Contribution ID: 68d6391d-eab9-4839-912d-e00ef18ba31b

Date: 24/04/2025 13:30:57

# Public consultation on the next MFF: EU funding for the single market, and cooperation between national authorities

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

#### Introduction

The current multiannual financial framework – the EU's long-term budget – runs until the end of 2027. In 2025, the Commission will submit comprehensive proposals for the post-2027 multiannual financial framework and for the next generation of financial programmes that will receive funding. These programmes /funds provide financial support to hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries such as public authorities, non-governmental organisations, businesses, farmers, students, scientists and many others.

Following President von der Leyen's <u>Political Guidelines for the 2024-2029</u> <u>European Commission</u>, the Commission will work together for a simpler, more focused and responsive long-term budget that reflects the EU's strategic priorities with the ambition to be an 'investment Commission'. This approach aims to align budget/funding with the strategic goals, priorities and policies. The multiannual financial framework for the period after 2027 must reflect this.

The Commission's proposals will be designed to make it possible for the EU to deliver on the policies that matter most, in areas where it can achieve more than Member States acting alone. This requires a careful assessment both of what has worked well in the past and what could be improved in the future. The next EU budget will draw lessons from the current budget – notably in terms of simplicity and flexibility, speed and strategic focus.

As an integral part of the process, the Commission is launching a series of public consultations to gather views from all interested parties on how to make the very most of every euro of the EU budget.

To deliver on the abovementioned objectives, this consultation covers several policy areas, including the single market (networks, digital tools and interoperability,

skills, market surveillance, small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) and competitiveness, standards, consumer protection, effective enforcement of EU competition policy, food safety), European statistics, customs (protection of the single market, supervision of the EU's international trade, customs controls, collection of customs duties), taxation (indirect taxes, direct taxation) as well as antifraud (fight against fraud, corruption and other illegal activities). The decision to cluster issues serves to support the preparatory work and does not pre-empt the architecture of future programmes.

Many challenges require a coordinated response and supporting services at EU level to improve the functioning of the single market, including by strengthening cooperation between national authorities. These policy areas aim to improve competitiveness across the EU to ensure sustainable prosperity.

The questionnaire consists of three parts. Part 1 collects some information about the respondent, while Part 2 contains questions related to EU funds addressing the single market and cooperation between national authorities. Part 3 contains two closing questions.

It should take about 9 minutes to complete the survey. You can save your replies as a draft and finish them later. Please limit your additional comments on the questions in the free text box. You can upload a document stating your views at the end of the survey.

01.0.01.010			
Part 1			

### About you

- \*Language of my contribution
  - Bulgarian
  - Croatian
  - Czech
  - Danish
  - Dutch
  - English
  - Estonian
  - Finnish
  - French
  - German

Greek	
Hungarian	
Irish	
Italian	
Latvian	
Lithuanian	
Maltese	
Polish	
Portuguese	
Romanian	
Slovak	
Slovenian	
Spanish	
Swedish	
*I am giving my contribution as	
Academic/research institution	
Business association	
Company/business	
Consumer organisation	
EU citizen	
Environmental organisation	
Non-EU citizen	
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	
Public authority	
Trade union	
Other	
*First name	
Hilde	
*Surname	
BLOMME	
*Email (this won't be published)	_

hilde@accountancyeurop	e.eu					
*Organisation name						
255 character(s) maximum						
Accountancy Europe						
*Organisation size						
Micro (1 to 9 emp	olov	rees)				
Small (10 to 49 e	•	•				
Medium (50 to 24		• ,				
Large (250 or mo		,				
Largo (Loo of fine	,,					
Transparency register	nuı	mber				
Check if your organisation is o		e transparency register. It's	а	voluntary database fo	r orga	anisations seeking to
influence EU decision-making						
4713568401-18						
**						
* Country of origin Please add your country of ori	ain	or that of your organization				
Flease and your country of on	giri,	or that or your organisation				
This list does not represent the					d to ti	ne legal status or policy
of the entities mentioned. It is  Afghanistan	a na	monisation of often diverg	en	Libya	0	Saint Martin
Aland Islands	0	Dominica	D	Liechtenstein	0	Saint Pierre and
Alaria Islanas		Dominica		Licontensieni		Miquelon
Albania	0	Dominican	D	Lithuania	0	Saint Vincent
Albania		Republic		Litituariia		and the
		Порионо				Grenadines
Algeria	0	Ecuador	0	Luxembourg	0	Samoa
<ul><li>American Samoa</li></ul>	0	Egypt	0	Macau	0	San Marino
<ul><li>Andorra</li></ul>	(i)	El Salvador	0		0	São Tomé and
AIIUUITa		LI Salvauui		Madagascar		Príncipe
O Angolo	0	Equatorial Cuipos	0	Molowi	0	
Angola	0	Equatorial Guinea		Malawi	0	Saudi Arabia
Anguilla		Eritrea		Malaysia		Senegal
Antarctica		Estonia		Maldives		Serbia

