

THE FUTURE OF ACCOUNTANCY Wednesday 3rd October 2018

Presentation by:

CPA Hesbon Omollo Bon&Drew Associates-CPA-K

Uphold public interest





Milestones so far

The future

Questions and Interactive Session



The history of accounting is thousands of years old and can be traced to ancient civilizations.

The early development of accounting dates back to ancient Mesopotamia, and is closely related to developments in writing, counting and money.

In India, Chanakya wrote a manuscript similar to a financial management book, during the period of the Mauryan Empire.



The Italian Luca Pacioli, recognized as The Father of accounting and bookkeeping was the first person to publish a work on double-entry bookkeeping way back in 1494.

However am sure our African Ancestors had equally a robust way of documenting and counting their cows and goats as well as chicken, It is sad that history is unkind to us not to recognize what our contribution is to accounting history.



African Ancestors had equally a robust way of documenting and counting their cows and goats as well as chicken.

It is sad that recorded history is unkind to us not to recognize what our contribution is to accounting history.



But perhaps our biggest challenge will be to write the future of this profession so that generations to come after us will learn something about our role in rewriting this skewed history.

It therefore means we must rethink and contribute more to emerging knowledge in accountancy and our presence in world bodies such as IFAC



The modern profession of the chartered accountant originated in Scotland in the nineteenth century.

Early modern accounting had similarities to today's forensic accounting.

Accounting began to transition into an organized profession in the nineteenth century with local professional bodies in England merging to form the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.





ICPAK was established in 1978 by CAP 531 Objective - to regulate the activities of all Certified Public Accountants by ensuring:

Credibility

Professionalism

Accountability.





IAS Standards (now known as IFRS Standards) were adopted as the financial reporting standards in Kenya effective for financial statements covering periods beginning from 1st January 1999.



The advantages of adopting one set of global accounting standards include:

renewed clarity;

IFRS

possible simplification;

□ Transparency; and

comparability between different countries on accounting and financial reporting

Double Taxation Treaty



Increased number of double tax treaties Kenya to become a member of common reporting standards

Information sharing agreements among revenue authorities already in place

Kenya has adopted Organizations for Economic Cooperation and Development(OECD) TP guidelines on taxation of capital and income



The following define the future of accounting:

- 1. Big data
- 2. Cloud computing
- 3. Evolving smart and digital technology;
- 4. Continued globalization of reporting/disclosure standards
- **5. New forms of regulation**
- 6. Greater public pressures and stakeholder expectations



Big data

- a. data that is high volume, high velocity, and/or high variety and veracity
- b. Requires new technologies and techniques to capture, store, and analyze it.
- c. Used to enhance decision making, provide insight and discovery, and support and optimize processes.



Big data

Big data is creating need for multidisciplinary professionsfinance, technology and information

Big data's growing popularity is undeniable, vast amount of data being collected and stored.

Big data is reshaping business priorities. Companies are now able to create data-driven goals and measure them accurately through analytics,

Many firms listing data as an asset.



Cloud Computing

Cloud computing - the practice of using a network of remote servers hosted on the Internet to store, manage, and process data, rather than a local server or a personal computer.

Simply put, it is the use of hardware and software to deliver a service over a network (typically the Internet).

Cloud computing enables users to access files and use applications from any device that can access the Internet. An example of a Cloud Computing provider is Google's Gmail.



Cloud Computing

Cloud-based accounting systems have raised the prospect of an agile and competitive service.

Cloud computing likely to reduce technology infrastructures and a departure from expensive hardware storage solutions.

Enabler of remote access to devices, applications and databases through cloud computing services.

Accountants to use technology for better service to customers and stakeholders



Evolving Smart and Digital technology

Increasingly, use of sophisticated and smart technologies

Greater use of social media via smart technology to improve collaboration, disclosure, engagement with stakeholders and broader communities



New forms of regulation

Increased regulation and the associated disclosure rules have the greatest impact on the profession.

This is imminent because of:

- □ Rampant corporate fraud
- □ Massive tax avoidance
- □ Base erosion through transfer pricing
- Money laundering as exposed via the many international scandals



Greater public pressure and stakeholder expectations

- Social and environmental considerations now key;
- Accountants expected to unearth corporate fraud;
- Assumption of stewardship roles



Continued globalization of reporting /disclosure

- Financial statements preparation
- Self assessment returns
- Information sharing
- Imposition of penalties





My view of about the future of accounting:

- Technology won't take your job, but it will change it
- It's a good time to be an accountant
- Try to have a specialty

There are new opportunities in growing towns

END OF PRESENTATION



Questions and Answers