

# Integrated Thinking and the Sixth Epoch of Accountancy

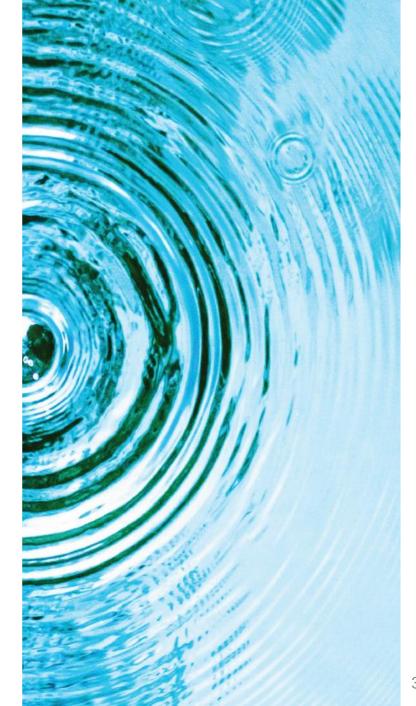
US <IR> Community 1 November 2022

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## Integrated Thinking

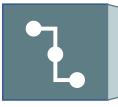
#### An Introduction to integrated thinking

Integrated thinking allows you to understand, assess and improve the interdependencies between your operational and functional units and resources and relationships, manage your ESG impacts and ultimately enhance your value creation or minimize your value erosion.



#### Integrated thinking in practice

The benefits for business organizations



Integrates your financial and sustainability performance



Creates cross-functional collaboration



Strengthens the trust of your key stakeholders



Drives value creation through your purpose and culture



#### What does the IFRS Foundation say?



"A strategic planning tool for boards and management".

"Practical guidance that will enhance the quality of corporate governance and reporting".

"We strongly encourage continued use of the Integrated Reporting Framework and the Integrated Thinking Principles underpinning it"

Andreas Barckow, Chair of the IASB, and Emmanuel Faber, Chair of the ISSB



#### The Integrated Thinking Principles

Charting the journey to sustainable business

Rooted in the concept of integrated thinking, the Integrated Thinking Principles ('Principles') are a guiding star by which to chart a journey focused on creating and preserving value over time and minimizing value erosion

