Accounting Development Tool:

Assessment questionnaire on a country's capacity for high-quality enterprise reporting

As of 29 January 2019

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I. Background

1. At the twenty-seventh session of UNCTAD's Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR), which was held in Geneva in October 2010, the Group of Experts underscored the need for high-quality enterprise reporting to facilitate the mobilization of domestic and international financial resources and to foster investor confidence. The Group of Experts noted the implementation challenges posed by the increasing pace of the promulgation of international enterprise reporting standards and codes, and emphasized the need for a coherent approach to capacity-building in this area.

2. During deliberations on the subject, ISAR agreed on the key elements of an accounting development framework for high-quality corporate financial and environmental, social and governance (ESG)¹ reporting, including:

- The legal and regulatory framework;
- The institutional framework;
- Human capacity; and
- The capacity-building process.

3. The Group of Experts also recognized the usefulness of developing tools to assess progress in capacity-building, as well as priorities for the capacity-building process. As a result, UNCTAD started to develop the Accounting Development Tool (ADT), consisting of the Assessment Questionnaire (from now on - the Questionnaire) and the measurement methodology. The main body of the Questionnaire covers issues on enterprise reporting. Questions related to the public sector are contained in an addendum at the end of the Questionnaire. It was agreed by the ISAR experts that further work and discussions would be required in order to include public sector area into the main body of the Questionnaire at a later stage.

4. In developing the ADT UNCTAD sought the expertise and views from its ISAR network, including:

• International Consultative Group of Experts on accounting development consisting of representatives from various international organisations including the World Bank, IFAC, PEFA, IOSCO and ACCA; as well as lead experts from different countries such as: Brazil, Croatia, Egypt, India, Jamaica, the Netherlands, Russia, South Africa, Switzerland, and the USA.

• Accountancy Education Forum in March 2011 organised jointly by UNCTAD and the International Accounting Education Standards Board (IAESB);

• *Country level roundtables*: Organized by UNCTAD with the support of ACCA of the UK, these roundtables were held in Brazil, Croatia, South Africa and Vietnam. The roundtables were used to test the usefulness and validity of the questions contained in the draft Questionnaire; determine the practicability and usefulness of the assessment methodology; and identify areas for improvement in terms of substance, clarity and objectivity of the questions.

• *Pilot studies:* were conducted in 2012 in Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, South Africa and Vietnam. Feedback and lessons learned were used to fine-tune the ADT. A new series of ADT assessments took place during 2013 in countries that expressed interest at the 29th session of ISAR, which was held in Geneva in November 2012.

¹ Throughout this document, the term ESG is used to cover areas of sustainability information that include, but are not limited to, environmental, social and governance matters. Other terms used to describe this kind of reporting include "non-financial reporting", "sustainability reporting", and "integrated reporting", among others.

• International peer reviewing committee was integrated in the assessment process as an additional step in order to ensure consistency among all countries and also to conduct a quality-control review. Comments and suggestions from these experts (peer reviewers) were also included in a revised version of the ADT.

5. The ADT was originally designed to reflect the dynamic world of enterprise reporting and accounting practices, and therefore has been the subject of continual revision and improvement by the international experts of the UNCTAD-ISAR working group since its creation.

6. In 2017 and 2018, the ADT underwent a process of thorough revision in order to incorporate new developments in the area of ESG reporting, reflecting the role of enterprise sustainability in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This process of revision was conducted against the backdrop of the Development Account project *1819H Enabling policy frameworks for enterprise sustainability and SDG reporting in Africa and Latin America*.

7. Revisions to the ADT also benefitted from UNCTAD's cooperation with UN Environment in the context of Development Account project 1617O *Enhancing capacities to manage information from corporate sustainability reporting in Latin American countries*.

A. Purpose of the Questionnaire

8. The purpose of the Questionnaire is to assist policymakers and other stakeholders in identifying priority areas for accounting development policies, further capacity-building and technical assistance where relevant.

9. It provides guidance for stakeholders on assessing countries' existing capacity for high-quality enterprise reporting in order to identify gaps and decide on further actions. It is also a quantitative measurement tool which allows countries to benchmark their capacity compared to international standards and best practices.

10. Useful and meaningful ESG reporting is part of the overall national accounting and reporting infrastructure, and the SDGs seek to place sustainability at the heart of development strategies. In this light, UNCTAD's revised ADT enables an integrated assessment of national capacity in enterprise sustainability and SDG reporting, with a view to providing guidance to Governments on how to develop enabling policies to collect reliable data on the private sector's contribution to the SDGs.

B. Who should complete the Questionnaire?

11. In each country, a team of experts from all areas related to accounting and reporting will be required to fill in all parts of the Questionnaire. Stakeholders involved will vary depending on the particular characteristics of the country; however, the target population will normally include but will not be restricted to representatives from:

- a. Government authorities responsible for accounting and audit regulations,
- b. Securities commission
- c. Banking sector
- d. Insurance sector
- e. Stock exchange

- f. Standard setters in various areas of enterprise reporting, including ESG and sustainability information
- g. Audit Chamber
- h. Accounting firms
- i. Professional Accounting Organizations (PAO)
- j. Academia
- k. Public sector accounting authorities
- 1. Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SME) regulator and/or associations
- m. Institute of Directors
- n. Experts in the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) area
- o. Country SDG focal points, including statistical officers involved in the process of reporting to the SDGs monitoring mechanism

12. Respondent teams should be coordinated by a local consultant or counterpart, such as the responsible government authority or a national accounting body. The consultant or local counterpart should aim at attaining consensus in the responses. Due attention will need to be given to the credentials of experts to be involved in the assessment exercise.

C. Style of questions: observable facts, not open-ended

13. In an effort to be as objective as possible, and to provide a common framework at the global level, the Questionnaire uses a binary "yes/no" style of questions based on observable facts about a country's accounting and reporting capacity. This is done by considering the objective of the Questionnaire, which is to provide quantitative benchmarking feedback. The intention is also to avoid duplication and provide complementarities to other global projects, such as World Bank Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC), international and national surveys and other important initiatives that aim to provide a qualitative analysis of high-quality enterprise reporting. There are no options for "not applicable" and the questions are focused on core issues that should be relevant to any country. In rare exceptions, where there is a clear case for a "not applicable" answer, the formula will be adjusted for a decreased number of questions (see formula below). Likewise, there are no open-ended questions that might introduce subjective assessments reducing the tool's usefulness in providing comparable measurements of progress over time.

14. In questions with multiple respondents as it could be the case when there is more than one PAO operating in the country or when Universities have a different curriculum, the consolidated response will have a value between 0 and 1. For instance, when several universities have different curriculums, the process to determine a consolidated response should take into consideration the situation for the majority of students in the country.

15. The ADT contains a number of questions that cover a similar area where some respondents can answer "yes" to nearly the same question more than once. For example, respondents are asked whether International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are required and whether they are permitted. In countries where they are required, respondents would answer "yes" to both of these questions, whereas in countries where IFRS are permitted, respondents would only answer "yes" to the second question. This approach to questions allows more detailed responses indicating the exact circumstances of individual countries, while also differentiating those countries that have made more progress than others in implementing international standards and enterprise reporting capacity for the purpose of benchmarking.

16. Efforts have been made to avoid repetition among the different Pillars of the Questionnaire; however, due to the interrelated nature some topics have been treated in more than one pillar.

17. The Questionnaire includes a comments column allowing respondents to give additional information on a specific question when clarification becomes necessary. There is also a source of information column in which respondents are required to provide references such as related laws, standards or regulations that support the answer provided in order to give users the option to consult the main sources and allow interested parties, such as peer reviewers, to verify the information.

D. Reference to international and widely accepted benchmarks

18. The Questionnaire makes reference to a range of international standards and widely accepted benchmarks in related areas to assess the quality of enterprise reporting produced in the countries concerned. When referring to a specific set of standards, guidelines, codes and the like, the respondent should always consider the current version of the benchmark mentioned at the time of completing the Questionnaire.

E. Scope of the Questionnaire

19. The Questionnaire encompasses a wide range of enterprise entities, from large, listed companies to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Indeed, integrated into the indicators of each of the pillars A, B and C are specific questions that focus on the enterprise reporting framework for SMEs. This is an important element, since SMEs typically constitute the majority of enterprises in any given country, and especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. At the same time, the Questionnaire considers differences in reporting capacity, as well as issues in regulatory burden, in devising questions that may be more relevant to entities that are larger, or connected to capital markets.

20. Beyond pillars A, B, C and D, the Questionnaire includes an Addendum with an assessment of public sector reporting. While this portion does not count towards the final assessment of the ADT, it provides countries and policy-makers with the tools to measure their national infrastructure for public sector accounting against international best practice.

F. Methodology for calculating evaluations

21. The statistical methodology is as follows:

- The Questionnaire is divided according to the pillars defined in the capacity-building framework: A – regulatory environment, B – institutional framework and C – human capacity. Pillar D – capacity-building process, is not part of the measurement methodology, but should be used as a basis for the further improvement of high-quality enterprise reporting capacity;
- Each pillar contains 8 indicators. All indicators have a set of related questions, and some of these questions have an associated checklist;
- The proposed methodology provides a consistent benchmark of 100 per cent for each of the assessed areas. The number of indicators and questions can be changed as the process unfolds if there are further suggestions regarding the questions and indicators;

• The following formula is used to measure each indicator:

 $I_i = \Sigma \ (\Sigma Y/CL)/Q_i$

Where:

- Y = the answer to each question (or to each item of a checklist, if applicable). Respondents are expected to reach consensus on whether the answer would be "yes" or "no" for each question and checklist item. If "yes", Y = 1; if "no", Y = 0.;
- CL = number of checklist items under a question; should a question not have a checklist, CL = 1;
- Q_i = number of questions in the ith indicator;
- The Σ inside the parentheses is the sum over all checklist items of a question, and the Σ before the parentheses is the sum over all questions of the ith indicator.

An example for pillar A:

- The first of the eight indicators in pillar A, indicator A.1, has 24 questions, and questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16, and 23 have checklist sub-questions.
- $\circ\,$ The level of capacity for pillar A will be a sum of eight indicators.
- If, for example, respondents agree that the response to each of the questions and checklist items is "yes", the formula will produce for indicator A.1 :
 - for each of the 12 questions without checklist items, $\Sigma Y/CL = 12/12 = 1$,
 - for the question with 2 checklist items, $\Sigma Y/CL=(1+1)/2=1$,
 - for each of the 8 questions with 5 checklist items, $\Sigma Y/CL = (1+1+1+1+1)/5 = 1$, etc., and
- The formula to assess capacity for pillar A is as follows:

7

Total score for pillar $A = \Sigma I_i/8$

Where I_i is the level of capacity for each of the indicators in pillar A and 8 is the number of indicators for pillar A.

II. List of acronyms

ACCA – Association of Chartered Certified Accountants CPD – Continuing Professional Development CSR – Corporate Social Responsibility ESG – Environmental, social and governance information

GRI – Global Reporting Initiative

IAASB – International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board

IAESB – International Accounting Education Standards Board

IAS - International Accounting Standards

IASB - International Accounting Standards Board

IES – International Education Standards

IESBA – International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants

IFAC – International Federation of Accountants

IFIAR – International Forum of Independent Audit Regulators

IFRIC - International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee

IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards

IIRC – International Integrated Reporting Council

INTOSAI – International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions

IOSCO – International Organization of Securities Commissions

IPSAS – International Public-sector Accounting Standards

IPSASB – International Public-sector Accounting Standards Board

ISA – International Standards on Auditing

OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

PAO – Professional accountancy organization

PEFA – Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability

ROSC – Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (World Bank)

SAI – Supreme Audit Institution

SASB – Sustainability Accounting Standards Board

SME - Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise

SMO – IFAC Statements of Membership Obligations

UNCTAD – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

III. List of definitions for the purpose of this Questionnaire

Accounting technician: a skilled person who carries out many of the day-to-day tasks in the accounting environment. Accounting technicians may work alone in smaller organizations. In larger organizations, however, they usually provide support to senior accountants. They generally work at an operational level, making decisions commensurate with their role, with guidance from a senior accountant, as needed. Accounting technicians work in all types of organizations, including commerce and industry, government, public services and private practice. They may progress to higher level jobs or qualifications once they have completed their technician-level training, (source 2005 Occupational Standards for Accounting Technicians developed by the Eastern Central and Southern African Federation of Accountants).

Audit professional: a professional accountant who has responsibility, or has been delegated responsibility, for significant judgments in an audit of historical financial information (source: IAASB).

