



Centre for Financial Reporting Reform



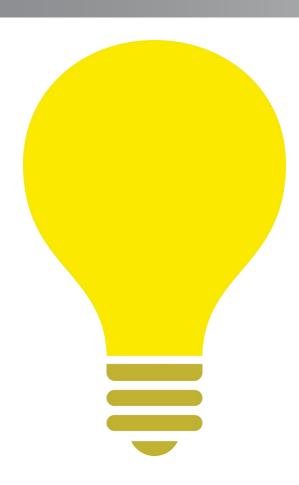


Road to Europe: Program of Accounting Reform and Institutional Strengthening



EU-REPARIS is funded by the European Union and is a part of **WB EDIF.**

Outline



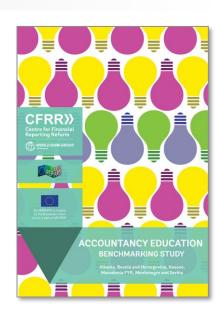
- » About the Study
- » Methodology and Approach
- » Practical Application and Benefits of Benchmarking
- » Cross Cutting Issues
- » Challenges with IES Implementation
- » Opportunities for Reform and Good Practices



About the Study

- » All six Western Balkan countries of the EU-REPARIS Education CoP participated
- » The Study enabled an assessment of the accountancy education at both academic and professional levels
- » Not all, but some of the largest accountancy education providers were covered





Objectives

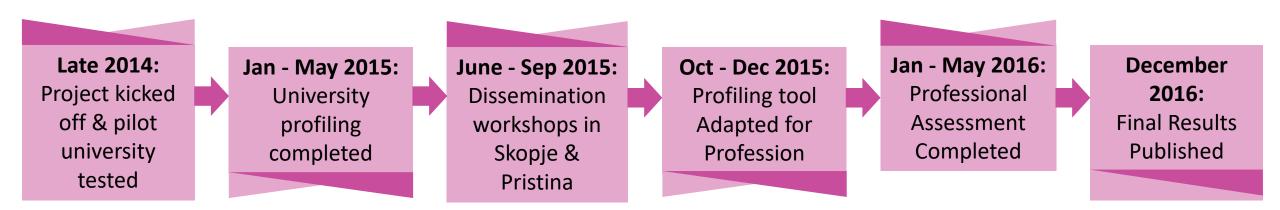
Engaging in peer learning and regional knowledge exchange

Exploring synergies between academic and professional accountancy education

Implementing a learning outcomes-based approach in accountancy education

Assisting with international recognition and accreditation of national accountancy programs

Project Timeline: 2 years long!