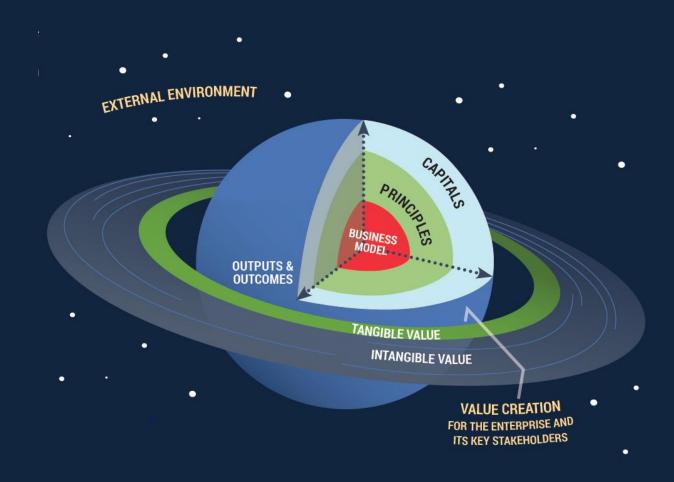


#### The Integrated Thinking Principles

The Structure

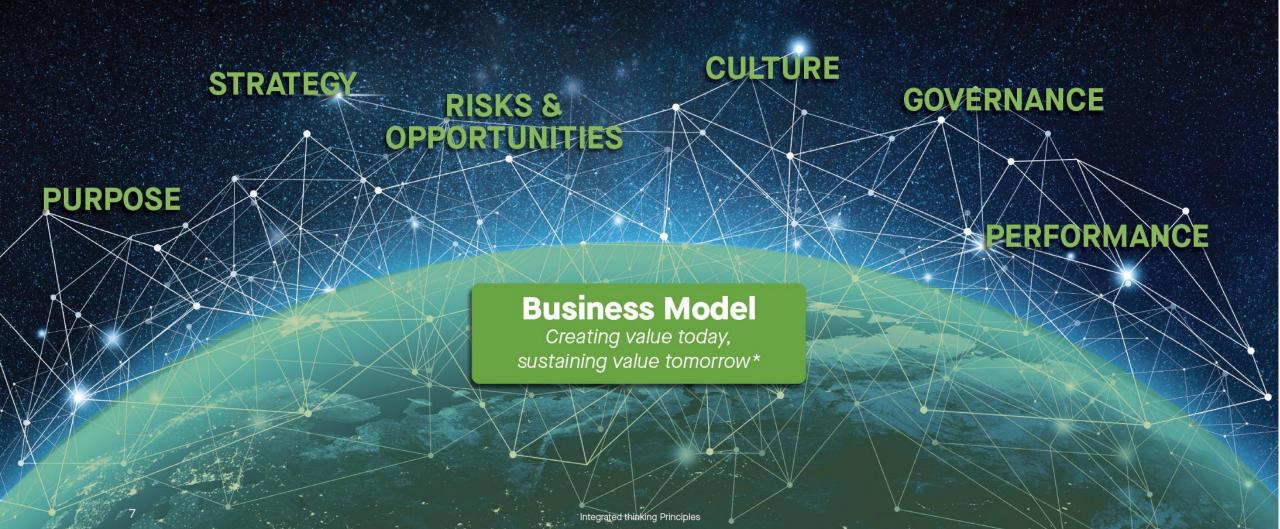
The Principles are designed to help senior teams to:

- Better decision making
- Navigating the trade-offs between the resources and relationships
- Balancing the value creation over time



#### **The Structure**





#### The Integrated Thinking Principles

How the Integrated thinking principles support sustainable business

Each of these six Principles is explored across three levels:

#### Level I

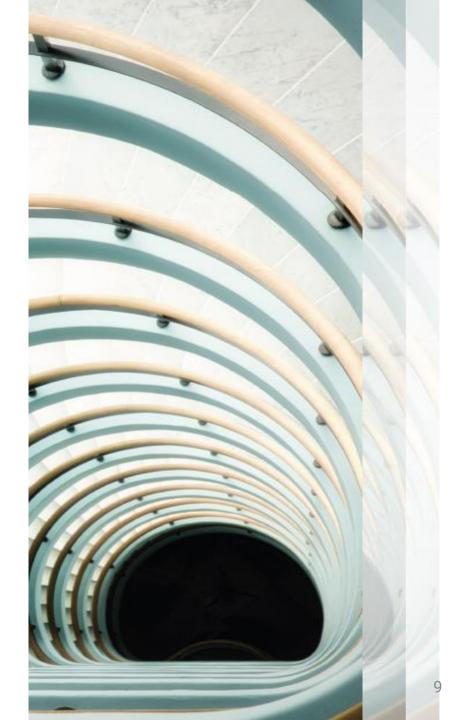
Aim: encourage the leadership and management teams to reflect on them, in order to think and act in an integrated manner

#### Level II

Aim: continue the assessment of the extent of integrated thinking within an organization

#### The third III

Aim: operationalize the journey towards sustainable value creation for the enterprise and its key stakeholders





#### Level 1: The Principles



#### **PURPOSE**

How do we make a unique contribution to the needs of society and why do we exist?

#### STRATEGY

How does our organization seize opportunities, mitigate risks and maximize the resources available to us to meet the needs of our customers through the products we make and the services we provide, whilst generating a financial surplus?

#### **Business Model**

Creating value today, sustaining value tomorrow\*

#### Level 2: Assessment



#### **PURPOSE**

Our <u>organizational purpose</u> is unique and clearly articulated. It is brought to life in the interactions of our leadership, management, staff, <u>customers</u>, suppliers, host governments and local communities.

#### STRATEGY

We scan the horizon for strategic opportunities.

We have identified our strategic objectives and gauged how their achievement will enable us to achieve our purpose and contribute to the SDGs.

Our sustainability priorities are aligned with our business strategy.

We understand how the material issues associated with our business model affect our ability to execute our strategy.

