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Accounting Profession and Corporate Social Responsibility

Pakistan Institute of Public Finance Accountants

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"To be a premier professional body that develops distinguished public finance accountants for the corporate and public sectors."

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"To contribute towards continuous development, enhancement and strengthening of the field of accountancy, public finance and audit to support economic growth in the country."

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Objectivity

PIPFA JOURNAL

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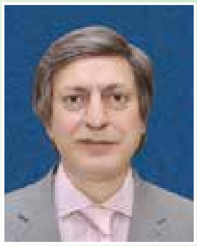

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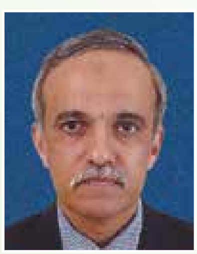

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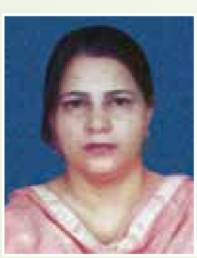

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I am delighted to present the 20th Volume of our PIPFA Journal. I am grateful to the Publication & Seminar Committee for providing me an opportunity to share my thoughts regarding Accounting Profession and Corporate Social Responsibility.Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an emerging issue on the top list of corporate agenda with organizations recognizing it as a major business driver. We believe that the accountancy profession has an integral role to play in this through sustainability accounting and reporting initiatives.

Corporate Social Responsibility may be simply defined as "perform ethically towards stakeholders" but like all things in life, it is hardly this simple. For different organizations, industries and economies, the term holds entirely different meanings and its expressions vary to a great extent. We know that the positive growth of our organization depends on the economic, environmental, and social sustainability of our society and it is in our best interests to contribute to the sustainability of the society.

Securities Exchange Commission of Pakistan has issued Voluntary Guidelines for Corporate Social Responsibility. The objective of these Guidelines is to promote the development of a framework for CSR initiatives by all companies. In these guidelines, Companies are encouraged to strive and work in cooperation with stakeholders for implementing a transparent and socially responsible strategy.

The CSR is driven by two societal expectations, greater social consciousness and respect for nature and environment. The corporations who realize and acknowledge this will emerge as winners in the 21st century. The world is redefining the criteria of success. A company that makes only money will be considered a poor company hereafter.

Each of our actions has an impact on others directly or indirectly. The corporations are supposed to achieve profits with conscious, growth with equity and compatibility with nature. The custodian of corporate governance is facing an unprecedented deficit of public trust. The process of restoring trust rests with the corporations. The accountants, auditors and regulator should contribute proactively to bridge the trust deficit at their part. The visionary companies are moving forward from cosmetics of corporate social responsibilities to the socially responsible corporation.

The boundaries of accountancy have incessantly expanded to meet new challenges & demands, often in response to business needs caused by new regulations and laws. Qualified accountants are used to exercising judgment, to deal with new problems and apply new expertise in a context of fundamental principles and professional ethics. With the increasing importance towards the environmental protection and social responsibility, many of the issues raised for sustainable development are business risk issues, an area of common concern for accountants.

Muhammad Sharif

Chairman Publication and Seminar Committee

The Publications & Seminar Committee is pleased to present the next volume of PIPFA Journal. As you may recall, our previous edition was on the importance of Taxation as a fiscal responsibility. Another area warranting publication is of Corporate Social Responsibility commonly known as CSR that has been selected for this edition. As you may know that the professional accountants are being aligned more than ever to highlight the need for incorporating these initiatives as part of corporate business strategies to bring about social sustainability in addition to ensuring the accounting and reporting the same.

Now what is corporate social responsibility? In simple words, these are the activities and initiatives undertaken by the business organizations that are aimed in bringing about a positive change in the society around their business environments. This can only be achieved if the business operations share some value to the business and the society. These CSR initiatives may include reducing carbon emissions from production processes, reducing water usage and wastage, helping improve the living standards by reducing poverty, improving productivity of farmers, exploring renewable energy sources, promoting gender equality etc. CSR initiatives can be many depending upon the nature, environment and the geography of the businesses. Our professional accountants need to be aware of the CSR initiatives of the organizations they represent in order to incorporate them in the planning and budgeting process since inception and later be able to effectively account for them and report them as per the regulations and standards that have been adopted and implemented in their business environments. This Journal intends to serve the very purpose to enlighten and engage our members and students as strong advocates of CSR.

The publication committee is grateful to the honorable members who have contributed their valuable articles and further encourage continuing doing so on upcoming themes. We are also thankful to our editorial committee for bringing about serious efforts in improving the quality of our publications. We also acknowledge our sponsors for their continued support.

Usman Ahsan

Accounting Profession and Corporate Social Responsibilities

By: Zulfiqar Ali, Ph.D, FPFA

Abstract

This paper attempts to explore the foundations and basics of the Accounting profession and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for the understanding of a common non-specialist reader. It explains the key concepts of Social Accounting and Sustainability reporting. It also describes the idea of the Circular Economy as understood in the context of the UN Climate Change Summit, 2015. It discusses the role of the Accounting profession in making CSR an integral part of sustainable companies.

Key Words: Corporate Social Responsibility, Accounting Profession, Social Accounting, Sustainability reporting, Circular economy.

Introduction

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and sustainability are the essential issues of modern business contexts globally, especially in the context of recent interest to focus on environment protection by the international community after the Paris Summit (2015).This paper defines and relates the Accounting Profession and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). It attempts to explore what constructive role this profession can play in assisting organizations to fulfil their CSR in today's competitive business environment and well-aware citizenry.

Climate Change and sustainability reporting are attaining increasing currency especially after the UN Climate Change Summit at Paris in November – December, 2015. The volume of non-financial information being reported by companies is increasing significantly. They are providing information in areas outside of financial statements. These could be termed as CSR reports. About 70 per cent of top companies globally are reporting such information approximately.

Accounting Profession

Accountancy is "the occupation of maintaining and auditing records and preparing financial reports for a business". (1)

Investor Guide defines it as " the professional bodies that establish entry standards, organize professional examinations, and draw up ethical and technical guidelines for accountants". (2)

Investopedia defines it as, "the routine manner in which day-to-day financial activity of a business entity are gathered and recorded . An accounting practice is intended to enforce a firm's accounting guidelines and policies". (3)

Social Accounting

Cambridge Dictionary defines Social Accounting as "a type of accounting that puts a value on the effect of a company's business on society and the environment".(4)

Sustainability Reporting

"Sustainability Reporting enables organizations to consider their impacts of wide range of sustainability issues, enabling them to be more transparent about the risks and opportunities they face". (5)

UN Climate Change Summit 2015

Consequent upon the conclusion of UN Climate Change Summit in November – December, 2015, through Paris Agreement, 195 nations unanimously agreed to minimize their carbon production on an urgent basis and pledged to work towards reducing and maintaining global warming to below 2 degrees C.

The Circular Economy

"The Circular Economy is an economic concept that falls within sustainable development and its objective is that of producing goods and services while limiting consumption and waste of raw materials, water and energy resources"(6)

Corporate Social Responsibility

CSR is "the corporation's initiatives to assess and take responsibility for the company's effects on environmental and social wellbeing. The term generally applies to efforts that go beyond what may be required by regulators or environmental protection groups".(7)

CSR means, "a company's sense of responsibility towards the community and environment (both ecological and social) in which it operates".(8)

CSR "refers to companies taking responsibility for their impact on society. The European Commission believes that CSR is important for the sustainability, competitiveness, and innovation of EU enterprises and the EU economy. It brings benefits for risk management, cost savings, access to capital, customer relationships, and human resource management"(9)

Role of Accounting Profession in Corporate Social Responsibility

"In terms of power and influence, you can forget the church, forget politics. There is no more powerful institution in society than business, which is why I believe it is now more important than ever before for business to assume a moral leadership. The business of business should not be about money, it should be about responsibility. It should be about public good, not private greed." (10)

"Accountants play a crucial role in organizations in areas closely related to corporate social responsibility such as reporting, transparency, ethics, legal compliance, communication with stakeholders, and resource consumption." (11)

The key question remains that how could businesses contribute fruitfully to sustainable society through good and sustainable business practices. CSR primarily focuses on how businesses earn their profits. It should be geared toward effecting systemic shifts and changes in the modern market economy. Thus, businesses need to transform into moral actors along with being economic agents. A sound integrative and comprehensive perspective founded on key moral values coupled with the organization's core business is the urgent need of the hour.