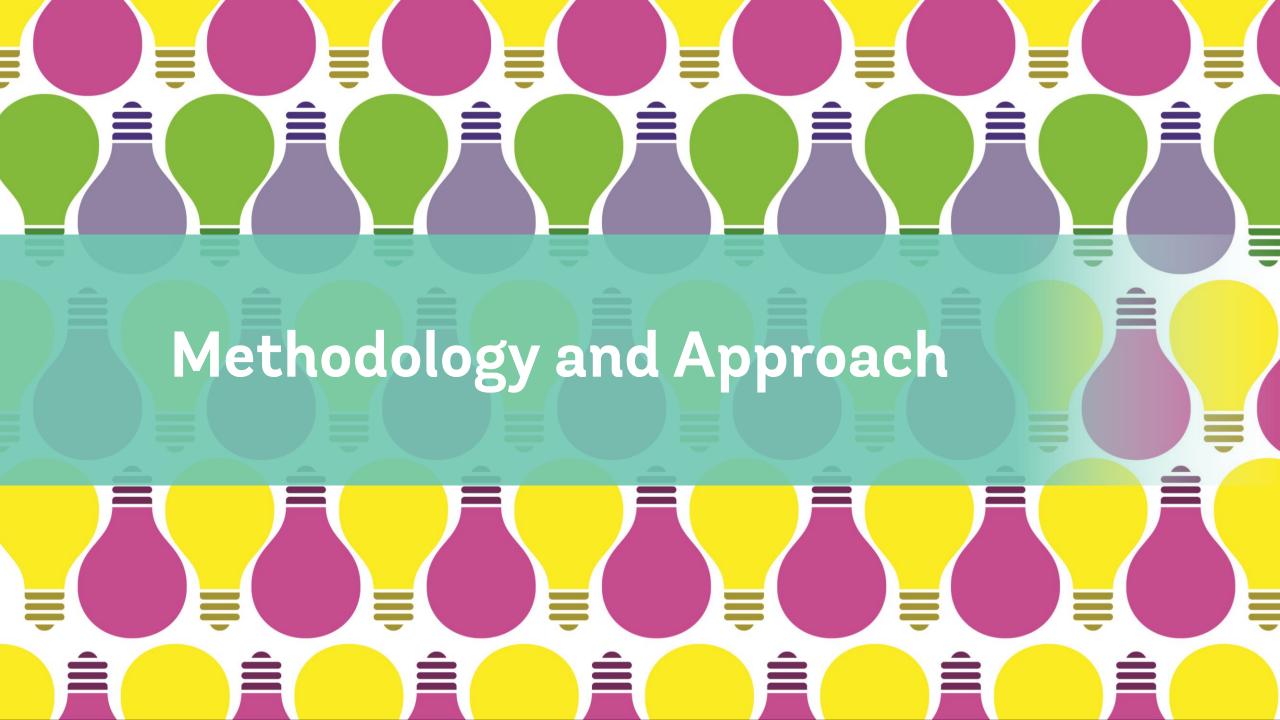




Ongoing consultations and support from IAESB and IFAC staff







Methodology and Approach



1 Universities

2 Profession Collected data to provide context to the broader accountancy education environment in the participating countries.



Integrated
Sections for
University &
Profession

Map the curricula content, learning outcomes and proficiency levels of the accountancy programs and compare them against internationally-recognized benchmarks

Methodology and Approach - Questionnaires

52 Questions collecting statistical information and providing further understanding about:

- Admission criteria
- Number of students enrolled at undergraduate and master's levels;
- Gender profiles;
- Number of professors, length of tenure and qualifications;
- Sources of funding;
- Post-graduate career paths;
- Student skills developed and tested;
- Teaching and learning methodologies
- Assessment (examination) methods;
- Learning resources and support facilities

71 Questions to collect statistical information and provide understanding about:

- Types of qualification offered;
- Number of aspiring members;
- Gender profiles;
- Sources of funding;
- Links with universities or other PAOs (national, regional and international);
- Practical experience requirements;
- Professional skills;
- Assessment of technical and professional competence;
- Type and quality of CPD.

Profiling Tool - Benchmarks



- Primary benchmark
- IES 2 Technical Competence
- IES 4 Professional Values, Ethics and Attitudes



- Existing links with EU-REPARIS countries
- Existing links with academic programs
- Possibility for up to 9 exemptions



- Widely recognized qualification in public sector
- Existing links with EU-REPARIS countries
- Possibility for 6 exemptions

Profiling Tool - Features

Full Syllabus Profile - Grouping		University (# of details)	Professional (# of details)
Α	Management and Accounting	176	295
В	Management Accounting Techniques	171	179
С	Management and Ethics	88	174
D	Performance Management and Decision Making	101	223
Е	Management Techniques	-	71
F	Financial Accounting Concepts	59	64
G	Recording Transactions and Events	147	149
Н	Preparation of Financial Statements	90	156
I	Analysis and Interpretation of Financial Statements	28	34
J	Audit and Assurance Engagements	59	110
K	Audit Testing and Reporting	81	192
L	Principles of Financial Management	34	73
M	Financial Management Techniques	149	244
N	Strategy	-	85
	TOTAL	1,183	2,049

