

Audit and Accounting Implementation Challenges

Paul Gisby

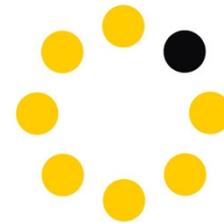
28 March 2017

WE REPRESENT ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS & ADVISORS.

Accountancy Europe is the new name of the
Federation of the European Accountants



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professionals**



**28 EU
Member States**

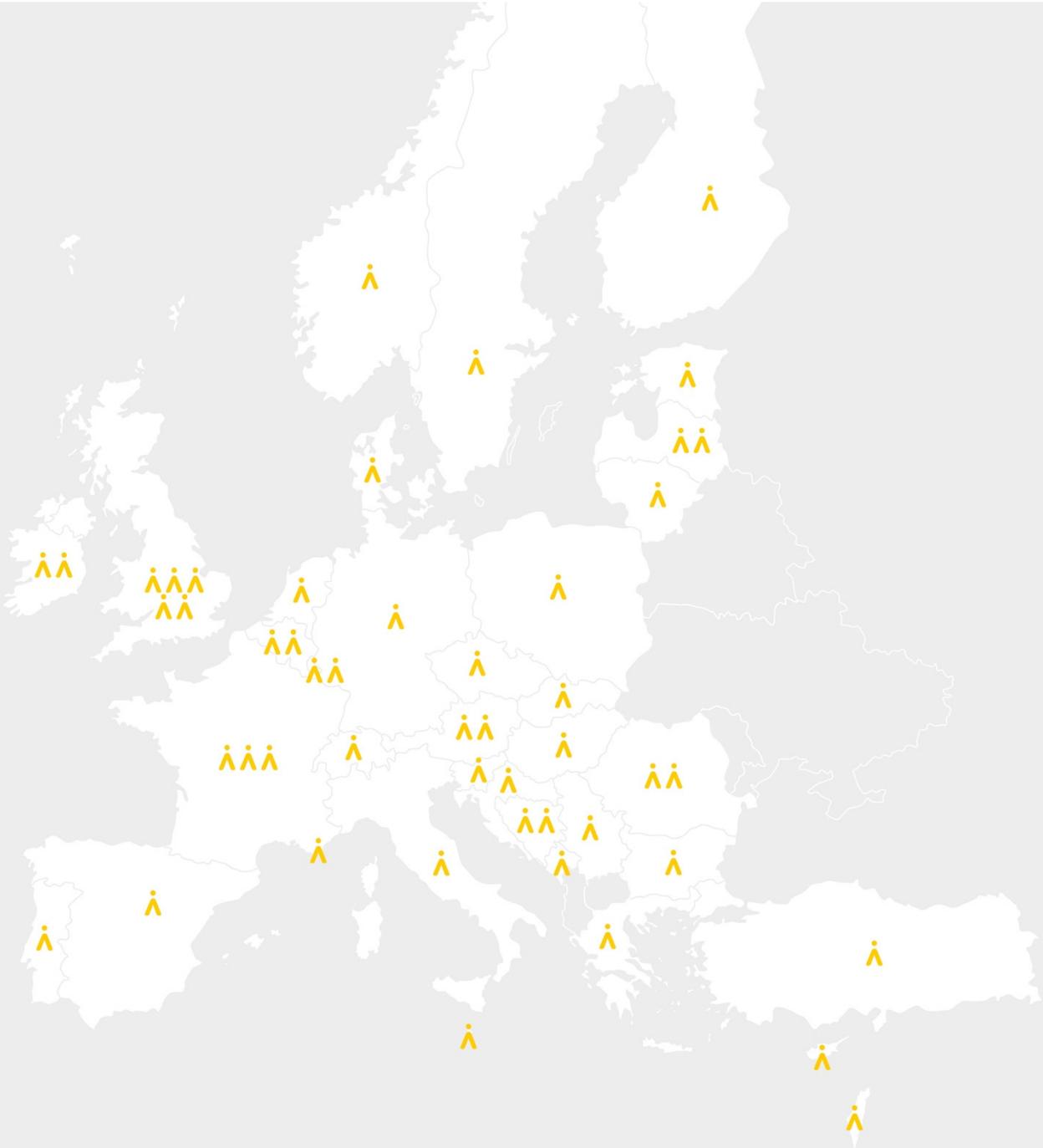


50 institutes



37 countries

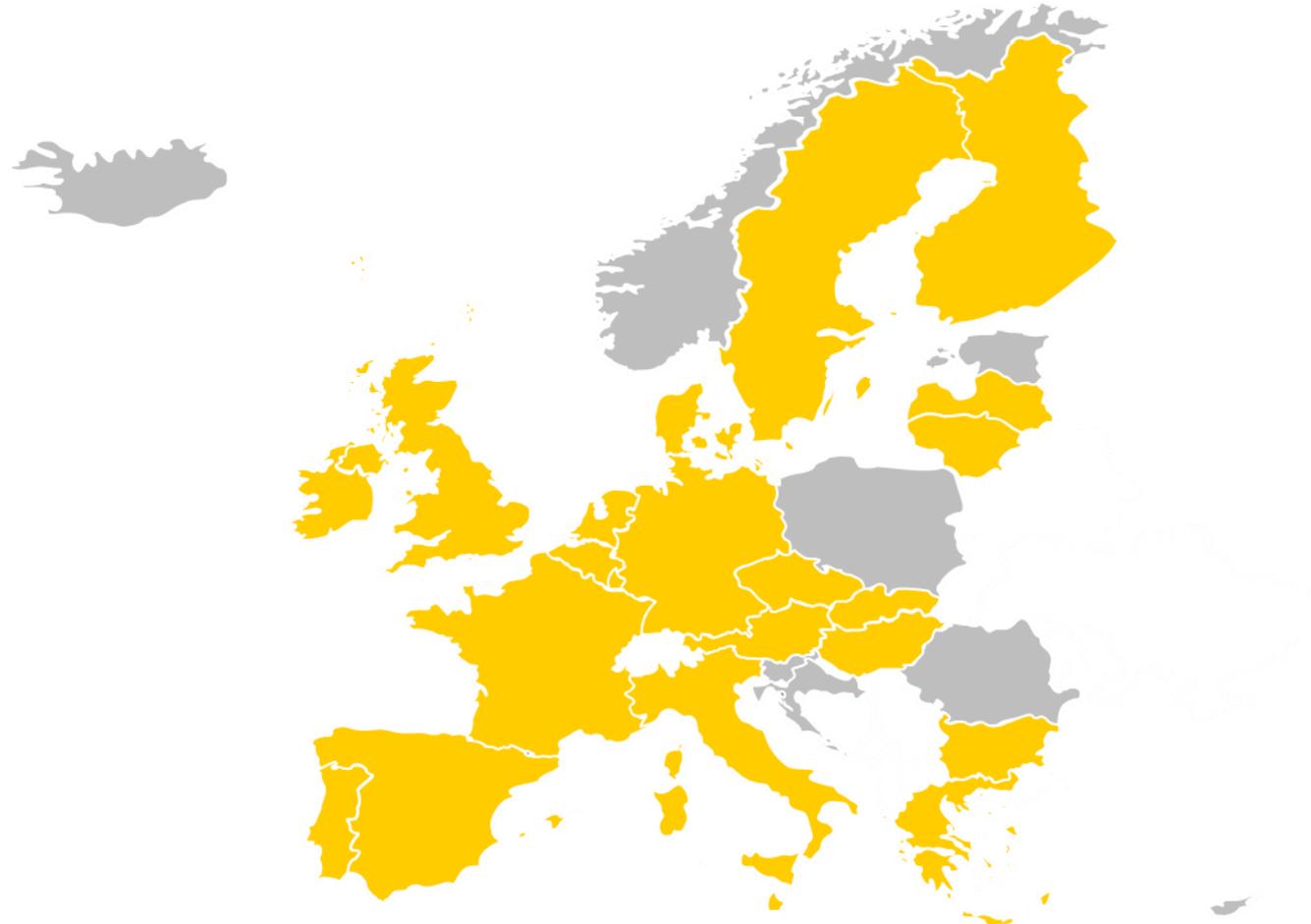
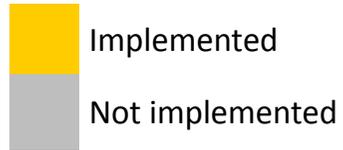
**BECAUSE
MEMBERS
COUNT.**