The ecological and social criteria should be given due consideration in the conduct of business activity through the entire supply chain. Transparent rules and regulations, organizational structures as well as employees having integrity are the key requirements for successful operation of CSR. Ethics should be an integral part of the company's code of conduct. The organizational structures and human beings are both essential part of CSR. Business ethics also point towards how the business world should act based on moral values. The states contribute to the enforcement of CSR through public policy and legal instruments and reforms only to a limited extent. Society is run through interplay of various political, social, economic and legal systems.

Due to internationalization of most systems, societal differentiation is emerging as quite common. Though the economies have been globalized, political and legal spheres of the countries are still controlled by the national government. Civil society and NGOs have also become important actors in the economic sphere. Businesses have a significant role to play in today's globalized world with limited influence of national state laws. Thus, comprehensive soft laws, rules and regulations based on collective individual commitments to follow acceptable ecological and social criteria, i.e. UN protocols, to make the business conduct as socially responsible agents are the keyword of today.

A proactive and responsive approach on the part of the accounting professionals and senior management of the public and private sector organizations is the essential need of the hour.

Conclusion

It is suggested that Professional and higher education may be acquainted and adapted to the ground realities of modern business contexts in Pakistan and globally. Learning from the experience of developed countries, which have made significant progress towards assimilation of the concept of CSR in the Accounting practice, through shared knowledge, trainings and expertise, could train Accounting professionals in developing countries including Pakistan, which could help attain this goal globally in an effective fashion. This would help assimilate the role of the Accounting professionals in enhancing the effects and benefits of CSR in further development of sustainable business environments and companies in the long run.

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Accountant in the era of CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

By: Rashid Pervez, FPFA

Corporate Social Responsibilities

The mobilization of corporate activities plays understandable roles in picturing its social responsibilities in the result oriented sector or responsibility. One may accompany to structure the corporate goals the result of which is the responsibility to be positive. The mobilization of social responsibilities are not to be only horizontal or vertical, it is the responsibility to whole of the value added responsibilities, to be mobilized with positive result oriented. It is the corporate whose social responsibility is at front and valued by optimizations. When the corporate social responsibilities do not present themselves responsible for the positive goals it cannot be termed as social rather would be a confined responsibilities. This is the corporate social responsibilities which lead to add its aides, tools, and supports. If the mobilization responsibility of corporate is frustrating then it is not vested with its optimal class where the responsibilities are to be counted. The corporate social responsibilities are ideally termed when they manage their upstream and downstream responsibilities. The corporate contribution is to the major areas of coverage with having more responsibilities in their venues. Somewhere somehow it should be services to the social environments. The activities of corporate social responsibilities lie to whole machinery working for the good faith and good morality. If the social responsibilities of corporate is to be compiled, it should be analyzed either they are responsible at their platform vested on them or just wasting the opportunities of the responsibilities.The importance of corporate social responsibilities is very much of the nature of what they are vested with. The sharing capacity in the corporate social responsibilities do also frustrating results whether the corporate is under to much stressed that it is found difficulties in managing their social responsibilities. What can be discussed under the corporate social responsibilities: are they managing their responsibilities according to social structure; are they liberal in taking their decision according to set standard rules; are they contributing equally good to the whole social community; are their obligations to the contributories properly and timely met; do they obtain their supports for the beneficial contributions and equal obligations; are they shared with what which may not come under the discharge of their responsibilities; are they futuristic in their responsibilities or just time of the moment;dso the accounting professions lead the corporate social responsibilities; is it clear in the mind and strategy of corporate social responsibilities the hierarchy of optimization; do corporate social responsibilities maintain the ignorance of master and servant rules vested upon them; do corporate social responsibilities think all the lawfulness to themselves over accounting professions; are corporate social responsibilities educated and literate about the accounting profession.

Corporate social responsibilities cannot part with the accounting profession under the personal wills and desires. Nor there is any law or relationship that all of a sudden the platform of responsibilities are transferred without any free consents which even is the subject to the relationship in the context what was formed under the corporate social responsibilities, how it should be continued with the relationships. The vesting of responsibilities should also be a free consent and not timely manages of frustrating master and servant law or employer and employee law.

Accounting Profession

This is subjective issue and confined to the studies and standards of performing the accounting profession, career to the employment and not the employer or corporate. Accounting Profession is working class culture come under or beneath the social responsibilities. The accounting profession is not the social responsibilities. Accounting Profession work under the corporate social responsibilities.Corporate social responsibilities is the ownership or master in the relationship with accounting profession. The purpose of accounting profession is to design logistic, representation and presentation of corporate social responsibilities within set standards maintained by accounting profession to provide routes and guides to logistic of funds and business under the set standards and rules. Accounting profession cannot master over the corporate social responsibilities being a working and employing under them. The accounting profession educate the corporate social responsibilities with new changes and rules in the accounting profession which may be mandatory to adhere by corporate social responsibilities, contravening means that pressures are transferred from responsibilities to the irresponsibilities. Accounting profession do not share equal in the benefit of corporate social responsibilities. Accounting professionare the aides to share the corporate's desired set of goals which involves the capital of the corporate. Accounting professionhelp the corporate social responsibilities in their resources maintenance, presentations, and rules abiding set under the concerned controlling authorities.

The ownership of Corporate Citizenship

By: Omer Khan Ghaznavi

Accountants have a pivotal role in any society. Not only in developed economies, even in struggling financial parsimonies; the role of Accounting Profession is fundamental. As the time passes, the expectations from accounting profession have significantly transformed. Today, Accountants are not limited up to book keeping, auditing and reporting. The role has been shifted into Business leaders, strategic partners and think tanks.

On the other hand, as the level of expectation rises, more the level of responsibilities escalates. The modern world anticipates from accounting profession to contribute towards improving the living standard of society. The fact is that accountants have the ability to provide mechanism to make organizations accountable for what they do.

The term CSR encompasses a variety of issues revolving around companies'interactions with society.The term 'Corporate citizenship' has been used to describe how an organisation's values are shaped and the impact concepts of responsibility have on business decision-making. In real footings, it is the business strategy that shapes the values underpinning a company's mission and the choices made each day by its executives, managers and employees as they engage with society.

