



COVID-19 impacts | Challenges facing the profession and professional accountancy organisations

BASED ON A SURVEY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFEDERATION OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC ACCOUNTANTS (CAPA)



COVID-19 A Global Pandemic

COVID-19 is first and foremost a global challenge

Its impact is felt across all economies and no sector is spared, including the accountancy profession.

Various insights predict that the world is at the prospect of one of the worst recessions since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Asia Pacific, home to some of the fastest growing economies in the past decade, is not immune. A recent forecast for 2020 expects the region to have its lowest growth rate in 60 years.

1. IMF World Economic Outlook: The Great Lockdown; Foreword, April 2020 2. <u>https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/04/covid19-pandemic-asia-growth/</u>

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The Accountancy Profession Period of Rapid Change

The profession is facing a wave of rapid and significant change

Significant change was already anticipated prior to the pandemic. The need for the profession to adapt and remain future-ready and relevant has peppered many discussions in recent years.

Some key drivers of change, also identified in a CAPA article published in July 2019 titled '*Challenges facing the profession in Asia Pacific*', include:

- □ Rise of technology and innovation
- □ Heightened regulatory requirements
- □ Changing market demands
- New business models and emerging industries
- Demand for greater transparency and accountability, including in the public sector
- Next generation's expectations
- □ Evolving roles in finance, and skills gaps

COVID-19, an accelerator of change

The need for rapid change caused the profession to 'step on the pedal'.

The accountancy profession as well as the PAOs, were given little time to respond to an almost immediate need for change. In many jurisdictions, governments introduced total society lockdowns to curb the spread of the infection, with little advance notice.

Coupled with huge uncertainties and a lack of cohesive communication, many in the profession were left scrambling. Where disaster recovery plans or business continuity plans were in place, the communities thrived better. Where these type of planning were not a norm, or where capacities were just simply wanting, weaknesses and gaps were immediately exposed.

In an environment where a vaccine has yet to be found and economies are reeling, more changes would seem inevitable. Leaders in the profession, as with all industries, have an unenviable and most difficult test looming ahead.

CAPA set out to understand the impact of COVID-19 on the changing profession.

The CAPA Survey Capturing and Sharing Insights

CAPA undertook a survey of its members, represented by Professional Accountancy Organisations (PAOs) in or with an interest in Asia Pacific, to understand the challenges faced – both in the immediate period and the near future.

The open survey was issued on 24 April 2020.

24 PAOs responded, representing 73% of the population surveyed.

The survey focused on the challenges, impacts and organisational responses. CAPA then sought to identify trends and opportunities that are driving the next level of changes.

The observations were further supported through continued engagement with CAPA members and stakeholders, as well as monitoring evolving market trends and research.

The following is a brief report supported by the survey responses.



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Executive Summary The accountancy profession responded quickly

The coronavirus disease or COVID-19 pandemic took the world by surprise and brought it to its knees. At the time of writing, there are over 8 million confirmed cases with nearly 450,000 deaths. Very few countries reported no cases. With no vaccine in sight, leaders around the world had to implement measures to halt or at least slowdown the spread of infection in-country as well as around the world. Hitting the pause button suddenly brought both economic and social activities to a grinding halt. Organisations had to adapt quickly.

