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

30th SESSION
6 - 8 November 2013
Room XVIII, Palais des Nations, Geneva

Thursday, 7 November 2013
Morning Session

***UNCTAD-ISAR accounting development tool:
Feedback from countries***

Presented by

Tatiana Krylova
UNCTAD

*This material has been reproduced in the language and form as it was provided.
The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNCTAD.*



UNCTAD-ISAR

accounting development tool:

Feedback from countries

Tatiana Krylova,
Head, Enterprise Branch,
Division on Investment and Enterprise, UNCTAD



ADT: Objectives

- To assist countries to build strategies and identify priorities in their efforts towards high quality reporting based on international requirements, best practices, standards, codes
- To facilitate their work on measurement methods to benchmark best practices and to identify priorities for further steps/technical assistance
- To monitor the progress in reforms
- To strengthen their regulatory, institutional and technical capacity for high quality corporate reporting₂

ADT: Approach

- **Stress the comprehensive nature of this challenge**
- **Emphasise the need for national stakeholder cooperation and coordination at all levels**
- **Build on existing good practices and lessons learned**
- **Financial and non-financial reporting**
- **International cooperation and coordination**



International cooperation



Consultations with key global, regional and national players



Intergovernmental Consensus



ADT components

- Accounting development framework
- Assessment questionnaire
- Measurement methodology
- User guide





Content

- The CBF is structured into four main pillars:

A diagram consisting of a black outline of a roof with a gable, supported by four vertical grey pillars. The pillars are arranged in a row and are connected by horizontal lines at the top and bottom. The text labels are centered within each pillar.

Legal and
Regulatory
Framework

Institutional
Framework

Human
Capacity

Capacity –
Building
Process



Capacity-building framework - Matrix

CONFERENCIA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE COMERCIO Y DESARROLLO

Pillars

A

B

C

D

Capacity framework					Performance measurement	Key questions for surveys
Pillar structure	Stages/checklist	Elements	International standards	Reference/guidance	Milestones & indicators	
Legal and regulatory	Accounting records Internal controls/audit Prepare fin. statements Approve fin. statements Audit Publication/filing Users, analysis Multi-reporting frameworks Monitoring, oversight, enforcement Requirements govt. enterprises & individuals	Regulation Fin/Non-Fin Statutory Framework Endorsement of standards Enforcement Monitoring Licensing Governance Ethics Compliance Investigation & discipline Quality assurance	IOSCO IFRS ISAs, IESs XBRL Basil Comm. IAIS OECD Principles	UNCTAD SMEGA 3 OECD Principles EU Directives S.Ox and other similar national frameworks COSO Bank codes GRI World Bank ROSCs IIA ICGN IIRC	See Appendix IV below	See Appendix IV below.
Institutions/profession /stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities Coordination Governance Sustainability Attraction & retention of talent	Legislative body Ministries Regulators Govt. Registries Prof. Accounting Orgs. Accounting/Audit firms stock exchanges preparer & user bodies, academia National and international	- ISAs, IESs CoE/Independence A&A IFAC SMOs -	DNC toolkit AA1000AS NGO Sustainability Index	See Appendix IV below	See Appendix IV below.
Human capacity	General education Professional education and training CPD Technical knowledge Specialized training	1. Recipients, i.e: auditors, preparers accounting technicians prof. analyst orgs regulators other users 2. Providers universities prof. accounting orgs tuition providers	IAES IES SMO 2	Bologna Dublin UNCTAD-ISAR Model Curriculum EU Common Content IFAC Guide Accounting Techs	See Appendix IV below	See Appendix IV below.
Capacity-building	Diagnosis gap analysis Programme Monitoring	Strategy/Objectives Action plans & resources coordination & communication -	See appendix IV below.	IFAC Compliance Programme Action plans ROSC	See Appendix IV below below Position Assessment Tool	See Appendix IV below.