Groupings



Learning Outcomes

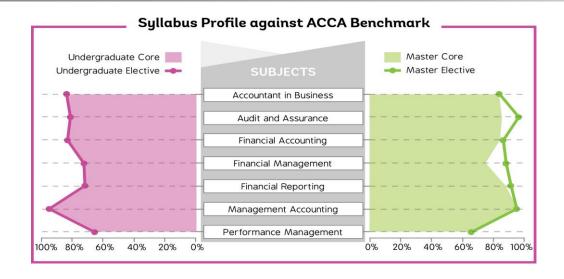


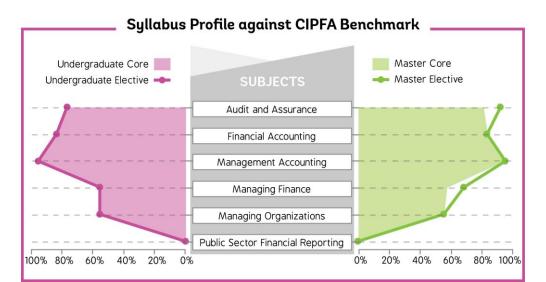
Syllabus Content

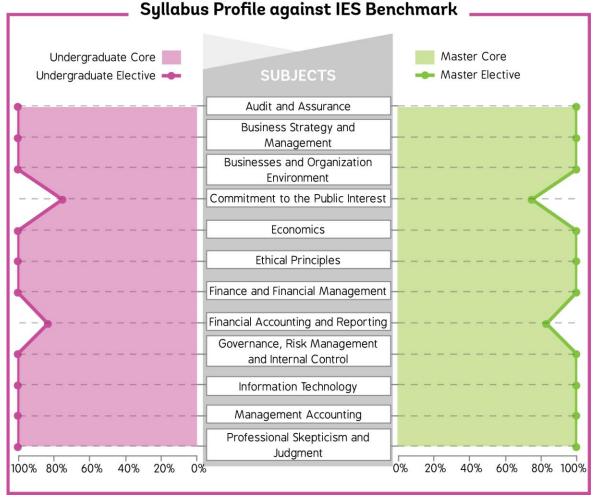


Syllabus Details

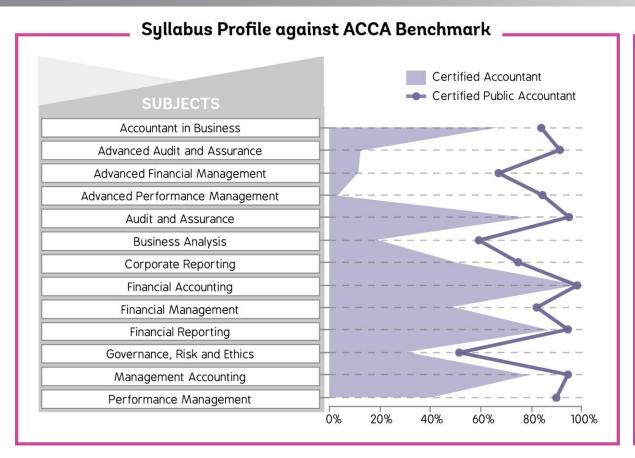
Benchmarking Tool - University Analysis

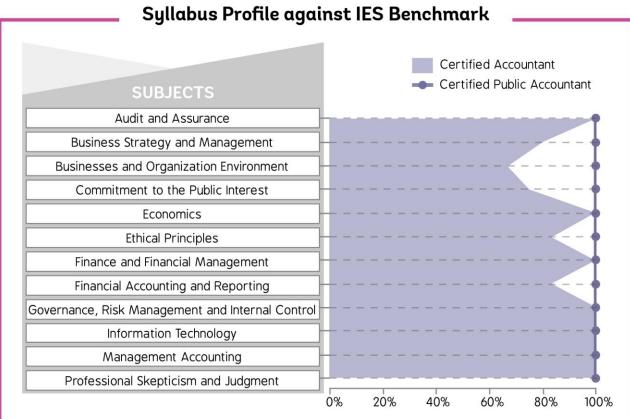




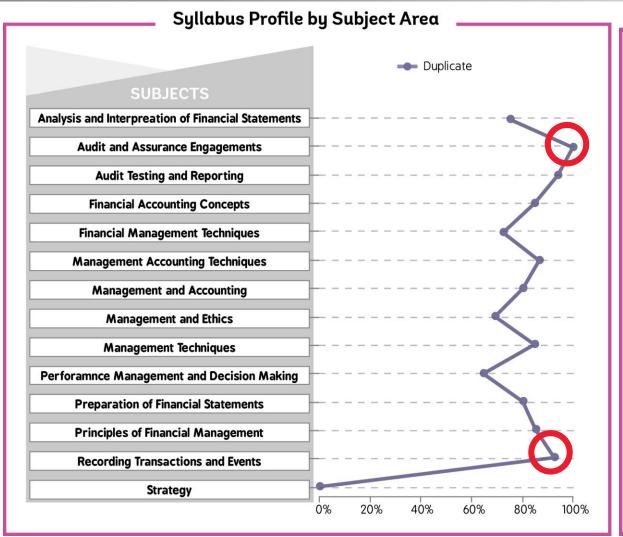


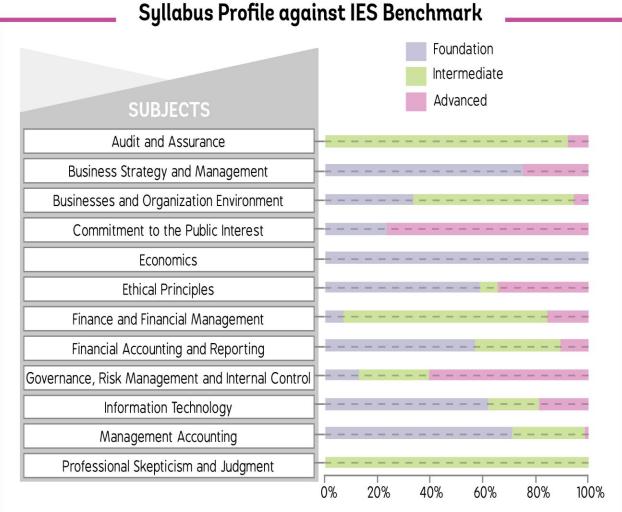
Benchmarking Tool - Professional Analysis





Benchmarking Tool - Combined Analysis









Practical application of Education Benchmarking

Gap Analysis / Self assessment Tool

Baseline Assessment Tool

Decision making tool (university, policymakers, PAOs)

Diagnostic tool (e.g. input in ROSCs)

Schedules supporting syllabus content (e.g. for accreditations or international recognition)

- Benchmarking <u>does not solve</u> the problem – It defines the problem (e.g. highlights areas needing improvement)
- It is not an accreditation toolkit but can provide support in producing accreditation documentation and verifiable schedules of syllabus content

Students

University

Employers

PAOs

- Enables visibility of syllabus
- Assists decision-making during course selection (e.g. core vs. elective, undergraduate vs. master's program)
- Increased awareness of skills and knowledge required.

Students

University

Employers

PAOs

- Highlights areas for improvement
- Possibility to compare programs
- Evidence to support an application for accreditation
- Analysis of gaps between academia and professional education
- Facilitates better linkage with PAOs (e.g. opportunities for exemptions)
- Tool to influence policymakers.

Students

University

Employers

PAOs

- Better skills and work readiness of the next generation of accountants
- Improved recruitment base
- Employees acquire international proficiency in accounting

