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

29th SESSION

31 October – 2 November 2012 Room XIX, Palais des Nations, Geneva

Thursday, 1 November 2012 Afternoon Session

Regulatory and institutional foundations for highquality corporate reporting

Presented by

Kurt Ramin Special Advisor, AccountAbility

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Kurt Ramin



15:00-17:00	Agenda item 3 - Regulatory and institutional foundations for high-quality corporate reporting (continued)				
		This panel will address issues of regulatory and institutional foundations for high-quality corporate reporting from the perspective of academia, professional bodies and other stakeholders who participated in a peer review process of the ADT pilot tests. Speakers will share their views on main priorities that need to be considered in creating such foundation at a national level, including based on their analysis of the outcomes of the tests.			
Speakers:					
		Guillermo Braunbeck, Academic Fellow, IFRS Foundation, London, United Kingdom			
		<i>Paul Hurks</i> , Director, International Accountancy Education and Development, Royal Netherlands Institute for Registered Accountants			
	Belverd Needles, Professor, DePaul University, United States of America				
		Mike Walsh, Special Projects Consultant, Association of Chartered and Certified Accountants			
		Gert Karreman, Professor, Leiden University, The Netherlands			
		Kurt Ramin, Director and Global Head of Standards, AccountAbility			
	Plenary Discussion				



Suggestions for Toolkit



- •Section on Facts for Relevance and Comparison (ROSC, IFAC, etc)
- •User Friendliness (Hyperlinks to References, Definitions, Score)
- •Best Practice Examples (Competition, audit opinions)
- •Market for Accountants (Big 4, other, certifications, salaries)
- IT (software packages, cloud, internet access)



Main Priorities for High level Corporate Reporting



Challenges for national regulators?

- SMEs, IPSAS, Tax, Natural Capital
- full implementation of IFRS (and XBRL)
- comparability, timeliness, relevance

Support from international standard-setters and other bodies?

- Education (Certification, IT)
- Translations (free access)

Mechanisms to facilitate coordination at the national, regional and international levels?

- Legal Framework (governance and corporate)
- Best practice examples by industry
- Participate in discussions on Non-Financial Reporting



Making Sense of the Wider Standards



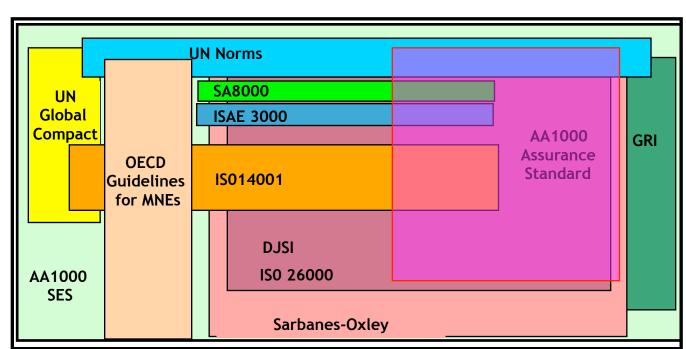
Tools that Drive Performance

Policy Accounting Reporting Assurance

Social & Ethical

Environmental

Financial/Economic



Acknowledgement: This piece draws on work carried out by AccountAbility as part of the WBCSD 'Accountability and Reporting' Initiative.



The State of Sustainability Assurance



clear practical action

research
certification and standards
sustainable supply chains
staff engagement and training
sustainable business operations
mandatory greenhouse gas reporting



Independent Advisory Panel:

Freddle Woolfe Governance and SRI engagement manager Hermes Equity Ownership Services

Joaquim de Lima

Global Head of Equity Quantitative Research
HSBC Bank Plc

Abigail Herron

Corporate Governance Manager Co-operative Asset Management

Kurt Ramin Global Head of Standards

AccountAbility



AA1000AS Assurance Standard 15 check points



Introduction

Current Reports

Documentation

Using the Standard

- 1, intended users of the assurance statement
- 2. the responsibility of the reporter & of the assurer
- assurance standard(s) used
- 4. description of the scope & type
- 5. description of disclosures covered
- description of methodology
- 7. any limitations
- 8. reference to criteria used
- 9. statement of level of assurance
- 10. findings & conclusions on 3 principles
- 11. conclusions on performance info (Type 2 only)
- 12. observations &/or recommendations
- 13. notes on competencies & independence
- 14. name of the assurance provider
- 15. date & place



Download 'Using the Standard' as Pdf (221 KB)

Using the Standard

General Points:

- All 15 criteria must be included in the state
- · Compliance with the standard is judged on
- Information provided in the assurance sta
- Assertions on adherence to the three prir referenced in the assurance statement (for a
- Assurance information which is not in the management from the assurers, or an unput an assurance statement is compliant with the
- · Formats can vary and the order of inclusion
- Multiple requirements can be covered in or appropriate.
- The conclusions on the three principles and AS (2008) and should be treated with a comr
- Some requirements need to be covered w a clear idea of the assurance process. These ir
 - responsibilities
- methodology
- limitations
- competencies
- independence
- observations and recommendations
- disclosures covered
- criteria.
- · Some requirements do not need to be cov
- intended users
- name of assurance provider
- date and place
- type and level of assurance
- assurance standards used.

