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

#### 35th SESSION

24 - 26 October 2018 Room XVII, Palais des Nations, Geneva

> Friday, 26 October 2018 Morning Session

# Agenda item 4. Issues of practical implementation of international standards of accounting and reporting in the public and private sectors

Presented by

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# GOVERNMENT of the PHILIPPINES' Journey Towards Accrual-Basis IPSAS Implementation

UNCTAD-ISAR 35<sup>th</sup> Session

26 October 2018 – Nations des Palais, Geneva,

Switzerland

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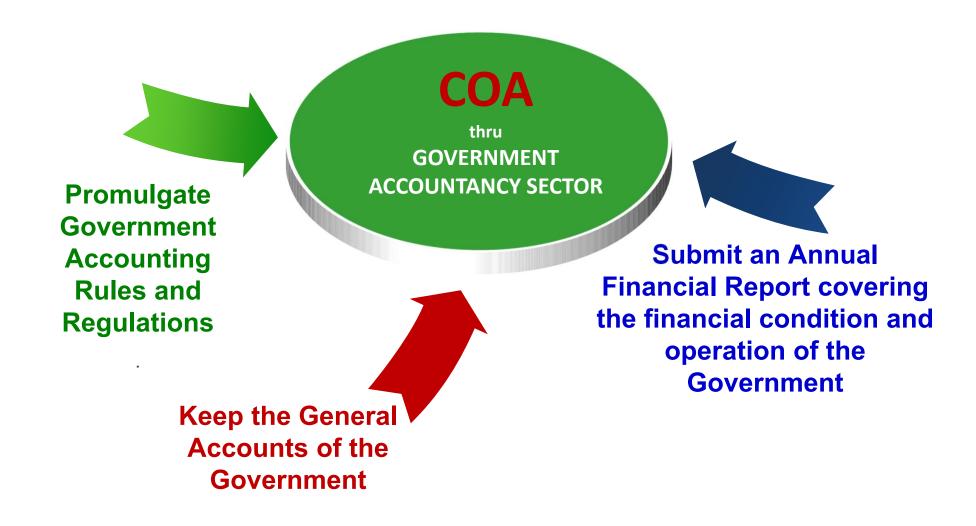
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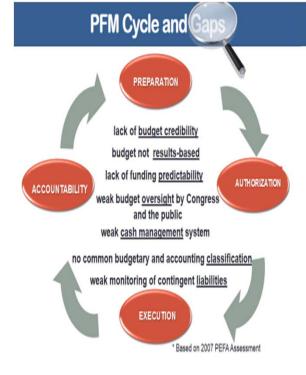


# Commission on Audit (SAI Philippines) Accounting-Related Mandates

Article IX-D, 1987 Constitution, and other laws, rules and regulations



#### **2010 PEFA ASSESSMENT REPORT**



#### **Findings on PEFA Assessment**

#### Comprehensiveness and Transparency

- Budget classification was reasonable; BUT classifications for budget execution reporting and accounting differed from budget classification.
- Most other aspects of comprehensiveness and transparency were good.
- However, public access to key fiscal information was limited.

#### **Findings on PEFA Assessment**

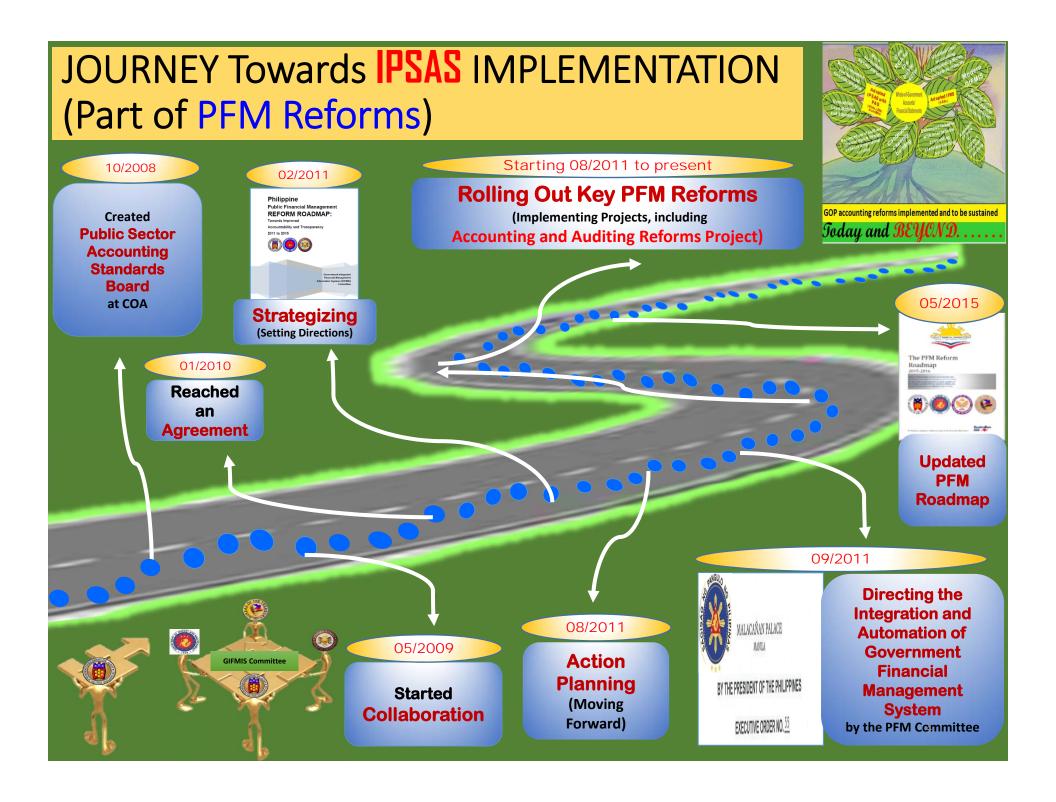
#### Accounting, Recording, and Reporting