Students

University

Employers

PAOs

- Self-assessment tool: shows to what extent the learning outcomes of a program compare with international benchmarks
- Gap analysis tool: aids conversion toward a learning outcomes approach required by IES
- Closes gaps between academia and professional bodies
- Supports comparability among different programs
- Evidence to support applications for recognition of qualifications
- Self-promotion tool used to attract new members to the profession

Students

University

Employers

PAOs

- Overview of the education system at the country level
- Tool to support effective education resource allocation decisions
- Resource for National Accreditation Bodies when assessing new accountancy programs
- Tool to aid development of competency frameworks.



Cross Cutting Issues

- » Generalizing findings was very challenging as accounting systems differ in each country
- » Consideration was given to avoid "comparisons" but rather focus on good practices

Cross Cutting Issues



Sources of Funding



Demand & Trends



International Recognition & Accreditation



Professional Values, Ethics & Attitudes





Gender Profiles



Curricula Benchmarking



CPD



Sources of Funding

- » High reliance on public funding in some universities
- Qualification programs are not the most significant source of income (exception of Kosovo)
- » Overreliance on certain sources of income (e.g. membership fees in some cases for example when PAO mandate secured in law



- » Salaries not always sufficient to retain and attract new staff
- » High number of hours for professors and sometimes high student to teacher ratios
- » Well qualified teaching staff but junior to senior staff mix not always optimal
- » Few permanent staff and most functions in education outscored to part time consultants



