executive board of the AFM but does not carry any board responsibilities for the exercise of supervision as per AFM's Articles of Association.
The Head of the Audit & Reporting Quality Division is Mr. Ruud de Hollander.
3.2 What are the eligibility criteria / requirements and composition requirements for the members of the governing body?
As per the Articles of Association, the Board comprises of between three and five Board Members. Board Members are appointed by the minister of Finance, based on a non-binding proposal of the Supervisory Board of the AFM. The Supervisory Board of the AFM determines the eligibility criteria and qualifications required for Board members. All Board Members have a fulltime appointment at the AFM. The duration of an appointment is four years and can be prolonged with another period of four years.
As per the Audit Firms Supervision Act and the Regulation (EU) 537/2014, all Board members should be independent from the audit profession. More about this follows below. It is also required that there is sufficient expertise/knowledge on the subject of audit, at least for one of the Board Members, either by having been an auditor, or by having appropriate knowledge of a relevant subject matter (which include: general accounting theory and principles, legal requirements and standards relating to the preparation of annual and consolidated accounts, international accounting standards, financial analysis, cost and management accounting, risk management and internal control, auditing and professional skills, legal requirements and professional standards relating to statutory audit and statutory auditors, international auditing standards, and professional ethics and independence).
3.3. Is each member of the governing body independent from the audit profession? The audit profession includes, for example: audit firms, professional accountancy bodies and bodies or entities associated with the audit profession.
☑ Yes □ No
3.4 If the answer to question 3.3 is "No", is the majority of the members of the governing body non-practitioner?
□ Yes □ No N/A
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3.5 If the answer to question 3.3 is "No", which safeguards are in place to provide for the Member's overall independence from the audit profession?
N/A



	3.6 Is there a restriction or recusal process that is applicable to members of the governing body of the Member who are current or former auditors/practitioners?		
	☑ Yes □ No		
	Does this include a "cooling-off" period for former auditors?		
	☑ Yes □ No		
	If yes to either of the above, please describe:		
	As per section 47 of the Wta, Board Members of the AFM:		
	a. may not be responsible for conducting statutory audits during the period of being a member of the Board, nor have been responsible for conducting statutory audits during the previous three years;		
	b. may not be solely or jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of an audit firm during the period of being a member of the Board, nor have been in the previous three years;		
	c. may not be a voting member of the board of an audit firm during the period of being a member of the Board, nor have been such voting member in the previous three years;		
	d. may not have any voting rights in an audit firm during the period of being a member of the Board, nor have had such rights in the previous three years;		
	e. may not be employed by or affiliated to an audit firm during the period of being a member of the Board, nor have been in the previous three years.		
	3.7 Other than the governing body, are members of the profession involved in the Member's organization (including in any inspections, committee or panel role)?		
	□ Yes		
	If yes, please describe their role with an appropriate level of detail, including the ratio between those who are independent and those who are not in the relevant function and whether such role includes decisional or control authority:		
4. Funding Arrangements	4.1 Describe the main funding arrangements of the Member, including the setting and approval of the budget and the fees, if any:		
	The supervision activities of the AFM are levied to the firms under supervision. The AFM's budget, which is the basis for the levies, is approved by the minister of Finance. The calculation of the levies is consulted with the Advisory Panel, which encompasses representatives of the professional bodies and the market. The Advisory Panel has no formal decision-making powers. The minister of Finance sets the levies. There are separate levies for market entry and for annual supervision activities. The		