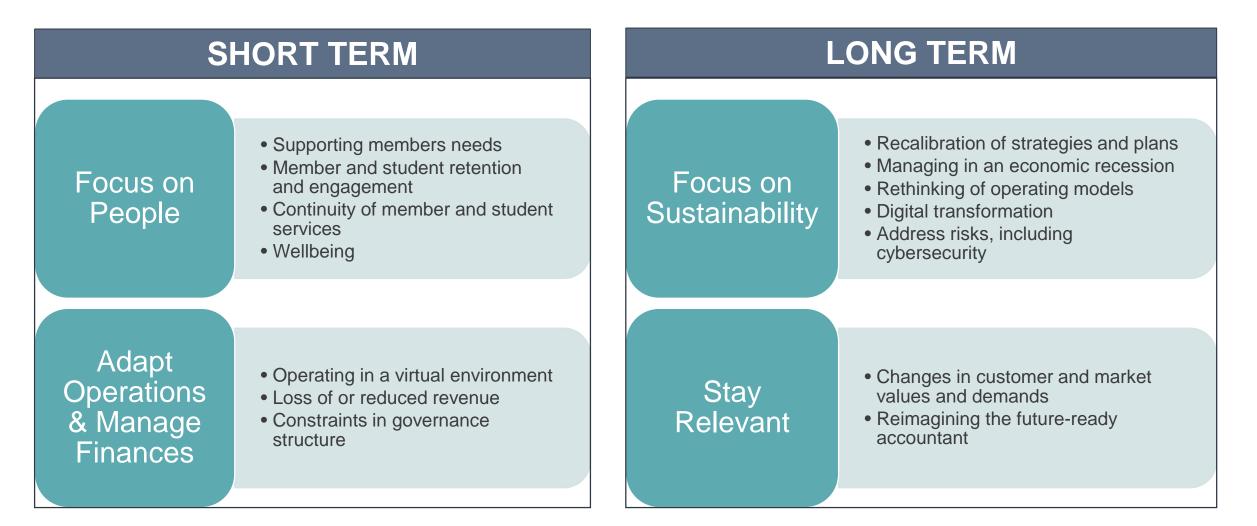
Unsurprisingly, the accountancy profession was no different – potentially a case of 'sink or swim'. Many PAOs quickly reacted with strategies, for their members and for their own organisation, to combat this unprecedented situation. The survey responses are reflective of this need to first 'weather the storm' and focus on resolving short-term emergencies. In many instances, the pivot to make necessary changes, in order to both survive and ultimately thrive, was swift. This was especially true of the well-resourced PAOs in more developed nations.

Survey responses from developing and/or smaller PAOs revealed the challenges were presenting more severe hardships, and the struggle to address immediate needs was more evident. This was usually reflective of the limited access to resources, whether that be people, finance or technology.

It was also evident that key immediate challenges included generic ones, those impacting all industries, as well as those that were sector focused and specific to the accountancy profession. Further, the challenges reflected a wide variety of contexts including the severity of the rate of in-country infection, the local government responses taken to combat the health crisis, the economic impact on the country, and the extent and nature of the economic interventions to support citizens and businesses.

Obviously, the story has just started and many uncertainties prevail. The steps forward are therefore cautious, with leaders of the profession acknowledging the need to chart a path to a 'new normal' and what this means for the 'new accountant' in a world with, and post, COVID-19.

Executive Summary PAOs and their members: Challenges



Executive Summary PAOs and their members: Immediate Challenges

In the short term, the focus was to address the 'fires that needed fighting' and the survey responses tended to fall into two buckets:

- ensuring continuity of PAO operations by adjusting 'the way of working' and carefully managing finances; and
- □ assisting staff, members and students in their work and studies.

PAO staff, members and students all needed advice on adjusting to a virtual environment. As PAO revenue streams came under pressure, discretionary costs came into focus, and in some jurisdictions, the immediate switch exposed technology gaps, whether in personal capability or resources, or in the wider existing infrastructures.

There was a heightened focus on engagement and communication, and for those facing financial, social or other challenges, this extended to mental health support.

Members work across all sectors and have a wide array of roles, and therefore the impact varied. The PAO needed to support all of them, ensuring they had the knowledge and tools to undertake their work. This was particularly important to small and medium firm practitioners who themselves needed to advise and support their clients, who in turn would be handling challenges impacting their own businesses. The need for confidence in markets increases at these times, and the accountants preparing financial statements, and the auditors expressing opinions on them, all needed advice.

Students undertaking professional qualifications no longer had access to physical facilities to study or sit examinations. This posed a significant disruption, both to them and the PAO, and solutions needed to be found.

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Executive Summary PAOs and their members: New Normal Challenges

Looking longer term, the challenges highlighted by the health pandemic morphed with the challenges already being addressed by the accountancy profession. The survey responses regarding longer-term challenges facing the PAOs also appear to fall into two buckets:

□ staying relevant and delivering member value

□ focusing on sustainability and reinventing operational models

According to the World Economic Forum, COVID-19 has accelerated ten technology trends – two of which apply directly to the accountancy profession and PAOs: remote working and distance learning. Digital transformations are occurring and are here to stay. Understanding and delivering to member and student needs has always been paramount, however the pace of change keeps accelerating, career options and choices keep increasing, and attracting talent is evermore challenging.