Engagement Partner: The partner or other person in the firm who is responsible for the audit engagement and its performance, and for the auditor's report that is issued on behalf of the firm, and who, where required, has the appropriate authority from a professional, legal, or regulatory body. (source: ISA220, IAASB)

Pre-qualification: the period preceding qualification as an individual member of an IFAC member body; generally associated with activities and requirements relating to the development of those who have not yet obtained their professional qualification (source: IAESB).

Professional accountant: a person who is qualified to be, or who is, a member of a recognized professional body of accountants or auditors, or who is recognized as such by a regulatory body (source: UNCTAD-ISAR 1999, Guidelines on National Requirements for the Qualification of Professional Accountants, page 3).

Public-interest entities: listed companies whose shares trade on an authorized public stock exchange, regulated financial institutions such as banks and insurance companies, and companies that are of national interest owing to the nature of their business, their size or the number of their employees (source: IFAC, KPMG and the Russian Corporate Governance Round Table organized by OECD in cooperation with the World Bank).

Other public-interest entities: are entities other than listed companies, banks and insurance companies, that due to the nature of their business, their size or the number of their employees are of national interest.

Public sector entities include national governments, regional governments (for example, state, provincial or territorial governments), local governments (city, town governments) and related governmental entities such as agencies, boards, commissions and enterprises (source: IPSASB).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 global goals adopted by Members States of the United Nations, covering multiple and interrelated issues in sustainable development, such as climate action, gender quality and sustainable production, among others. The SDGs have a monitoring framework of targets and indicators, and Member States are expected to report on progress towards the attainment of these indicators by 2030.

A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 **A8** B1 **B2 B3** B4 B5 **B6** B7 **B8 C1** C2 **C**3 **C**4 **C5 C6** C7 C8 D A2 PS A1

Assessment Questionnaire on a country's capacity for high-quality enterprise reporting²

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
IV. Pillar A	– Legal an	d regulatory framework				
Indicator	A.1	A.1 Financial reporting and disclosure				
Questions	1.1	Are IFRS ³ in full ⁴ , unmodified form required as part of the national regulatory system for consolidated financial statements of:				
Checklist for 1.1	1.1.1	Domestic listed companies				
	1.1.2	Foreign listed companies				
	1.1.3	Banking sector				
	1.1.4	Insurance sector				
	1.1.5	Other public-interest entities ⁵				
	1.2	If they are not required, are IFRS in full, unmodified form permitted ⁶ as part of the national regulatory system for consolidated financial statements of:				
Checklist for 1.2	1.2.1	Domestic listed companies				
	1.2.2	Foreign listed companies				

² The term enterprise reporting in this questionnaire is used in a broader sense, including financial as well as non-financial reporting. It considers entities from all sectors, including listed companies, non-listed companies, banks, insurance and SMEs.

³ Please provide specific reference to the legislation, regulation, decree or other similar instrument that brought into effect this requirement.

⁴ The term "full IFRS" refers to the complete version of IFRS, excluding IFRS for SMEs

⁵ Other public-interest entities are entities other than listed companies, banks and insurance companies that, due to the nature of their business, their size or the number of their employees are of national interest.

⁶ If the answer to the corresponding category of the entity in 1.1 is "yes" please respond "yes" to 1.2. Since requiring IFRS in unmodified form is more stringent than permitting their use, countries that already require companies to apply IFRS in unmodified form should answer "yes" to both questions.

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	1.2.3	Banking sector				
	1.2.4	Insurance sector				
	1.2.5	Other public-interest entities				
	1.3	Are IFRS in modified form required ⁷ as part of the national regulatory system for consolidated financial statements of:				
Checklist for 1.3	1.3.1	Domestic listed companies				
	1.3.2	Foreign listed companies				
	1.3.3	Banking sector				
	1.3.4	Insurance sector				
	1.3.5	Other public-interest entities				
	1.4	If they are not required, are IFRS in modified form permitted ⁸ as part of the national regulatory system for consolidated financial statements of:				
Checklist for 1.4	1.4.1	Domestic listed companies				
	1.4.2	Foreign listed companies				
	1.4.3	Banking sector				
	1.4.4	Insurance sector				
	1.4.5	Other public-interest entities				
	1.5	Are IFRS in full, unmodified form required as part of the national regulatory system for separate financial statements of:				
Checklist for 1.5	1.5.1	Domestic listed companies				
	1.5.2	Foreign listed companies				
	1.5.3	Banking sector				
	1.5.4	Insurance sector				
	1.5.5	Other public-interest entities				

⁷ If the answer to the corresponding category of the entity in 1.1 is "yes" please respond "yes" to 1.3.

⁸ If the answer to the corresponding category of the entity in 1.1 or 1.3 is "yes" please respond "yes" to 1.4.

A5 B1 **B2 B3 B4** B5 **B6** B7 **C5** C6 C7 A3 A4 A6 A7 A8 **B8 C1** C2 **C**3 **C4** C8 D PS A2 A1

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	1.6	If they are not required, are IFRS in full, unmodified form permitted ⁹ as part of the national regulatory system for separate financial statements of:				
Checklist for 1.6	1.6.1	Domestic listed companies				
	1.6.2	Foreign listed companies				
	1.6.3	Banking sector				
	1.6.4	Insurance sector				
	1.6.5	Other public-interest entities				
	1.7	Are IFRS in modified form required ¹⁰ as part of the national regulatory system for separate financial statements of:				
Checklist for 1.7	1.7.1	Domestic listed companies				
	1.7.2	Foreign listed companies				
	1.7.3	Banking sector				
	1.7.4	Insurance sector				
	1.7.5	Other public-interest entities				
	1.8	If they are not required, are IFRS in modified ¹¹ form permitted ¹² as part of the national regulatory system for separate financial statements of:				
Checklist for 1.8	1.8.1	Domestic listed companies				
	1.8.2	Foreign listed companies				
	1.8.3	Banking sector				
	1.8.4	Insurance sector				
	1.8.5	Other public-interest entities				
	1.9	Is there a formal due process for translation ¹³ of IFRS into a national language? ¹⁴				

⁹ If the answer to the corresponding category of the entity in 1.5 is "yes" please respond "yes" to 1.6

¹⁰ If the answer to the corresponding category of the entity in 1.5 is "yes" please respond "yes" to 1.7

¹¹ If the country has made modifications to IFRS, please elaborate on the main aspects of the modifications in the "Comments" column of the respective IFRS listed under question A1.12. For example, with respect to IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment, some countries prohibit the revaluation option. If this is the case in your country, you would indicate this fact in the "Comments" column for checklist A1.12.24.

¹² If the answer to the corresponding category of the entity in 1.5, 1.6 or 1.7 is "yes" please respond "yes" to 1.8

A6 **C5 C8** A2 A3 A4 A5 A7 **A8** B1 B2 **B3 B4** B5 **B6 B7 B8 C1** C2 **C3 C**4 **C6 C7** D PS A1

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	1.10	Is there a formal due process ¹⁵ for including into laws, rules and regulation				
		IFRS updates (revisions and new standards) to accounting standards?				
	1.11	Is there a formal due process to clarify ¹⁶ or resolve any doubts or disagreements related to the implementation of accounting standards?				
	1.12	Does the national regulatory framework for consolidated financial statements of listed companies cover the following aspects ¹⁷ in accordance with the current version of IFRS issued by IASB ¹⁸ ?				
Checklist for 1.12	1.12.1	Conceptual framework for financial reporting				
	1.12.2	First-time adoption of financial reporting standards				
	1.12.3	Share-based payment				
	1.12.4	Business combinations				
	1.12.5	Insurance contracts				
	1.12.6	Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations				
	1.12.7	Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources				
	1.12.8	Financial instruments: disclosures				
	1.12.9	Operating segments				
	1.12.10	Financial instruments				
	1.12.11	Consolidated financial statements				
	1.12.12	Joint arrangements				
	1.12.13	Disclosure of interests in other entities				

¹³ The IASB requires that translations be conducted in accordance with an official translation process and policies it has outlined.

¹⁴ For countries where English is a national language, please answer "yes".

¹⁵ Some jurisdictions require that revisions and new IFRS go through a legislative process in order to become part of national law. If in your jurisdiction revisions and new IFRS automatically become part of the national law, please answer this question as "Yes".

¹⁶ In responding to this question, please keep in mind that, with respect to IFRS, doubts or disagreements related to the implementation of accounting standards are to be addressed to the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC).

¹⁷ In this question, "current version of IFRS issued by the IASB" refers to the entire suite of IFRS, including interpretations that are effective on the date that you are responding to this question.

¹⁸ If the answer to 1.1 is yes, please respond yes to 1.12.

		Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
1.12.14	Fair value measurement				
1.12.15	Regulatory deferral accounts				
1.12.16	Revenue from contracts with customers				
1.12.17	Leases				
1.12.18	Presentation of financial statements				
1.12.19	Inventories				
1.12.20	Statement of cash flows				
1.12.21	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors				
1.12.22	Events after the reporting period				
1.12.23	Income taxes				
1.12.24	Property, plant and equipment				
1.12.25	Employee benefits				
1.12.26	Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance				
1.12.27	The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates				
1.12.28	Borrowing costs				
1.12.29	Related party disclosures				
1.12.30	Accounting and reporting by retirement benefit plans				
1.12.31	Separate Financial Statements				
1.12.32	Investments in associates and joint ventures				
1.12.33	Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies				
1.12.34	Financial instruments: presentation				
1.12.35	Earnings Per Share				
1.12.36	Interim financial reporting				
1.12.37	Impairment of assets				

		Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
1.12.38	Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets				
1.12.39	Intangible Assets				
1.12.40	Financial instruments: recognition and measurement				
1.12.41	Investment property				
1.12.42	Agriculture				
1.12.43	Changes in existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities				
1.12.44	Members' shares in cooperative entities and similar instruments				
1.12.45	Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds				
1.12.46	Liabilities arising from participating in a specific market – waste electrical and electronic equipment				
1.12.47	Applying the restatement approach under IAS 29 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies				
1.12.48	Interim financial reporting and impairment				
1.12.49	Service concession arrangements				
1.12.50	IAS 19 – The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction				
1.12.51	Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation				
1.12.52	Distributions of non-cash assets to owners				
1.12.53	Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments				
1.12.54	Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine				
1.12.55	Levies				
1.12.56	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration				
1.12.57	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments				
1.12.58	Introduction of the euro				

B2 **B3** B4 B5 C6 C7 PS A3 A5 A6 A7 **A8** B1 **B6 B7 B8 C1** C2 **C3 C4 C5** C8 D A1 A2 A4

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	1.12.59	Government assistance – no specific relation to operating activities				
	1.12.60	Income taxes – changes in the tax status of an entity or its shareholders				
	1.12.61	Service concession arrangements: disclosures				
	1.12.62	Intangible assets – website costs				
	1.12.63	Management Commentary				
	1.12.64	Making Materiality Judgements				
	1.13	Does the national regulatory framework for consolidated financial statements of other public-interest entities cover the following aspects ¹⁹ in accordance with the current version ²⁰ of IFRS issued by IASB?				
Checklist for 1.13	1.13.1	Conceptual framework for financial reporting				
	1.13.2	First-time adoption of financial reporting standards				
	1.13.3	Share-based payment				
	1.13.4	Business combinations				
	1.13.5	Insurance contracts				
	1.13.6	Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations				
	1.13.7	Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources				
	1.13.8	Financial instruments: disclosures				
	1.13.9	Operating segments				
	1.13.10	Financial instruments				
	1.13.11	Consolidated financial statements				
	1.13.12	Joint arrangements				
	1.13.13	Disclosure of interests in other entities				
	1.13.14	Fair value measurement				

¹⁹ If the answer to the corresponding category of the entity in 1.1 is "yes" please respond "yes" to 1.13

²⁰ In this question, "current version of IFRS issued by the IASB" refers to the entire suite of IFRS, including interpretations that are effective on the date that you are responding to this question.

		Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
1.13.15	Regulatory deferral accounts				
1.13.16	Revenue from contracts with customers				
1.13.17	Leases				
1.13.18	Presentation of financial statements				
1.13.19	Inventories				
1.13.20	Statement of cash flows				
1.13.21	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors				
1.13.22	Events after the reporting period				
1.13.23	Income taxes				
1.13.24	Property, plant and equipment				
1.13.25	Employee benefits				
1.13.26	Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance				
1.13.27	The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates				
1.13.28	Borrowing costs				
1.13.29	Related party disclosures				
1.13.30	Accounting and reporting by retirement benefit plans				
1.13.31	Separate Financial Statements				
1.13.32	Investments in associates and joint ventures				
1.13.33	Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies				
1.13.34	Financial instruments: presentation				
1.13.35	Earnings Per Share				
1.13.36	Interim financial reporting				
1.13.37	Impairment of assets				
1.13.38	Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets				

		Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
1.13.39	Intangible Assets				
1.13.40	Financial instruments: recognition and measurement				
1.13.41	Investment property				
1.13.42	Agriculture				
1.13.43	Changes in existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities				
1.13.44	Members' shares in cooperative entities and similar instruments				
1.13.45	Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds				
1.13.46	Liabilities arising from participating in a specific market – waste electrical and electronic equipment				
1.13.47	Applying the restatement approach under IAS 29 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies				
1.13.48	Interim financial reporting and impairment				
1.13.49	Service concession arrangements				
1.13.50	IAS 19 – The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction				
1.13.51	Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation				
1.13.52	Distributions of non-cash assets to owners				
1.13.53	Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments				
1.13.54	Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine				
1.13.55	Levies				
1.13.56	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration				
1.13.57	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments				
1.13.58	Introduction of the euro				
1.13.59	Government assistance – no specific relation to operating activities				
1.13.60	Income taxes – changes in the tax status of an entity or its shareholders				

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	1.13.61	Service concession arrangements: disclosures				
	1.13.62	Intangible assets – website costs				
	1.13.63	Management Commentary				
	1.13.64	Making Materiality Judgements				
	1.14	Are listed companies required to publish annual reports including audited annual financial statements?				
	1.15	Are listed companies required to publish interim corporate reports quarterly/semi-annually?				
	1.16	Is it required for listed companies, in addition to financial statements, to present:				
Checklist for 1.16	1.16.1	Management commentary				
	1.16.2	Risk disclosures				
	1.17	Is there a regulatory framework for non-listed companies?				
	1.18	Are IFRS for SMEs in unmodified form required as part of the national regulatory system?				
	1.19	If they are not required, are IFRS for SMEs in unmodified form permitted ²¹ as part of the national regulatory system?				
	1.20	Are IFRS for SMEs in modified form required ²² as part of the national regulatory system?				
	1.21	If they are not required, are IFRS for SMEs in modified form permitted ²³ as part of the national regulatory system?				
	1.22	Are there local accounting standards for SMEs?24				
	1.23	Do the local accounting standards for SMEs cover the following aspects in accordance with the current version of the IFRS for SMEs issued by the				

²¹ If the answer to 1.18 is "yes, please respond "yes" to 1.19

²² If the answer to 1.18 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 1.20

²³ If the answer to 1.18 or 1.20 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 1.21

²⁴ If the answer to 1.18 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 1.22 and 1.23

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
		IASB?				
Checklist for 1.23	1.23.1	Small and medium-sized entities				
	1.23.2	Concepts and pervasive principles				
	1.23.3	Financial statement presentation				
	1.23.4	Statement of financial position				
	1.23.5	Statement of comprehensive income and income statement				
	1.23.6	Statement of changes in equity and statement of comprehensive income and retained earnings				
	1.23.7	Statement of cash flows				
	1.23.8	Notes to the financial statements				
	1.23.9	Consolidated and separate financial statements				
	1.23.10	Accounting policies, estimates and errors				
	1.23.11	Basic financial instruments				
	1.23.12	Other financial instruments issues				
	1.23.13	Inventories				
	1.23.14	Investments in associates				
	1.23.15	Investments in joint ventures				
	1.23.16	Investment property				
	1.23.17	Property, plant and equipment				
	1.23.18	Intangible assets other than goodwill				
	1.23.19	Business combinations and goodwill				
	1.23.20	Leases				
	1.23.21	Provisions and contingencies				
	1.23.22	Liabilities and equity				
	1.23.23	Revenue				

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	1.23.24	Government grants				
	1.23.25	Borrowing costs				
	1.23.26	Share-based payment				
_	1.23.27	Impairment of assets				
_	1.23.28	Employee benefits				
	1.23.29	Income tax				
	1.23.30	Foreign currency translation				
	1.23.31	Hyperinflation				
	1.23.32	Events after the end of the reporting period				
	1.23.33	Related party disclosures				
	1.23.34	Specialized activities				
	1.23.35	Transition to IFRS for SMEs				
	1.24	Is there a regulatory framework for microenterprises ²⁵ reporting?				
		Total for indicator A.1				
Indicator	A.2	A.2 Audit				
Questions	2.1	Are financial statements required to be audited by an independent auditor for?				
Checklist for 2.1	2.1.1	Listed companies				
	2.1.2	Banking sector				
	2.1.3	Insurance sector				
	2.1.4	Other public-interest entities				

²⁵ Such as the SMEGA level 3 Guidelines developed by UNCTAD-ISAR

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			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	2.2	Are financial statements of entities mentioned below required to be audited in accordance with the current unmodified version ²⁶ of International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) issued by the IAASB?				
Checklist for 2.2	2.2.1	Listed companies				
	2.2.2	Banking sector				
	2.2.3	Insurance sector				
	2.2.4	Other public-interest entities				
	2.3	Are financial statements of entities mentioned below permitted ²⁷ to be audited in accordance with the current unmodified version ²⁸ of International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) issued by the IAASB?				
Checklist for 2.3	2.3.1	Listed companies				
	2.3.2	Banking sector				
	2.3.3	Insurance sector				
	2.3.4	Other public-interest entities				
	2.4	Is there a formal arrangement for translation ²⁹ of ISAs into a national language? ³⁰				
	2.5	Are financial statements of entities mentioned below required ³¹ to be audited in accordance with a modified ³² version of ISAs?				
Checklist for 2.5	2.5.1	Listed companies				
	2.5.2	Banking sector				
	2.5.3	Insurance sector				

²⁶ In this question by "current unmodified version of International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) issued by the IAASB" it is meant ISAs that are effective on the date that you are responding to this questionnaire.

²⁷ If the answer to 2.2 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 2.3

²⁸ In this question by "current unmodified version of International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) issued by the IAASB" it is meant ISAs that are effective on the date that you are responding to this questionnaire.

²⁹ If you would like to consult documentation on IFAC's policy with regard to translations please https://www.ifac.org/publications-resources/policy-translating-publications-international-federation-accountants.

³⁰ For countries where English is a national language, please answer yes.

³¹ If the answer to 2.2 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 2.5.

³² If ISAs are being applied in the country with modifications, please elaborate in the "Comments" column next to the respective ISA in the checklist for A 2.10.

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	2.5.4	Other public-interest entities				
	2.6	Are financial statements of entities mentioned below permitted ³³ to be audited in accordance with a modified version of ISAs?				
Checklist for 2.6	2.6.1	Listed companies				
	2.6.2	Banking sector				
	2.6.3	Insurance sector				
	2.6.4	Other public-interest entities				
	2.7	Is there a formal due process for including into laws, rules and regulation IAS updates (revisions and new standards) to auditing standards?				
	2.8	Are independent auditors required to be certified by a designated authority?				
	2.9	Is the auditors' report of listed companies required to be available to:				
Checklist for 2.9	2.9.1	Stakeholders				
	2.9.2	Public				
	2.10	Are the following aspects covered by the national auditing standards ³⁴ :				
		Quality control				
Checklist for 2.10	2.10.1	Quality controls for firms that perform audits and reviews of financial statements, and other assurance and related services engagements				
		Audits of historical financial information				
		General principles and responsibilities				
	2.10.2	Overall objectives of the independent auditor and the conduct of an audit in accordance with ISAs				
	2.10.3	Agreeing on the terms of audit engagements				
	2.10.4	Quality control for an audit of financial statements				
	2.10.5	Audit documentation				
	2.10.6	Auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements				

³³ If the answer to 2.2 or 2.5 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 2.6

³⁴ If the answer to 2.2 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 2.10

		Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
2.10.7	Consideration of laws and regulations in an audit of financial statements				
2.10.8	Communication with those charged with governance				
2.10.9	Communicating deficiencies in internal control to those charged with governance and management				
	Risk assessment and response to assessed risks				
2.10.10	Planning an audit of financial statements				
2.10.11	Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement through understanding the entity and its environment				
2.10.12	Materiality in planning and performing an audit				
 2.10.13	Auditor's responses to assessed risks				
2.10.14	Audit considerations relating to an entity using a service organization				
 2.10.15	Evaluation of misstatements identified during an audit				
	Audit evidence				
2.10.16	Audit evidence				
2.10.17	Audit evidence -Specific considerations for selected items				
2.10.18	External confirmations				
2.10.19	Initial audit engagements – opening balances				
 2.10.20	Analytical procedures				
2.10.21	Audit sampling				
2.10.22	Auditing accounting estimates, including fair value accounting estimates, and related disclosures				
2.10.23	Related parties				
2.10.24	Subsequent events				
2.10.25	Going concern				
2.10.26	Written representations				
	Using the work of others				

		Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
2.10.27	Special considerations – audits of group financial statements, including the work of component auditors				
2.10.28	Using the work of internal auditors				
2.10.29	Using the work of an auditor's expert				
	Audit conclusions and reporting				
2.10.30	Forming an opinion and reporting on financial statements				
2.10.31	Communicating key audit matters in the independent auditor's report				
2.10.32	Modifications to the opinion in the independent auditor's report				
2.10.33	Emphasis of matter paragraphs and other matter paragraphs in the independent auditor's report				
2.10.34	Comparative information – corresponding figures and comparative financial statements				
2.10.35	Auditor's responsibilities relating to other information				
	Specialized areas				
2.10.36	Special considerations – audits of financial statements prepared in accordance with special purpose frameworks				
2.10.37	Special considerations – audits of single financial statements and specific elements, accounts or items of a financial statement				
2.10.38	Engagements to report on summary financial statements				
	Auditing practice notes				
2.10.39	Special considerations in auditing financial instruments				
	Audits and reviews of historical financial information				
	Review Engagements				
2.10.40	Engagements to review historical financial statements				
2.10.41	Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity				
	Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information				
	Assurance engagements				

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			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	2.10.42	Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information				
_	2.10.43	Examination of prospective financial information				
	2.10.44	Assurance reports on controls at a service organization				
	2.10.45	Assurance engagements on greenhouse gas statements				
	2.10.46	Assurance engagements to report on the compilation of pro forma financial information included in prospectus				
		Related services				
	2.10.47	Engagements to perform agreed-upon procedures regarding financial information				
	2.10.48	Compilation Engagements				
		Total for indicator A.2				
Indicator	A.3	A.3 Incorporation of environmental, social and governance (ESG) information into enterprise reporting				
Questions	3.1	Does the country encourage companies to publish information on ESG				
Questions	011	issues? ³⁵				
Checklist for 3.1	3.1.1	Domestic listed companies				
	3.1.2	Foreign listed companies				
	3.1.3	Banking sector				
	3.1.4	Insurance sector				
	3.1.5	Other public-interest entities				

³⁵ Please note that this is intended to cover various reports that may be known as "sustainability reports", "integrated reports", "ESG reports", "SDG reports" or other kinds of reports focusing on non-financial accounting information. For instance, this could include guidelines issued by UNCTAD, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), UN Environment, CDP, International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) or other regional and national codes and standard. Such information can be also published as part of annual reports, as done with the European Union.

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	3.2	Does the country require companies to publish information on ESG?				
	3.2.1	Domestic listed companies				
	3.2.2	Foreign listed companies				
	3.2.3	Banking sector				
	3.2.4	Insurance sector				
	3.2.5	Other public-interest entities				
	3.3	Does the country encourage integration of the ESG information into companies reporting cycle?				
	3.4	Does the country require integration of the ESG information into companies reporting cycle?				
	3.5	Does the country use reporting as a means to collect data on companies' contribution to the SDG?				
Checklist for 3.5	3.5.1	Domestic listed companies				
	3.5.2	Foreign listed companies				
	3.5.3	Banking sector				
	3.5.4	Insurance sector				
	3.5.5	Other public-interest entities ³⁶				
	3.6	Does the national accounting regulator require a standardized format for ESG reporting?				
Checklist for 3.6	3.6.1	Domestic listed companies				
	3.6.2	Foreign listed companies				
	3.6.3	Banking sector				
	3.6.4	Insurance sector				
	3.6.5	Other public-interest entities				
	3.7	Does the national accounting regulator provide guidance on ESG reporting?				
Checklist for 3.7	3.7.1	Domestic listed companies				
	3.7.2	Foreign listed companies				

³⁶ Other public-interest entities: are entities other than listed companies, banks and insurance companies, which, due to the nature of their business, their size or the number of their employees are of national interest.