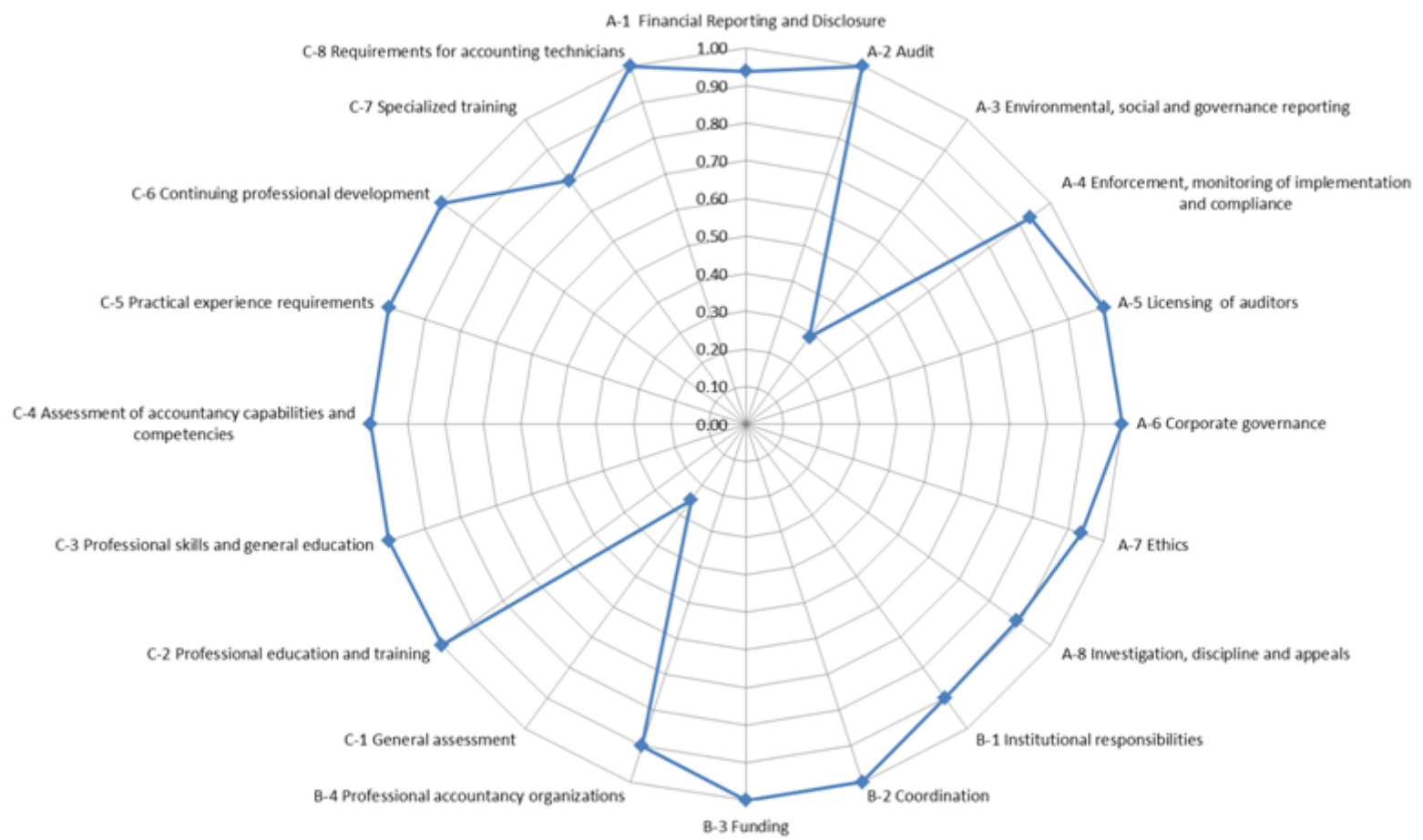
ADT components

- Accounting development framework
- Assessment questionnaire
- Measurement methodology
- User guide





Indicator scores for country A





Indicator scores of pilot tested countries in 2012





ADT countries

- **4 Roundtables in 2011**

- **9 Pilot tests in 2012**

- **7 Pilot tests in 2013 with some countries conducting an assessment exercise for the second year:**

 - Belgium**

 - Brazil**

 - Ecuador**

 - Kenya**

 - Russian Federation**

 - The Netherlands**

 - Ukraine**





e-ADT

<http://unctad-accountingdevelopment.org/>



Accounting Development Tool

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT



- English
- Français
- Русский
- Español

- Why focus on "Accounting for Development" ?
- What is the purpose of the ADT?
- What are the ADT's benefits?
- Who partner with UNCTAD for the ADT ?
- Who are the local stakeholders ?
- Measuring convergence
- ▶ TESTIMONIALS
- ▶ SEQUENCING A NATIONAL ASSESSMENT ?
- ▶ STARTING TO ASSESS
- ▶ ASSESSMENT RESULTS

About the tool

What is the purpose of the ADT?

Implementation of international standards, codes and regulations applicable to corporate reporting are an essential to attract financial resources. Investors look for transparent and consistent corporate information in order to make adequate and informed decisions. A universal business language is crucial for investors to compare investment opportunities and allocate their resources in an affective and profitable manner. In the face of these challenges, the need for a coherent approach towards capacity-building in this area has become evident.

