Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR)

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Agenda item 3. Practical implementation of compliance monitoring and the enforcement of accounting and audit requirements for high-quality reporting

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The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)



MONITORING OF COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT FOR HIGH-QUALITY CORPORATE REPORTING (MCE): GUIDANCE ON GOOD PRACTICES

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Current challenges and risks for transition economies

Slide 2

Monitoring of compliance and enforcement for high-quality corporate reporting is a tool to overcome challenges and reduce risks faced by transition economies.

Challenges in corporate reporting*

External risks for countries*

Growing audience for corporate reporting

1 Financial risks

2 Content of corporate reporting (integrated, non-financial, governance reporting etc.)

Risks of rapid integration into the international financial markets

Policy making and innovation in corporate reporting

Interest rate risk

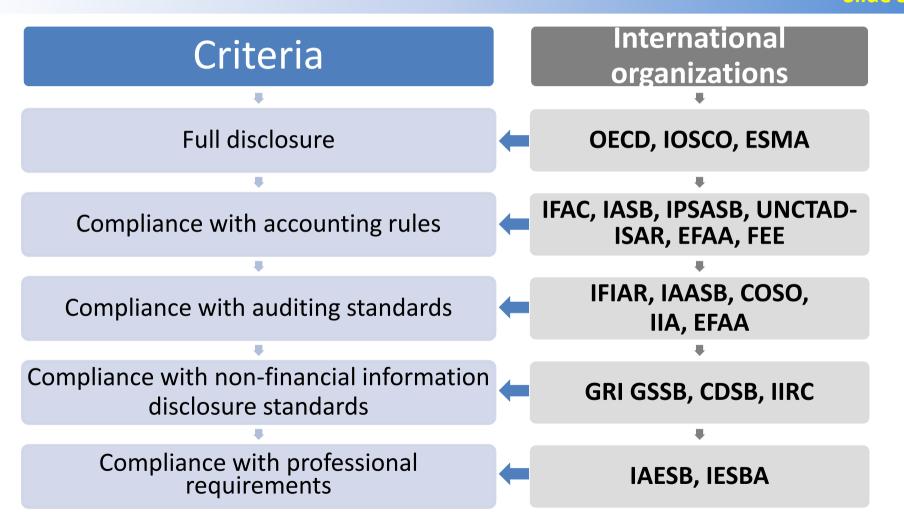
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^{*} Roundtable on the Future of Corporate Reporting, 2016, London. FEE, CCAB, CFA. Summary, p. 1-4

^{*} Trade and Development Report, 2016. UNCTAD, p. 17

Criteria for MCE

Slide 3



The issues of the MCE system in Ukraine

Slide 4

Monitoring of compliance

monitoring of the reliability of information ✓

monitoring of compliance with accounting rules *

monitoring of compliance with auditing standards ✓

monitoring of non-financial information ★

✓ – implemented in Ukraine

- not implemented in Ukraine

Enforcement

sanctions for unreliable disclosure sanctions for non-compliance with accounting rules *

sanctions for non-compliance with auditing standards ✓

sanctions for non-compliance with the rules for non-financial information *

mandatory certification of accountants *

mandatory certification of auditors ✓

Reform of MCE

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MCE issues in transition economies

Slide 5

Factors influencing the choice of an MCE organizational and funding model

- Transformation of the economy
- High level of shadow economy
- Inadequate financial discipline of business entities
- A lack of transparency in the movement of financial flows
- Insufficient interest of business entities to conduct MCE
- Risks of shadow economy and reducing profitability of business entities if additional fees are charged to fund an MCE authority
- Need to ensure the independence of an MCE authority from business entities to be reviewed

Changes to the Guidance

Slide 6

Changes to the content of the Guidance

New MCE principles added

MCE and Sustainable Development Goals linked

Country information on MCE practices updated

Changes to the structure of the Guidance

Guidance chapter structure unified

Text presentation improved

Proposals to the Guidance

Slide 7

Reporting on payments to governments (Chapter III, p. 3.2)

General schemes of the MCE by country (Annexes)

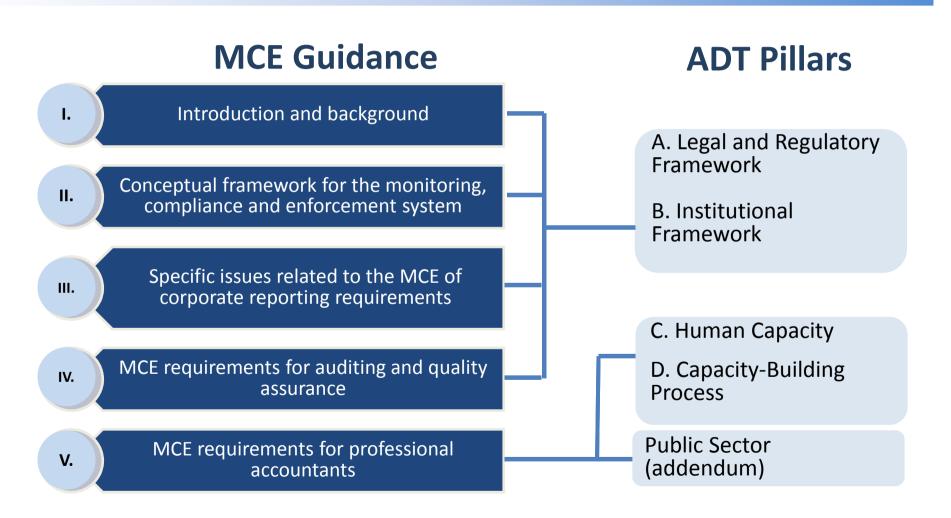
Considering the scale of the economy (Chapter II, p. 2.2)

Improvements in the layout and wording of the Guidance

- Provide additional information on the regulation and reporting of payments to governments
- Provide information about best practices not only by MCE element but also by country
- Emphasize the importance of taking into account the scale of the economy in reforming the accounting and audit system

Relationship between MCE and ADT

Slide 8



Organizational Proposals

Slide 9

Accounting Development Tool

Regular meetings of representatives of countries that are building an MCE system

- Assess the state of accounting and auditing, as well as the effectiveness of the MCE system in the countries that are reforming the corporate reporting by using ADT on an annual basis
- Organize regular meetings to discuss the results of the annual assessment by the ADT that will form the basis for the improvement of theoretical and methodological provisions of the MCE and relevant amendments to the Guidance

Thank you!