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			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	3.7.3	Banking sector				
	3.7.4	Insurance sector				
	3.7.5	Other public-interest entities				
	3.8	Does the national stock exchange require a standardized format containing guidance on how listed companies should prepare ESG reporting?				
	3.9	Does the national stock exchange provide a standardized format containing guidance and encourage listed companies to prepare ESG reporting?				
	3.10	Do requirements on ESG reporting cover the following aspects? ³⁷				
Checklist for 3.10	3.10.1	Economic impacts				
	3.10.2	Environmental impacts				
	3.10.3	Social impacts				
	3.10.4	Corporate governance and institutional matters ³⁸				
	3.11	Is ESG reporting encouraged based on international standards?				
	3.12	Is ESG reporting required based on international standards? ³⁹				
	3.13	Does the national accounting framework for ESG reporting make references to the following areas of enterprise reporting ⁴⁰ :				
Checklist 3.13	3.13.1	Revenue				
	3.13.2	Value added				
	3.13.3	Net value added				
	3.13.4	Taxes and other payments to the Government				
	3.13.5	Green investments/products				
	3.13.6	Community investment				
	3.13.7	Total expenditure on research and development				
	3.13.8	Percentage of local procurement				

³⁷ If the country provides no mandatory or voluntary guidelines on ESG reporting, reply no to questions 3.8.1 through 3.8.4.

³⁸ See A.6 for additional questions on governance.

³⁹ International standards should be understood as encompassing both general guidelines on ESG reporting (such as the IIRC principles or GRI standards), and specific industry of reporting area frameworks (such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol).

⁴⁰ The areas in the checklist for Question 9 draw on UNCTAD's work in selecting a limited number of core indicators for SDG reporting, based on international standards, current company practice, and the SDG monitoring framework.

		Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
3.13.9	Water recycling and reuse				
3.13.10	Water use efficiency				
3.13.11	Water stress				
3.13.12	Reduction of waste generation				
3.13.13	Waste reused, re-manufactured and recycled				
3.13.14	Hazardous waste				
3.13.15	Greenhouse gas emissions (scope 1)				
3.13.16	Greenhouse gas emissions (scope 2)				
3.13.17	Ozone-depleting substances and chemicals				
3.13.18	Renewable energy				
3.13.19	Energy efficiency				
3.13.20	Proportion of women in managerial positions				
3.13.21	Average hours of training per year per employee				
3.13.22	Expenditure on employee training per year				
3.13.23	Employee wages and benefits with breakdown by employment type and gender				
3.13.24	Expenditures on employee health and safety				
3.13.25	Frequency/incident rates of occupational injuries				
3.13.26	Percentage of employees covered by collective agreements				
3.13.27	Number of board meetings and attendance rate				
3.13.28	Number of board meetings and attendance rate				
3.13.29	Board members by age range				
3.13.30	Number of meetings of audit committee and attendance rate				
3.13.31	Compensation total, and compensation per board member and executive				
3.13.32	Amount of fines paid or payable due to settlements				
3.13.33	Amount of fines part of payable due to settlements Average number of hours of training on anti-corruption issues, per year per employee				
3.14	Is assurance of ESG data by companies required?				

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	3.15	Is assurance of ESG data by companies encouraged?				
	3.16	Does the country provide guidance on for ESG reporting by SMEs?				
	3.17	Does the country encourage ESG reporting by SMEs via other means, such as programmes to raise awareness of ESG impact, or access to finance, etc.?				
		Total for indicator A.3				
Indicator	A.4	A.4 Corporate reporting requirements: enforcement, monitoring of implementation, and compliance				
Questions	4.1	Is there an oversight function that monitors compliance with corporate reporting requirements for the following entities?				
Checklist for 4.1	4.1.1	Listed companies				
	4.1.2	Banking sector				
	4.1.3	Insurance sector				
	4.1.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.2	Are there formal criteria for the selection of the monitoring team?				
Checklist for 4.2	4.2.1	Listed companies				
	4.2.2	Banking sector				
	4.2.3	Insurance sector				
	4.2.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.3	Are there criteria for the selection of firms or audits to be monitored for compliance with reporting requirements?				
	4.4	Do the selection criteria include a risk-based approach?				

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			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	4.5	Are there procedures to carry out a formal monitoring process in all instances for the following entities? ⁴¹				
Checklist for 4.5	4.5.1	Listed companies				
	4.5.2	Banking sector				
	4.5.3	Insurance sector				
	4.5.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.6	When the monitoring process reveals non-compliance in the following entities, is there a requirement to report the findings to regulatory authorities?				
Checklist for 4.6	4.6.1	Listed companies				
	4.6.2	Banking sector				
	4.6.3	Insurance sector				
	4.6.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.7	Does the regulatory framework of the country include provisions for enforcement of financial reporting requirements?				
Checklist for 4.7	4.7.1	Listed companies				
	4.7.2	Banking sector				
	4.7.3	Insurance sector				
	4.7.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.8	Is there an enforcement function for auditing requirements?				
Checklist for 4.8	4.8.1	Listed companies				
	4.8.2	Banking sector				
	4.8.3	Insurance sector				
	4.8.4	Other public-interest entities.				

⁴¹ A formal monitoring process implies that the process is enshrined in law, regulation or another legal or institutional basis, which provides clear information about the consistency of the process.

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			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	4.9	Does the regulatory framework of the country include provisions for enforcement of ESG requirements?				
Checklist for 4.9	4.9.1	Listed companies				
	4.9.2	Banking sector				
	4.9.3	Insurance sector				
	4.9.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.10	Do the oversight provisions of the regulatory framework include a responsibility to impose sanctions for violations of accounting regulations?				
	4.11	Are audit firms regulated? ⁴²				
	4.12	Are findings classified according to formal criteria ⁴³ ?				
	4.13	Do monitoring and compliance include review and sign-off procedures?				
	4.14	Is there a method of reporting findings to the relevant institution such as: the issuer, audit firm and regulator, including the Registrar of Companies, where applicable, or its equivalent institution?				
	4.15	Is there a process to monitor and ensure that corrective actions are taken against or by entities in situations where non-compliance issues arise?				
	4.16	Is there an oversight function that monitors compliance with ESG reporting requirements?				
		Total for indicator A.4				
Indicator	A.5	A.5 Licensing of auditors				
Questions	5.1	Is there a licensing ⁴⁴ mechanism for auditors?				

⁴² An example of a regulator is the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board in the United States. The Board is a non-profit corporation established by Congress to oversee the audits of public companies in order to protect the interests of investors and further the public interest in the preparation of informative, accurate and independent audit reports.

⁴³ The investigative process launched by enforcement authorities could culminate with a range of findings from simple errors and omissions to serious violations. Based on formal criteria enforcement authorities could categories the nature of findings.

⁴⁴ Governments may issue licences to practice and/or conduct statutory audits but these powers may also rest with, or be delegated by, governments to national professional accountancy bodies or public oversight boards.

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	5.2	Is there a mechanism to ensure interaction between licensing and disciplinary systems?				
	5.3	Are individuals required to pass an examination of professional competence to obtain a professional licence?				
	5.4	Are individuals required to complete practical experience training to obtain a professional licence?				
	5.5	Is Continuing Professional Development required for licence renewal and/or continuation?				
	5.6	Is there a process in place to monitor CPD achievement?				
		Total for indicator A.5				
Indicator	A.6	A.6 Corporate governance				
Questions	6.1	Does the country concerned have a mandatory code or other regulatory requirements or stock exchange listing requirements for corporate governance?				
Checklist for 6.1	6.1.1	Listed companies				
	6.1.2	Banking sector				
	6.1.3	Insurance sector				
	6.1.4	Other public-interest entities				
	6.1.5	State-owned enterprises				
	6.2	Is the code or the regulatory or listing requirements in line with the following aspects of the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance?				
Checklist for 6.2	6.2.1	Ensuring the basis for an effective corporate governance framework				
	6.2.2	Rights and equitable treatment of shareholders and key ownership functions				
	6.2.3	Institutional investors, stock markets, and other intermediaries				
	6.2.4	Role of stakeholders in corporate governance				
	6.2.5	Disclosure and transparency				

B2 **B3** B4 B5 B6 B7 C6 C7 A3 A5 A6 A7 **A8** B1 **B8** C1 C2 **C3 C4 C5** C8 D PS A1 A2 A4

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	6.2.6	Responsibilities of the board				
	6.3	Does the corporate governance mandatory code ⁴⁵ or other regulatory requirements or stock exchange listing requirements contain guidance on corporate governance disclosure on the following aspects? ⁴⁶				
Checklist for 6.3	6.3.1	Company objectives				
	6.3.2	Control and corresponding equity stake				
	6.3.3	Ownership structure				
	6.3.4	Determination and composition of directors' remuneration				
	6.3.5	Risk management objectives, system and activities				
	6.3.6	Mechanisms protecting the rights of other stakeholders				
	6.3.7	Composition and function of governance structures				
	6.3.8	Board responsibilities relating to financial information				
	6.3.9	Process for holding annual general meetings				
	6.3.10	Governance structures to prevent conflicts of interest, such as committees and/or other mechanisms.				
	6.4	Is the board of directors ⁴⁷ required by law or other regulations or listing requirements to establish audit committees or an equivalent monitoring body ⁴⁸ to oversee the preparation of financial statements?				
Checklist for 6.4	6.4.1	Listed companies				
	6.4.2	Banking sector				
	6.4.3	Insurance sector				
	6.4.4	Other public-interest entities				
	6.5	Does legislation or listing requirements mandate at least some members of the board of directors, audit committee or similar body to be competent in accounting and reporting issues?				

⁴⁵ Please refer to Indicator A6 question 6.1

⁴⁶ Such as the UNCTAD Guidance on Good Practices in Corporate Governance Disclosure.

⁴⁷ Board of directors or either of the boards in a two-tier system.

⁴⁸ For example, as mandated by Sarbanes-Oxley in the United States.

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			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
Checklist for 6.4	6.5.1	Listed companies				
	6.5.2	Banking sector				
	6.5.3	Insurance sector				
	6.5.4	Other public-interest entities				
	6.6	Does the country's code of corporate governance require entities to establish audit committees?				
Checklist for 6.5	6.6.1	Listed companies				
	6.6.2	Banking sector				
	6.6.3	Insurance sector				
	6.6.4	Other public-interest entities				
	6.7	Is the board of directors required by law or other regulations or listings requirements to establish internal control procedures relating to the preparation of financial statements?				
Checklist for 6.6	6.7.1	Listed companies				
	6.7.2	Banking sector				
	6.7.3	Insurance sector				
	6.7.4	Other public-interest entities				
	6.8	Is there an internal control framework ⁴⁹ covering the following areas?				
Checklist for 6.7	6.8.1	Control environment				
	6.8.2	Risk assessment				
	6.8.3	Control activities				
	6.8.4	Information and communication				
	6.8.5	Monitoring				

⁴⁹ Some benchmarks could be the internal control integrated framework of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and the criteria of control framework of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

A5 A6 A7 **A8** B1 **B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 C1** C2 **C3 C4 C5** C6 C7 C8 D PS A1 A2 A3 A4

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	6.9	Are the audit committees and/ or boards of directors required by law or other regulations or listing requirements to certify the financial statements prepared by the management of the company?				
Checklist for 6.8	6.9.1	Listed companies				
	6.9.2	Banking sector				
	6.9.3	Insurance sector				
	6.9.4	Other public-interest entities				
		Total for indicator A.6				
Indicator	A.7	A.7 Ethics				
Questions	7.1	Has a code of ethics been adopted?				
Checklist for 7.1	7.1.1	For professional accountants ⁵⁰				
	7.1.2	For audit professionals ⁵¹				
	7.2	Is the code of ethics equivalent to the current code of ethics of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA)?				
Checklist for 7.2	7.2.1	For professional accountants				
	7.2.2	For audit professionals				
	7.3	Are professionals required to comply with the code of ethics that is equivalent to the current IESBA code of ethics?				
Checklist for 7.3	7.3.1	For professional accountants				
	7.3.2	For audit professionals				

⁵⁰ A person who is qualified to be, or who is, a member of a recognized professional body of accountants or of auditors, or who is recognized as such by a regulatory body.

⁵¹ An audit professional is a professional accountant who has responsibility, or has been delegated responsibility, for significant judgments in an audit of historical financial information.