Responding to these capacity building needs [UNCTAD-ISAR](#) has been developing the Accounting for Development Tool (ADT).

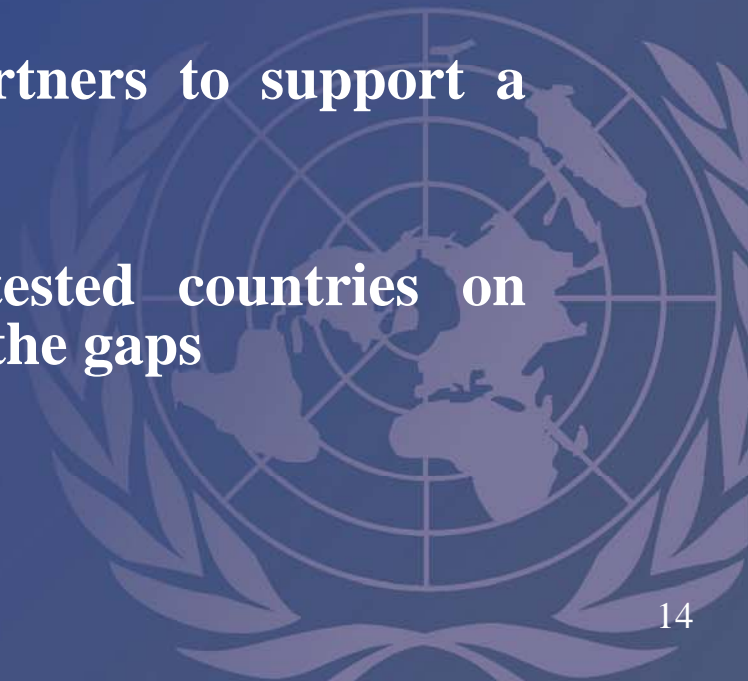
The ADT acknowledges the pivotal role accounting plays. Using international standards and best practices in the areas of accounting and auditing, the ADT is a quantitative tool for measuring the level of development of a country's accountancy environment. The ADT provides a quantitative benchmark of a country's position at a point in time and its progress toward greater implementation of these standards and practices. Information gathered could be made available to donor agencies, regulators, professional associations, educators, and other capital market participants.

▶ LOGIN TO GET STARTED NOW



Conclusions and next steps

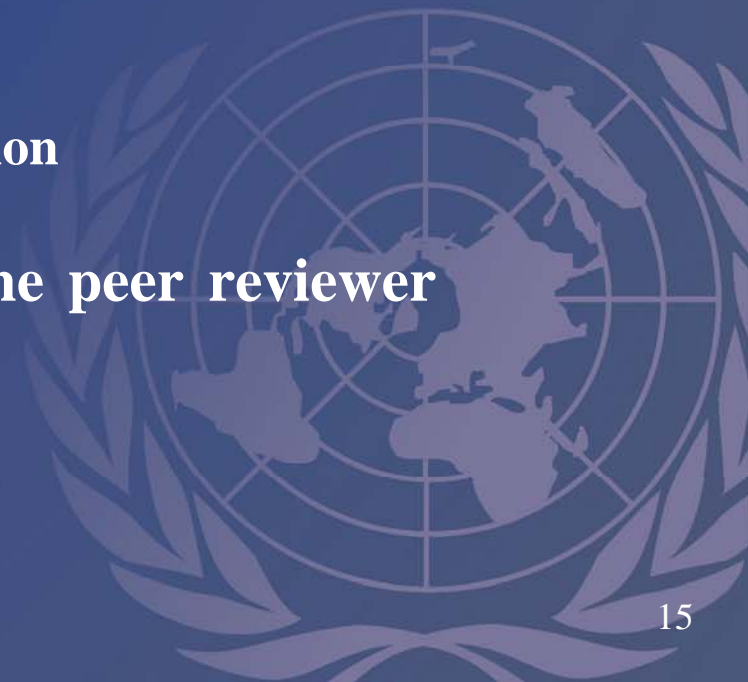
- e-ADT will facilitate access to countries
- New interested countries are encouraged to undertake an assessment exercise
- We count on our development partners to support a wider application of the ADT
- We will work with ADT pilot tested countries on developing actions plans and closing the gaps





Issues to be discussed

- **Representatives from countries where ADT Pilot tests are being conducted in 2013 will share:**
 - Findings
 - Lessons learned
 - Benefits of the exercise and
 - Recommendations for follow up action
- **We will also have feedback from the peer reviewer perspective**





Thank you!



www.unctad.org/isar
<http://unctad-accountingdevelopment.org>
isar@unctad.org