We understand how our products and services meet our customers' needs.

We consider how our strategic actions affect our broader stakeholders.

We generate competitive advantage through our innovation, unique insights and perspectives, and our ability to bring our products and services to market in an effective and efficient way, whilst also generating a financial surplus.

#### **Business Model**

Creating value today, sustaining value tomorrow\*



#### Level 3: Operationalizing the Principles

key business processes and critical activities

#### **PURPOSE**

- Our organizational purpose is motivational and the North Star for how we conduct our business.
- Our Board routinely reviews whether our company's decisionmaking and resource allocation are consistent with our purpose.
- □ Our purpose is as relevant on the shop floor as it is in the Boardroom, as well as amongst our key external business partners and broader stakeholders.

#### **STRATEGY**

- ☐ The executive team identifies future opportunities for our organization during our strategic planning process.
- Our strategy and strategic objectives are clearly defined, forward-looking and responsive to longer-term drivers of value creation, such as technological, societal and climate change.
- Our strategy and strategic objectives are aligned with the distinct contribution our organization can make to the SDGs.
- Our sustainability priorities have been identified through an objective process and reinforce our business strategy.

- ☐ The executive team regularly assesses whether the achievement of our strategic objectives is helping us achieve our purpose.
- □ We undertake a periodic assessment of our material issues and have assessed how these may affect our ability to execute our strategy.
- ☐ The strategic opportunities presented by our operating environment, including in our supply chain and broader value chain, are regularly assessed by the executive team.
- □ We invest in innovative products and services and nurture a culture of innovation through our purpose and values.
- □ We manage our operations efficiently, taking account of all our dependencies and impacts on our material capitals.

#### **Business Model**

Creating value today, sustaining value tomorrow\*

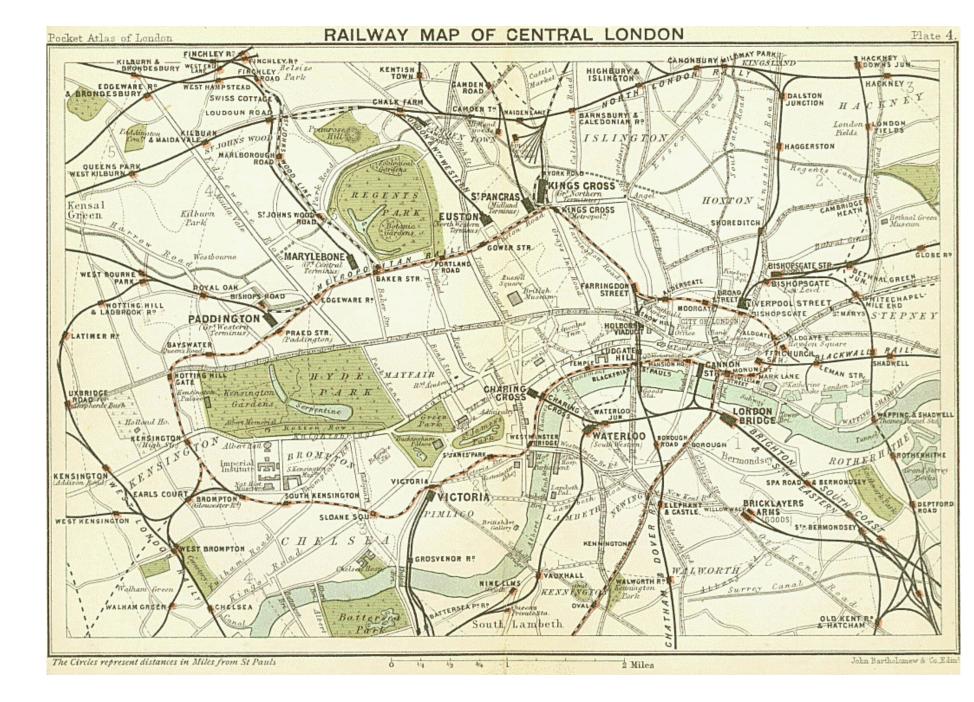
#### Resources to support your adoption of integrated thinking