- Weakest part of the PFM system.
- Accounts reconciliations often not undertaken.
- Comprehensive data on resources to service delivery units not collected.
- Departmental in-year budget reports not compatible; hence not comparable with the consolidated budget.
- COA's annual consolidated financial report inadequate, as departmental financial statements were based on pre-closing trial balances and only partially audited.



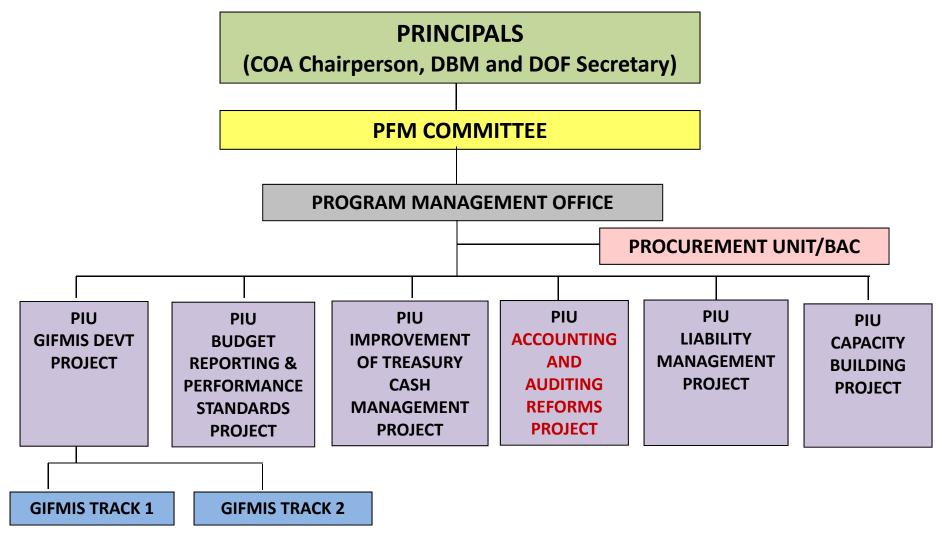
- ☐ Timely/Real-time and transparent financial reporting
- ☐ Quality and reliable FS and other reports
- ☐ FS comparable with the rest of the world
- ☐ More competent agency finance personnel, and COA financial analysts and auditors
- ☐ Strengthened accountability over government funds and property





#### PFM Governance Structure





PIU-Project Implementation Unit BTMS, leading to GIFMIS, is now under UAT and Pilot-testing Seven Sub-Groups to support PFM reform implementation

### **Accounting and Auditing Reform Project**

- ❖ A key PFM reform project led by COA
- ♦ Aims at:
  - √ harmonizing accounting and auditing standards
    with international standards
  - ✓ enhancing/updating accounting and auditing rules and regulations
  - ✓ Improving financial reporting
  - ✓ improving participatory audit of multi-sectoral programs and projects

## **Accounting Reforms**

Key Activities	Timeline
<ul> <li>Harmonize government accounting standards with IPSAS and IFRS</li> </ul>	Starting 2011
<ul> <li>Revise/Update Charts of Accounts for NGAs, LGUs and GOCCs</li> </ul>	Starting 2013
<ul> <li>Enhance/Revise the New Government Accounting System (NGAS and eNGAS) implemented since 2002</li> </ul>	2013-2016
<ul> <li>Revise/Update Government Accounting Manuals for NGAs, LGUs and GOCCs</li> </ul>	2013-2022
<ul> <li>Implement Whole-of-Government Financial Reporting</li> </ul>	2017-2022
Conduct Capacity Building	Starting 2011
■ Implement Change Management Strategies	2011-2022

# Phased Accrual-Basis IPSAS Adoption/Implementation by Sector

Effective 2014

National Government Agencies, including SUCs

Effective 2015

#### **Local Government Units**

(Provinces, Cities, Municipalities, Barangays)