PAOs will need to set strategies that address the longer-term challenges. Operating models will need to change, not only to meet member needs, but also to operate efficiently in difficult economic times worldwide. At the time of our survey, PAO leaders agreed that what a PAO will look like in the future was impossible to predict due to the evolving uncertainties surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic. On whether business models will need to be adapted or changed to operate in the new normal, most PAOs were of the opinion that they do not foresee huge paradigm shifts. However, many are keeping a watchful eye on the situation and believe that there is a need to rethink strategies for the future.

Leaders understand that PAOs of today will need to reimagine itself to better serve the profession of the future. What this looks like will be determined in the days to come. From the survey, it was clear that the future-ready PAO is expected to possess six (6) qualities:

- Agility
- □ Flexibility
- □ Resilience
- Technology enabled
- Innovative
- Collaborative

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Executive Summary The Silver Linings

It is not all 'doom and gloom' – far from it. An emerging consensus would seem to be that this is an exciting period for the accountancy profession.

Sections 2 and 3 describe how PAOs have responded to the shorter and longer-term challenges.

The emerging silver linings are identified in Section 4.

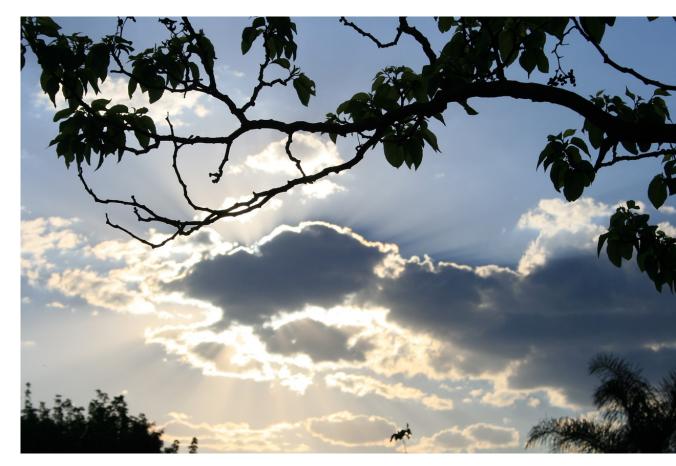


Image by Max Pixel from www.maxpixels.net

There is commonality in the challenges faced by PAOs. Leveraging on learnings and best practices from other PAOs, including more recent innovations (e.g. on-line webinars, virtual meetings, remote invigilation), could provide a basis to better manage and respond to the PAO-specific challenge faced. As each situation and jurisdiction will be different, responses will often be unique and may not be suitable for each and every PAO. PAO leadership is advised to consider the responses, and apply and adopt as suited for your respective circumstances.

Challenges	Examples of Challenges	Organisational Responses
Focus on People		
1. Supporting member's immediate needs	 Timely guidance and advice to members to: carry out professional duties (e.g. to meet compliance deadlines – tax filings, in-house and external reporting) address relevant accounting and audit implications (e.g. valuation of assets) access government stimulus programs (e.g. wage assistance, tax relief, grants) Responding to members facing financial constraints (e.g. cashflow and working capital demands) 	 Increase advocacy, engagement and dialogue with appropriate stakeholders (e.g. regulators) Set up dedicated COVID-19 response hubs or microsites Interpret and synthesise government program information Collate member queries and create FAQs Develop guidance, interpretations and practical tools Highlight available government, PAO or other institutional support Reduce membership dues or introduce stage payment plans

Challenges	Examples of Challenges	Organisational Responses	
Focus on People	Focus on People		
2. Member and student retention and engagement	 Suspension of all member and student in-person activities Ineffective communication (e.g. conveying timely information on disruption to services) 	 Focus resources on member and student retention and engagement strategies and actions Innovate and adjust communication strategies to keep connected (e.g. use of social media) 	
3. Continuity of member and student services	 Holding in-person activities Conducting tuition classes and classroom-based assessments Providing on-site services Drop in level of services (e.g. processing backlogs caused by social distancing protocols) 	 Defer or cancel scheduled in-person events and replace with virtual events Pivot both member and student services to on-line platforms or other alternatives (e.g. on-line CPD programs/digital learning hubs, computer-based examinations, self-service portals) Increase or ensure adequate communication to keep members and students informed of developments 	