6.	Audit and Financial Market	6.1 Provide the number of audit firms subject to inspections. Include an indication of the number of public interest audits (PIEs) and other audits that fall under the Member's oversight or mandate.	
		The AFM is solely and fully responsible for the licensing and supervision of firms that audit PIEs. These firms must be inspected at least every third year, and the inspections are performed by staff of the AFM. The AFM is also solely responsible for the licensing and supervision of firms that audit non-PIEs. These firms must be inspected at least every six years.	
		work of firms that conduct statutory audits (PIE and Non-PIE). 5.3 Please describe with an appropriate level of detail the requirements and practices regarding the frequency of inspections:	
		 If through oversight of another organization, please describe with an appropriate level of detail the other organization, its relation to the Member, its role, and the arrangements for oversight: AFM employs its own inspectors who conduct the licensing and inspection 	
		• If directly, kindly provide a brief description or summary of the responsibility, including the regulatory reporting process after inspections i.e. recommendations issued, follow-up, etc.).	
		☑ Directly	
		5.2 Is this responsibility undertaken directly or through oversight of inspection conducted by another organization?	
		☑ Yes □ No	
5.	Inspection System	5.1 Does the Member have the responsibility for recurring inspections of audit firms undertaking audits of public interest entities (PIEs)?	
		As already set out above, the Advisory Panel has no formal decision- making powers. It is the Minister of Finance that sets the levies and these levies are laid down in a Royal Decree.	
		Please describe with an appropriate level of detail the safeguards in place to prevent undue influence by the profession:	
		✓ Yes □ No	
		4.2 Is the funding free from undue influence by the profession?	
		main drivers for the annual levies imposed on audit firms are the turn-over in non-PIE-audits and in PIE-audits.	



	As of February 3rd, 2022, 6 firms are licensed to audit PIEs, and 254 firms to audit non-PIEs. Further, 19 firms are registered as third country audit entities. In the Netherlands, a total of 19,561 statutory audits were carried out in the year 2020/2021. Of this number, 881 were audits of Dutch PIEs (banks, insurance companies, listed companies and specific companies for example large pension funds and large housing corporations). 6.2 What are the sizes and market shares of each of the largest audit firms in the Member's jurisdiction? The audit market in the Netherlands is highly concentrated. The majority of audits of PIEs is performed by the Big 4 firms. In year 2020/2021 the market shares (based on the number of audits of PIEs and revenue from PIE audits) were as follows:		
	Deloitte EY KPMG PwC BDO Mazars	Based number of PIE audits 15% 18% 26% 25% 9% 8%	Based on revenue from PIE audits14%30%27%24%2%3%
7. Main Other Responsibilities of the Member <u>within</u> the area of Audit Oversight	 7.1 Please indicate whether the Member has responsibility for tasks other than Inspections within the area of Audit Oversight: Registration/Licensing Audit and/or Ethics Standard Setting Permanent Education of Auditors Enforcement Other:		



firms that carry out statutor	responsible for the licensing (registration) of y audits, as well as the registration of auditors associated with, those audit firms.
Standard Setting, please undertaken directly or t	he responsibility for <u>Audit and/or Ethics</u> indicate whether this responsibility is hrough oversight of Audit and/or Ethics ed by another organization?
□ Directly	□ Through Oversight
If directly, please desc level of detail.	cribe the responsibility with an appropriate
organization and its c the audit profession an description of the powe	please indicate the name of the other omposition (i.e. whether practitioners from re involved in decision-making). Also give a ers of the other organization and procedures role of the Member in these procedures.
N/A	
-	ble regarding standard setting and regulation, d setting and regulation the AFM advises the NBA.)
Auditors, please indicate	responsibility for <u>Permanent Education of</u> whether this responsibility is undertaken sight of Permanent Education of Auditors anization?
□ Directly	☑ Through Oversight
• If directly, please deso level of detail.	cribe the responsibility with an appropriate
organization and its c the audit profession and description of the powe	please indicate the name of the other omposition (i.e. whether practitioners from re involved in decision-making). Also give a ers of the other organization and procedures role of the Member in these procedures.
The AFM is responsible for auditors.	or the oversight of Permanent Education of
registers the obliged perma case of non-compliance, the an individual auditor at the ('Accountantskamer'). Furt care regarding the perma	ards are set by the NBA. Furthermore, the NBA anent education followed by each auditor. In e NBA can file a disciplinary complaint against e independent Disciplinary Court for Auditors hermore, the audit organization has a duty of nent education of its auditors. The AFM's dit firms, includes compliance with permanent