Demand & Trends

- » Both Universities and PAOs reported stable or increasing demand for accountancy programs
- » Post graduation employment statistics lacking and in some cases low employment levels after graduates



- » Balanced ratio of male to female members of the profession in most places
- » PAOs' managing boards are dominated by males



International Recognition & Accreditation

- » Very few attempts for international accreditation
- » Professional bodies also have limited recognition of their programs abroad. Some attempts to enter into Memoranda of Understanding with recognized professional bodies abroad that enable a fast-track route to membership but these attempts are few.



- » Weak integration between academic and professional accountancy education programs, despite the many similarities in curricula content and learning outcomes.
- » Lack of consistency in terms of regular updating of course content (ideally this should be every 3-5 years).



- » In some cases ethics was not covered at all at certain progression levels of the certification program
- » In some places ethics was being offered as an elective course
- » Sometimes ethics was integrated in the curricula



CPD

- » CPD programs and requirements are in place and there is good coverage of accounting and auditing topics within CPD programs
- » Modernizing and improving the CPD systems are a major challenge for many PAOs



Practical Experience

Professional values, ethics and attitudes

Output based approaches

CPD

- Very often measured purely on length of time employed under supervision of qualified accountant, with no requirement to document skills and competencies
- Difficulties with sourcing qualified mentors and supervisors
- Lack of approved employer schemes

Practical Experience

Professional values, ethics and attitudes

Output based approaches

CPD

- Ethics is sometimes not covered at all progression levels of professional certification programs or is an elective subject
- Textbook approach to teaching ethics lack of case studies and other participative approaches

Practical Experience

Professional values, ethics and attitudes

Output based approaches

CPD

- Input-based measurement for CPD and practical experience are dominantly applied
- There is a need to move toward output based systems that demonstrate more clearly that competences have been developed and maintained
- Introducing more workplace assessments

Practical Experience

Professional values, ethics and attitudes

Output based approaches

CPD

- It is not the quantity but the quality of CPD that often presents an issue
- Modernizing delivery methods, more "soft skills" topics and further flexibility in the systems

Practical Experience

Professional values, ethics and attitudes

Output based approaches

CPD

- Lack of resources to sustain and develop teaching materials
- Infrequent curricula update cycles outdated syllabus



Key Opportunities

- » The Study identified a number of opportunities that can be explored in future accountancy education reforms
- » For each opportunity, the Study also proposes a few practical tips which, when combined with the good practices identified, can help accountancy education providers to seize the key opportunities and implement reforms.



Opportunity #1

Integrate academic and professional accountancy education



Opportunity # 2

Achieve greater international integration of programs



Opportunity #3

Expand the offerings of public sector education



Opportunity #4

Enhance CPD systems and training programs



Opportunity # 5

Improve practical experience requirements and workplace assessments

Opportunity #1: Integrate academic and professional accountancy education

» Low level of integration between academic and professional programs

- Develop a <u>common policy and competency framework</u> to underpin academic and professional education programs;
- <u>Understand gaps</u> between academic and professional streams (e.g. by mapping competencies and learning outcomes to proficiency levels);
 - Develop a <u>system of mutual exemptions and recognition</u> between the academic and professional streams;
- Partner with leading education providers to use up to date and high quality teaching materials and resources;
- <u>Engage with private sector employers</u> to understand required skills and incorporate them into education programs and competence frameworks.

Opportunity #2: Achieve greater international integration of programs

»There is potential for qualifications to become internationally marketable - they become more appealing to potential applicants and attract new talent to the profession.

- Universities may pursue international accreditation as part of a <u>strategy to expand and raise</u> their profiles;
- Universities can engage in twinning and joint programs with recognized EU-based universities;
 - <u>Partner and twin with international PAOs</u> to enable knowledge sharing and achieve better international integration; and
- Engage with international PAOs to introduce a more structured <u>system of mutual recognition</u> <u>and exemptions</u> offering candidates a faster route to international membership.