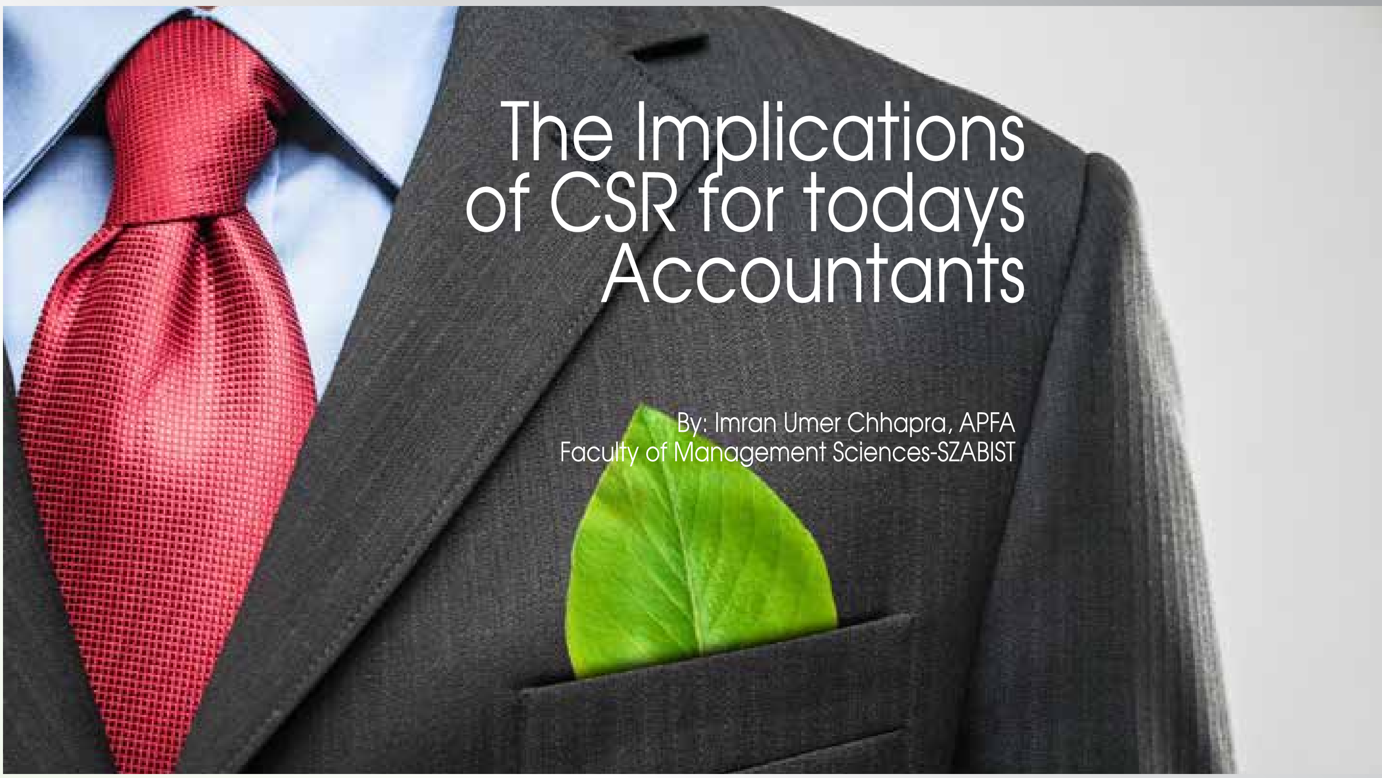
It emphasises the radical role of the corporation and therefore the importance of its accountability. It also provides perspectives on the organisation as a global participant, having to cope with different concepts of citizenship worldwide. Organisations need to consider various aspects of corporate social responsibilities. Again business strategies may have positive and negative consequences for social sustainability. A business that outsources production to a low-cost economy abroad may create new jobs and provide training and development opportunities for the employees in that country.

Accounting profession always has a close correlation with Corporate Social Responsibility and this bond is getting stronger as the level of expectation raises. There are debates around the world whetherCSR should be part of the business agenda or not. Many large organizations spent lots of money on CSR activities and Accountants are heavily expected to have a close check on these activities.

There is also a potential clash that what is good for society is either beneficial to any particular individual group or not. One view is that individuals should be free to act, as long as those actions do not harm other individuals.Sometimes any action which may be beneficial to one group of society may be harmful to the other group. For example, the act of majority shareholders may adversely affect the rights of minority shareholders.

An accountant is perhaps not a first person to spring to mindwhen discussing issues of sustainability, social responsibility and social justice. Theaccounting profession however, is implicated more than ever when we consider therole of business in ensuring a better future for our society and our planet.Accounting has always been the language of business, so it is not unexpectedthat it plays an important role as that language evolves to include information andresponsibility beyond the purely financial. Business leaders, corporate executivesand the wealth-holders in our society are being asked to take the lead in improvingthe lives of the people.

In a nut-shell, at present, it is unarguably acclaimed across the globe that accounting profession has adecisive role in terms of finalizing, what is right for the society & environment while accountants' approach towards CSR would be deciding factor in any society's overall growth.



The Implications of CSR for todays Accountants

By: Imran Umer Chhapra, APFA
Faculty of Management Sciences-SZABIST

Corporate Social Responsibility and Business Practices

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) refers to such business practices involving initiatives that benefit society. A business's CSR involves a wide variety of tactics fromgivingaway a percentage of company's earnings to charity and philanthropy, to implementing "greener" business operations. There are some broad categories that many businesses are practicing today:

1. Environmental Efforts:The primary category of social environment is Environment. Regardless of size, companies have a large carbon footprint. If those footprints are reduced by companies then it would be good for both companies and society as whole.
2. Philanthropy: Companies also practicing their responsibilities by donating local charities. Company can benefit charities and local community program if they have lot of resources.
3. Ethical Labor Practices: Companies also practice their social responsibility by treating their employees ethically and fairly.
4. Volunteering: Companies also arrangea volunteer event which shows their sincerity. They show sincerity by doing good deeds and expect nothing in return. They will be able to show their concern by focusing on specific problems and support for certain organization.

Standards for CSR

CSR also involved in activities and responsibilities towards the community and environment (both ecological and social) in which it operates. Hence,it protects society's interest at large. International Organization for Standardization of Corporate Social Practices in Society has developed standard "ISO 26000". According to thisstandard, the seven core principles are highlighted below:

1. Accountability: It makescompanies accountable for the impact of their acts on society, economy and environment in which they operate.
2. Transparency: It urges companies to be transparent in their decision making related to the society, economy and environment.
3. Ethical Behavior: It encouragesto ensureall acts of the companies to be ethical.
4. Respect for Stakeholder's Interest: It binds very company's responsibility to respect, consider and respond to the interest of its stakeholders.
5. Respect for the Rule of Law: It makes obligatoryfor every company to respect the rule of law.
6. Respect for International Norms: It also binds every company to respect the norms of international behavior.
7. Respect for Human Rights: It urges companies to recognize and respect human rights as a whole.

CSR and Accounting:

In CSR, there are many concepts in term of accounting like environmental management accounting; social environmental accounting and social accounting. These concepts play a significant role through making a link between CSR and accounting system. The main purpose of these concepts is to analyze the role of accountants and their importance in term of CSR. Environmental management accounting concerned with all the duties and information of accountants in corporations that affect the environment and all environment related impacts on the corporations.Social environmental accounting is also known as social accounting which helps organization to communicate with social and environmental effects and focus on the economic actions to the interest of the particular groups within the society.

CSR and Sustainability

In today's business environment, the key issues a company can face are corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainability. A significant role is being played by accountants in the areas which are closely related to CSR and those areas are resource consumption, communication with stakeholders, ethics, legal compliance, reporting and transparency. A company can face many challenges but if accountants know how to measure, control and communicatethose challenges either internally or externally, they would be successful in future. To understand what is going on in any modern society is very important for accountant to under his role toward corporate social activities as it has become a major economic and social force.There are number of opportunities and threats for both the accounting profession and accountants and we need to identify and understand how an accounting profession and accountants could be affected by those threats? There are four major threats that an accountant can face;

- First: a risk of losing control on digital technology. If clients are creating new job or business opportunities in advance technology, thenaccountants can face a risk of losing their clientsas the clients will shift if the competitors reach them through advertising on smartphone, social media (like Facebook and LinkedIn etc.) orany other advance technology. To minimize this threat, accountants need to equip themselves with all available advanced digital technology.
- Second: digitizationof information which means conversion of information into digital format. Digitization is decreasing or minimizing the need of middle man, here, accountant by providing direct access of software to the clients to carry out the work which was traditionally done by the accountants. To minimize this threat, accountants should get themselves trained and engaged in mobile space so that they can offer all digital solutions to the clients they need and in this way clients won't have to rely on competitors and software firms.
- Third:many large accounting firms including the most renowned firms targeting small and less famous accountancy firms.According to a research, every firm is losing around 5 to 10 clients in a year. It is indicating a big challenge for accounting firms to attract new clients and retain existing clients. Accountants are required to adapt new challenges and changes in the market to retain and prevent their clients from switching to their competitors.
- Fourth: the usage of traditional marketing techniques. If accounting firms use outdated techniques to market themselves, then they will have fewer clients than their competitors in the market. Usage of advanced technology and modern marketing techniques can help accounting firms to minimize this risk.

Implementation of CSR in Accounting Profession

Professional bodies like IFAC, ICAEW are continuously showing their interest for the implementation of CSR in accounting profession. The have developed the strategies to influence the professional accountingbodies and professional accountants.Their main objective is to educate accountants and increase their understandingin CSR activities. In this framework, they have developed four important perspectives to manage a sustainable organization successfully. These four perspectives are:

1. Business strategy, in which they take decisions and actions and sets long term goals.
2. Internal management, in which organization control management internally. The internal management starts from top management to lower management.
3. Financial investors refer to the money that is used in the business or in an organization in order to earn profits in future.
4. Stakeholders refer to specific group or organizations having interest and concern in an organization and they have ability to affect or be affected by organizations actions, objectives, and policies.