Challenges	Examples of Challenges	Organisational Responses
Adapt Operations	and Manage Finances	
4. Members, students and staff well-being	 Putting in place stakeholder health and safety measures Upsurge in mental health issues or stress caused by economic and social lockdown (e.g. uncertainty in employment, juggling working from home and home schooling, lack of personal space) 	 Introduce appropriate work arrangements and safety protocols Introduce or highlight available support such as hotlines, charity services or benevolent funds Revise operational structures and maintain connection Increase communication and utilise collaboration and engagement tools
5. Operating in a virtual environment	 Commuting to work becomes difficult or illegal under government provisions Access to equipment and network connection Carrying on 'business as usual' virtually Lower staff productivity Lower quality of service delivery 	 Implement flexible work arrangements viz., remote working, flexible hours, staff redeployment Ensure employees are supported to work from home (e.g. adequate tools, IT support, access to WIFI or hotspots) Provide access and encourage use of digital communication and collaboration tools to stay connected and maintain productivity Modify or adapt organisational structures, reporting lines, processes and/or leadership styles

Challenges	Examples of Challenges	Organisational Responses
Adapt Operations	and Manage Finances	
6. Loss of or reduced revenue streams	 Collecting membership dues Holding in-person CPD programs and other events (e.g. congresses and conferences) Holding tuition courses and/or assessments Fall in registration in students and new members Rightsizing workforce 	 Adopt or consider digital transformation of processes and operations to continue providing revenue drawing services Implement cost-cutting measures/austerity drives and more effective cash flow management (e.g. furlough staff, cut budgets) Use reserves to fund shortfalls
7. Constraints in governance structure	 Holding virtual AGMs Issuing audit license requiring CPD 	 Revise and adjust processes, policies, procedures and respective documents/structures Engage relevant stakeholders for approvals

Recovery and (re)turning to work is in sight in many jurisdictions as the economic strain from lockdown provisions to save lives needs to be balanced with safeguarding livelihoods.

As governments around the world are now considering options and timing for safe re-opening of their economies, the environment for the return is different in each jurisdiction. These variations, coupled with the longer term challenges that PAOs need to address means the return will be to a new reality – or what has now been termed as the 'New Normal'. PAO leaders shared their views on how they plan, or are already addressing, for the PAO to remain sustainable and relevant.

Challenges	Examples of Challenges	Organisational Responses	
Focus on Sustaina	Focus on Sustainability		
1. Recalibration of strategies and plans	 Strategies and tactics no longer relevant in current conditions Assumptions and bases for budget and forecast preparation no longer appropriate 	 Review and adjust strategies, budgets and forecasts in light of the impact Provide for uncertainties using scenario planning techniques Review financial stability of PAO moving forward Seek collaborations and partnerships, including cross-border, to broaden member services 	

Challenges	Examples of Challenges	Organisational Responses
Focus on Sustaina	bility	
2. Managing in an economic recession	 Chain reaction from general economic decline Driving cost efficiencies Drop in profitability and reserves 	 Recover revenue streams or diversify and develop new revenue sources while managing both strategic spending and operational costs Review financial stability and resilience, including supply chains Consider services or implement action plans to support PAO members facing unemployment or salary reduction Set up of task force to assess impact and needs of members and students Support economic recovery by increasing advocacy engagements with appropriate stakeholders viz. policy makers and regulators
3. Rethinking of operating (and business) models	 Delivering services through technology Current operational structures, infrastructure and practices not fit-for- purpose in new era 	 Reimagine the PAO and consider what the new 'business as usual' looks like in light of lessons learnt, adjusting models as necessary Upskilling or reskilling of workforce to support new business operating models Carry out exercise to find optimal solutions to deliver on new experience (e.g. rebalancing of in-person versus online delivery)