	 education requirements for auditors; non-compliance by the audit organization can be enforced by administrative measures as described below. 7.5 If the Member has the responsibility for Enforcement, please indicate whether this responsibility is undertaken directly or through referral to other organization(s)? ☑ Directly □ Through Referral If directly, kindly provide a brief description or summary of the enforcement responsibility, the procedure and process involved, including the regulatory reporting process that led to disciplinary action. If through referral, please indicate the name of the other organization and its composition (i.e. whether practitioners from the audit profession are involved in decision-making). Also give a description of the enforcement powers of the other organization and procedures applied, as well as the role of the Member in these procedures. The AFM has the power to impose administrative sanctions in case of violations of the law and regulation against audit firms (including imposing fines and deregistration), and individual board members (imposing fines or removal from (board) position). Further the AFM has the power to file a disciplinary case against statutory auditors at the independent Disciplinary Court for Auditors. This Court can amongst others withdraw the license from individual auditors and impose disciplinary fines.
	7.6 If the Member has the responsibility for other tasks within the area of Audit Oversight, please describe with an appropriate level of detail:
	N/A
8. Main Other Responsibilities of the Member <u>outside</u> the area of Audit Oversight	8.1 Please describe with an appropriate level of detail whether the Member has responsibility for tasks outside the area of audit oversight such as Supervision of Financial Reporting or Securities Regulation: Outside the scope of audit oversight, the AFM has a broad range of other tasks in the area of financial supervision. The Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM) is responsible for supervising the operation of the financial markets. This means that the AFM supervises the conduct of the entire financial market sector: savings, investment, insurance and loans. This includes market abuse, public bids and offerings, financial reporting
	and securities regulation.



9.	Major Events and	9.1 Describe any recent major events and activities:	
5.	Activities	 9.1 Describe any recent major events and activities: As described in 2.4, the inspections of non-PIE firms are to be performed solely by the AFM from 2022 onwards. The AFM published the following reports in 2021: Internal Quality Reviews (IQR) provide grip on quality of statutory audits' – this report was part of the PIE inspection efforts and addresses IQR outcomes in relation to inspection outcomes of the AFM of the same files that have been subject to inspection. For 	
			 more detail please see the <u>news release</u> and the <u>report</u>. 'Supervisory Boards have impact, but differences between audit firms exist' – this report was the second leg of the PIE inspection efforts, in which we explored and provided good practices of how the (mandatory) supervisory boards in Dutch PIE Firms can contribute to better focus on quality at firm level. For more detail please see the <u>news release</u> and the <u>report</u>.
			 'Have a dialogue with the auditor about materiality' – this report follows CEAOB work on materiality but given the unique context in the Netherlands where PIE auditors must report on materiality in their auditors' reports, the AFM wanted to inform stakeholders and suggest they enter in more dialogue with companies and auditors (for instance at the AGM) on materiality. For more detail see the <u>News release</u>, the <u>report</u> and the <u>hand-out</u>.
			 'Use of and information on non-financial aspects in reporting can be improved' - this report was issued by our Financial reporting supervision team and highlights that the according to investors, the availability of non-financial information is limited and the effect of non-financial aspects on future performance could be stated more clearly. For more detail please see the <u>news release</u> and the <u>report</u>.
		Inte Aud som Stei	AFM had filed a disciplinary complaint against the auditor of Steinhoff ernational Holdings N.V. at the independent Disciplinary Court for ditors ('Accountantskamer'). The AFM is of the opinion that there are ne major shortcomings in the 2015/2016 financial statements of inhoff. In its decision of 09 July 2021, the Disciplinary Court has ruled in our of the AFM on all complaints. This case is still open for appeal.