Audit reform

Implementation status

March 2017 Update



Topics with implementation challenges

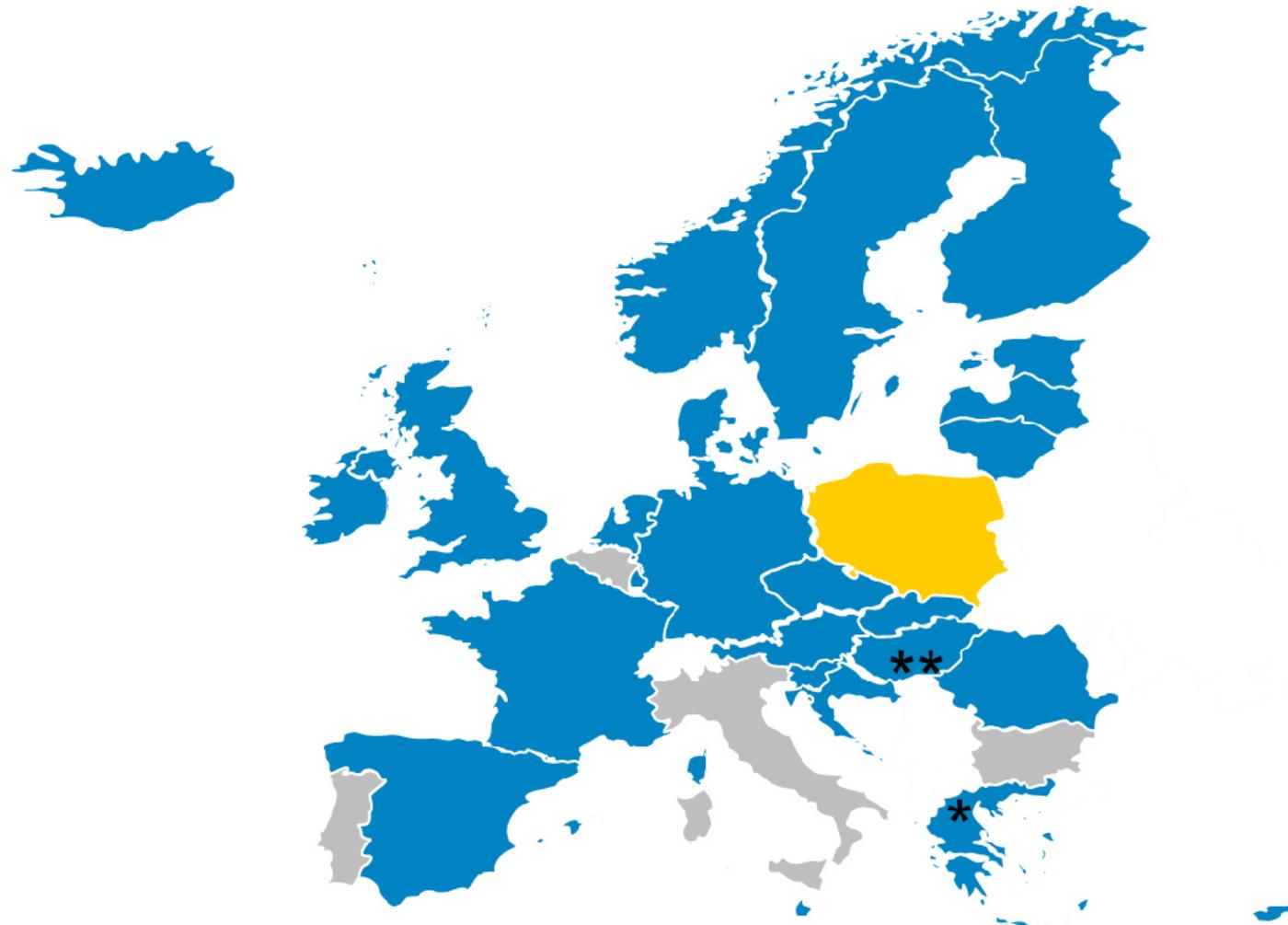
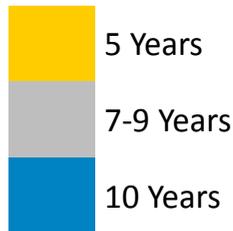
- Mandatory audit firm rotation
- Prohibition of the provision of non-audit services
- Extended role of the audit committee

Mandatory audit firm rotation: Recap

- General rule: Public Interest Entities (PIEs) must rotate auditor after 10 years
- Member States' options to:
 - Shorten the 10 years
 - Extend up to 20 years with 'public' tender or up to 24 years with joint audit