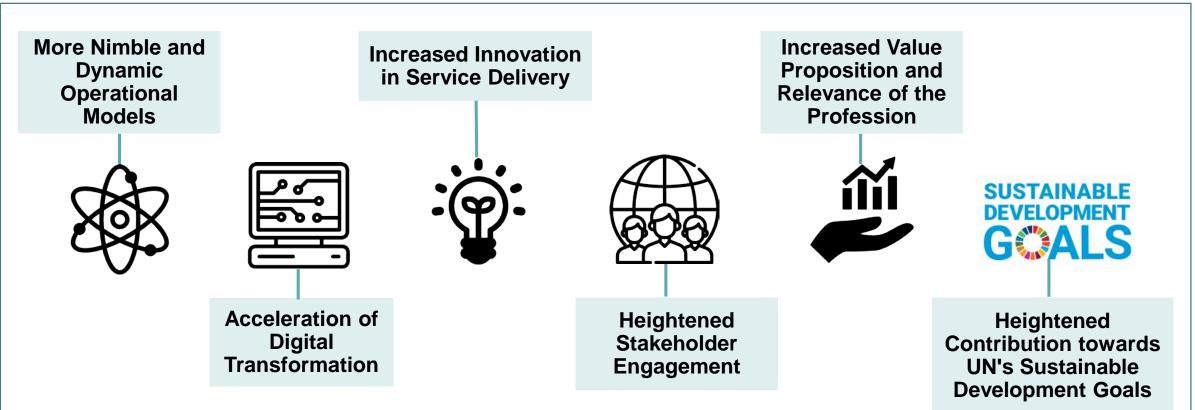
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Challenges	Examples of Challenges	Organisational Responses
Focus on Sustaina	bility	
4. Digital transformation	 High cost of technology investment Capability of staff to support digitalisation Inadequacy of national digital infrastructure 	 Accelerate adoption of digital solutions to deliver member and student services Consider need for or enhance investment in technology Review end-to-end journey to provide seamless 'customer' digital experience to drive efficiencies and further support the planet's sustainability Increase engagement with governments and other regulators to develop the national digital ecosystem
5. Addressing increase in risks, <i>inter alia</i> cybersecurity	 New portfolio of risk due to virtual environment Preparing for future crisis 	 Enhance or prepare Disaster Recovery Plans and Business Continuity Plans Review risk profile and implement risk management strategies

Challenges	Examples of Challenges	Organisational Responses
Stay Relevant		
6. Changes in 'customer' and market values and demands	 Changes to professional services required by the market Changes to reporting and assurance frameworks 	 Undertake research (e.g. surveys) of stakeholders to gain insights of their needs, values and challenges; or carry out assessments – consider opportunities – and tailor services accordingly Engage relevant stakeholders to address changes to reporting and assurance frameworks and policies Focus on maintaining positive sentiments and increased engagement momentum for the longer term Implement and manage change and transition (back) to the new normal Advocate and support society's call for greater transparency especially on the application of government bailouts and fiscal stimulus packages

Challenges	Examples of Challenges	Organisational Responses
Stay Relevant		
7. Reimagining the future ready accountant – the 'New Accountant'	 Competency and skills gaps in existing members Relevance of current qualification curriculum to future work Relevance and reputation of the PAO and/or profession 	 Develop programs and recalibrate qualifications to support the enhanced competency and skillset requirements (e.g. analytics, technology savviness, agility, resilience) Focus on guidance and trainings for SMPs as the pandemic unfolds Collaborate with other PAOs to enhance value and service offerings including arrangements for greater mobility Increase or manage brand recognition initiatives on the value of the profession Identify new drivers such as improving environmental sustainability, corporate reporting issues and greater focus on ethics and trust; and address these

Every crisis, while deeply unsettling, also contains seeds of opportunities. A few common and possible silver linings have emerged.



More Nimble and Dynamic Operational Models

During the current crisis, the speed with which some PAOs have implemented changes has been impressive. Driven by urgency, the management and leadership of PAOs appear to have been more willing, or perhaps had very little choice, but to embrace more agile methods. These include jumping onto videoconferences, reducing the 'normal' duration required for meetings (for example, 2-3 day in-person meetings could sometimes be boxed into 2 hours straight-to-agenda meetings), and decentralising of decision-making processes.

PAOs were also more willing to experiment with new ideas and new ways of doing things, certainly in part due to the more forgiving conditions brought forth by an unprecedented event in human history. We have observed age-old governance practices such as staging board and committee meetings, professional conduct hearings and AGMs, being moved on to virtual platforms.

Acceleration of Digital Transformation

There has been a call in the profession for years to embrace digitalisation. Besides encouraging the adoption of digitalisation in the profession, many PAOs were already considering or in the process of digitalisation of their own operations.

In the past few months, the way we work, live, interact and play have all been transformed and migrated to a more digital environment. These changes have accelerated the shift to digital technologies at a stunning pace across all sectors and organisations including PAOs. It was very clear from the survey responses that digitalisation is now a top agenda item for PAOs as we transition into a redefined way of life.