Opportunity #3: Expand the offerings of public sector education

» Developing the public sector education offering is beneficial for both universities and PAOs as up to 25% of graduates and sizable membership work in public sector

- Introduce <u>CPD training</u> tailored for accountants in the public sector;
- Work with <u>government employers</u> to help identify the content and scope of new qualifications and CPD programs;
 - <u>Develop public sector certification programs.</u> A possible cost effective approach could be to develop a set of public sector papers on top of the core accountancy qualification;
- University programs to include a greater focus on public sector accounting and reporting including IPSAS.

Opportunity #4: Enhance CPD systems and training programs

» Modernizing CPD delivery is both a challenge and opportunity for many PAOs

- Periodically <u>assessing competences</u> developed through CPD and introduce <u>output-based</u> measurement systems;
- Resolving capacity constraints by <u>outsourcing CPD</u> delivery to international network accounting firms and international experts;
- Introducing <u>minimum ethics</u> content in annual CPD;
- Introduce a variety of <u>options</u> for CPD activities and <u>modern methods of delivery</u>;
- Develop more frequent and focused CPD training offerings, including activities to develop professional skills, as well as professional values, ethics and attitudes;
- Introduce an <u>accreditation system</u> of CPD providers.

Opportunity #5: Improve practical experience requirements and workplace assessments

- » University programs in the region are still too theoretical.
- » Many PAOs perform an assessment of the achievement of the practical experience purely based on length of time employed with an audit firm without requiring a deeper look at the skills and competences developed.

- Involving <u>practitioners in the delivery</u> of more practical lectures;
- Creating a <u>network of internship opportunities</u> and making internships a minimum requirement for graduation; and
- Providing <u>employment databases</u> to help with post-qualification opportunities;
 - Using work log books to assess the quality of work experiences;
- Create <u>a database of supervisors to help mentor</u> candidates;
- Receive <u>feedback from employers and business support organizations</u> to ensure that skillsgaps are being identified and addressed through education and qualifications;
- Stress-test competency maps with potential employers

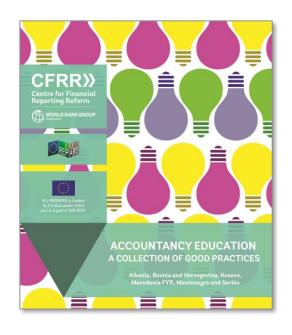


Good Practices

» The regional study highlighted a number of good practices implemented by universities and PAOs. These were cataloged in a side publication under 5 thematic



- Commitment to Lifelong Learning
- Assessment of Professional Competence
- Supporting a Quality Learning Environment
- Collaboration and Partnerships



Good Practices - Examples from Macedonia



Ss Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Faculty of Economics-Skopje

- » Supporting the student learning process and talent recruitment through partnerships
 - » In cooperation with an international accounting firm is implementing a program to develop young potential
 - » Business competition were students work in groups to develop a solution to simulated practice problem
 - » Aims to help students learn, make the profession more attractive to multidisciplinary students and help the international firm recruit talent



Institute of Certified Auditors of the Republic of Macedonia (ICARM)

- » Integrated CPD and Quality Assurance Review systems
 - » QAR findings feed into CPD annual program (e.g. areas of frequent findings)
 - » Target audience to receive specific or additional CPD is identified during QARs
- » Resolving capacity constraints by outsourcing CPD delivery
 - » Engaging international network accountancy firms
 - » Inviting international experts through its cooperation with French professional bodies 43

Good Practices - Examples from Macedonia



Institute of Certified Auditors of the Republic of Macedonia (ICARM)

- » Twining arrangements and partnership with developed PAOs and academic institutions
 - » Twining project with the French Professional Bodies grew into an ongoing partnership
 - » ICAM today benefits from the French Profession support, support to IFAC membership, support during quality assurance, exchange of professional tools and know-how
 - » American College Skopje and ICARM entered into an agreement for academic support, including exchange of information and experts while delivering joint lectures and CPD programs



Institute of Certified Auditors of the Republic of Macedonia (ICARM)

- » Introducing a system of independent oversight to ensure the integrity of the professional
 - » Examination committee responsible for delivering exams and establishing examination rules includes representative from the Public Oversight Board
 - » Examination Oversight Committee responsible to ensure the integrity of the examinations includes two members from the Ministry of Finance