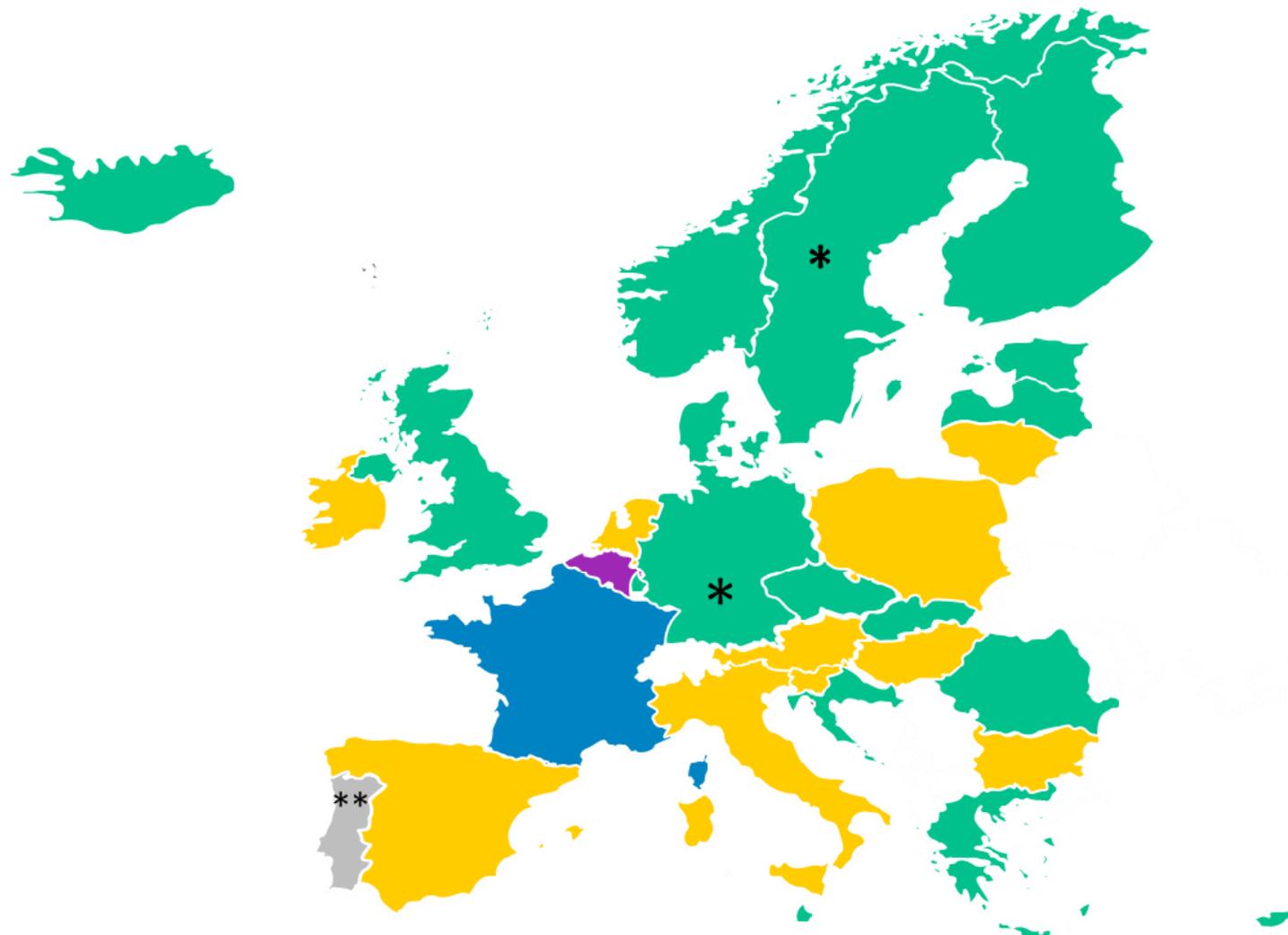
Mandatory audit firm rotation: Initial duration of engagement

