

# COMMON CONTENT

### PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANCY QUALIFICATIONS

Ann Lamb BA CA
Director (Policy & International), CA Education
Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland

Member, Steering Group of Common Content Project

# Membership

- Membership not limited to geographical or political considerations
- Membership open to any Institute of Professional Accountants that meets the membership requirements
- Two membership categories: Full or Associate



### **Full Members**

 Share vision, mission, values and objectives of the Project and meet the requirements for membership in particular the professional qualification of these bodies meets the Common Content Qualification requirements



## **Associate Members**

- Share vision, mission, values and objectives of the Project and have objective of becoming full members within 10 year period.
- Membership open to any Institute of professional accountants that meets the membership requirements for Associate membership

### Current membership

Belgium Instituut van de Bedrijfsrevisoren - Institut des Réviseurs d'Entreprises

France Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes

Ordre des Experts-Comptables

**Germany** Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer

Wirtschaftsprüferkammer

Ireland Chartered Accountants Ireland

Italy Consiglio Nazionale dei Dottori commercialisti e degli Esperti contabili

**The Netherlands** Koninklijke Nederlandse Beroepsorganisatie van Accountants

**United Kingdom** Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales

Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland

Austria Kammer der Witschaftstreuhänder (Associate member)

Institut Osterreichischer Wirtschaftsprüfer (Associate member)

Poland Polska Izba Biegłych Rewidentów (Associate member)

Romania Camera Auditorilor Financiari din România (Associate member)

Spain Instituto de Censores Jurados de Cuentas de España (Associate member)



## Project Purpose and Background (1)

To develop, maintain and unify <u>high quality</u> auditor and accountancy education benchmarks reflected in national qualifications that meet the challenges posed by globalisation, mobility and diverse stakeholders.

### **Whilst**

Retaining the strengths of local educational structures, qualifications and designations



## Project Purpose and Background (2)

- Increasing international harmonisation
  - IFRS (accounting) and ISAs (auditing)
  - International Education Standards (IESs)
  - Business and financial management practices
- Challenges to harmonisation
  - Business and tax law, national standards
  - Local business practices and needs
  - Unharmonisable national education systems



## Project Purpose and Background (3)

- Common Content harmonisation solutions:
  - Retention of national audit and accountancy qualifications
  - Cooperation among national institutes
  - National content (e.g. business law and tax)
  - Common content (e.g. IFRS, ISA)
    - Harmonise learning outcomes and required knowledge not "education systems"
    - learning outcomes system now broadly used
  - Compliance system
  - Independent oversight



## The Common Content Model (1)

#### Common content

with international focus: high quality education benchmarks agreed jointly



#### National content

with national focus and determined nationally, but subject to common content framework



National audit/accountancy qualification
based on <u>high quality benchmarks</u> with international and national focus

### Complies with IESs



## The Common Content Model (2)

- Detailed learning outcomes/competencies
  - nature and extent of knowledge
  - Assurance and Related Services
  - Performance Measurement and Reporting
  - Strategic & Business Management
  - Financial Management
  - Tax and Law
- Professional and other competencies
  - Information Technology; Business Environment and Economics;
     Quantitative Methods; Professional Values and Ethics
- Skills Framework
  - Cognitive and Behavioural Skills
     (e.g. professional scepticism); Integrated Competencies



# Substantial Equivalence

Qualification requirements represent capabilities so it's possible to demonstrate through being tested in subject area X that a student can undertake work in subject area Y. - ie X and Y are substantially equivalent.



## Substantially Equivalent Principle

#### Example:

- Student A works in a government department forming information that meets public sector accounting rules (IPSAs)
- Student B works in a small firm preparing traders accounts for tax/bank submission

At a student level the knowledge, skills and behaviours required are similar and may be substantially equivalent



### Benefits of Common Content (1)

- In line with EU subsidiarity principle
  - Harmonisation of education that is common
  - Framework for national content and aptitude test
  - High quality education benchmarks, rather than harmonisation of education system
- Skills Framework: apply competencies in practice
- High quality education benchmarks contribute to <u>high audit quality</u> across all member bodies
- Compliance system ensures <u>real</u> harmonisation not just on paper!



## Benefits of Common Content (2)

- Education requirements, compliance system & oversight proven in practice on participating institutes
- Facilitates cross-border exchanges of views among audit/accountancy educators
- Increases de facto qualification portability!



### Further information

### Materials available on website:

- Factsheet and Q&A document
- Organisational Document
- Qualification Requirements
- Learning Outcomes and Knowledge
- Skills Framework
- Compliance Manual
- www.commoncontent.com

