
PROFILE OF THE PROFESSION **2012**



IAASA

Irish Auditing & Accounting
Supervisory Authority

Table of Contents

FORWARD 3-5

1. Chief Executive Introduction
2. Accountancy Bodies
3. Provision of information by the PABs

PART A

Membership 6-9

- Admission to PAB membership
- Obligations of members
- Membership – Tables and Charts

PART B

PABs' investigation and disciplinary activities 10-14

- PABs' investigation and disciplinary processes
- PABs' investigation and disciplinary activities – Tables

PART C

Practising authorisation 15-16

- Criteria for practising authorisation
- Practising authorisation – Table and Chart

PART D

Registered Auditors 17-18

- Criteria for audit authorisation
- Registered Auditors – Tables

PART E

RABs' monitoring of Registered Auditors 19-21

- Responsibility for monitoring of Registered Auditors
- RABs' monitoring systems
- RAB's monitoring of Registered Auditors – Tables and Chart

PART F

Student population 22-24

- Student membership
- Student population – Tables and Charts

Disclaimer

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this document, the Irish Auditing & Accounting Supervisory Authority accepts no responsibility or liability howsoever arising from any errors, inaccuracies, or omissions occurring.



Helen Hall, Chief Executive

1. Chief Executive Introduction

It is with pleasure that I present the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority's ('IAASA') *Profile of the Profession 2012*, which aims to provide readers with an insight into:

- the scale and composition of IAASA's supervisory remit regarding the nine Prescribed Accountancy Bodies ('PABs');
- the scale of the PABs, both individually and collectively;
- overall trends in the PABs' membership, student numbers and profiles; and
- the nature and scale of the PABs' regulatory and monitoring activities.

Additional information regarding IAASA's supervision of the PABs is available on our website and in our published Annual Reports.

Overall trends

At 31 December 2012:

- there were 31,709 PAB members resident in Ireland, an increase of 3% from 2011;
- 3,341 PAB members were authorised to provide services to members of the public;
- the number of Registered Auditors located in Ireland stood at 1,597, a marginal decrease from 1,612 at 31 December 2011; and
- the PABs' aggregate student membership resident in Ireland was 16,141, a decrease of 4% on the previous year.

Acknowledgement

I wish to acknowledge the efforts made by the Prescribed Accountancy Bodies in compiling the information contained in this document and thank them for their cooperation in responding to IAASA's queries.

Helen Hall

Chief Executive

2. Accountancy Bodies

A Prescribed Accountancy Body, or PAB, is any accountancy body that comes within IAASA's supervisory remit. There are currently nine PABs:

ACCA	Association of Chartered Certified Accountants
AIA	Association of International Accountants
CIMA	Chartered Institute of Management Accountants
CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy
ICAEW	Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales
ICAI	Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland
ICAS	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland
ICPAI	Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Ireland
IIPA	Institute of Incorporated Public Accountants

Six of the nine PABs are also Recognised Accountancy Bodies ('RABs'). RABs are permitted to register or license their members/member firms for the purpose of entitling them to practice as auditors. The six RABs are the ACCA, ICAEW, ICAI, ICAS, ICPAI and the IIPA.

3. Provision of information by the PABs

IAASA has relied on the PABs to provide the information contained in this document, which relates to the year ended 31 December 2012 and was submitted as part of the annual return process. The PABs are required annually to submit a return which:

- provides IAASA with the information necessary to:
 - monitor the PABs' ongoing regulatory and monitoring activities; and
 - plan reviews of the PABs by, for example, identifying key areas, issues or trends deserving of particular attention; and
- enables IAASA to provide the public with an insight into the PABs' scale and composition, as well as their principal regulatory and monitoring activities.

Given the dual purpose of the data contained in the annual returns, as detailed above, some of it is not included in this document.

Comparability of data

Differences in the structure and operations of the nine PABs, as well as in their interpretation of the information requested, may cause some difficulties in making comparisons. While IAASA has tried to minimise such differences through the design of the annual return templates, care is needed in interpreting the data presented in this document and direct comparison may not be appropriate or meaningful in some cases.

Data from previous years

Readers should note that in previous years, this type of statistical information was presented as a Chapter within IAASA's Annual Reports, which are available on IAASA's website, www.iaasa.ie.