March 2017 Update



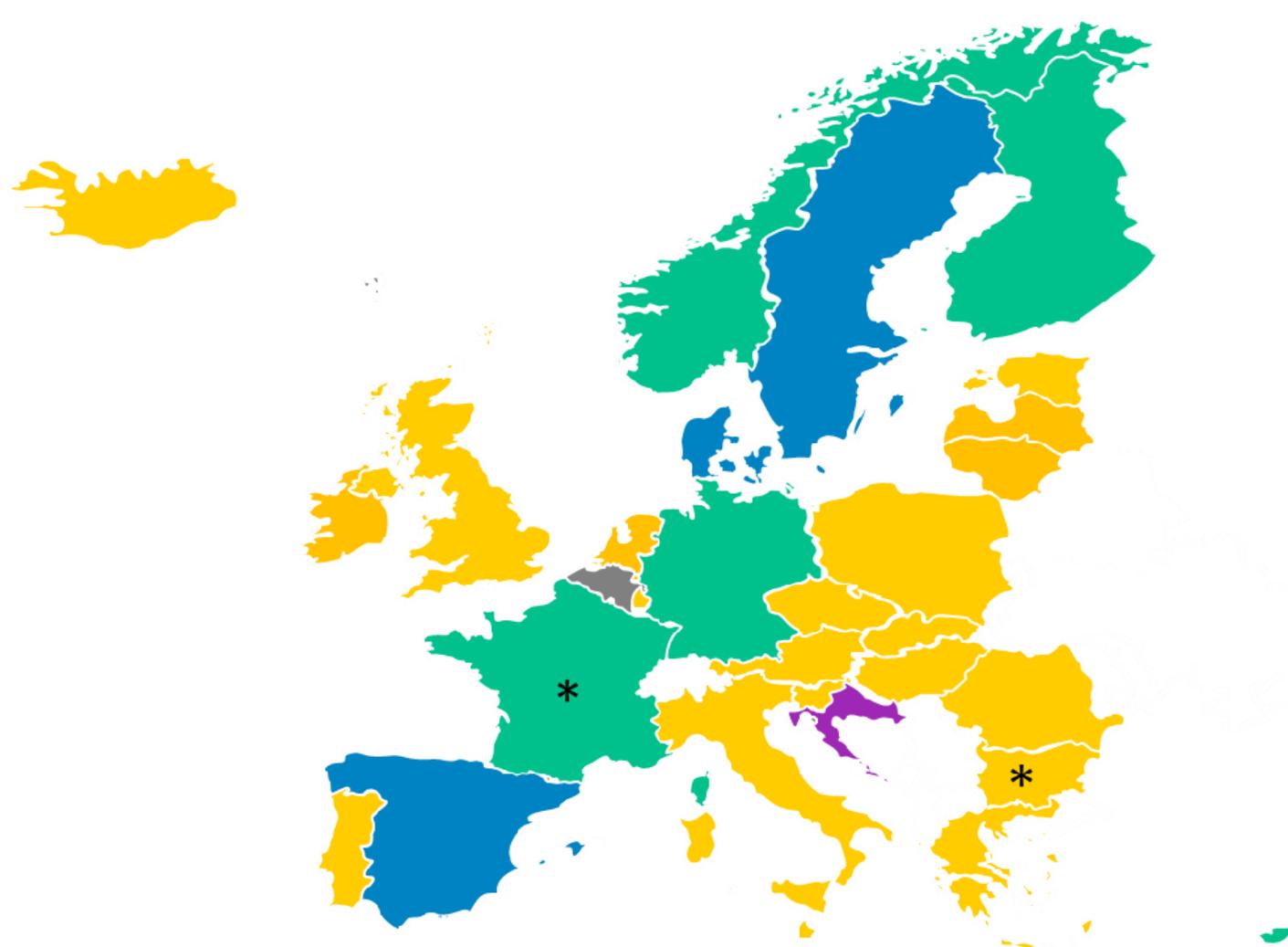
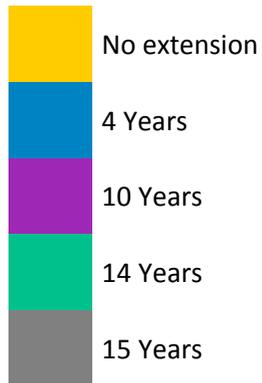
Mandatory audit firm rotation: Tender extension

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Mandatory audit firm rotation: Joint audit extension

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Mandatory audit firm rotation

- Divergences on the duration and the use of the option to allow extension of the initial duration
 - Extension with tender: 18 Member States with 4 different periods
 - Extension with joint audit: 9 Member States with 4 different periods
- As an overview: 16 different mandatory audit firm rotation regimes across the European Union
- On a positive note: more or less consistency in setting the initial duration of engagement period at 10 years

