Reactions on the Commission Proposals for Reducing Administrative Burdens (not only) for SMEs in the EU

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- Nature and Sources of Administrative Burdens
- EU (Commission) plans to measure and principles to reduce "Administrative Burdens"
- EU (Commission) identification of priority areas and proposals to reduce "Administrative Burdens"
- EU (Commission) proposals to reduce "Administrative Burdens" and FEE positions
- Final Considerations

Nature of the "Administrative Burdens"

Information that would not be collected by businesses without legal provisions. Examples familiar to accounting practitioners:

- Company legislation (f.e.: businesses incorporation, merger & acquisition, capital maintenance, corporate governance, internal control)
- ■Tax legislation (f.e.: VAT, Income taxes, registration tax)
- Employee security and working environment
- Banking regulations (f.e. Basel II)
- Financial accounting regulations (f.e. bookkeeping regulations)
- Financial reporting (f.e. financial reporting regulations and standards and financial reporting publication)
- Auditing and assurance services (f.e. statutory audits or assurances)





EU (Commission) plans to *measure* and *principles* to *reduce* "Administrative Burdens"

- Scope of measurement
 - EC regulations and directives
 - EC regulations, directives and national implementing measures
 - Costs of requirements originating from all sources
- Principles for reducing
 - Reduce the frequency of reporting requirements
 - Review for info that are requested several times
 - Require electronic and web-based reporting where possible
 - Introduce thresholds and limitations for SMEs
 - Introduce a risk-based approach for info requirements on a sector-basis
 - Eliminate info requirements related to modified laws

EU (Commission) identification of *priority areas* and *proposals* to *reduce* "Administrative Burdens"

- Priority areas of intervention
 - European company law
 - European accounting
 - European auditing
- Proposals for reducing IO originating from company law
 - Option 1: Placing the focus on cross-border problems, f.e possible repealing of (or part of)
 - rules on domestic merger and division (Third and Sixth D.)
 - rules on the capital of public limited companies or capital maintenance (Second D.)
 - rules on single member private limited liability companies (Twelfth D.)
 - Option 2: More principle based, less detailed regulation. Consists of leave more room for action to Member States
 - Additional simplification measures

EU (Commission) identification of *priority areas* and *proposals* to *reduce* "Administrative Burdens" (cont'd)

- Proposals for reducing IO of SMEs originating from European accounting and auditing regulation (4th, 7th and 8th D.)
 - Introduction of micro-entities
 - Thresholds for SMEs and their transpassing
 - Relieve from publication requirements for small entities
 - Extension of exemptions for medium sized entities without particular external user
 - Simplification for all companies

- Introduction of micro entities
 - Less than 10 employees
 - Balance sheet total below €500,000
 - Turnover below €1,000,000
- FEE position. Contrary. Reasons
 - Increase complexity in the regulatory system
 - Deliver a wrong message about the importance of a sound financial reporting system
 - Impair possible externalities
 - Impair the accountability of such entities even when they are incorporated as limited liability companies

- Thresholds for SMEs and their transpassing
 - Extend the period for moving companies between categories (from 2 years to 5 up and from 2 years to 1 down)
- FEE position. Contrary. Reasons
 - No reason for such change
 - Too much time for a company to upgrade in category
 - Too little time for a company to downgrade in category (f.e. after one exceptional bad year it takes five consecutive good years to return to the original level)

- Relieve from publication requirements for small entities
 - Exempt small entities from publication of financial reports
- FEE position. Contrary. Reasons
 - The publication of accounts does not constitute a burden itself
 - The measure would transfer the burden to stakeholders
 - The measure would impair transaparency

- Extension of exemptions for medium sized entities without particular external user
 - Exemption would entail auditing and would be based on a risk based approach
- FEE position. Contrary. Reasons
 - The measure would relate to 2% (in number) of all companies
 - Who will monitor the risk assessment?
 - Differences may arise among Member States

- Simplification for all companies
 - Article 57 exemption mandatory for SEs
 - Relationship IAS regulation and 7th D.
 - Disclosure for deferred taxation
- FEE position. Contrary. Reasons
 - Reporting and auditing questions are mixed up. Futher investigation is needed
 - Question the benefits of pushing listed companies towards national GAAPs instead of IFRS
 - If deferred taxation is accounted for it is not burdensome to disclose it

Final Considerations

- Share FEE position
- Other concerns
 - Risks related to money loundering and other illegal activities
 - Administrative Burdens remain in their place because there are other sources that would not be touched by any European directive simplification measure
 - Financial Reporting is a minor part of the whole process of financial accounting and double enty bookkeeping processes that will remain in place in most cases for many reasons: taxation, member states regulations and banking regulations (Basel II) are the most important ones
 - Disclosure for deferred taxation
- The whole political climate and expectations for the future