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	7.4	Is there a formal due process for updating the country's code of ethics?				
Checklist for 7.4	7.4.1	For professional accountants				
	7.4.2	For audit professionals				
	7.5	Is there a formal due process for monitoring and enforcing compliance with the code of ethics?				
Checklist for 7.5	7.5.1	For professional accountants				
	7.5.2	For audit professionals				
	7.6	Is there a formal procedure for the public and clients to lodge complaints regarding non-compliance with the code of ethics?				
Checklist for 7.6	7.6.1	For professional accountants				
	7.6.2	For audit professionals				
	7.7	Are investigations conducted into suspected breaches of the code of ethics?				
Checklist for 7.7	7.7.1	For professional accountants				
	7.7.2	For audit professionals				
	7.8	Does a professional who materially breaches the code of ethics lose her/his licence to practice?				
Checklist for 7.8	7.8.1	For professional accountants				
	7.8.2	For audit professionals				
		Total for indicator A.7				
Indicator	A.8	A.8 Investigation, discipline and appeals				
Questions	8.1	Does the regulatory framework of the country contain provisions for conducting investigations in relation to the work that professionals have done on corporate reporting?				

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
Checklist for 8.1	8.1.1	For professional accountants				
	8.1.2	For audit professionals				
	8.2	Is information publicly available on the types of misconduct that may bring about disciplinary actions?				
Checklist for 8.2	8.2.1	For professional accountants				
	8.2.2	For audit professionals				
	8.3	Is it mandated to impose penalties for non-compliance with the investigation process?				
Checklist for 8.3	8.3.1	For professional accountants				
	8.3.2	For audit professionals				
	8.4	Are the provisions and processes for investigating professionals spelled out in an official document or code?				
Checklist for 8.4	8.4.1	For professional accountants				
	8.4.2	For audit professionals				
	8.5	Must members of the investigative committee be independent from the subject of investigation and ⁵² from anyone connected with or have vested interest in the matter being investigated?				
Checklist for 8.5	8.5.1	For professional accountants				
	8.5.2	For audit professionals				
	8.6	Are investigative committee members forbidden to sit on the investigative committee and the disciplinary committee at the same time for the same case?				
Checklist for 8.6	8.6.1	For professional accountants				
	8.6.2	For audit professionals				
	8.7	Is the disciplinary committee independent from the accused and ⁵³ from the work that has been called into question?				

⁵² Members must be independent from both in order to ensure neutrality.

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
Checklist for 8.7	8.7.1	For professional accountants				
	8.7.2	For audit professionals				
	8.8	Are the provisions and processes for disciplining publicly available?				
Checklist for 8.8	8.8.1	For professional accountants				
	8.8.2	For audit professionals				
	8.9	Is there a procedure for coordinating concurrent investigations?				
Checklist for 8.9	8.9.1	For professional accountants				
	8.9.2	For audit professionals				
	8.10	Does an appeals process exist that is separate from both the disciplinary and investigative processes ⁵⁴ ?				
Checklist for 8.10	8.10.1	For professional accountants				
	8.10.2	For audit professionals				
	8.11	Is it forbidden for a person who has served on the investigative or disciplinary committees to serve on the appeals committee?				
Checklist for 8.11	8.11.1	For professional accountants				
	8.11.2	For audit professionals				
	8.12	Are appeals committee members required to be independent from the accused and others who are considered in the case ⁵⁵ ?				
Checklist for 8.12	8.12.1	For professional accountants				
	8.12.2	For audit professionals				
	8.13	Is a time limit for resolving the case (entire process) mandated in the law and/or rules and regulations?				

⁵³ Idem

⁵⁴ The appeals process is required to be independent from both: the disciplinary and investigative processes in order to ensure neutrality.

⁵⁵ Independence from the accused and others considered is required in order to ensure a fair process

A5 B1 B2 **B3** B4 B5 **B6 C**5 <u>C6</u> <u>C7</u> C8 D <u>PS</u> A2 A3 A4 A6 A7 **A8 B7 B8 C1** C2 **C3 C4** A1

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
Checklist for 8.13	8.13.1	For professional accountants				
	8.13.2	For audit professionals				
		Total for indicator A.8				
		Total for pillar A				
V. Pillar B -	- institutior	nal framework				
Indicator	B.1	B.1 Financial reporting standards – institutional aspects				
Questions	1.1	Is there an officially designated entity in charge of issuing ⁵⁶ accounting standards?				
Checklist for 1.1	1.1.1	Listed companies				
	1.1.2	Banking sector				
	1.1.3	Insurance sector				
	1.1.4	Other public-interest entities				
	1.1.5	Non-listed companies				
	1.2	Is the accounting standard-setting body accountable to an independent higher authority?				
	1.3	Does the governance structure of the accounting standard-setting body include representatives of regulatory authorities?				
	1.4	Does the governance structure of the accounting standard-setting body include representatives of enforcement authorities?				
	1.5	Are the board members of the accounting standard-setting body appointed				

⁵⁶ If the country does not have a national accounting standards setting body and has adopted IFRS please answer YES to this question and the following questions related to the standard setting process.

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
		through a transparent process?				
	1.6	Do the selection criteria for board membership include technical competency?				
	1.7	Does the accounting standard-setting body issue exposure drafts?				
	1.8	Are comments on exposure drafts accessible to the public?				
	1.9	Are the meetings of the accounting standard-setting body open to the public?				
	1.10	Are the agenda documents of the accounting standard-setting body accessible to the public?				
	1.11	Does it issue basis for conclusions when publishing standards?				
	1.12	Are the votes of board members on standards in the public record?				
	1.13	Does the accounting standard-setting body publish financial statements - on an annual basis?				
	1.14	Are the annual financial statements accessible to the public?				
	1.15	Are there long-term funding arrangements for the accounting standard setting body?				
Checklist for 1.15	1.15.1	Listed companies				
	1.15.2	Banking sector				
	1.15.3	Insurance sector				
	1.15.4	Other public-interest entities				
	1.15.5	Non-listed companies				
	1.16	Is there a formal due process to ensure that funding arrangements for the accounting standards -setting body do not affect its independence? ⁵⁷				
Checklist for 1.16	1.16.1	Listed companies				
	1.16.2	Banking sector				
	1.16.3	Insurance sector				
	1.16.4	Other public-interest entities				

⁵⁷ Independence means that the objectivity is preserved and the activities are carried out without pressure on or benefits for a certain party.

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	1.16.5	Non-listed companies				
	1.16.6	Is there an officially designated entity in charge of issuing accounting standards for SMEs?				
		Total for indicator B.1				
Indicator	B.2	B.2 Audit standards - institutional aspects				
Questions	2.1	Is there an officially designated entity in charge of issuing auditing standards?				
Checklist for 2.1	2.1.1	Listed companies				
	2.1.2	Banking sector				
	2.1.3	Insurance sector				
	2.1.4	Other public-interest entities				
	2.1.5	Non-listed companies				
	2.2	Is the audit standard-setting body accountable to an independent higher authority?				
	2.3	Does the governance structure of the audit standard-setting body include representatives of regulatory authorities?				
	2.4	Does the governance structure of the audit standard-setting body include representatives of enforcement authorities?				
	2.5	Are the board members of the audit standard-setter body appointed through a transparent process?				
	2.6	Do the selection criteria for board membership include technical competency?				
	2.7	Does the audit standard-setting body issue exposure drafts?				
	2.8	Are comments on exposure drafts accessible to the public?				
	2.9	Are the meetings of the audit standard-setting body open to the public?				

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	2.10	Are the agenda documents of the audit standard-setting body accessible to the public?				
	2.11	Does it issue basis for conclusions when publishing standards?				
	2.12	Are the votes of board members on standards in the public record?				
	2.13	Does the audit standard-setting body publish financial statements - on an annual basis?				
	2.14	Are the annual financial statements accessible to the public?				
	2.15	Are there long-term funding arrangements for the audit standard setting body?				
Checklist for 2.15	2.15.1	Listed companies				
	2.15.2	Banking sector				
	2.15.3	Insurance sector				
	2.15.4	Other public-interest entities				
	2.15.5	Non-listed companies				
	2.16	Is there a formal due process to ensure that funding arrangements for the audit standards setting body do not affect its independence? ⁵⁸				
Checklist for 2.16	2.16.1	Listed companies				
	2.16.2	Banking sector				
	2.16.3	Insurance sector				
	2.16.4	Other public-interest entities				
	2.16.5	Non-listed companies				
		Total for indicator B.2				

⁵⁸ Independence means that objectivity is preserved and the activities are carried out without pressure on or benefits for a certain party.

A5 A6 **A8** B1 **B2 B3 B4** B5 **B6** B7 **B8 C1** C2 **C**3 **C**4 **C5** C6 C7 C8 D PS A1 A2 A3 A4 A7

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
Indicator	В.3	B.3 ESG reporting and corporate governance - institutional aspects				
Questions	3.1	Does the country have a body/function in charge of ESG reporting requirements?				
	3.2	Is there an ESG reporting body/department accountable to an independent higher authority?				
	3.3	Does the selection process for members of the board in charge of corporate reporting include technical criteria on the ESG reporting competency?				
	3.4	Does the country have an institutional framework for collecting/compiling ESG data published by companies?				
		Total for indicator B.3				
Indicator	B.4	B.4 Compliance, monitoring and enforcement – institutional aspects				
Questions	4.1	Is there an officially designated body ⁵⁹ in charge of enforcement of accounting standards? ⁶⁰				
Checklist for 4.1	4.1.1	Listed companies				
_	4.1.2	Banking sector				
	4.1.3	Insurance sector				
<u> </u>	4.1.4	Other public-interest entities				
<u> </u>	4.1.5	Non-listed companies				
	4.2	Do the selection criteria for the staff of the body in charge of enforcement of accounting standards include technical competency?				

⁵⁹ There term "body" could refer to any entity in charge of this function regardless of its nature. For example, it could be part of a government agency or it could be an independent body.

⁶⁰ Further information about the monitoring of compliance and enforcement can be found in UNCTAD background note: http://unctad.org/meetings/en/SessionalDocuments/ciiisard77_en.pdf

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
Checklist for 4.2	4.2.1	Listed companies				
	4.2.2	Banking sector				
	4.2.3	Insurance sector				
	4.2.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.2.5	Non-listed companies				
	4.3	Are there long-term funding arrangements for the body in charge of enforcement of accounting standards?				
Checklist for 4.3	4.3.1	Listed companies				
	4.3.2	Banking sector				
	4.3.3	Insurance sector				
	4.3.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.3.5	Non-listed companies				
	4.4	Is there a formal due process to ensure that funding arrangements for the body in charge of enforcement of accounting standards do not affect its independence?				
Checklist for 4.4	4.4.1	Listed companies				
	4.4.2	Banking sector				
	4.4.3	Insurance sector				
	4.4.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.4.5	Non-listed companies				
	4.5	Is there an officially designated body in charge of enforcement of auditing standards?				
Checklist for 4.5	4.5.1	Listed companies				
	4.5.2	Banking sector				
	4.5.3	Insurance sector				
	4.5.4	Other public-interest entities				

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	4.5.5	Non-listed companies				
	4.6	Do the selection criteria for the staff of the body in charge of enforcement of auditing standards include technical competency?				
Checklist for 4.6	4.6.1	Listed companies				
	4.6.2	Banking sector				
	4.6.3	Insurance sector				
	4.6.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.6.5	Non-listed companies				
	4.7	Are there long-term funding arrangements for the body in charge of enforcement of auditing standards?				
Checklist for 4.7	4.7.1	Listed companies				
	4.7.2	Banking sector				
	4.7.3	Insurance sector				
	4.7.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.7.5	Non-listed companies				
	4.8	Is there a formal due process to ensure that funding arrangements for the body in charge of enforcement of auditing standards do not affect its independence?				
Checklist for 4.8	4.8.1	Listed companies				
	4.8.2	Banking sector				
	4.8.3	Insurance sector				
	4.8.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.8.5	Non-listed companies				
	4.9	Is there an officially designated body in charge of monitoring and compliance?				
Checklist for 4.9	4.9.1	Listed companies				
	4.9.2	Banking sector				

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	4.9.3	Insurance sector				
	4.9.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.9.5	Non-listed companies				
	4.10	Are the responsibilities of the monitoring and compliance body covered by an institution independent from the accounting profession?				
Checklist for 4.10	4.10.1	Listed companies				
	4.10.2	Banking sector				
	4.10.3	Insurance sector				
	4.10.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.10.5	Non-listed companies				
	4.11	Do the selection criteria for the staff of the body in charge of monitoring and compliance include technical competency?				
Checklist for 4.11	4.11.1	Listed companies				
	4.11.2	Banking sector				
	4.11.3	Insurance sector				
	4.11.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.11.5	Non-listed companies				
	4.12	Are there long-term funding arrangements for the monitoring and compliance body?				
Checklist for 4.12	4.12.1	Listed companies				
	4.12.2	Banking sector				
	4.12.3	Insurance sector				
	4.12.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.12.5	Non-listed companies				
	4.13	Is there a formal due process to ensure that funding arrangements for the monitoring and compliance body do not affect its independence?				