Increased Innovation in Service Delivery

To ensure business continuity and sustainability, PAOs adapted by offering new services, some provided through new delivery channels. For example, many PAOs have either shifted planned programs and activities online or have staged on-trend events, using virtual conferencing platforms. These programs and activities may include careers fairs, tuition and examinations, CPD and networking events.

An additional positive development observed from these webinars or virtual events is the ability for more participation, whether as a speaker or attendee, from across the region or globe. Also witnessed is the increased collaboration as PAOs and the accountancy profession's regional and global bodies join hands to support the events. Different time zones aside, the geographical location as well as time and cost investment related to travel were no longer factors.

Heightened Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement has increased in some PAOs due to the combined impetus of more targeted communications as well as the provision of topical on-line tools and resources.

One PAO mentioned that the level of engagement with members is at an all-time high, and subscription rates to on-line offerings such as webinars have been very encouraging.



Increased Value Proposition and Relevance of the Profession

Demand patterns and stakeholder behaviors have radically changed. The next normal comes with higher risks, mainly due to the unknowns, the pivot to digital, and a new reality for businesses as many economies are re-opening at the brink of a recession.

Financial and cashflow management will come under greater scrutiny. The need for better corporate reporting and greater analysis of data to inform decision making will also be imperative.

Further, government interventions around the world included large-scale fiscal measures, from economic stimulus packages to bailouts, and issuing provisions and guidance. The need for advice on how to access available support, as well as understand the various regulations, will rise. Society's call for greater transparency will also very likely be heightened.

These are some examples of how the relevance of the profession will be greater spotlighted and where PAOs can possibly play a role to support their members.



Heightened Contribution towards UN's Sustainable Development Goals

The accountancy profession has been keen to support and contribute to the achievement of the United Nation's (UN's) Sustainable Development Goals set for 2030. The profession has declared it supports global best practices that enable effective and transparent reporting on sustainability measures.

A recent resource from the UN's Environment Programme highlighted the importance of future proofing sustainable recovery and development, as economies and societies rebuild from the COVID-19 pandemic. There is an opportunity to 'build back better':

- to embrace greener and more sustainable practices
- to move away from the destruction of natural habitats to more sustainable pathways (which will help prevent further pandemic outbreaks, from zoonotic diseases such as COVID-19!)
- to be more responsible in terms of consumption and production

The containment and self-isolation measures, including halting of manufacturing, travel bans, closing of borders, locally sourced production, social distancing, quarantines and remote work arrangements, have forced behavioural changes worldwide. This has positively contributed to amongst others, decarbonisation and supporting responsible consumption and production.

Accountants have an important role to play through their daily work – from providing assurance on measurements and ensuring transparency in reporting, to the review of corporate governance practices.

The profession, including the global, regional and national bodies, can certainly play its role to provide the necessary support, to assist leap-frog some transitions to a more sustainable planet as we rebuild from the pandemic.

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- 4. ICAB Bangladesh
- 5. ICMAB Bangladesh
- 6. CICPA China
- 7. FIA Fiji
- 8. ICAI India
- 9. ICMAI India
- 10. JICPA Japan
- 11. KICPA Korea
- 12. MonICPA Mongolia

- 13. ICAN Nepal
- 14. ICAP Pakistan
- 15. ICMAP Pakistan
- 16. CPA Papua New Guinea
- 17. PICPA Philippines
- 18. AAT Sri Lanka
- 19. CA Sri Lanka
- 20. AAT United Kingdom
- 21. ACCA United Kingdom
- 22. CIPFA United Kingdom
- 23. ICAEW United Kingdom
- 24. VACPA Vietnam

ABOUT CAPA

The Confederation of Asian and Pacific Accountants (CAPA) is recognised by the global accountancy profession, represented by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), as a regional organisation representing 33 national professional accountancy organisations (PAOs) that operate in or have an interest in the Asia-Pacific region. Collectively referred to as CAPA's members, these PAOs represent close to 2 million accountants across the world.

The mission of CAPA is to enhance the value of the accountancy profession in Asia Pacific. CAPA has a unique role within the accountancy profession, positioned between IFAC and the national PAOs which represent the profession in each jurisdiction. Accordingly, CAPA is the relevant platform to better undertake certain initiatives and activities.



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