

IFIAR 2022 Member Profile – FSA

1. Jurisdiction	1.1 Insert the name of the jurisdiction in English: Norway
2. Member¹	2.1 Insert the name of the Member, both in the local language and in English: <i>Finanstilsynet</i> The Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway (FSA)
	2.2 Include relevant contact information, including postal address, telephone numbers, a link to the website and other relevant information: Postbox 1187, Sentrum, 0107 Oslo, Norway <u>Tel.</u> : 0047 2293 98 00 <u>Fax</u> : 0047 22 63 02 26 <u>Website</u> : http://www.finanstilsynet.no/en/
	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: The Financial Supervision Act (article 1): The Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway (the FSA) was established by Parliament in 1985, through a merger between the Banking Inspectorate and the Insurance Council, and thus became an independent integrated supervisor. In 1992, supervision of auditors and external accountants was added to the FSA's responsibility. Today, the FSA supervises (inter alia) banks, finance companies, mortgage companies, e-money institutions, insurance companies, pension funds, insurance intermediaries, investment firms, management companies for securities funds, regulated markets, clearing houses, the central securities depository, real estate brokers, debt-collection agencies, auditors and external accountants. The FSA also oversees listed companies' financial reporting and market conduct in the securities market and approves prospectuses. From 2022 audit committees of listed companies are also included in our mandate.

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 both organizations in the Member Profile.

	<p>The Capital Markets Supervision Department and its section for auditors/audit firms has the responsibility for the administrative duties which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorization of auditors and audit firms, • Keeping of the auditors' register (a public register of authorized auditors and audit firms), • Handling applications for exemptions, • Communicating legal interpretations of the regulations applicable to auditors, • Assisting in drawing up regulations, • Undertaking practical tests for auditors on an annual basis. • Supervisory duties which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an extensive on-site audit inspection program, including annual thematic audit inspections (ad hoc inspections addressing specific topics) - off-site supervision and analysis <p>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?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please describe these changes with an appropriate level of detail:</p> <p>New auditor act from 1/1 2021 implementing EU audit directive in Norwegian legislation. 2022 will be the first full year after implementation.</p>
<p>3. Governing Body Composition and members</p>	<p>3.1 Describe with an appropriate level of detail the current composition of the Member's governing body, including the ratio between Board members who are independent from the audit profession and those who are not². The audit profession includes, for example: audit firms, professional accountancy bodies and bodies or entities associated with the audit profession.</p> <p>The Board consists of the following persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finn Arnesen, Professor, Chair • Giuditta Cordero-Moss, Professor, Vice Chair • Mette Bjørndal, Professor, Board Member

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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kjetil Wibe, Lawyer, Board Member • Arne Skauge, Former Bank Director, Board Member • Thorunn Falkanger, Associate Professor, 1st alternate • Bjørn Arild Gram, Mayor, 2nd alternate • Sindre Weme, Director, Observer from the Norwegian Central Bank
	<p>3.2 What are the eligibility criteria / requirements and composition requirements for the members of the governing body?</p> <p>The FSA is headed by a board of five non-executive members and two alternates. Members and alternates are appointed by the Ministry of Finance for a four-year term. In addition, two members are elected by and from the employees to supplement the Board on administrative matters. Although the Board is part of the FSA, the board members are non-executive, i.e. they are not employed by the FSA and do not take part in the day-to-day management of the FSA. No Board member may be an executive of the supervisory authority, or employee of Ministries or other government departments and agencies (except the observer from the central bank). None of them may be employed by institutions under supervision, hence, no auditor may be appointed as member of the board.</p>
	<p>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.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
	<p>3.4 If the answer to question 3.3 is “No”, is the majority of the members of the governing body non-practitioner?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
	<p>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?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p>
	<p>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?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Does this include a “cooling-off” period for former auditors?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes to either of the above, please describe:</p>