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
Checklist for 4.13	4.13.1	Listed companies				
	4.13.2	Banking sector				
	4.13.3	Insurance sector				
	4.13.4	Other public-interest entities				
	4.13.5	Non-listed companies				
	4.14	Is there an officially designated body in charge of securities market regulations?				
	4.15	Do the selection criteria for the staff of the body in charge of securities market regulations include technical competency?				
	4.16	Are there long-term funding arrangements for the body in charge of securities market regulations?				
	4.17	Is there a formal due process to ensure that funding arrangements for the body in charge of securities market regulations do not affect its independence?				
	4.18	Is there an officially designated entity that promotes good practices in the enforcement of accounting standards for SMEs?				
	4.19	Is there a body in charge of enforcement of the ESG reporting requirements?				
		Total for indicator B.4				
Indicator	B.5	B.5 Audit regulation - institutional aspects				
Questions	5.1	Is there an officially designated body in charge of issuing licenses for auditors?				
	5.2	Is this body able to withdraw the audit license?				
	5.3	Do the selection criteria for the staff of the body in charge of issuing licenses for auditors include technical competency?				
	5.4	Are there long-term funding arrangements for the body in charge of issuing licenses for auditors?				
	5.5	Is there a formal due process to ensure that funding arrangements for the body in charge of issuing licenses for auditors do not affect its				

A6 A7 B5 **B6 B8 C5** C8 D PS A2 A3 A4 A5 **A8** B1 B2 **B3 B4** B7 **C1** C2 **C3 C**4 **C6 C7** A1

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
		independence?				
	5.6	Does this body adhere to the Core Principles for Independent Audit Regulators, issued by the International Forum of Independent Audit Regulators (IFIAR)?				
		Total for indicator B.5				
Indicator	B.6	B.6 Coordination				
Questions	6.1	Is there a formal coordinating mechanism at the country level to ensure coherence with regard to issuing legislation that affects corporate reporting?				
	6.2	Is there a formal mechanism at the country level to ensure that accounting and auditing standards are aligned with each other ⁶¹ ?				
	6.3	Is there a formal mechanism at the country level for sharing information among existing institutions involved in corporate reporting?				
	6.4	Is there a formal mechanism at the country level to ensure coordination between accounting regulation and other regulators in the area of ESG reporting?				
Checklist for 6.4	6.4.1	Coordination with environmental regulator				
	6.4.2	Coordination with labour regulator				
	6.4.3	Coordination with the national statistical office for the SDG monitoring process				
		Total for indicator B.6				
Indicator	B.7	B.7 Ethics - institutional aspects				
Questions	7.1	Is there an officially designated body ⁶² in charge of ethics?				

⁶¹ Please respond YES if the country has already adopted full IFRS, ISAs or both of them.

⁶² In the question "body" could mean, a committee of a professional accountancy organization designated to deals with professional ethics and related matters.

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
Checklist for 7.1	7.1.1	For professional accountants				
	7.1.2	For audit professionals				
	7.2	Do the selection criteria for the staff of the body in charge of ethics include technical competency?				
Checklist for 7.2	7.2.1	For professional accountants				
	7.2.2	For audit professionals				
	7.3	Are there long-term funding arrangements for the body in charge of ethics?				
Checklist for 7.3	7.3.1	For professional accountants				
	7.3.2	For audit professionals				
	7.4	Is there a formal due process to ensure that funding arrangements for the body in charge of ethics do not affect its independence?				
Checklist for 7.4	7.4.1	For professional accountants				
	7.4.2	For audit professionals				
	7.5	Is there a body that carries out investigations related to the work that professionals have done in relation to corporate reporting?				
Checklist for 7.5	7.5.1	For professional accountants				
	7.5.2	For audit professionals				
	7.6	Is this body staffed with professionals trained to perform investigations?				
Checklist for 7.6	7.6.1	For professional accountants				
	7.6.2	For audit professionals				
	7.7	Is this body funded to manage the process and to investigate the actions of individuals?				
Checklist for 7.7	7.7.1	For professional accountants				
	7.7.2	For audit professionals				
	7.8	Does a separate disciplinary committee exist to make disciplinary decisions on referrals from the investigation committee?				

C5 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 **A8** B1 **B2 B3 B4 B5 B6** B7 **B8 C1** C2 **C3 C**4 **C6 C7** C8 D <u>PS</u> A1 A2

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
Checklist for 7.8	7.8.1	For professional accountants				
	7.8.2	For audit professionals				
	7.9	Are there long-term funding arrangements for investigation and discipline?				
Checklist for 7.9	7.9.1	For professional accountants				
	7.9.2	For audit professionals				
	7.10	Is there a formal due process to ensure that funding arrangements for investigation and discipline do not affect its independence?				
Checklist for 7.10	7.10.1	For professional accountants				
	7.10.2	For audit professionals				
		Total for indicator B.7				
Indicator	B.8	B.8 Accountancy Profession - institutional aspects				
Questions	8.1	Is there at least one professional accountancy organization (PAO) in the country?				
	8.2	If there is more than one PAO ⁶³ in the country, is there a formal coordinating mechanism between them?				
	8.3	Is there at least one PAO that is a member of IFAC (full or associate)?				
	8.4	Does it use its best endeavours ⁶⁴ to meet the IFAC Statements of Membership Obligations?				
Checklist for 8.4	8.4.1	SMO 1: Quality assurance				
	8.4.2	SMO 2: International Education Standards for professional accountants and other pronouncements issued by the IAESB				
	8.4.3	SMO 3: International standards and other pronouncements issued by the				

⁶³ Please respond YES if the country has only one PAO.

⁶⁴ A Member Body of the International Federation of Accountants will have been considered to have used its best endeavours if it could not reasonably do more than it has done and is doing to meet the requirements of the SMO.

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
		IAASB				
	8.4.4	SMO 4: IFAC code of ethics for professional accountants				
	8.4.5	SMO 5: International public-sector accounting standards and other pronouncements issued by the IPSASB				
	8.4.6	SMO 6: Investigation and discipline				
	8.4.7	SMO 7: International Financial Reporting Standard and other pronouncements issued by the IASBs				
	8.5	Does the PAO maintain the organizational capacity to function properly?				
Checklist for 8.5	8.5.1	Does the PAO maintain a written charter or a constitution?				
	8.5.2	Is the PAO governed by a board of directors?				
	8.5.3	Is there a distinction between the responsibilities of board members and those of staff?				
	8.5.4	Does the PAO have a mission statement approved by the membership?				
	8.5.5	Does the PAO utilize strategic planning techniques?				
	8.5.6	Does the PAO employ well-trained permanent staff?				
	8.5.7	Is the PAO economically sustainable?				
	8.5.8	Are the majority of accountants and auditors in the country members of the PAO?				
	8.5.9	Does the PAO have an operational system of internal control?				
	8.5.10	Does the PAO have an operational system of financial reporting and recording?				
	8.5.11	Are the annual financial statements of the PAO audited?				
	8.5.12	Are the results of these audits of financial statements available to members (e.g. by request, on the Internet)?				
	8.5.13	Is a significant percentage of funding for the PAO derived from local sources (members, students, corporate, national government, individuals)?				
	8.6	Does the PAO maintain regular dialogue with universities, ministries of				

A6 A7 B5 **B6 B8 C5** C8 D A2 A3 A4 A5 **A8** B1 B2 **B3 B4 B7 C1** C2 **C3 C**4 **C6 C7** PS A1

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
		education and similar institutions to assist in enhancing subjects taught, courses provided and topics covered in the areas of accounting, auditing and business knowledge, including ESG information?				
	8.7	Does the PAO monitor and engage in policy dialogues on accounting and auditing standards for financial and/or ESG information ⁶⁵ ?				
	8.8	Has the PAO attracted international recognition ⁶⁶ for its services, efforts and activities?				
	8.9	Has the PAO attracted regional recognition for its services, efforts and activities?				
	8.10	Does the PAO maintain a positive public image?				
Checklist for 8.10	8.10.1	Does the PAO have an active campaign to increase public trust in the association and the accounting or auditing profession?				
	8.10.2	Does the PAO have good working relationships with local and national government counterparts?				
	8.10.3	Does the PAO publicize its services, efforts and activities (outreach media, editorials in newspapers and so forth) to promote its public image?				
		Total for indicator B.8				
		Total for pillar B				
VI. Pillar C	– Human c	apacity				
Indicator	C.1	C.1 Professional education and training				
		Professional accountancy education programme entry requirements				
Questions	1.1	Are entry requirements ⁶⁷ to professional accountancy education programmes				

⁶⁵ With standard setters, key policy makers, etc.

⁶⁶ An example of an international recognition of a PAO's services, efforts and activities would be reference as good practice by an international accountancy or development organization to guidance materials developed by the PAO.

A5 A6 A7 **A8** B1 **B2 B3 B4** B5 **B6** B7 **B8** C2 **C3 C**4 **C5 C6** C8 D PS A2 A3 A4 **C1 C7** A1

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
		in compliance with the current version of the International Education Standards (IES) issued by IAESB that are effective at this time?				
		Content of professional accountancy education programmes				
	1.2	Is there a coordination of curriculum and knowledge requirements between general education providers and institutions that provide professional training?				
	1.3	Does the <i>Technical Competence</i> component of the education programme ⁶⁸ include the following topics, corresponding learning outcomes, and levels of proficiency as required by IES issued by IAESB?				
Checklist for 1.3	1.3.1	Financial accounting and reporting				
	1.3.2	Management accounting				
	1.3.3	Finance and financial management				
	1.3.4	Taxation				
	1.3.5	Audit and assurance				
	1.3.6	Governance, risk management, and internal control				
	1.3.7	Professional values and ethics				
	1.3.8	Business laws and regulations				
	1.3.9	Information technology				
	1.3.10	Business and organizational environment				
	1.3.11	Economics				
	1.3.12	Business strategy and management				
	1.4	Does the education programme include topics in ESG reporting?				
		Technical Competence requirements for Engagement Partner				
	1.5	Does the Technical Competence on Audit, for Engagement Partner, include				

⁶⁷ It is possible that in given country there could be multiple institutions that provide professional training in accounting. These institutions could have a wide range of entry requirements. In responding to this question, please consider entry requirements that are applicable to the majority of candidates. You may disregard certain exceptionally high or low entry requirements that apply only to a small percentage of candidates.

⁶⁸ In responding to this question, please consider requirements in place in the country that are applicable to the majority of c andidates working towards qualification in accountancy.

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
		the following learning outcomes?				
Checklist for 1.5	1.5.1	Lead the identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement as part of an overall audit strategy.				
	1.5.2	Evaluate responses to the risks of material misstatement.				
	1.5.3	Evaluate whether the audit was performed and documented in accordance with applicable auditing standards (e.g., ISAs) and relevant laws and regulations.				
	1.5.4	Develop an appropriate audit opinion and related audit report, including a description of key audit matters as applicable.				
	1.6	Does the Technical Competence on Financial accounting and reporting, for Engagement Partner, include the following learning outcomes?				
Checklist for 1.6	1.6.1	Evaluate whether an entity has prepared, in all material respects, financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and regulatory requirements.				
	1.6.2	Evaluate the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of transactions and events within the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and regulatory requirements.				
	1.6.3	Evaluate accounting judgments and estimates, including fair value estimates, made by management.				
	1.6.4	Evaluate the fair presentation of financial statements relative to the nature of the business, the operating environment, and the entity's ability to continue as a going concern				
	1.7	Does the Technical Competence on Governance and risk management, for Engagement Partner, include the following learning outcome: Evaluate corporate governance structures and risk assessment processes affecting the financial statements of an entity as part of the overall audit strategy?				
	1.8	Does the Technical Competence on Business environment, for Engagement Partner, include the following learning outcome: Analyse relevant industry, regulatory, and other external factors that are used to inform audit risk assessments including, but not limited to, market, competition, product technology, and environmental requirements?				