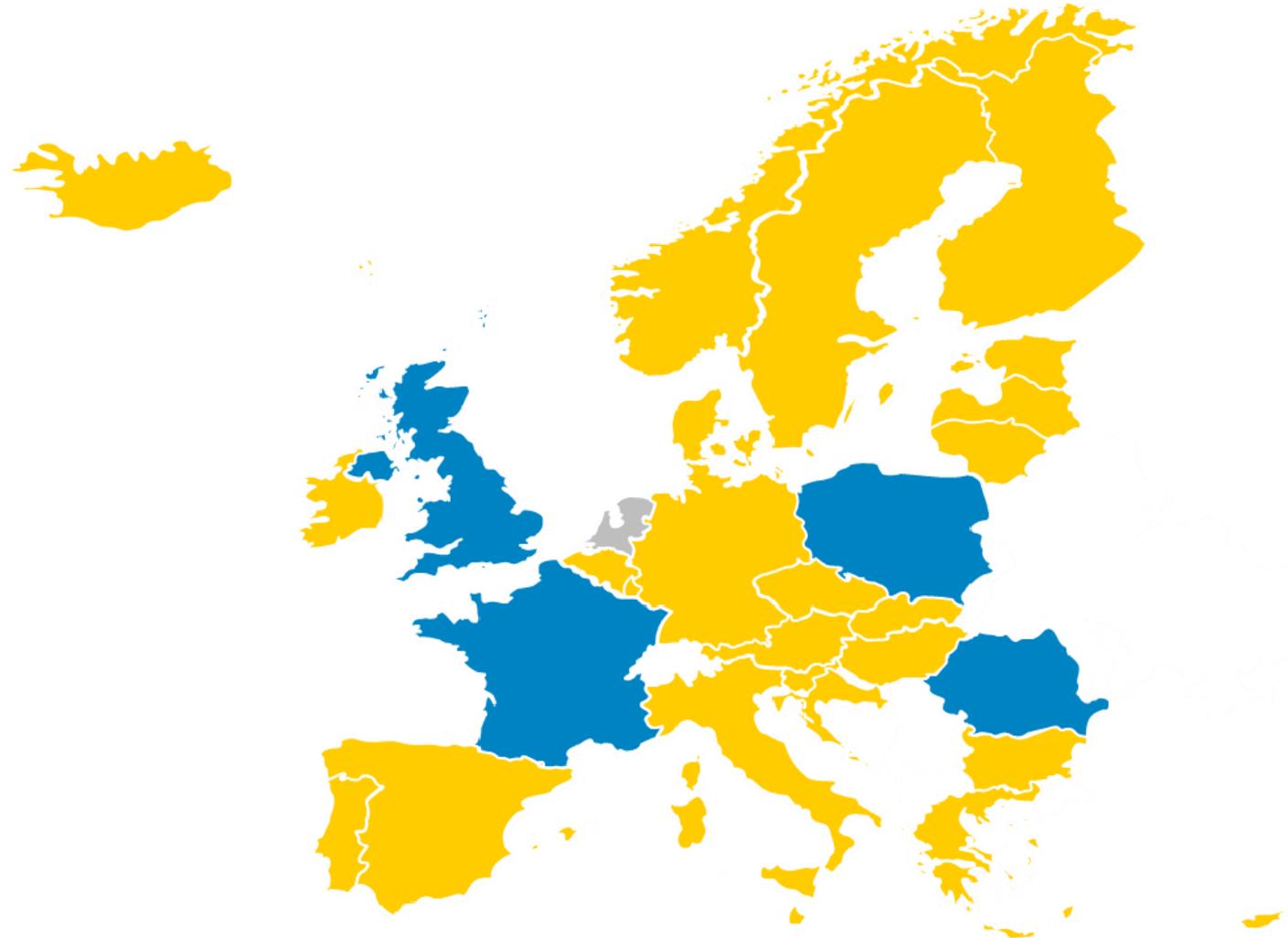
Provision of non-audit services: Recap

- Auditor of Public Interest Entities (PIEs) cannot provide certain non-audit services – List of prohibitions included in the Regulation (article 5)
- Member States' options to:
 - Be more restrictive than the list included in the Regulation
 - Allow certain tax and valuation services
- Allowed services are capped to 70% of the average of statutory audit fees paid in the last three consecutive years