These four prospective aids accountants to have better understanding of organizational structure and its strategies and equip them to contribute positively towards sustainable development by delivering economic, social and environmental benefits for all stakeholders.

Conclusion

Accountants are supposed to act under standards, frameworks and prospective discussed above in order to increase the importance of CSR in term of their respective domain of actions.It should be understood that now a days CSR is not asmall area in accounting profession rather it has a great importance in accounting profession as it develops new perspective of the accountants' professional responsibilities. This will help accountants to set their core areas of actions andable them to focus on main issues like corporate governance, risk management and strategic management. Ultimately, this will help them to enhance professionalism and contribute positively in the enhancement of organization's profitability in future.

Corporate Responsibility and The Accountancy Profession

By: Stathis Gould,
Head of Professional
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Much fanfare has been made lately of the ambitious seventeen Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs), and rightly so. The UN's 193 member states have spent several years discussing them, and recently committed to them.

Acting responsibly is key to achieving many of the SDGs. The goals make explicit the need for ethics and morals in both the private and the public sector. While the responsibility of businesses can be seen as being to themselves and their owners, clearly there is now a general acceptance that there is also a responsibility to the societies in which they operate.

Corporate responsibility has been hotly debated for years. Prevalent in the 20th century was a perspective articulated by the widely lauded American economist, Milton Friedman, who advised managers that any activities on making a company responsible, whether in fact or perception, should only be for commercial purposes. This perspective was implemented by many in a way that corporate responsibility was viewed as a distraction, which should not interfere with the primary objective of maximizing value to shareholders. However, in recent times, we have seen Jack Welch refer to deploying shareholder value as a strategy in itself as the "dumbest idea in the world", and Michael Porter of Harvard Business School proposing Shared Value as an approach to reshaping capitalism and its relationship to society.

Irrespective of one's economic or political persuasion on these matters, a moral challenge can arise from the way the markets focus on financial returns in the short term, perhaps at the expense of the social, commercial, reputational, and, ultimately, financial risks arising over the long-term. This longer-term risk arises through the misallocation of resources to unsustainable business models, for example those that have an over dependency on capitals that might be non-renewable or increasingly scarce.

Globalization and industrialization with the right kind of underlying motivation from governing institutions have brought significant benefits. Over the last 15 to 20 years, economic progress in developing and emerging economies across the globe is a good example of how outcomes for humans have rapidly improved on many levels. However, globalization and industrialization have also led to sustainable development dilemmas, such as inequality, pollution and waste above the absorptive capacity of the earth, social challenges in supply chains, and other ethical and moral challenges. These present societies with challenges and opportunities that the accountancy profession, as an integral part of

society, can help governments and businesses to respond to through their work and influence.

The contribution of the accountancy profession and accountants is manifested in IFAC's vision: The global accountancy profession is recognized as essential to strong and sustainable organizations, financial markets, and economies. The activities of the profession and its members lead to public interest outcomes, and wider societal benefits.

One specific example of where the accountancy profession has a potentially significant contribution to make is climate change, which is a seminal and intractable public interest issue.

Although subject to intense public debate and skepticism from some quarters, it is critical that societies—through the actions of governments, businesses, and citizens—do not take chances with such a significant issue. We can argue endlessly about whether global warming is caused by human activity. But, truly, the only path forward is to respond to the warming of the climate and address issues relating to global carbon emissions reduction. In the end, the result of higher emissions—increased climate risk—presents uncertainty and causes threats and opportunities for governments, businesses, and the societies they serve. Regardless of one's views on the matter, climate risk is a reality no organization can afford—literally—to ignore.

This is a challenge that the global accountancy profession has much to contribute to, through what we do on a day-to-day basis as part of society, as well as our ability to influence outcomes. It is also why IFAC submitted a letter of support to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change as it facilitates a new international agreement on emissions reduction targets leading up to the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties, which takes place in Paris in December.

The letter expresses support for a universal agreement and effective international dialogue to encourage the transition toward resilient, low-carbon societies and economies. In it we highlight the significant contribution the profession and accountants can make in helping governments, capital markets, and organizations implement plans for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The profession has long been on the frontlines of helping others adapt to changes in society; mitigating and adapting to the challenges of climate change will be no different.

Time to Act: The Accountancy Profession's Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

By: Stathis Gould, Head of Professional Accountants in Business and Integrated Reporting, IFAC and Alta Prinsloo, Executive Director, Strategy, and Chief Operating Officer, IFAC

The recent agreement between all 193 UN member states on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (also referred to as the "Global Goals") demonstrates a widespread political commitment to dealing with some of the world's most intractable problems.

For 200 years or more, globalization and industrialization provided many societal benefits. They have also led to sustainable development dilemmas, including inequality and social challenges in the supply chain, climate change, and other ethical and moral challenges. The Goals set targets to enable us to respond to these challenges and, as such, represent an agenda for people, planet, and prosperity.

The Goals clearly position sustainable development as a global challenge, and they are as relevant to developed economies as they are to the world's least developed and most disadvantaged. According to a study by the German Foundation Berteslmann Stiftung, the countries most well positioned to achieve the Goals are Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Switzerland. Conversely, some OECD member states—such as the US, Greece, Italy, South Korea, and Turkey—have relatively weak rankings. For example, the US has much to accomplish in terms of the Goals on ending poverty, improving nutrition, and adapting to climate change.

The role business plays in achieving the Goals is equally critical as the role played by governments, non-governmental organizations, civil society, and philanthropies. Some of the problems the Goals address were caused by capital markets' predominant focus on delivering short-term financial results, often at the expense of long-term societal and strategic risks. In addition, sustainable development challenges—including ethical challenges, such as corruption—largely arise from political and capital market failures.

Some corporations are stepping up and specifically highlighting their contributions. For example, Ericsson addresses the role of information communications technology as well as its own specific role in helping to reach each one of the Goals.

It is crucial for the accountancy profession to also consider its contribution, directly and indirectly, to achieving the Goals. We need to articulate how accountancy and the profession currently facilitate achievement, and where there is room for improvement. One step in the right direction is to build on a strong and diverse profession that can continue to develop professional accountants with the relevant skills and awareness to contribute to sustainable and resilient organizations, capital markets, and economies.

A number of IFAC member organizations are considering their contributions to the Goals. To help all professional accountancy organizations (PAOs) consider their purpose, strategies, and plans in this context, we highlight the most relevant Goals below and how we are already contributing to each.

Our profession will benefit from an open and continuing dialogue on how we can collectively help achieve the Goals. Please share your views and perspectives on how we do—and can—contribute to the Goals in the comments section below.

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

How the profession is contributing

- By meeting the global demand for accountants with a range of skills—technical but also increasingly leadership, business, and entrepreneurship-related skills. Providing relevant professional education and skills is at the heart of the profession.
- By providing continuing development to accountants throughout their careers, helping them maintain relevance and a positive contribution to sustainable outcomes.
- By enabling accountants to support sustainable outcomes by incorporating sustainable development into accountancy education, and delivering continuing global support to facilitate accountants' participation in sustainable business practice.

Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

- IFAC's recent study, Nexus 2: The Accountancy Profession—A Global Value Add, shows how accountancy is strongly linked to prosperity and improved living standards. It highlights the scale of the profession's importance to the global economy, particularly in terms of strengthening accountancy capacity in developing economies, where accountants have a significant role to play in strengthening the institutions and architecture that will improve people's lives (this also supports other Goals, such as 10: Reduced Inequalities)
- Creating opportunities for people to become accountants provides direct support to the development of regional, national, and local economies.

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation

- Accountants enable and facilitate investment in infrastructure and confidence in financing by providing key services in financial and corporate reporting/analysis, due diligence, business advice, and anti-corruption/money laundering activities.
- Better accounting for infrastructure, involving the proper valuation and recognition of assets, facilitates better utilization of those assets. Corporate reporting can also facili-

tate long-term investment, especially in infrastructure. As the B-20 Infrastructure and Investment Taskforce report recommended last year, enhanced corporate reporting through integrated reporting is essential to re-balance economic and capital market decision making in favor of long-term value creation and investment.