Antigua and Barbuda	Eswatini	Mali	Seychelles
Argentina	Ethiopia	Malta	Sierra Leone
Armenia	Falkland Islands	Marshall Islands	Singapore
Aruba	Faroe Islands	Martinique	Sint Maarten
Australia	Fiji	Mauritania	Slovakia
Austria	Finland	Mauritius	Slovenia
Azerbaijan	France	Mayotte	Solomon Islands
Bahamas	French Guiana	Mexico	Somalia
Bahrain	French Polynesia	a Micronesia	South Africa
Bangladesh	French Southern	n Moldova	South Georgia
	and Antarctic		and the South
	Lands		Sandwich
			Islands
Barbados	Gabon	Monaco	South Korea
Belarus	Georgia	Mongolia	South Sudan
Belgium	Germany	Montenegro	Spain
Belize	Ghana	Montserrat	Sri Lanka
Benin	Gibraltar	Morocco	Sudan
Bermuda	Greece	Mozambique	Suriname
Bhutan	Greenland	Myanmar/Burma	a <sup>©</sup> Svalbard and
			Jan Mayen
Bolivia	Grenada	Namibia	Sweden
Bonaire Saint	Guadeloupe	Nauru	Switzerland
Eustatius and			
Saba			
Bosnia and	Guam	Nepal	Syria
Herzegovina			O - ·
Botswana	Guatemala	Netherlands	Taiwan
Bouvet Island	Guernsey	New Caledonia	Tajikistan
Brazil	Guiriea	New Zealand	Tanzania
British Indian	Guinea-Bissau	Nicaragua	Thailand
Ocean Territory	0 0	NI:	The Original 's
British Virgin	Guyana	Niger	The Gambia
Islands			

Brunei	0	Haiti	0	Nigeria	0	Timor-Leste
Bulgaria	0	Heard Island and McDonald Islands		Niue	0	Togo
Burkina Faso	0	Honduras	0	Norfolk Island	0	Tokelau
Burundi	0	Hong Kong	0	Northern	0	Tonga
		3 0		Mariana Islands		J
Cambodia		Hungary		North Korea	0	Trinidad and
						Tobago
Cameroon		Iceland		North Macedonia	0	Tunisia
Canada		India	0	Norway	0	Türkiye
Cape Verde	0	Indonesia	0	Oman	0	Turkmenistan
Cayman Islands	0	Iran	0	Pakistan	0	Turks and
						Caicos Islands
Central African		Iraq		Palau		Tuvalu
Republic				D 1 .:		
Chad		Ireland	0	Palestine	0	Uganda
Chile		Isle of Man		Panama		Ukraine
China		Israel		Papua New		United Arab
	<u></u>	li - l		Guinea	<u></u>	Emirates
Christmas Island	<u></u>	Italy	0	Paraguay	0	United Kingdom
Clipperton		Jamaica	0	Peru	0	United States
Cocos (Keeling)		Japan		Philippines		United States
Islands						Minor Outlying Islands
Colombia	0	Jersey	0	Pitcairn Islands	0	Uruguay
Comoros	0	Jordan	0	Poland	0	US Virgin Islands
Congo	0	Kazakhstan	0	Portugal	0	Uzbekistan
Cook Islands	0	Kenya	0	Puerto Rico	0	Vanuatu
Costa Rica		Kiribati	0	Qatar	0	Vatican City
Côte d'Ivoire	0	Kosovo	0	Réunion	0	Venezuela
© Croatia		Kuwait	0	Romania	0	Vietnam
© Cuba	0	Kyrgyzstan	0	Russia	0	Wallis and
2 2 4		, g, <u></u>				Futuna
Curaçao	0	Laos	0	Rwanda	0	Western Sahara
Cyprus	0	Latvia	0	Saint Barthélemy	0	Yemen
<del>-</del> -				,		

Czechia	Lebanon	Saint Helena Zambia
		Ascension and
		Tristan da Cunha
Democratic	Lesotho	Saint Kitts and Zimbabwe
Republic of the		Nevis
Congo		
Denmark	Liberia	Saint Lucia

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 <u>personal data protection provisions</u>

Part 2 - Questions related to EU funds addressing the single market and cooperation between national authorities

The Commission has identified relevant challenges linked to a well-functioning single market and cooperation between national authorities. How important are these challenges?