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	1.9	Does the Technical Competence on Taxation, for Engagement Partner,				
		include the following learning outcome: Evaluate procedures performed to				
		address the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements in				
		respect of taxation, and the effect of the results of these procedures on the				
		overall audit strategy?				
	1.10	Does the Technical Competence on Information technology, for Engagement				
		Partner, include the following learning outcome: Evaluate the information				
		technology (IT) environment to identify controls that relate to the financial				
		statements to determine the impact on the overall audit strategy?				
	1.11	Does Technical Competence on Business laws and regulations, for				
		Engagement Partner, include the following learning outcome: Evaluate				
		identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to				
		determine the effect on the overall audit strategy and audit opinion?				
	1.12	Does the Technical Competence on Finance and financial management, for				
		Engagement Partner, include the following learning outcomes?				
Checklist for 1.12	1.12.1	Evaluate the various sources of financing available to, and financial				
		instruments used by, an entity to determine the impact on the overall audit				
		strategy.				
	1.12.2	Evaluate an entity's cash flow, budgets, and forecasts, as well as working				
		capital requirements to determine the impact on the overall audit strategy				
	1.13	Do education programmes for auditors contain a component on ESG				
		reporting?				
	1.14	Do education programmes contain a component on IFRS for SMEs?				
	1.15	Do education programmes contain components on accounting for SMEs?				
	1.16	Do education programmes contain components on accounting for				
		microenterprises?				
		Initiatives on financial inclusion and accounting knowledge for				
		entrepreneurs				
	1.17	Are there programmes or initiatives to support capacity-building in financial				
		literacy of entrepreneurs, especially in the area of SME accounting?				
	1.18	Is there a programme or to raise awareness among SMEs owners on IFRS?				
		Total for indicator C.1				

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
Indicator	C.2	C.2 Professional skills				
Questions	2.1	Does the <i>Professional skills</i> component of the education programme include the following topics, corresponding learning outcomes, and levels of proficiency as required by IES issued by IAESB?				
Checklist for 2.1	2.1.1	Intellectual				
	2.1.2	Interpersonal and communication				
	2.1.3	Personal				
	2.1.4	Organizational				
	2.2	Does the programme emphasize the following areas of intellectual skills?				
Checklist for 2.2	2.2.1	Evaluating information from a variety of sources and perspectives through research, analysis, and integration				
	2.2.2	Application of professional judgement, including identification and evaluation of alternatives, to reach well-reasoned conclusions based on all relevant facts and circumstances.				
	2.2.3	Identifying when it is appropriate to consult with specialists to solve problems and reach conclusions.				
	2.2.4	Applying reasoning, critical analysis, and innovative thinking to solve problems				
	2.2.5	Recommending solutions to unstructured, multifaceted problems				
	2.3	Does the programme emphasize the following areas of interpersonal and communication skills?				
Checklist for 2.3	2.3.1	Displaying cooperation and teamwork when working towards organizational goals.				
	2.3.2	Communicating clearly and concisely when presenting, discussing and reporting in formal and informal situations, both in writing and orally.				
	2.3.3	Demonstrating awareness of cultural and language differences in all communication.				

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			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	2.3.4	Applying active listening and effective interviewing techniques.				
	2.3.5	Applying negotiation skills to reach solutions and agreements.				
	2.3.6	Applying consultative skills to minimize or resolve conflict, solve problems, and maximize opportunities.				
	2.3.7	Presenting ideas and influence others to provide support and commitment				
	2.4	Does the programme emphasize the following areas of personal skills?				
Checklist for 2.4	2.4.1	Demonstrating a commitment to lifelong learning.				
	2.4.2	Applying professional skepticism through questioning and critically assessing all information.				
	2.4.3	Setting high personal standards of delivery and monitor personal performance, through feedback from others and through reflection.				
	2.4.4	Managing time and resources to achieve professional commitments.				
	2.4.5	Anticipating challenges and plan potential solutions.				
	2.4.6	Applying an open mind to new opportunities.				
Checklist for 2.5	2.5	Does the programme emphasize the following areas of organizational skills?				
	2.5.1	Undertaking assignments in accordance with established practices to meet prescribed deadlines.				
	2.5.2	Reviewing own work and that of others to determine whether it complies with the organization's quality standards.				
	2.5.3	Applying people management skills to motivate and develop others.				
	2.5.4	Applying delegation skills to deliver assignments.				
	2.5.5	Applying leadership skills to influence others to work towards organizational goals.				
	2.5.6	Applying appropriate tools and technology to increase efficiency and effectiveness and improve decision making.				
		Professional skills for engagement partner				
	2.6	Are the following professional skills and associated learning outcomes required for engagement partners:				

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
Checklist for 2.6	2.6.1	<i>Intellectual:</i> Resolve audit issues using inquiry, abstract and logical thought, and critical analysis to consider alternatives and analyze outcomes				
	2.6.2	<i>Interpersonal and communication:</i> Communicate effectively and appropriately with the engagement team, management, and those charged with governance of the entity				
	2.6.3	<i>Interpersonal and communication:</i> Resolve audit issues through effective consultation when necessary.				
	2.6.4	Personal: Promote and undertake lifelong learning.				
	2.6.5	Personal: Act as a role model to the engagement team				
	2.6.6	Personal: Act in a mentoring or coaching capacity to the engagement team.				
	2.6.7	<i>Organizational:</i> Evaluate whether the engagement team, including auditor's experts, collectively has the appropriate objectivity and competence to perform the audit.				
	2.6.8	<i>Organizational:</i> Manage audit engagements by providing leadership and project management of engagement teams.				
		Professional values, ethics and attitudes				
	2.7	Does the <i>professional values</i> , <i>ethics and attitudes</i> component of professional education programme include the following topics, corresponding learning outcomes, and levels of proficiency as required by IES issued by IAESB?				
Checklist for 2.7	2.7.1	Professional skepticism and professional judgement				
	2.7.2	Ethical principles				
	2.7.3	Commitment to the public interest				
		Professional values, ethics and attitudes for engagement partners				
	2.8	Are the following <i>professional values</i> , <i>ethics and attitudes</i> and associated learning outcomes required for engagement partners:				
Checklist for 2.8	2.8.1	<i>Commitment to the public interest:</i> Promote audit quality in all activities with a focus on protecting the public interest.				
	2.8.2	Professional skepticism and professional judgment: Apply a skeptical mindset and professional judgment in planning and performing an audit and				

A5 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 **C**5 C6 C7 C8 D PS A2 A3 A4 A6 A7 **A8 B6 B7 B8 C1** C2 **C3 C**4 A1

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
		reaching conclusions on which to base an audit opinion.				
	2.8.3	<i>Ethical principles</i> : Apply the ethical principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behaviour in the context of an audit and determine an appropriate resolution to ethical dilemmas.				
	2.8.4	<i>Ethical principles:</i> Evaluate and respond to threats to objectivity and independence that can occur during an audit.				
	2.8.5	<i>Ethical principles:</i> Protect the confidential information of the entity in accordance with ethical responsibilities and relevant legal requirements.				
		Total for indicator C.2				
Indicator	C.3	C.3 Assessment of accountancy capabilities and competencies				
Questions	3.1	Does the certification scheme or programme require an assessment (examination) prior to certification?				
Checklist for 3.1	3.1.1	For professional accountants				
	3.1.2	For audit professionals				
	3.2	Do assessments produce consistent, objective results and are methods used generally accepted?				
	3.3	Is the assessment uniform for all accountancy students?				
	3.4	Is the assessment written and evaluated by qualified, approved individuals?				
	3.5	Are there specified pre-qualification ⁶⁹ requirements relating to				
Checklist for 3.5	3.5.1	Technical competency				
	3.5.2	Skills				
	3.5.3	Values				
	3.5.4	Ethics and				

⁶⁹ The period preceding qualification as an individual member of an IFAC member body; generally associated with activities and requirements relating to the development of those who have not yet obtained their professional qualification

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	3.5.5	Attitudes				
	3.6	Does the assessment (examination) cover :				
Checklist for 3.6	3.6.1	Technical competency				
	3.6.2	Skills				
	3.6.3	Values				
	3.6.4	Ethics and				
	3.6.5	Attitudes				
		Total for indicator C.3				
Indicator	C.4	C.4 Practical experience requirements				
Questions	4.1	Does the certification require a set period of practical experience in performing the work of accountancy?				
Checklist for 4.1	4.1.1	For professional accountants				
	4.1.2	For audit professionals				
	4.2	Does the period of practical experience required for certification consist of a minimum of three years?				
Checklist for 4.2	4.2.1	For professional accountants				
	4.2.2	For audit professionals				
	4.3	Does the professional body and/or government organization responsible for certification require individuals to provide evidence of completion of practical experience for certification?				
Checklist for 4.3	4.3.1	For professional accountants				
	4.3.2	For audit professionals				
	4.4	Does the professional body or government organization maintain a system for assessing and approving the practical experience environment?				

B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 **C5** C6 C7 PS A3 A5 A6 A7 **A8** B1 **B8** C1 C2 **C3 C**4 C8 D A1 A2 A4

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
Checklist for 4.4	4.4.1	For professional accountants				
	4.4.2	For audit professionals				
	4.5	Is there an established monitoring system that provides for monitoring and reporting of the practical experience obtained?				
Checklist for 4.5	4.5.1	For professional accountants				
	4.5.2	For audit professionals				
	4.6	Is a periodic review (at least on an annual basis) of the competences required by professional accountants conducted to help ensure that the practical experience gained is relevant and appropriate?				
Checklist for 4.6	4.6.1	For professional accountants				
	4.6.2	For audit professionals				
		Total for indicator C.4				
Indicator	C.5	C.5 Continuing Professional Development (CPD)				
Questions	5.1	Are CPD resources/classes/courses available ⁷⁰ ?				
Checklist for 5.1	5.1.1	For professional accountants				
	5.1.2	For audit professionals				
	5.2	Are qualified (certified) individuals required to complete at least 120 hours or equivalent learning units of relevant professional development activity in each rolling three-year period?				
Checklist for 5.2	5.2.1	For professional accountants				
	5.2.2	For audit professionals				
	5.3	Can qualified individuals demonstrate the required CPD by means of an output-based approach? ⁷¹				

⁷⁰ Provided by the professional body, universities, government body, and or/other training institution.

⁷¹ According to IES, member bodies implementing an output-based approach should require professional accountants to demonstrate the maintenance and development of relevant competence by periodically providing evidence that has been (a) objectively verified by a competent source and (b) measured using a valid competence

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
Checklist for 5.3	5.3.1	For professional accountants				
	5.3.2	For audit professionals				
	5.4	Is the attainment of the appropriate type and amount of CPD monitored by an established process?				
Checklist for 5.4	5.4.1	For professional accountants				
	5.4.2	For audit professionals				
	5.5	Can the qualification (certification) be withdrawn for failing to obtain the appropriate number of hours and/or type of CPD?				
Checklist for 5.5	5.5.1	For professional accountants				
	5.5.2	For audit professionals				
	5.6	Is CPD required for qualification (certification) renewal and/or continuation?				
Checklist for 5.6	5.6.1	For professional accountants				
	5.6.2	For audit professionals				
	5.7	Is there a process in place to monitor CPD achievement?				
Checklist for 5.7	5.7.1	For professional accountants				
	5.7.2	For audit professionals				
	5.8	Are issues in ESG included into CPD?				
		Total for indicator C.5				
Indicator	C.6	C.6 Advanced level and specialized training after initial professional development				
Questions	6.1	Does the country have an advanced level training programme in accounting?				
	6.2	Does the country have training programmes specializing in:				
Checklist for 6.2	6.2.1	Auditing				

assessment method.

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	6.2.2	Public financial management				
	6.2.3	Fair value measurement				
	6.2.4	Taxation				
	6.2.5	Insolvency				
	6.2.6	Environmental reporting				
	6.2.7	Social reporting				
	6.2.8	IPSAS or national public sector accounting ⁷²				
	6.2.9	Assurance of ESG information				
		Total for indicator C.6				
Indicator	C.7	C.7 Regulators and others in the reporting supply chain				
Questions	7.1	Is there a standardised training requirement for regulators in the reporting chain?				
	7.2	Are there practical experience requirements for regulators?				
	7.3	Is an examination required for regulators?				
	7.4	Is continuing education required for regulators?				
	7.5	Does the body responsible for the promotion of good practices in corporate governance provide access to executive education and training in good practices in corporate governance and related disclosure issues?				
	7.6	Does the body responsible for the promotion of good practices in ESG reporting provide access to executive education and training in good practices in topics such as environmental accounting, social accounting, corporate governance, corporate responsibility and related disclosure issues, among others?				
		Total for indicator C.7				
Indicator	C.8	C.8 Requirements for accounting technicians				
Questions	8.1	Do the education programmes in the country include training for accounting technicians? ⁷³				

⁷² See addendum for additional questions about public sector accounting.