- The profession's role in developing and supporting globally accepted standards for financial reporting (for both the public and private sectors), auditing, and ethics also assists in facilitating trans-border investments and transactions by ensuring common practices across the globe. Specifically, the profession's Accountability. Now. campaign, supported by a broad coalition, is raising awareness of effective public sector financial management and accounting, facilitating partnerships, and supporting capacity building.

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- Through relevant professional and business skills, accountants provide decision-useful insight and analysis to decision makers, high-quality corporate reporting, and credibility through audit and assurance services. Ultimately, the profession has a significant role in ensuring well-governed and -managed organizations and institutions that can serve society and thrive over the long term.
- Goal 12 is likely to also place a new demand on enhanced corporate reporting, and a new level of transparency that needs to demonstrate:

- How corporate objectives/activities contribute to sustainable development goals;
- Material risks, opportunities, and impacts, and their ability to create value over time; and
- A net-positive contribution to the environment, economies, and society instead of being "less bad."

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- The profession has been proactive in highlighting the significant contribution accountants make in helping governments, capital markets, and organizations implement plans for climate change mitigation and adaptation. At the global level, IFAC submitted a letter of support to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change as it facilitated a new international agreement on emissions reduction targets leading up to the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties in 2015.
- Deploying their skills to climate change adaptation and mitigation, accountants can help make significant progress. Accountants can, for example, establish appropriate targets and goals for emissions management and abatement, supported by objective data and insights, to help organizations thrive over the long term. In certain roles, accountants could have specific responsibilities in relation to delivering accountability against climate change targets. For example, supreme audit institutions in particular play a major role in holding governments to account.

Promote peaceful and inclusivev societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels

- The profession upholds the highest ethical, governance, and professional standards and as such can positively influence organizations in public and private sectors through their own behavior and actions in the various roles that they perform. Accountants apply professionalism and ethical behavior in their work in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants™.
- Financial reporting based on accrual accounting helps governments and public sector organizations develop policies and programs that deliver sustainable, resilient public services and stronger economies (see "Incomplete Public Accounting threatens Africa's Welfare and Growth," Financial Times, January 20, 2016). Effective governance and financial management in the public sector leads to informed decision making and reduced fraud and corruption, and ultimately enables foreign direct investment

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

- Strong partnerships and collaboration are the most important ingredient in achieving the Goals. IFAC and the profession work with, and through, others to make an effective contribution to the Goals. Important partners include:

- Regulators, thereby ensuring regulation facilitates rather than hinders the contributions of the profession and business, and enabling investment to achieve desired outcomes;
- PAOs, thereby contributing to strong country systems to attain sustainable organizations, markets, and economies;
- The World Bank and other development agencies, thereby contributing to the financing and investment of the development of the accountancy profession;
- The Natural Capital Coalition and Protocol to identify, measure, and value natural capital so that it is visible and understood when making decisions. This also enables the accountancy profession to contribute to other Goals, including 15: Life on Land and 14: Life Below Water;
- The Prince of Wales's Accounting for Sustainability Project to work with CFOs and PAOs on sustainability and sustainable development; and
- The International Integrating Reporting Council to achieve an integrated approach to corporate reporting, enabling better quality, more meaningful reporting that acts as a catalyst for behavioral change and long-term thinking.

A Brief on IFRS 15

Revenue is an important factor for assessing an entity's financial performance and position. Previous revenue recognition requirements in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) were in need of improvement due to number of factors, such as limited guidance on revenue recognition for multiple- element arrangements. This resulted in a need of new standard for revenue so as to:

a) remove inconsistencies and weaknesses in previous revenue requirements;
b) provide a more robust framework for addressing revenue issues;
c) improve comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, industries, jurisdictions and capital markets;
d) provide more useful information to users of financial statements through improved disclosure requirements; and
e) simplify the preparation of financial statements by reducing the number of requirements to which an entity must refer.

Hence is the new International Financial Reporting Standard Revenue from Contracts with Customers (IFRS 15).

IFRS 15 Effect on existing standards:

From 1 January 2018 (i.e. effective date of IFRS 15), IFRS 15 is going to supersede the two IASs, three IFRICs and a SIC as follows:

a) IAS 11 Construction Contracts;
b) IAS 18 Revenue; c) IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes;
d) IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate;
e) IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers; and
f) SIC-31 Revenue—Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

IFRS 15 emphasis on Control:

IFRS 15 gives more emphases on control for recognizing the revenue, if control is not transferred then revenue cannot be recognized. Following are some of the indicators of the controls.

a) The entity has a present right to payment for asset.
b) The customer has a legal right.
c) The customer has physical possession (exceptions for consignment sales)
d) The customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset
e) The customer has accepted the asset

Core principle of in IFRS 15

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

To achieve the objective, an entity will apply all of the following five step model:

I. Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations. The requirements of IFRS 15 apply to each contract that has been agreed upon with a customer and meets specified criteria. In some cases, IFRS 15 requires an entity to combine contracts and account for them as one contract.

II. Identify the performance obligations in the contract A contract includes promises to transfer goods or services to a customer. If those goods or services are distinct, the promises are performance obligations and are accounted for separately. A good or service is distinct if the customer can benefit from the good or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and the entity's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract.

III. Determine the transaction price The transaction price is the amount of consideration in a contract to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer. The transaction price can be a fixed amount of customer consideration, but it may sometimes include variable consideration or consideration in a form other than cash. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract.

IV. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract An entity typically allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices of each distinct good or service promised in the contract. If a stand-alone selling price is not observable, an entity estimates it. Sometimes, the transaction price includes a discount or a variable amount of consideration that relates entirely to a part of the contract. The requirements specify when an entity allocates the discount or variable consideration to one or more, but not all, performance obligations (or distinct goods or services) in the contract.

V. Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation An entity recognises revenue when (or as) it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer (which is when the customer obtains control of that good or service). The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time (typically for promises to transfer goods to a customer) or over time (typically for promises to transfer services to a customer). For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity recognises revenue over time by selecting an appropriate method for measuring the entity's progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

Who will be most affected?

The entities with the following chracteristics will be more affected with the upcoming IFRS on revenue recognition:

a) Entities with long term contracts;
b) Entities with significant costs incurring while obtaining a contract (IAS 18 expensed out such costs).
c) Entities with multiple-element arrangments.