	Very important	Important	Moderately important	Not at all important	Don't know/not applicable
Empowering national authorities, citizens, consumers and businesses by addressing knowledge and data gaps and overcoming barriers	0	0	•	0	•
Improving cooperation and collaborative efforts and integration among Member States and between Member States and the Commission	•	•	•	•	•
Harmonising Member States' approach in addressing gaps in financing, especially for SMEs, to stimulate growth and scaling up	•	•	•	0	•
Ensuring that rulemaking, standard-setting and enforcement at EU level remains evidence- based, effective and tailored to evolving needs	•	0	•	•	©
Addressing a fragmented and complex digital environment	0	0	0	0	•
Addressing regulatory fragmentation	0	0	0	0	•
Addressing differences in the interpretation of EU law	•	0	0	0	0
Optimising technical and administrative capacities for Member States, including civil society, to ensure a level playing field	0	0	©	0	•
Addressing disparities in the digitalisation of public administration	0	0	0	0	•
Challenges related to the effective protection of EU funds against fraud, corruption and other illegal activity	•	0	0	0	0

Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0	•
------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

## To what extent do the current policies address these challenges?

	To a large extent	Somewhat	Very little	Not at all	Don't know/not applicable
Empowering national authorities, citizens, consumers and businesses by addressing knowledge and data gaps and overcoming barriers	0	•	0	0	•
Improving cooperation and collaborative efforts and integration among Member States and between Member States and the Commission	0	0	0	0	•
Harmonising Member States' approach in addressing gaps in financing, especially for SMEs, to stimulate growth and scaling up	0	0	0	0	•
Ensuring that rulemaking, standard-setting and enforcement at EU level remains evidence-based, effective and tailored to evolving needs	•	0	0	0	0
Addressing a fragmented and complex digital environment in the EU	0	0	0	0	•
Addressing regulatory fragmentation	0	0	0	0	•
Optimising technical and administrative capacities among the Member States, including civil society, to ensure a level playing field	0	0	0	0	•
Addressing differences in the interpretation of EU law	0	0	•	0	0
Strengthening the digitalisation of public administration and addressing differences	0	0	0	0	•

# To what extent do you see the following as obstacles to the EU budget achieving its objectives?

	To a large extent	Somewhat	Very little	Not at all	Don't know/not applicable
Too many programmes with overlapping policy goals	0	0	0	0	•
Lack of coordination or synergies between programmes	0	0	0	0	•
Different and often complex fund-specific rules on access to funding and compliance	0	0	0	0	•

Administrative capacity at national, regional and regional level	©	0			•
Administrative burden for beneficiaries, regional and national authorities	0	0	0	0	•
Lack of flexibility to adapt to new and unforeseen developments	0	0	0	0	•
Insufficient alignment with national policies	0	0	0	0	•
Focus is on reimbursing costs rather than on achieving results	0	0	0	0	•
National regulatory environment makes EU funding less effective	0	0	0	0	•
Fraud, corruption and other illegal activities affecting the EU's financial interests	0	0	0	0	•
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0	•

# To what extent do you agree that the following options could help the EU budget become more effective and efficient?

	To a large extent	Somewhat	Very little	Not at all	Don't know/not applicable
Applying common rules, timelines and eligibility criteria to all relevant EU funds	0	0	0	0	•
Fewer, clearer and simpler rules	0	0	0	0	•
Reducing the number of EU funding programmes	0	0	0	0	•
Introduce more flexibility into resource allocation to react to crises and emerging needs	0	0	0	0	•
Use funds to promote both reforms and investments	0	0	0	0	•
Simplifying access to and information about funding for beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	•
Place greater focus on achieving results, including via performance-based funding (such as financing not linked to costs)	0	0	0	0	•
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0	•

The current EU budget supports the single market and EU customs union, tax cooperation and anti-fraud measures, including transnational and cross-border benefits and economies of scale for businesses, consumers, citizens and national

# authorities. The Commission has identified the following intervention areas. How important are these to you?

	Very important	Important	Moderately important	Not at all important	Don't know/not applicable
Supporting businesses to strengthen competitiveness in a fast-changing business environment	0	0	•	0	•
Supporting fair competition	0	0	0	0	•
Supporting EU economic security through a customs union acting as one	•	0	0	•	0
Supporting fair taxation and reducing the tax gap	•	0	0	0	0
Supporting the protection and empowerment of EU consumers	0	0	0	0	•
Supporting capacity building, supervision and joint enforcement of EU rules	0	0	0	•	•
Deploying common and/or interoperable digital solutions, including portals and tools	0	0	0	•	•
Supporting standardisation efforts (i.e. development of common standards)	0	0	0	•	•
Ensuring a high level of health and safety for people, animals and plants in the areas of plants, animals, food and feed	0	0	0	0	•
Supporting the development, production and dissemination of timely and comparable European statistics and data	0	0	•	•	•
Upgrading EU customs with common governance and powerful central digital solutions	•	0	0	0	0
Supporting the prevention and combating of fraud, corruption and other illegal activities	•	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0	•