A5 A6 **A8** B2 **B4** B5 **B6** B7 **B8** C1 C2 **C3 C**4 **C5 C6 C7** C8 D PS A2 A3 A4 A7 B1 **B3** A1

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	8.2	Is there a specific curriculum for accounting technicians?				
	8.3	Are there practical experience requirements for accounting technicians?				
	8.4	Is an examination required for accounting technicians?				
		Total for indicator C.8				
		Total for pillar C				
VII. Pilla	ar D – Capaci	ity-building process				
Questions	1	Is there a strategic country action plan for capacity-building in corporate reporting?				
	2	Is the strategic country plan an integrated plan involving the PAO, government and other stakeholders?				
	3	Is there a body that has overall responsibility for the country action plan?				
	4	Is the country action plan being implemented?				
	5	Is the country action plan annually reviewed against predetermined benchmarks?				
	6	Have financial resources been secured for the action plan?				
	7	Are there communication and publicity mechanisms in place to promote support to the action plan?				
	8	Has the country assessed its current status with regard to capacity-building for high-quality corporate reporting by means of ROSC, IFAC programmes or national surveys?				
	9	Does the action plan take into consideration the incorporation of ESG information into company reporting?				
	10	Does the country's capacity-building plan for corporate reporting take into account the Sustainable Development Goals?				

⁷³ A skilled person who carries out many of the day-to-day tasks in the accounting environment. Accounting technicians may work alone in smaller organizations. In larger organizations, however, they usually provide support to senior accountants. They generally work at an operational level, making decisions commensurate with their role, with guidance from a senior accountant, as needed. Accounting technicians work in all types of organizations, including commerce and industry, government, public services and private practice. They may progress to higher level jobs or qualifications once they have completed their technician-level training (source 2005 Occupational Standards for Accounting Technicians developed by the Eastern Central and Southern African Federation of Accountants)

ADDENDUM

This section of the Questionnaire refers to Public Sector reports. We would appreciate if you could provide your answers in order to further develop this area and be able to fully incorporate it in the Assessment Questionnaire.

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
VIII. Publi	VIII. Public sector					
Indicator	P.1	P.1 Financial reporting and disclosure				
Questions	1.1	Are IPSAS in unmodified form – as issued by IPSASB – required as part of the national regulatory system?				
	1.2	If they are not required, are IPSAS in unmodified form permitted as part of the national regulatory system? ⁷⁴				
	1.3	Are IPSAS in modified form required ⁷⁵ as part of the national regulatory system?				
	1.4	If they are not required, are IPSAS in modified form permitted as part of the national regulatory system ⁷⁶ ?				
	1.5	Do local standards for public-sector entities cover the following aspects in accordance with the current version of IPSAS issued by IPSASB ⁷⁷ ?				
Checklist for 1.5	1.5.1	Presentation of financial statements				
	1.5.2	Cash flow statements				
	1.5.3	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors				
	1.5.4	Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates				
	1.5.5	Borrowing costs				

⁷⁴ If the answer to 1.1 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 1.2

⁷⁵ If the answer to 1.1 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 1.3

⁷⁶ If the answer to 1.1 or 1.3 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 1.4.

⁷⁷ If the answer to 1.1 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 1.5.

		Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
1.5.6	Consolidated and separate financial statements				
1.5.7	Investments in associates				
1.5.8	Interests in joint ventures				
1.5.9	Revenue from exchange transactions				
1.5.10	Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies				
1.5.11	Construction contracts				
1.5.12	Inventories				
1.5.13	Leases				
1.5.14	Events after the reporting date				
1.5.15	Financial instruments: disclosure and presentation				
1.5.16	Investment property				
1.5.17	Property, plant, and equipment				
1.5.18	Segment reporting				
1.5.19	Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets				
1.5.20	Related party disclosures				
1.5.21	Impairment of non-cash-generating assets				
1.5.22	Disclosure of financial information about the general government sector				
1.5.23	Revenue from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers)				
1.5.24	Presentation of budget information in financial statements				
1.5.25	Impairment of cash-generating assets				
1.5.26	Agriculture				
1.5.27	Financial instruments: presentation				
1.5.28	Financial instruments: recognition and measurement				
1.5.29	Financial instruments: disclosures				

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	1.5.30	Intangible assets				
	1.5.31	Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor				
	1.5.32	First-time adoption of accrual basis IPSASs				
	1.5.33	Separate financial statements				
	1.5.34	Consolidated financial statements				
	1.5.35	Investments in associates and joint ventures				
	1.5.36	Joint arrangements				
	1.5.37	Disclosure of interest in other entities				
	1.5.38	Employee Benefits				
	1.5.39	Public sector combinations				
	1.5.40	Financial reporting under the cash basis of accounting				
	1.5.41	Reporting on the long-term sustainability of an entity's finances				
	1.5.42	Financial statements discussion and analysis				
	1.5.43	Reporting service performance information				
	1.6	Do requirements for public sector entities reporting include requirements on ESG reporting?				
		Total for Indicator P.1				
Indicator	P.2	P.2 Audit				
Questions	2.1	Are financial statements of public-sector entities required to be audited by an independent auditor?				
	2.2	Are the unmodified auditing standards of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) required as part of the national regulatory system?				
	2.3	If they are not required, are the unmodified auditing standards of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) permitted ⁷⁸ as part of the national regulatory system?				
	2.4	Are the modified auditing standards of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) required ⁷⁹ as part of the national				

⁷⁸ If the answer to 2.2 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 2.3.

A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 **A8** B1 B2 B3 <u>B4</u> <u>B5</u> <u>B6</u> <u>B7</u> <u>B8</u> C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 D <u>PS</u>

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
		regulatory system?				
	2.5	If they are not required, are the modified auditing standards of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) permitted ⁸⁰ as part of the national regulatory system?				
	2.6	Are the following aspects covered by the national auditing standards for public-sector entities ⁸¹ ?				
Checklist for 2.6	2.6.1	Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards of Auditing				
	2.6.2	Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements				
	2.6.3	Quality Control for an Audit of Financial Statements				
	2.6.4	Audit Documentation				
	2.6.5	The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements				
	2.6.6	Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements				
	2.6.7	Communication with those Charged with Governance				
	2.6.8	Communicating Deficiencies in Internal Control to Those Charged with Governance				
	2.6.9	Planning an Audit of Financial Statements				
	2.6.10	Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement Through Understanding the Entity and its Environment				
	2.6.11	Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit				
	2.6.12	The Auditor's Responses to Assessed Risks				
	2.6.13	Audit Considerations Relating to Entities Using Service Organisations				
	2.6.14	Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audit				

⁷⁹ If the answer to 2.2 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 2.4
⁸⁰ If the answer to 2.2 or 2.4 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 2.5

⁸¹ If the answer to 2.2 is "yes", please respond "yes" to 2.6

		Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
2.6.15	Audit Evidence				
2.6.16	Audit Evidence - Specific Considerations for Selected Items				
2.6.17	External Confirmations				
2.6.18	Initial Audit Engagements - Opening Balances				
2.6.19	Analytical Procedures				
2.6.20	Audit Sampling				
2.6.21	Auditing Accounting Estimates, including Fair Value Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures				
2.6.22	Related Parties				
2.6.23	Subsequent Events				
2.6.24	Going Concern				
2.6.25	Written Representations				
2.6.26	Special Considerations - Audits of Group Financial Statements (incl. the Work of Component Auditors)				
2.6.27	Using the Work of Internal Auditors				
2.6.28	Using the Work of an Auditor's Expert				
2.6.29	Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements				
2.6.30	Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report				
2.6.31	Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report				
2.6.32	Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report				
2.6.33	Comparative Information				
2.6.34	The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements				
2.6.35	Special Considerations - Audits of Special Purpose Financial Statements				
2.6.36	Special Considerations - Audits of Single Financial Statements and				

		Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement				
2.6.37	Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements				
2.6.38	Standards for Performance Auditing				
2.6.39	Guidelines on Central Concepts for Performance Auditing				
2.6.40	Guidelines for the performance auditing process				
2.6.41	Compliance Audit Standard				
2.6.42	Audit of International Institutions – Guidance for Supreme Audit Institutions				
2.6.43	Guidance on Conducting Audits of Activities with an Environmental Perspective				
2.6.44	Environmental Auditing in The Context of Financial and Compliance Audits				
2.6.45	Sustainable Development: The Role of Supreme Audit Institutions				
2.6.46	How SAIs may co-operate on the audit of international environmental accords				
2.6.47	Guidelines on Best Practice for the Audit of Privatisations				
2.6.48	Guidelines on Best Practice for the Audit of Public/Private Finance and Concessions				
2.6.49	Guidelines on Best Practice for the Audit of Economic Regulation				
2.6.50	Guidelines on Best Practice for the Audit of Risk in Public/Private Partnerships (PPP)				
2.6.51	Guidelines on IT Audit				
2.6.52	Information System Security Review Methodology				
2.6.53	Guidance for Planning and Conducting an Audit of Internal Controls of Public Debt				
2.6.54	Debt Indicators				

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
	2.6.55	Public Debt: Management and Fiscal Vulnerability: Potential Roles for SAIs				
	2.6.56	Guidance on Definition and Disclosure of Public Debt				
	2.6.57	An Exercise of Reference Terms to Carry Out Performance Audit of Public Debt				
	2.6.58	Fiscal Exposures: Implications for Debt Management and the Role for SAIs				
	2.6.59	Guidance for Conducting a Public Debt Audit - The Use of Substantive Tests in Financial Audits				
	2.6.60	Guidance on Auditing Public Debt Information System				
	2.6.61	Audit of Disaster Risk Reduction				
	2.6.62	Audit of Disaster-related Aid				
	2.6.63	Adapting Audit Procedures to Take Account of the Increased Risk of Fraud and Corruption in the Emergency Phase following a Disaster				
	2.6.64	Use of Geospatial Information in Auditing Disaster Management and Disaster-related Aid				
	2.6.65	Peer Review Guide				
	2.6.66	Guideline for the Audit of Corruption Prevention				
	2.6.67	Guide on Cooperative Audits				
		Total for Indicator P.2				
Indicator	P.3	P.3 Monitoring and Compliance				
Questions	3.1	Is there an oversight function that monitors compliance with the standards for public sector entities?				
	3.2	Are there formal criteria for the selection of the monitoring team?				
	3.3	Are there criteria for the selection of firms or audits to be monitored for				

A5 A6 A7 **B5** <u>B6</u> B7 **B8** C3 C4 **C**5 C6 C7 C8 D PS A2 A3 A4 **A8** B1 B2 **B3 B4 C1** C2 A1

			Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
		compliance with reporting requirements?				
	3.4	Are there procedures to carry out a formal monitoring process in all instances?				
	3.5	When the monitoring process reveals non-compliance, is there a process to report the findings to the regulatory authorities?				
	3.6	Is there an enforcement function for accounting standards for public sector entities?				
	3.7	Is there an enforcement function for auditing standards for public sector entities?				
	3.8	Does the oversight function include a responsibility to impose sanctions for violations of standards for public sector entities?				
	3.9	Is there a process to monitor and ensure that corrective actions are taken against or by entities in situations where non-compliance issues arise?				
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		Total for Indicator P.3				
Indicator	P.4	P.4 Institutional aspects				
Questions	4.1	Is there an officially designated entity in charge of issuing ⁸² accounting standards for public sector?				
	4.2	Is the public sector accounting standard-setting body accountable to an independent higher authority?				
	4.3	Does the governance structure of the public sector accounting standard- setting body include representatives of regulatory authorities?				
	4.4	Does the governance structure of the public sector accounting standard- setting body include representatives of enforcement authorities?				
	4.5	Are the board members of the public sector accounting standard-setting body appointed through a transparent process?				
	4.6	Do the selection criteria for board membership include technical competency?				

⁸² If the country does not have a national accounting standards setting body for public sector and has adopted IPSAS please answer YES to this question and the following questions related to the standard setting process.

		Yes	No	Source of information	Comments
4.7	Are the votes of board members on public sector standards in the public record?				
4.8	Are the annual financial statements accessible to the public?				
4.9	Are there long-term funding arrangements for public sector accounting standard setting body?				
4.10	Is there a formal due process to ensure that funding arrangements for public sector accounting standard-setter do not affect its independence?				
4.11	Does the country have a PAO designated for professional qualification of public sector accountants?				
4.12	Is there a body/department in charge of issuing standards or guidelines on ESG reporting for public sector?				
	Total for Indicator P.4				
	Total for Public sector				