Effective 2016

Government Corporations classified as Non-Government Business Enterprises

#### Phased Accrual-Basis IPSAS Adoption/Implementation

Effective 1 January 2014 25 IPSAS based on 2012 HIPSAP

(except IPSAS 7, 10, 11, 18, 22, 25)

Effective 1 January 2018 Additional 6 IPSAS

(IPSAS 33-38)

#### 2008 - 2018

Created
Public Sector
Accounting
Standards
Board
(PSAccSB) in
COA

Created
Technical
Working Group
to study/
evaluate
applicable
IPSASs in the
Philippine
public sector

Conducted
Capacity
Building of
TWG on
IPSAS

Included accounting reforms in the PFM Reform Roadmap

#### 2008 - 2018

Studied/
Evaluated
IPSASs
applicable
to the
Philippine
setting

Prepared
PAGs for
applicable
IPSAS
Conducted
FGDs

Adopted applicable IPSAS through COA resolution

Revised Chart of Accounts

#### 2008 - 2018

Harmonized budget and accounting codes thru UACS

Issued
guidelines on
conversion
of accounts
to the RCA

Issued
guidelines
on
preparation
of IPSAScompliant
FSs

Updated/ Prepared government accounting rules, regulations, manuals, guides

#### 2008 - 2018

Enhanced and implemented IPSAS-compliant computerized accounting, budget and treasury systems

Conducted capacity
building of
government
personnel,
including auditors
using developed
courseware

(continuous activity)

Submitted to the President and Congress Annual Financial Reports using audited IPSAS-compliant FSs

(COA constitutional mandate)

## **Challenges and Lessons Learned**

CHALLENGES				
<ul> <li>Slow compliance by some GCs with IPSAS/IFRS/RCA</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Capacity building of agency personnel and auditors</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>GAM for LGUs and GCs have yet to be finalized.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Non-readiness of some LGUs to implement computerized accounting applications</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Non-conversion of FMIS of some GCs with the RCA</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Continuous study/evaluation of additional IPSAS/HIPSAP</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Implementation of WHOLE-OF- GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Irreversibility and sustainability of accounting and financial reporting reforms already instituted</li> </ul>			
Lessons Learned	Lessons Learned			
Gains achieved	What should have been done			
<ul> <li>■ Evaluation and adoption of applicable IPSAS is considered timely, acceptable and responsive to the demands for PFM reforms.</li> <li>■ The IPSAS provide quality accounting standards, thereby:</li> <li>✓ enhancing the quality and uniformity in financial reporting by Philippine public sector entities, and</li> <li>✓ ensuring accountability, transparency and comparability of financial information with other public sector entities around the world.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Revision of charts of accounts and updating of government accounting manuals for use by NGAs, LGUs and GCs immediately after the adoption of the IPSAS</li> <li>□ Timely issuance of guidelines on conversion of accounts and preparation of FS</li> <li>□ Intensified Capacity building to ensure smooth implementation of IPSAS, RCA and accounting-related reforms</li> <li>□ Immediate enhancement of existing application systems to conform to PPSAS, RCA, UACS and implementation of enhanced versions to facilitate conversion of databases.</li> </ul>			

#### 2010 and 2016 PEFA ASSESSMENT REPORTS

Pillar	Indicator/	SCORE	Brief Explanation/Evidence	
Dimension	2010	2016		
PI-25 Quality and timeliness of annual financial statements	(iii) Accounting standards used	В		IPSAS or corresponding national standards are applied The COA Annual Financial Reports are consistent and rely on generally accepted accounting principles as presented in the New Government Accounting System (NGAS)
PI-29 Annual financial reports	29.3 Accounting standards		A	In 2014, COA adopted 25 PPSAS based on IPSAS. In the previous years, NGAS was applied. The 2014 audited financial statements of national government agencies included disclosure on compliance with PPSAS in the notes to financial statements.

## **Planned Next Steps**

- **1** Adoption of IPSAS 18, 22, 39, 40, 41
  - 2 Study/Evaluation/Adoption of additional IPSAS to be issued by the IPSASB
  - Continuous updating of Chart of Accounts and government accounting and financial reporting rules, regulations, manuals, guides
  - Continuous enhancement/implementation of computerized accounting, budgeting, treasury and financial reporting systems
- 5 Intensify capacity building

Towards Irreversible and Sustainable Government Accounting and Financial Reporting Reforms

## **Planned Next Steps**

- Sustain engagement/involvement of all stakeholders
  - Institutionalize accounting and financial reporting reforms through legislations (e.g. PFM Act)
  - 8 Implement Whole-of-Government Accounts
- 9 Enhance collaboration with IPSASB and other international organizations

Towards Irreversible and Sustainable Government Accounting and Financial Reporting Reforms