- Integrated Thinking Principles
- Transition to Integrated Thinking: a guide to getting started
- Integrated Thinking Resource Hub
- Case studies
- The Virtous Loop Report

# The next great epoch for the accountancy profession?



### 1890s



1920s

#### THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA. BALANCE SHEET, 20th September, 1919. By Cash in hand, at Bankers, and 99,800 Ordinary Shares of £6 10s. od. 200 Founders' Shares of £6 10s. od. . 650,000 0 in transit . . . £1,918,003 6 1 ,, Money lent in London at call and short notice . . . 185,000 0 0 ,, Deposits:—In London . .£649,341 15 5 , Investments in Eritish and Colonial Government and other Securities taken at or ,, Persia (in Silver) .2,180,722 19 5 2,830,064 14 10 ,, Bills payable, Endorsements and Adjustments . . . under prices ruling on 20th 5,184,733 0 11 September, 1919 . . . ,, Profit and Loss Account . . 2,731,079 5 6 52,809 5 3 ,, Bills Discounted, Loans and Advances, including Adjust-ments and Past Due Bills and 3.241,933 7 0 ,, Bills Receivable . . . 987,733 6 11 " Bank Premises, Furniture and Stationery . . . . 13,059 14 3 £10,076,808 19 9 £10,076,808 19 9 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 20th September, 1919. , Interim Dividend at 3s. per Share, paid 18th June, 1919 (free of Income Tax) . . . . Transfer to Reserve Account . . . 30,000 0 0 Net Profit after deducting Expenses of Management and General Charges in London, at Chief Office, Branches and Agencies, and after making , , Bank Premises Account . . 5,000 0 0 , Second and Final Dividend at 5s. per Share (free of Income Tax) Duty and bad and doubtful debts . . . So,235 3 8 paid 30th December, 1919 . £25,000 0 0 Balance to new account. . . 27,809 5 3 52,809 5 3 £107,623 7 6 £107,623 7 6 RESERVE ACCOUNT. By Balance at 20th September, 1918 . . . 220,000 0 0 , Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account 30,000 o £250,000 0 0 SYDNEY ROGERS. We have audited the above Accounts with the Books at the London Office, and with the Certified Returns from the Chief Office in Persia and the various Branches and Aspectice and have found the same in accordance therewith. The Cash, Bills Receivable and Investments in London were duly verified by us. The Values placed against the Assess are in accordance with the Accounts received from Persia and elsewhere, and are those adopted by the Directors, who inform us that adequate provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts and contingencies. For the purpose of comparison, the Assets and Liabilities of the Persian Offices have been converted into & Sterling at the average rate Tuning for some years prior to the War. LONDON, 2nd March, 1920. KEMP, SONS, SENDELL & CO., Charlered Accountants, Auditors.

#### Report of the Directors: Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Financial summary > Balance sheet > Movement in 2008

#### Balance sheet

_	At 31 December		
	2008	2007	2006
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m
ASSETS			
Cash and balances at central banks	52,396	21,765	12,732
Trading assets	427,329	445,968	328,147
Financial assets designated at fair value	28,533	41,564	20,573
Derivatives	494,876	187,854	103,702
Loans and advances to banks	153,766	237,366	185,205
Loans and advances to customers	932,868	981,548	868,133
Financial investments	300,235	283,000	204,806
Other assets	137,462	155,201	137,460
Total assets	2,527,465	2,354,266	1,860,758
Customer accounts Trading liabilities Financial liabilities designated at fair value Derivatives Debt securities in issue Liabilities under insurance contracts Other liabilities	1,115,327 247,652 74,587 487,060 179,693 43,683 149,150	1,096,140 314,580 89,939 183,393 246,579 42,606 113,432	896,834 226,608 70,211 101,478 230,325 17,670 103,010
Total liabilities	2,427,236	2,218,850	1,745,830
Equity Total shareholders' equity Minority interests	93,591 6,638	128,160 7,256	108,352 6,576
Total equity	100,229	135,416	114,928

Imperial Bank of Persia (1919)

HSBC (2008)

2020s & beyond





Worldwide leaders in public and management accounting

# Thank you

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