Contributed by: Mr. Yasir Rizwan - FPFA

New Associate Members

S#	Name	Member#	S#	Name	Member#
1	Mr. Muhammad Sultan Raza	APFA-7083	47	S. Faheem Basit Shah	APFA-7129
2	Mr. Muhammad Afzal	APFA-7084	48	Mr. Tanvir Ali Shah	APFA-7130
3	Mr. Abdul Qadeer	APFA-7085	49	Mr. Saad Ali Rana	APFA-7131
4	Qazi Daniyal Mustafa	APFA-7086	50	Mr. Wasim Ahmad Khan	APFA-7132
5	Mirza Muhammad Bilal Kamil	APFA-7087	51	Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	APFA-7133
6	Mr. Muddasser Mehboob	APFA-7088	52	Hafiz M Awais	APFA-7134
7	Mr. Rashid Javed	APFA-7089	53	Mr. Zohaib Khan	APFA-7135
8	Sheikh Junaid Ur Rehman	APFA-7090	54	Mr. Mubeen Abdul Aziz	APFA-7136
9	Mr. Fakhar Ahmad	APFA-7091	55	Mr. Muhammad Faraz	APFA-7137
10	Mr. Muhammad Junaid Shoukat	APFA-7092	56	Mr. Sadique Hussain	APFA-7138
11	Mr. Muhammad Zain Bari	APFA-7093	57	Mr. Khalid Ahmad	APFA-7139
12	Mr. Zahid Iqbal	APFA-7094	58	Mr. Muhammad Danish Farooq	APFA-7140
13	Mr. Muhammad Rasheed Jabbar	APFA-7095	59	Mr. Muhammad Hamza Qutb Ud Din	APFA-7141
14	Mr. Raheel Khalil	APFA-7096	60	Mr. Fareed Ahmad	APFA-7142
15	Hafiz Bilal Ahmed	APFA-7097	61	Mr. Imran Javed	APFA-7143
16	Mr. Muhammad Zubair Khan Babar	APFA-7098	62	Mr. Azizullah	APFA-7144
17	Mr. Tariq Haneef	APFA-7099	63	Mr. Irfan Shaukat	APFA-7145
18	Mr. Muhammad Ahsan	APFA-7100	64	Mr. Muhammad Bilawal Abbasi	APFA-7146
19	Mr. Ahmed Mansoor	APFA-7101	65	Mr. Gul Hassan	APFA-7147
20	Mr. Muhammad Sohail	APFA-7102	66	Mr. Hakim Ali	APFA-7148
21	Mr. Muhammad Amin Ud Din Bhatti	APFA-7103	67	Mr. Muhammad Khurram	APFA-7149
22	Mr. Umer Jalil Anwer	APFA-7104	68	Mr. Muhammad Waris Sarfaraz	APFA-7150
23	Mr. Muhammad Mudasser	APFA-7105	69	Mr. Muhammad Saad Chohan	APFA-7151
24	Mr. Muhammad Qasim	APFA-7106	70	Mr. Zia Ahmed	APFA-7152
25	Mr. Waqas Qamar	APFA7107	71	Mr. Muzaffar Iqbal	APFA-7153
26	Mr. Usman Faiz	APFA-7108	72	Ms. Hameeda Begum	APFA-7154
27	Mr. Prem Kumar	APFA-7109	73	Mr. Rashid Ali	APFA-7155
28	Mr. Fahad Ayub	APFA-7110	74	Mr. Muhammad Irfan Zafar	APFA-7156
29	Mr. Ashfaq Ahmad	FPFA-7111	75	Malik Abdul Rahman	APFA-7157
30	Mr. Muhammad Zohaib	APFA-7112	76	Mr. Samiullah	APFA-7158
31	Mr. Waheed Uz Zaman	APFA-7113	77	Mr. Hassan Raza	APFA-7159
32	Mr. Noor Ul Haq	APFA-7114	78	Mr. Muhammad Mustafa	APFA-7160
33	Mr. Bilal Khan	APFA-7115	79	Mr. Safwan Hameed Qureshi	APFA-7161
34	Mr. Faizan Abid	APFA-7116	80	Mr. Muhammad Asif	FPFA-7162
35	Mr. Muhammad Saqib Saeed Paracha	APFA-7117	81	Mr. Muhammad Umer	FPFA-7163
36	Mr. Mohummed Dawood Farooqui	APFA-7118	82	Ms. Asfa Maqbool	FPFA-7164
37	Hafiz Muhammad Salman	APFA-7119	83	Mr. Dilshad Raza	FPFA-7165
38	Hafiz Muhammad Ahmad Saleem	APFA-7120	84	Mr. Muhammad Sami Ullah	FPFA-7166
39	Mr. Yasir Fakhar	APFA-7121	85	Mr. Noor Nabi	APFA-7167
40	Mr. Muhammad Jamshaid Akhtar	APFA-7122	86	Mr. Abdul Baqui	APFA-7168
41	Mr. Imran Ullah Khan	APFA-7123	87	Syed Junaid Tahir	APFA-7169
42	Mr. Tehseen Malick	APFA-7124	88	Mr. Muhammad Gulfam Manzoor	APFA-7170
43	Mr. Muhammad Awais	APFA-7125	89	Mr. Arslan Kashif	APFA-7171
44	Syed Muhammad Jawwad	APFA-7126	90	Mr. Muhammad Ilyas	APFA-7172
45	Mr. Muhammad Nauman	APFA-7127	91	Mr. Muhammad Ashar Waheed	APFA-7173
46	Mr. Muhammad Imran Ashraf	APFA-7128	92	Mr. Faisal Aijaz	APFA-7174

New Fellow Members

S#	Name	Member#	S#	Name	Member#
1	Mr. Shahid Mahmood	FPFA-2546	15	Mr. Ghulam Murtaza	FPFA-4940
2	Mr. Kamran Farooq	FPFA-3390	16	Mr. Mohammad Arif Ghaffar	FPFA-4988
3	Mr. Sajjad Hassan	FPFA-3586	17	Mr. Muhammad Nasir Jamil	FPFA-5094
4	Mr. Muhammad Saleem	FPFA-3696	18	Mr. Muhammad Azam Danish	FPFA-5127
5	Mr. Saeed Hasan Khan	FPFA-3712	19	Mr. Nauman Ahmad	FPFA-5161
6	Mr. Bilal Ahmad	FPFA-3725	20	Mr. Bilal	FPFA-5194
7	Mr. Muhammad Navaid Rabbani	FPFA-3756	21	Mr. Muhammad Asgher	FPFA-5253
8	Syed Ilyas Kazmi	FPFA-4078	22	Mr. Nabeel Zahid Toosy	FPFA-5309
9	Mr. Muhammad Sarmad Seemab	FPFA-4250	23	Mr. Muhammad Noman	FPFA-5315
10	Mr. Taha Bin Sohail	FPFA-4436	24	Mr. Najam Ul Husnain	FPFA-5323
11	Mr. Muhammad Masud Malik	FPFA-4528	25	Mr. Muhammad Aqib Ali	FPFA-5329
12	Mr. Muhammad Saeed Akhtar	FPFA-4746	26	Mr. Asim Rafique Paracha	FPFA-5369
13	Mr. Muhammad Asif Nadeem	FPFA-4748	27	Mr. Shahzad Sarwar	FPFA-5419
14	Mr. Ata Ur Rehman	FPFA-4865			

AWARDS

The Board of Governors of Pakistan Institute of Public Finance Accountants has awarded Special Certificates of Merit, Certificates of Merit and Scholarship awards to the following candidates who showed Outstanding Performance in the level(s) and paper(s) of Foundation, Intermediate and Final Examinations held in November 2017.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Roll No.	Name	Level	Sector
3200494	Muhammad Zareef	Level-4	Punjab Govt.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT

Roll No.	Name	Level	Sector
1108896	Hammad Tariq	Level-4	Corporate
1108915	Muhammad Aqib	Level-4	Corporate
1207266	Sajid Sarfraz	Level-1	Corporate
1403309	Rehan Ahmad	Level-4	Corporate
2201294	Muhammad Imran Khan	Level-4	AGP
2201425	Shabana Azeem	Level-3	AGP
3200494	Muhammad Zareef	Level-4	Punjab Govt.
3200495	Muhammad Ilyas	Level-4	Punjab Govt.
3200500	Shehzad Shouket	Level-1	Punjab Govt.
3200532	Bashir Ahmad	Level-4	Punjab Govt.
4100085	Muhammad Muslim	Level-4	PMAD
4300386	Sohail Hussain	Level-2	PMAD

SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

Roll No.	Name	Level	Sector
3200494	Muhammad Zareef	Level-4	Punjab Govt.

New IAESB Guidance Promotes Awareness and Proper Application of International Accounting Education Entry Requirements

The International Accounting Education Standards Board™ (IAESB™) today released new materials in support of its recently revised International Education Standard™ (IES™) 1, Entry Requirements to Professional Accounting Education Programs (2014). In addition to an overview document, the following support materials are now available:

- A guidance paper addressing what needs to be considered in setting educational entry requirements to professional accounting education programs, and what information can assist individuals considering a career as a professional accountant;
- Frequently Asked Questions explaining terminology and concepts contained in IES 1;
- An illustrative example of factors that an organization may consider when setting educational entry requirements to professional accounting education programs; and
- Perspectives on IES 1 describing the range of factors that could influence an individual's successful completion of a professional accounting education program.

These materials are intended to help professional accountancy organizations and other accounting education providers, including universities, governments, and international donor agencies, understand and implement IES 1. This, in turn, supports improved accountancy education in the public interest.

"IES 1 sets out an inclusive approach to the accounting profession, such that entry requirements target admittance to those with a reasonable chance of successfully completing the professional accounting education program," said Chris Austin, Chair of the IAESB. "Organizations, therefore, need to consider thoughtfully what factors contribute to successful completion, such as individual and environmental factors, in order to attract and retain individuals of the highest caliber and potential."

Setting appropriate entry requirements benefits IFAC member organizations by helping them efficiently allocate resources. It also benefits those considering an accountancy career, by helping them make informed decisions.

The suite of eight IESs facilitates credible, high-quality professional accounting and auditing services around the world. They cover both initial and continuing professional development and focus on a learning outcomes approach to develop professional competence. The IESs also support professional accountants' mobility and serve as a global benchmark for accountancy education and the profession.