	<p>It is the duty of a board member and others that take part in a board resolution to consider and if so declare her/him to be disqualified in dealing with a specific issue.</p>
	<p>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)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>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:</p>
<p>4. Funding Arrangements</p>	<p>4.1 Describe the main funding arrangements of the Member, including the setting and approval of the budget and the fees, if any:</p> <p>The Financial Supervision Act states that the costs of supervision shall be levied on the institutions under supervision, hereunder the auditors. The FSA's costs related to supervision of auditors/audit firms are therefore covered by the audit firms.</p> <p>However, it is the Norwegian Parliament that determines the FSA's budget and adopts the principles of and the amount to be levied on the institutions in the year following the year for which the budget was approved. Therefore, the auditors cannot influence the decisions concerning the funding of the supervision of auditors.</p> <hr/> <p>4.2 Is the funding free from undue influence by the profession?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Please describe with an appropriate level of detail the safeguards in place to prevent undue influence by the profession:</p>
<p>5. Inspection System</p>	<p>5.1 Does the Member have the responsibility for recurring inspections of audit firms undertaking audits of public interest entities (PIEs)?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <hr/> <p>5.2 Is this responsibility undertaken directly or through oversight of inspection conducted by another organization?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directly <input type="checkbox"/> Through Oversight</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.). • 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. <p>FSA is responsible for performing these inspections. For the FSA it is a goal that inspections as a minimum are executed as frequently as the Act requires. Periodic inspections of non-PIE auditors are delegated to the auditors' association.</p> <p>5.3 Please describe with an appropriate level of detail the requirements and practices regarding the frequency of inspections:</p> <p>The Norwegian Auditing Act requires all statutory auditors to be subject to quality assurance every six years, and all audit firms with PIE engagements to be subject to inspections every three years.</p>																																
6. Audit and Financial Market	<p>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.</p> <p>As per December 2021, 453 (465 LY) audit firms are subject to inspections. 10 (10 LY) of these audit firms audit PIE engagements. In total, there are approx. 406 PIE audit engagements as per December 2021.</p> <p>6.2 What are the sizes and market shares of each of the largest audit firms in the Member's jurisdiction?</p> <p>The BIG 4 firms together with BDO share approximately 67,4% (66,4 % LY) of the total market (revenue) for statutory audits. Those 5 firms earned 98,1% (97,5 % LY) of all audit fees paid by PIEs.</p> <p>Based on numbers of PIE audits, those 5 firms audited 89,4 % (89,2% LY) of all PIEs.</p> <p>The shares of the big 5:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="544 1682 1406 1995"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number of PIE`s</th> <th>% of total</th> <th>LY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EY</td> <td>81</td> <td>20,0 %</td> <td>21,3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PWC</td> <td>128</td> <td>31,5 %</td> <td>31,4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BDO</td> <td>28</td> <td>6,9 %</td> <td>4,8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KPMG</td> <td>65</td> <td>16,0 %</td> <td>15,6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deloitte</td> <td>61</td> <td>15,0 %</td> <td>15,1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>43</td> <td>10,6 %</td> <td>10,8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sum</td> <td>406</td> <td>100 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Number of PIE`s	% of total	LY	EY	81	20,0 %	21,3%	PWC	128	31,5 %	31,4%	BDO	28	6,9 %	4,8%	KPMG	65	16,0 %	15,6%	Deloitte	61	15,0 %	15,1%	Other	43	10,6 %	10,8%	Sum	406	100 %	100%
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8. Main Responsibilities of the Member <u>outside</u> the area of Audit Oversight	<p>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:</p> <p>The FSA is an integrated supervisory authority. This is described under item 2 above.</p>

9. Major Events and Activities	9.1 Describe any recent major events and activities: <p>The thematic inspection addressing auditors' compliance with the AML legislation, initiated at year-end 2019, was completed in 2021. The inspection encompassed eleven firms and revealed deficiencies in the audit firms' implementation of business-specific risk assessments and establishment of procedures. A number of the inspections revealed inadequate compliance with requirements for risk classification of customers, internal training and identification of circumstances indicating that funds could be used for money laundering or terrorist financing. Finanstilsynet imposed administrative fines on ten of the audit firms subject to the thematic inspection. The fines ranged from NOK 75 000 to NOK 400 000.</p> <p>In 2020 and 2021 we asked all Pie auditors for detailed information regarding their audit of PIEs. The information was gathered in a databased. It used internally for risk based follow up of the audit of PIEs and we did also prepare a public report regarding the Norwegian market for PIE audits. The information asked for may be used as quality indicators.</p>
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