Definitions used in this document

The following definitions are used in this document:

'complaint'	means any expression of dissatisfaction with accounting related services, whether communicated to a PAB by a member of the public or otherwise;
'Ireland'	means the Republic of Ireland;
'complaints - Irish relevant'	means complaints relating to members and students located in Ireland, firms based in Ireland and members/firms with clients based in Ireland;
'member'	means an individual who has been admitted to membership of the relevant PAB;
'principal'	means a partner in a member firm and includes a sole practitioner;
'Registered Auditor'	means a firm or an individual that is registered to undertake statutory audits under Irish Company Law; and
'student'	means an individual who is registered with the relevant PAB as a student and is actively pursuing the education process with a view to full membership.

Further information regarding the PABs

Further information regarding each of the nine PABs is available on their respective websites, as set out below.

Association of Chartered Certified Accountants	www.accaglobal.com
Association of International Accountants	www.aiaworldwide.com
Chartered Institute of Management Accountants	www.cimaglobal.com
Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy	www.cipfa.org
Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales	www.icaew.com
Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland	www.charteredaccountants.ie
Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland	www.icas.org.uk
Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Ireland	www.cpaireland.ie
Institute of Incorporated Public Accountants	www.iipa.ie

PART A

Membership

Admission to PAB membership

Admission to PAB membership requires applicants to satisfy various criteria, which typically include:

- successfully completing the relevant PAB's professional examinations;
- obtaining a minimum period of relevant supervised work experience; and
- undertaking to comply with the relevant PAB's bye-laws, rules, regulations, codes of ethics and conduct etc.

Obligations of members

In order to retain their membership status, PAB members are required to fulfil certain obligations, including:

- maintaining up to date professional competence through Continuing Professional Development ('CPD'); and
- ongoing compliance with the relevant PAB's bye-laws, rules, regulations, codes of ethics and conduct etc.

Failure to comply with these requirements may result in disciplinary action being taken against a member by the PAB.

Membership – Tables and Charts

- During 2012, there was a 3% increase in membership of the nine PABs in Ireland and their worldwide membership increased by 4%. While ICAI has the largest number of members in Ireland (14,312), ACCA has the largest membership worldwide (158,574).
- ICAI, ICPAI and IIPA members are mainly based in Ireland, with the majority of CIMA, CIPFA, ICAEW and ICAS members based in the UK. 49% of ACCA members are located in the UK and Ireland, while the majority (78%) of AIA members are located outside of the EU.
- Four bodies dominate PAB membership in Ireland:
 - ICAI (45.1%);
 - ACCA (27.7%);
 - CIMA (13.1%); and
 - ICPAI (11.3%).
- Table A.2 shows the movements in PAB membership in Ireland during 2012. Increases in membership are mainly due to the admission of students to membership. Decreases in membership are principally due to member resignations or exclusions. Exclusions are typically a result of members' failure to pay subscription fees (members are usually re-admitted once payment has been made) or disciplinary action.
- Table A.3 shows while the majority of PAB members located in Ireland (60%) are employed in business, a significant minority (25%) are employed in practice. IIPA is the only PAB with a majority of Irish based members employed in practice.

Table A.1: Members worldwide - location

	2011 TOTAL	2012 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Ireland	30,890	31,709	8,791	427	14,312	67	3,569	211	123	4,145	64
UK	285,069	291,700	68,478	118,752	5,102	16,866	98	2	1,484	67,842	13,076
Other EU Member States	15,268	16,567	9,059	4,700	310	428	39	0	113	1,839	79
Other locations	110,969	117,981	72,246	16,694	2,120	2,378	165	2	6,263	17,791	322
Total members worldwide	442,196	457,957	158,574	140,573	21,844	19,739	3,871	215	7,983	91,617	13,541