IAASB Amends Standards to Enhance Auditor Focus on Non-Compliance with Laws and Regulations

The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) released International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 250 (Revised), Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements, and conforming amendments to other International Standards, which respond to new requirements in the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA)'s Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants addressing non-compliance with laws and regulations (NOCLAR). The revisions enable the IAASB's International Standards to continue to be applied effectively alongside the IESBA Code, and clarify and emphasize key aspects of the IESBA Code in the IAASB's Standards.

"The IESBA has established clear expectations for professional accountants in responding to non-compliance with laws and regulations, representing an important contribution to the public interest," said IAASB Chairman Prof. Arnold Schilder. "It is only fitting that the IAASB's International Standards acknowledge and reflect these important changes, and, thereby, reinforce the public interest role played by auditors and professional accountants who provide services covered by our Standards."

ISA 250 (Revised) will be effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2017. Amendments to the IAASB's International Standards for other services have a similar effective date.

"Among other enhancements, the changes to ISA 250 prompt the auditor to think about whether to report identified or suspected NOCLAR to an appropriate authority outside the entity, taking into consideration the provisions of laws, regulations, or relevant ethical requirements in their jurisdiction, and to consider the impact of NOCLAR on the audit," explained James Gunn, Managing Director, Professional Standards. "It is important that the IAASB and IESBA have acted contemporaneously on such an important public interest matter."

Also available is a staff-prepared At a Glance document, explaining the main changes from the extant ISA and other International Standards, and Basis for Conclusions, explaining the IAASB's rationale for its decisions.

PIPFA Journal Invites You

Dear Valued Members/Students,

PIPFA Journal is the Official Publication of the Institute and is being published to keep abreast its members and students with the latest developments in Accounting Industry. We would welcome articles from our valued members and students for forthcoming issue on **"The Future of the World of Public Finance".**

Other Possible Categories:

- Corporate Governance Issues and Challenges
- Economic Recovery
- Cloud Based Accounting
- Risk Management & Internal Controls

Guidelines for Submission of Articles for PIPFA Journal

1. Articles must be focused in flow with the theme, passionate, compelling, developed gracefully, concrete, well suited for the readers and in compliance with ethical norms of the society.
2. Criticism on official policies of any Governments/Organizations will be discouraged.
3. If the article is based upon prior work of others; it is mandatory to quote references of websites and published articles.
4. Translation of a previously published article/paper is not permissible.
5. Articles should be simple with correct punctuation and grammar.
6. Article's words limit should not exceed 2000 words.
7. All articles shall be checked for plagiarism with the help of specialized software and tolerable limit shall not exceed 20%.
8. PIPFA will not publish any text/information which harms the image of the Institute and the nation.
9. Editorial Sub-Committee has the right to amend submitted article by dropping criticism and controversial statements or details as needed without the consent of the author.
10. The Publication & Seminar Committee reserves the right to accept, reject or moderate articles, written by the Author.

Kindly send us your articles on or before March 15, 2017 so that same can become a part of the PIPFA Journal.

Articles received after due date will be used for the successive volume upon approval of the Publication Committee. Members and Students are requested to send their articles at following email address at their earliest:

pipfa@pipfa.org.pk

We are sincerely looking forward to receiving the articles.

Thank You
Publication and Seminar Committee

Provincial Laws on Sales Tax on Services – A Comparative Study

The PIPFA Lahore Branch Committee (LBC) arranged a Seminar on "Provincial Laws on Sales Tax on Services – A Comparative Study " at PIPFA campus Lahore. Mr. Muhammad Sharif, President PIPFA was the Chief Guest of the session.

Mr. Shoukat Hussain, Convener LBC welcomed the respected guests and members. Session speaker Mr. Muhammad Ijaz, FCA, LLB delivered presentation and discussed the important changes made by the Provincial Government, through their Finance Act, in Sales Tax on Services Acts of Punjab, Sindh, KPK and Baluchistan. This presentation was followed by a very interactive question and answer session which showed keen interest of the participants.





Seminar on ERP Vs BPR - What Comes First?

The PIPFA Faisalabad Branch Committee (FBC) arranged a Seminar on "ERP Vs BPR What Comes First "at Faisalabad. Session speaker was Mr. Muhammad Suleman Saleem FPFA, CISA. Dr. Imran Mumtaz, Director IT University of Agriculture Faisalabad, was the chief Guest of this session.

Mr. Ahmad Suleman Zahid, member FBC welcomed the respected guests and members. The learned speaker discussed the two dimensions of the topic i.e. ERP & BPR and their competitive analysis and highlighted the importance of both the sections and their relevance to the conditions applicable according to one's industry.

The seminar was followed by a very interactive question and answer session which showed keen interest of the participants. The Chief Guest Dr. Imran Mumtaz expressed his views and encouraged the efforts of PIPFA Branch Committee for arranging an awesome event. He also encouraged the participants for their active participation. Ms. Sadia Yasmin, Convener FBC presented the vote of thanks.



Seminar on Fundamentals of Fraud Examination/Forensic Audit

The Pakistan Institute of Public Finance Accountants (PIPFA), in collaboration with Muhammad Ali Jinnah University arranged a Seminar on "Fundamentals of Fraud Examination/Forensic Audit at Muhammad Ali Jinnah University, Karachi which was attended by a significant number of participants. Mr. Imran Umer Chapra, Member PIPFA-KBC welcomed the honorable guests and members. Session speaker was Dr. Sana Wiqar who is currently serving at office of the Auditor General of Pakistan. The learned speaker discussing the importance of Fraud Examinations and Forensic Audit focused on fundamentals of Forensic Audit and Fraud Investigation, detection of Red Flags of Fraud, investigative techniques for Fraud Examination and reporting & communicating methods of Forensic Audit.

The Session Chairman, Mr. Tariq Hussain Shah, FPFA, FCMA & ICSP shared his valuable experiences with audience adding knowledge towards importance of forensic audit. The Guests of Honor, Dr. Shujaat Mubarak, Associate Dean of Faculty of Business Administration and Mr. Ghulam Muhammad, Deputy Director, ORIC appreciated the intellectual brain warming session for developing awareness arranged by PIPFA. The shields were distributed to distinguished Guests of Honor, Speaker and Convener Karachi Branch Committee at the end of the session. Mr. Muhammad Amjad Qadeer , FPFA, Member KBC presented vote of thanks to the participants.

The seminar was followed by a very interactive question and answer session which showed keen interest of the participants.

The seminar was warmly welcomed and appreciated by the audience from diversified background.








Seminar on "E-filing of Returns/Statements"

PIPFA Islamabad Branch Committee organized an interactive CPD Seminar on "E-filing of Returns/Statements" at Islamabad. The presenter of seminar was Mr. Muhammad Zubair, Financial Consultant in a Public Sector organization who delivered the presentation and online demo of filing of Income Tax Return/Wealth Statement of salaried persons on FBR portal. In Question Answer session PIPFA members & students raised several questions pertinent to topic and appreciated PIPFA's initiative for organizing such an informative seminar. Rao Sabir Ali, Convener, Islamabad Branch Committee presented vote of thanks to the participants.



Inauguration Ceremony of PIPFA New Campus, Lahore

PIPFA achieved another milestone by starting its New Campus at Lahore inaugurated by Mr. Muhammad Sharif, President PIPFA in presence of distinguished guests & Past Presidents of PIPFA, recently.

The Inauguration Ceremony took place on October 8, 2016 in PIPFA Campus, New Garden Town Lahore. Mr. Sharif welcoming all the honorable guests expressed his gratitude to all stake holders from corporate and public sectors, PIPFA Board members, faculty, staff for all their support, encouragement, fervent prayers, and hearty best wishes which enabled PIPFA to break new ground in the fields of education and leadership and cultivate the skills and professionalism of its members and students. He said that at PIPFA we aspire to educate students who will change the world for the better. Students will not become inspired to lead lives of service solely through their classroom experiences. The event was hosted by the Board of Governors, Lahore Branch Committee and management of PIPFA, graced by Past Presidents, PIPFA Public Sector representative and, faculty members.

The ceremony was graced by past and current BOG members and their efforts for establishing the campus was highly appreciated by the President.