# To what extent do you believe that actions at EU level would bring added value compared to actions at national level?

	To a large extent	Somewhat	Very little	Not at all	Don't know /not applicable
Remove discriminatory, unjustified or disproportionate obstacles to the free movement of goods, services and capital within the single market	•	0	0	0	0
Prevent unsafe or non-compliant products and services available in the single market	0	0	0	0	•
Strengthen the competitiveness and sustainability of EU businesses	•	0	0	0	0
Improve access to funding for SMEs and other beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	•
Promote entrepreneurs and strengthen skills	0	0	0	0	•
Ensure a level playing field and empower businesses by enforcing and modernising competition rules	0	0	0	0	•
Ensure a high level of product standardisation	0	0	0	0	•
Ensure high-quality financial and non-financial reporting and auditing standards	•	0	0	0	0
Ensure a high level of consumer protection	0	0	0	0	•
Ensure a high level of health and safety related to people, plants and animals, food and feed	0	0	0	0	•
Provide timely and comparable European statistics and close data gaps	0	0	0	0	•
Modernise and streamline the functioning of the EU customs union by strengthening its governance mechanisms and digital solutions	•	0	0	0	0
Prevent and combat fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities (including money laundering, tax fraud and illicit trade) affecting safety and security of citizens	•	0	0	0	0
Prevent and combat fraud and any other illegal activities affecting the EU budget	•	0	0	0	0
Ensure optimal revenue collection and reduce tax gaps in the EU between the tax revenue collected and what should have been collected	•	0	0	0	0

Facilitate trade with non-EU countries	0	0	0	0	•
Strengthen the digital transition to smarter data- driven approaches in public administration (including the judiciary)	0	0	©	0	•
Increase EU-level coordination to streamline capacity building efforts across the EU	0	0	0	0	•
Support cross-border/multi-country projects and cross-border cooperation	0	0	0	0	•
Address transnational challenges	0	0	0	0	•

Which other strategic areas could be covered as part of a well-functioning single market, EU customs union, tax cooperation and anti-fraud measures, and cooperation between national administrations?

500 character(s) maximum

The EU needs high-quality financial and sustainability reporting standards and standards to audit and assure reporting. This is crucial for transparency, accountability, reliability and informed decision making. Assured corporate reporting builds trust and credibility by providing a full picture of the financial health and sustainability impact. Effective reporting improves access to capital markets, stimulates sustainable finance and supports strategic planning and sustainable growth.

In your opinion, which of the following aspects is the most important in providing support to improve the administrative and institutional capacity of national authorities in Member States? Please rank the three preferred options:

Use drag&drop or the up/down buttons to change the order or accept the initial order.

Predictability of the programming associated with investments financed by the EU
 Flexibility to address a wide variety of needs from Member States
 Focus on key EU priorities where they bring more EU added value
 Assist Member States in identifying the areas where technical support would be more impactful, taking into account national and EU priorities
 Sustainability of actions over time
 Possibility to support a wide variety of beneficiaries in public administrations at different levels

#### Part 3 - Closing questions

If you would like to add further information – within the scope of this questionnaire – feel free to do so here.

20	000 character(s) maximum

EC should concentrate on those aspects where action at EU level is a pre-requisite for success – such as standard setting, facilitating cross-border trade, protecting the EU's customs border and fighting against cross border tax and VAT evasion and avoidance.

Related to standard setting, the EU should be actively involved in the development of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) accounting and reporting standards and ensure that Europe's needs and priorities are addressed so that IFRS can be endorsed for use in the EU considering the European public good.

The EU Statutory Audit Directive requires all financial statements of medium-sized and larger companies are audited. All but one EU Member States use International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), which the EC is empowered to adopt, as issued by the IAASB. It is crucial that the EU supports the development of ISAs. As part of the Green Deal, the CSRD is expected to continue to require European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) covering the environmental, social and governance topics under the double materiality concept. ESRS should enable companies and their stakeholders to implement the transition to a sustainable and competitive economy in a proportionate manner, taking into account existing EU sustainability related regulation and interoperability with global standards.

EFRAG as technical advisor of the EC both in the financial reporting and sustainability reporting field has a crucial role to play, bringing the EU influence in the international financial reporting standard setting process and developing draft ESRS and related revisions.

The CSRD requires ESRS reporting is assured. Many EU Member States use International Assurance Standards or ISSA 5000 on sustainability assurance, as issued by the IAASB. It is crucial that the EU also supports their development.

#### Attach any relevant documents to support your replies.

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

#### Contact

SG-MFF-PUBLIC-CONSULTATIONS@ec.europa.eu