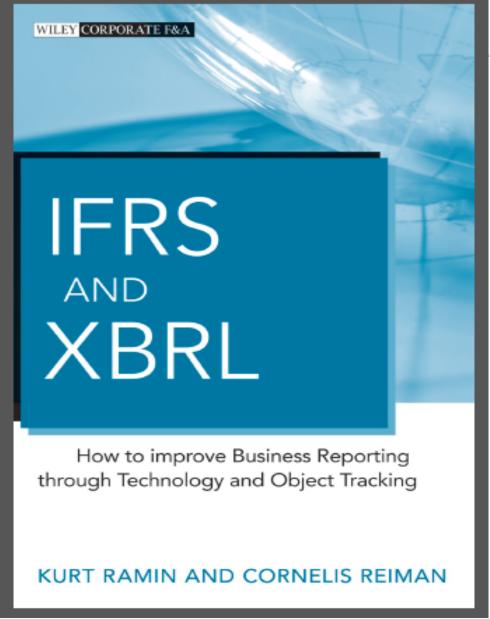




To be

Published in 2012 by Wiley

http://as.wiley.com/ WileyCDA/WileyTitle/ productCd-1118369734.html



Focus will be on standards for Valuation of Objects within supply chains

and on reporting

boundaries with

specific time

frames.



Discussion



Thank you!

kurtramin@yahoo.de





TO THE SHAREHOLDERS MA SAN GROUP CORPORATION

Scope

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ma San Group Corporation ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively "the Group") which comprise the separate and consolidated balance sheets as of 31 December 2011 and the related separate and consolidated statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and the explanatory notes thereto which were authorised for issue by the Company's management on 30 March 2012. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Vietnamese Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Audit opinion

In our opinion, the separate and consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial positions of the Company and the Group, respectively, as of 31 December 2011 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Accounting System and the relevant statutory requirements.

KPMG Limited

Vietnam

Investment Certificate No: 011043000345

Audit Report No: 11-01-753

Chang Hung Chun CPA No. 0863/KTV Deputy General Director

Ho Chi Minh City, 30 March 2012





Croatia



We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Agrokor d.d. (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together, the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31st December 2011 and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management 's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to the fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31th December 2011 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion we draw attention to Note 27 to the consolidated financial statements which describes uncertainty related to the decision adopted by the Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (CFSSA) on 6th October 2011 related to the obligation of Agrokor d.d. to launch a mandatory takeover bid for all of the shares of the Belje d.d. and related court proceedings. The Group has not recognised any adjustments to its assets or liabilities in respect to this matter due to uncertainty of its outcome and its impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Baker Tilly Discordia d.o.o.

Nevenka Dujić

Certified auditor

DISCORDIA Revizorska vertka d.o.o. Ulica gradu Viskovana II 20000 Zagneto

BAKER TILLY

Bruna Discordia Member of the Board

Zagreb, 11th April 2012





Audit and Assurance **FEES** US\$ 80 Million vs. \$ 100.000



Largest Banks by Asset Size

Source: Global Finance Magazine 2010

Deutsche Bank 2009: 2.2 Trillion \$



Rank	Bank	Country	Total Assets (\$B)	Date
1	BNP Paribus	France	2,964	12/31/09
2	Royal Bank of Scotland	United Kingdom	2,747	12/31/09
3	HSBC Holdings	United Kingdom	2,364	12/31/09
4	Credit Agricole	France	2,243	12/31/09
5	Barclays	United Kingdom	2,233	12/31/09
6	Bank of America	United States	2,233	12/31/09
7	Mitsubishi UFJ Financial	Japan	2,196	3/31/10
8	Deutsche Bank	Germany	2,162	12/31/09
9	JP Morgan Chase	United States	2,032	12/31/09
10	Citigroup	United States	1,857	12/31/09

Total assets of Deutsche Bank dropped by nearly a Trillion US Dollars from 2008 to 2009. (\$3.1 Trillion to \$2.2 Trillion). Due to offsetting/netting? Cancellation of Contracts? There is no reasonable explanation of this change in their Annual Report.



Statement of (level) of Assurance





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Sustainability

About our reporting

Assurance

E&Y assurance

Assurance

E&Y assurance statement

E&Y assurance specific recommendations

E&Y assurance statement

BP's sustainability web content 2011 (the Report) has been prepared by the management of BP p.l.c., who are responsible for the collection and presentation of information within it. Our responsibility, in accordance with BP management's instructions, is to carry out a limited assurance engagement on the Report and to include specific observations from our work in relevant sections of the Report. We do not accept or assume any responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person or organisation. Any reliance any such third party may place on the Report is entirely at its own risk.

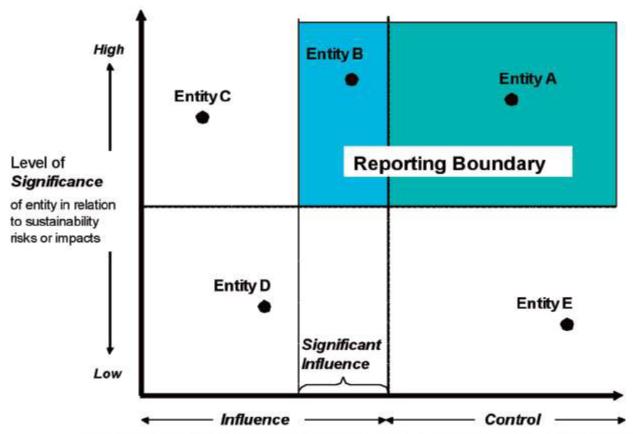
What we did to form our conclusions

Our assurance engagement has been planned and performed in accordance



Boundaries chart from TEEB /GRI





Degree of Control or Influence by the reporting organisation over an entity in its value cha

Source: TEEB For Business Report, 2010, Chapter 3, 'Measuring and reporting biodiversity and ecosystem impacts and dependence', Table 3.1 page 7, see The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity, www.teebweb.org

Note: Kurt Ramin, co-author of this book, participated in the preparation of the TEEB For Business Report.