Chart A.1: % Share of PAB members located in Ireland

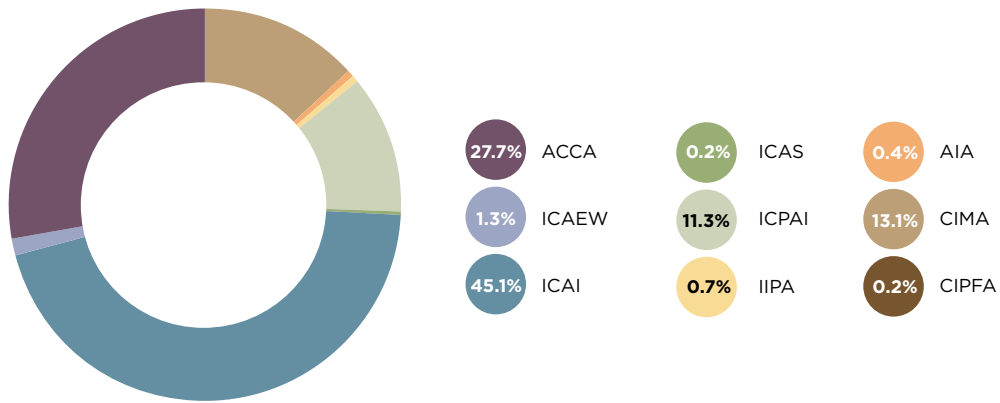


Table A.2: Members in Ireland – movement during the year

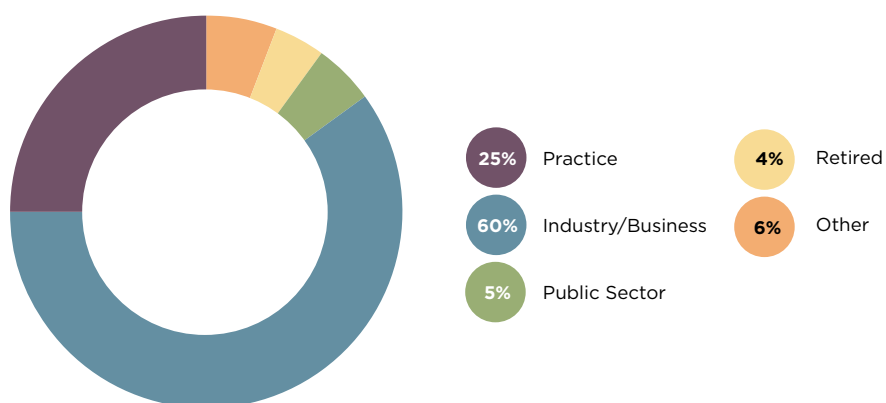
			Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
	2011 TOTAL	2012 TOTAL	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Members in Ireland at 1 January	30,002	30,890	8,444	444	13,908	69	3,548	207	125	4,080	65
ADD:											
Students admitted as members	1,314	1,264	489	1	514	-	100	11	-	149	-
Members of other bodies admitted as members	21	16	4	3	3	-	2	4	-	-	-
Other Individuals admitted as members	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former members re-admitted to membership	145	185	60	1	13	-	2	2	-	107	-
LESS:											
Members excluded from membership	(380)	(417)	(191)	(9)	(40)	-	(1)	-	-	(176)	-
Members resigning from membership	(163)	(156)	(9)	(1)	(53)	-	(69)	(13)	-	(11)	-
Members deceased	(43)	(51)	(6)	(4)	(33)	-	(1)	-	(2)	(4)	(1)
Other	(8)	(22)	-	(8)	-	(2)	(12)	-	-	-	-
Members in Ireland at 31 December	30,890	31,709	8,791	427	14,312	67	3,569	211	123	4,145	64

Footnote: The ICAI figure for 'students admitted as members' in Table A.2 (514) differs to Table F.2 (892) as students may complete their term as a student in Ireland but move to another location prior to admission to membership.

Table A.3: Members in Ireland – employment status

As at 31 December	2011 TOTAL	2012 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Practice	7,577	7,814	1,963	101	4,195	13	1,276	182	15	67	2
Industry/Business	18,727	19,190	5,657	181	7,915	36	1,658	21	74	3,642	6
Public Sector	1,602	1,693	594	31	567	3	299	6	7	135	51
Retired	1,175	1,239	222	83	514	10	81	2	23	301	3
Other	1,809	1,773	355	31	1,121	5	255	-	4	-	2
Total	30,890	31,709	8,791	427	14,312	67	3,569	211	123	4,145	64

Chart A.2: Members in Ireland – employment status



PART B

PABs' investigation and disciplinary activities

PABs' investigation and disciplinary processes

As outlined in IAASA's Annual Reports, the PABs are responsible, in the first instance, for the investigation of complaints and are required to process them in accordance with their approved investigation and disciplinary procedures, which are supervised by IAASA. When a member of the public makes a complaint to a PAB, or relevant information comes to a PAB's attention, concerning the conduct or competence of a member/member firm, the PAB has a number of options available to it. These typically include:

- investigation by a Committee or by a delegated staff member; or
- resolution by conciliation or other means provided for in its approved investigation and disciplinary procedures. Usually, conciliation is only permitted for minor matters and requires the complaint to be resolved to the mutual satisfaction of all parties.

In cases where the initial investigation concludes that there appears to be a case against a member, the complaint may be referred to the formal disciplinary process or the member may be offered a consent order, i.e. the member admits to the findings made against him/her and consents to the imposition of sanctions. As each PAB's investigation and disciplinary procedures are tailored to its specific requirements, the manner in which complaints are processed varies. For example, not all of the PABs' processes and procedures provide for a conciliation or consent order process. However, there are many similarities, such as the organisation of investigation, disciplinary and appeals systems through Committee structures.