Career Counseling Seminar

PIPFA conducted a series of Career Counseling Seminars at different colleges throughout Pakistan. The purpose was to create competences, motives and career possibilities by choosing Accountancy as a profession and improving possibilities for their employability.

KARACHI

LAHORE

ISLAMABAD

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PIPFA approached and conducted 30 sessions and counseled more than 1500 students from various academic backgrounds at different colleges and institutes. Students were informed regarding the PIPFA qualification, its benefits and how they can contribute towards accountancy profession and future opportunities. Colleges/Institutes visited were: Karachi: Dhaka Coaching Center, Jauhar College, Al Noor Degree College, Karachi University, Coast Guard College, Preston University, Student Point, National College, SM Art College, HRH Agha Khan Girls College Islamabad/Rawalpindi: UCAF, Rawalpindi, Govt. Model College, F-10/4, Islamabad, College of Business & Finance (CBF), F-8, Islamabad, Govt. Post Graduate College, H-8, Islamabad, Govt. Post Graduate College, H-9, Islamabad, Govt. Commerce Post Graduate College, H-8/4, Islamabad Lahore:- Standard College of Commerce, CFE College, Concept Academy of Commerce, Vital academy Faisalabad: Waince Academy, TIPS College and Madina Town College.

PIPFA Career Counseling team that conducted these sessions included Mr. Vijay Kumar, Ms. Sania Ahsan, Mr. Atiq ur Rehman, Mr. Meraj Ali Jan, Mr. Muhammad Naeem Akhtar, Mr. Shakeel Butt and Mr. Sohail Sadiq.

23rd Annual General Meeting

The 23rd Annual General Meeting of Pakistan Institute of Public Finance Accountants was held on Saturday, October 29, 2016 at 03:30 pm at ICAP Building, Chartered Accountants Avenue, Clifton, Karachi, connected through Video Conference at ICAP offices Lahore, Islamabad and Faisalabad. Mr. Muhammad Sharif, President PIPFA presented an overview of Institute's Performance during the financial year 2015-2016. The president the Board has strived to make real progress in various areas like adoption of the IESBA Code of Ethics 2015 with an objective to bring PIPFA members at par with global standards of conduct, signing of MoU with CIPFA, revamping of PIPFA Syllabus, introduction of Gateway Examinations, good governance initiatives and inauguration of PIPFA New Campus at Lahore. During the year branch committees actively carried on its activities on cost sharing basis. A mega conference on "Public Finance Management" was organized by PIPFA and CIPFA duly sponsored by Department of Auditor General of Pakistan. The President apprised the members about the aggressive work done by the Board for increasing Public sector nominations and in respect of membership, recently Auditor General of Pakistan has announced reimbursement of PIPFA membership annual subscription fee for its employees which will be a big breakthrough for the institute. The Board has chalked out new strategies to further enhance the awareness level of the Corporate Sector Organizations regarding the professional strength and abilities of PIPFA members.

The President invited PIPFA members to join hands for promoting PIPFA and play their role for the growth of the institute.

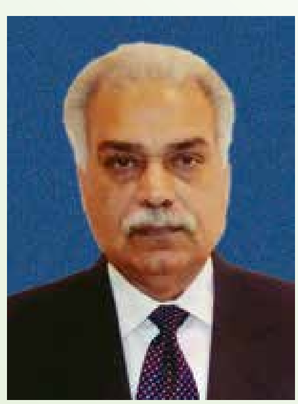
The members at the AGM appreciated the year performance and efforts of the Board of Governors.

PIPFA Elected New Office Bearers for the Year 2017

The Board of Governors of Pakistan Institute of Public Finance Accountants has elected New Office Bearer for the year 2017, in its 115th meeting held at PIPFA Corporate Office, Karachi.

Mr. Intisar Ahmad Khan is elected as President. Mr. Intisar Ahmad Khan is also serving as Rector, Pakistan Audit & Accounts Academy (PAAA), Lahore.

Further, BOG elected Mr. Sayyid Mansoob Hasan as Vice President, Mr. Sarmad Ahmad Khan as Secretary, Mr. Usman Ahsan as Treasurer and Mr. Sajid Hussain as Joint Secretary of the institute for the term of one year.



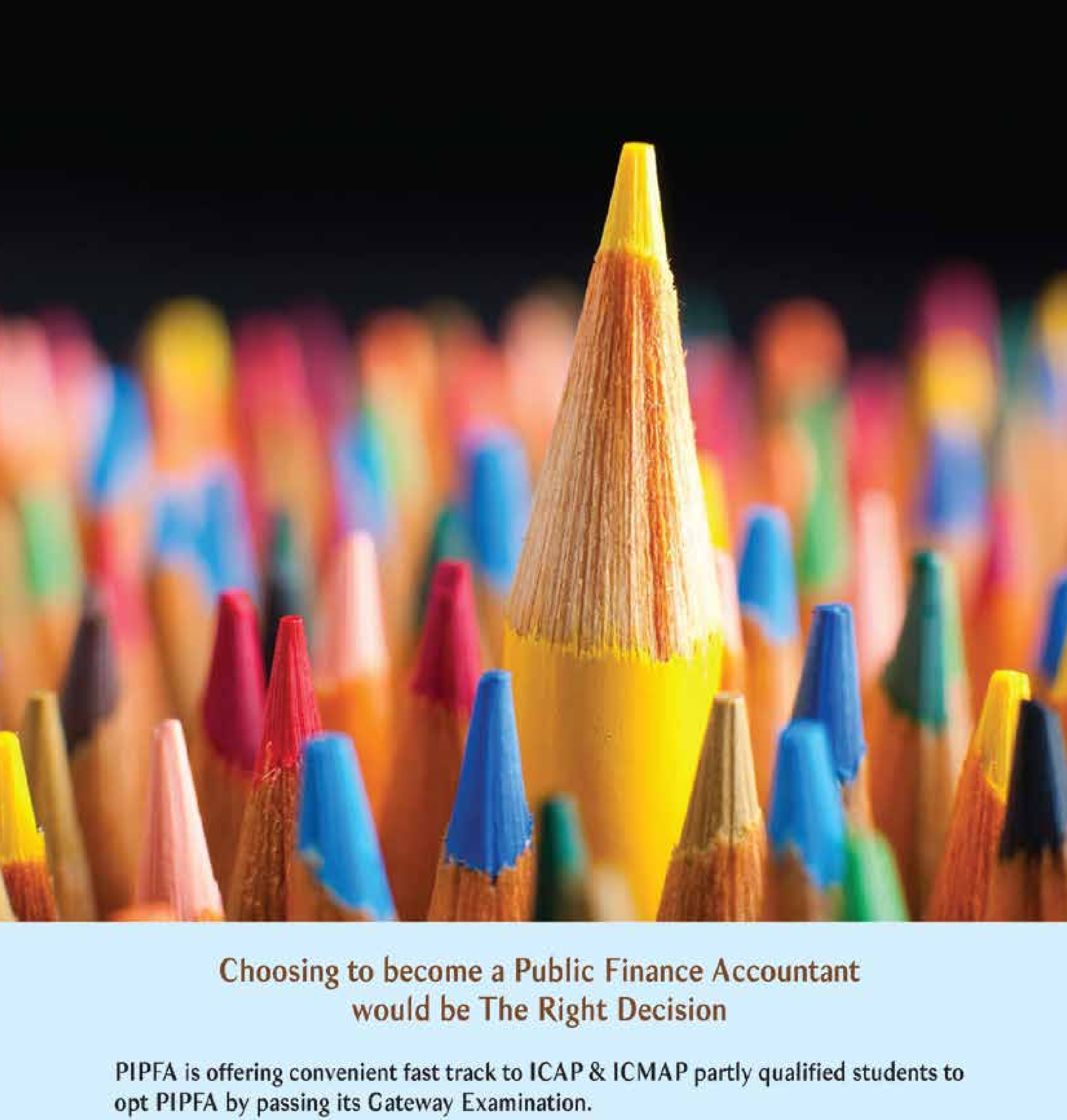
Mr. Intisar Ahmad Khan
President

Sayyid Mansoob Hassan
Vice President

Mr. Sarmad Ahmad Khan
Secretary

Mr. Usman Ahsan
Treasurer

Mr. Sajid Hussain
Joint Secretary



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