Non-audit services: additional prohibitions

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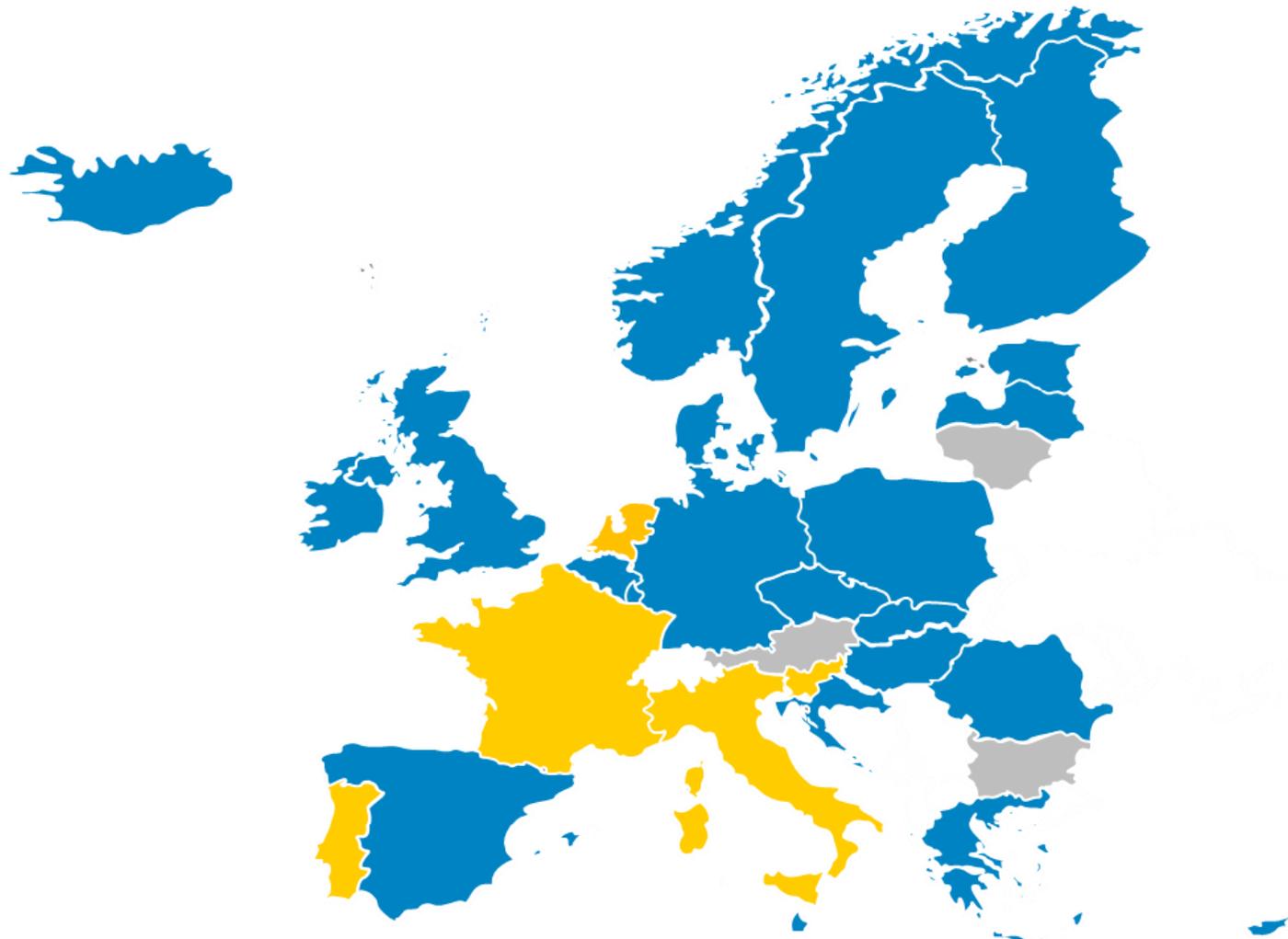
- List of prohibitions as per the Regulation
- 'White' list approach*
- Additional prohibitions



*Auditors and audit firms can only provide the non-audit services included in the "white" list.

Non-audit services: derogation of prohibition

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Provision of non-audit services

- Clear trend to stick to the list of prohibitions as included in the Regulation
- The large majority of Member States have taken up the option to allow tax and valuation services within the conditions of the Regulation
- Two Member States opted to lower the NAS cap below 70%

Audit committee: in the eye of the storm



IEWS



The impact of the audit reform on audit committees in Europe

BRIEFING PAPER

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & COMPANY LAW

JANUARY 2016



- Many new and important tasks assigned to the audit committee
- Building well-functioning audit committees is still work in progress in many EU Member States
- Significant potential to contribute to audit quality
- Overall objective: improving an effective two-way communication with the auditor

Accounting Directive



Accounting Directive overview

- Primarily a reporting framework
- Sets minimum public disclosure of financial information across the EU
- Transposition complete except Ireland
- An amalgam of large MSs GAAP – implementation tougher on smaller countries
- Despite welcome reduction – still over 100 MS options

Accounting Directive – recap

Simplification for small entities

- Turnover <8 mil €, BS <4 mil €, 50 employees
- Restricted definition of FS to P&L account, balance sheet & 5 Notes (+MS options)
- MS option : **prepare** abridged BS and P&L
- MS option : **not to prepare** MR
- MS option : **not to publish** P&L and MR
- No consolidated FSs and MR

Accounting Directive – issues Simplification for small entities

- Choose the threshold for small entities
 - Sole instance of a MS choice in thresholds
 - Turnover **up** to €12 mil, BS **up** to €6 mil
 - What level is appropriate for local economy?
 - Is it linked to the audit threshold?
- Defining turnover can be a challenge
- Are any of the optional additional notes appropriate for your jurisdiction?

Accounting Directive – recap

Micro entities

- Turnover <700 000€, BS < 350 000, 10 ee's
- MS have option the simplifications:
 - Abridged BS and P&L account
 - No management report & notes
 - Use of “Cash +” accounting: accrue only for revenue, raw materials/consumables, staff costs, value adjustments to assets and tax
 - Publish only an abridged BS

Accounting Directive – Micro entities

- AE not convinced of usefulness
 - Accounting records must be kept
 - Cash accounting not ideal except for smallest
 - Mostly a reduction in reporting requirements – is information on public record fit for purpose?
 - Minimal cost reduction - €72 pa?
- Causes many transposition issues
 - Few countries drop accruals and prepayments
 - Interaction with audit and true & fair
 - Threshold all or nothing (strata are possible)

Accounting Directive – Payments to government

- Anti-corruption measure – new requirement
- Groups with logging\extractive large companies\PIE's
- Disclose series of payments > 100 000 €
- Challenges
 - Deciding whether entities are controlled by government
 - Difference between cash and accruals basis
 - Interaction with other initiatives such as EITI
 - Companies must still disclose even when disclosure prohibited under local law
 - Payments under joint operations - apportionment

Accounting Directive – recap

NFI Directive

- Applies to large PIE's with >500 ee's
- Between 6 -12 000 entities across the EU
- Disclose
 - Business model
 - Policies, due diligence, policy outcomes for environmental, social & employee, human rights and anti-corruption matters
 - Board and management diversity policy

Accounting Directive – issues

NFI Directive

- AE supportive of ESG reporting using NFI
- Directive flexible – MS have choice on:
 - Increasing scope
 - Where to publish the report
 - What frameworks should be used
 - Level of assurance required
 - Specific disclosures for local economy

Recent publications



FEE Federation of European Accountants

VIEWES

EU Directive on disclosure of non-financial and diversity information

The role of practitioners in providing assurance

POSITION PAPER

AUDIT & ASSURANCE DECEMBER 2015



FEE

ideas

Disclose what truly matters

Model disclosures under the non-financial and diversity information directive

Corporate Reporting

November 2016



FEE Federation of European Accountants

VIEWES

EU Directive on disclosure of non-financial and diversity information

Achieving good quality and consistent reporting

POSITION PAPER

CORPORATE REPORTING MARCH 2016

Transposition challenges

- Tailoring the options to national legislation and accounting practices i.e. reporting principles, use of fair value etc.
- The interaction with other relevant EU acquis:
 - Banking Accounting Directive / IAS Regulation
 - Specialised law takes precedence over general law
- Capacity in government departments
- Replace or add to existing legislation?
- Ensuring consistency with related legislation – i.e. audit thresholds for small entities

Other challenges

- Setting national GAAP & Auditing Standards:
 - IFRS, IFRS for SMEs or locally developed
 - IAS? – required under Audit Directive
- Education – essential for IFRS and IAS application and to deal with new concepts
- Are reporting frameworks the future or direct access to company accounting systems?
- The profession can provide valuable help with all of these

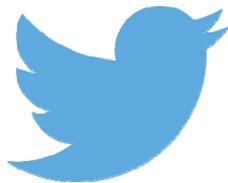
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