PABs' investigation and disciplinary activities – Tables

The Tables overleaf provide the following information:

- Tables B.1 to B.3 detail movements in the number of complaints (in respect of Irish relevant, worldwide and Registered Auditors respectively) processed by each PAB during 2012 including the number of new cases arising, the number of cases closed and the stage of the investigation and disciplinary process at which such complaints were closed; and
- Tables B.4 to B.6 provide information regarding the outcome of complaints closed during the year. Where an adverse finding is made against a member and sanctions are imposed, the most commonly imposed sanctions are reprimands, fines and the imposition of costs.

Table B.1: Summary of complaints - Irish relevant

Year to 31 December 2012	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies						AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA			
Complaints outstanding at 1 January 2012	324	187	-	97	-	18	20	-	2	-
During the year:										
ADD: New cases arising during the year	178	88	-	56	-	25	8	-	1	-
LESS: Cases closed during the year by:										
- Conciliation	(14)	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Secretary/Staff	(65)	(50)	-	(7)	-	(5)	(2)	-	(1)	-
- Assessor	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Investigation/ Complaints Committee	(77)	-	-	(57)	-	(7)	(13)	-	-	-
- Disciplinary Committee	(19)	(7)	-	(6)	-	(5)	-	-	(1)	-
- Appeal Committee	(6)	(1)	-	(4)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
- Other	(16)	(11)	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	-
Cases closed	(201)	(87)	-	(74)	-	(23)	(15)	-	(2)	-
Complaints outstanding at 31 December 2012	301	188	-	79	-	20	13	-	1	-

Footnote: The ICAI opening figure has been restated to include four additional complaints which were not included in the 2011 figures and remained open at 1 January 2012.

Table B.2: Summary of complaints – Worldwide Total

Year to 31 December 2012	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies						AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA			
Complaints outstanding at 1 January 2012	887	558	74	121	44	18	20	-	35	17
During the year:										
ADD: New cases arising during the year	1,075	745	84	77	104	25	8	-	28	4
LESS: Cases closed during the year by:										
- Conciliation	(148)	(143)	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-
- Secretary/Staff	(545)	(409)	(28)	(11)	(77)	(5)	(2)	-	(13)	-
- Assessor	(24)	(24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Investigation/Complaints Committee	(173)	-	(43)	(71)	(24)	(7)	(13)	-	(10)	(5)
- Disciplinary Committee	(125)	(82)	(9)	(11)	(3)	(5)	-	-	(14)	(1)
- Appeal Committee	(18)	(10)	(2)	(4)	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
- Other	(59)	(54)	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	-
Cases closed	(1,092)	(722)	(82)	(97)	(109)	(23)	(15)	-	(37)	(7)
Complaints outstanding at 31 December 2012	868	581	76	101	39	20	13	-	26	14

Table B.3: Summary of complaints – Registered Auditors

Year to 31 December 2012	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Complaints outstanding at 1 January 2012	333	161	74	67	-	14	17
During the year:							
ADD: New cases arising during the year	189	41	84	45	2	14	3
LESS: Cases closed during the year by:							
- Conciliation	(12)	(12)	-	-	-	-	-
- Secretary/Staff	(70)	(31)	(28)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(1)
- Assessor	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-
- Investigation/Complaints Committee	(106)	-	(43)	(47)	-	(6)	(10)
- Disciplinary Committee	(23)	(4)	(9)	(6)	-	(4)	-
- Appeal Committee	(4)	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-
- Other	(10)	(8)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Cases closed	(229)	(59)	(82)	(59)	(2)	(15)	(12)
Complaints outstanding at 31 December 2012	293	143	76	53	-	13	8

Footnote: The ICAI opening figure has been restated to include four additional complaints which were not included in the 2011 figures and remained open at 1 January 2012.

Table B.4: Summary of Complaints Closed – Ireland Total

Year to 31 December 2012	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies						AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA			
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was made, and sanctions imposed	39	8	-	21	-	9	-	-	1	-
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was made, but no sanctions imposed	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was not made	71	-	-	48	-	8	15	-	-	-
Cases closed by Professional Conduct Department without a hearing	86	79	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-
Total	201	87	-	74	-	23	15	-	2	-

PART B: PABs' investigation and disciplinary activities

Table B.5: Summary of Complaints Closed – Worldwide Total

Year to 31 December 2012	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was made, and sanctions imposed	211	86	46	35	12	9	-	-	20	3
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was made, but no sanctions imposed	11	1	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was not made	223	5	33	55	97	8	15	-	4	4
Cases closed by Professional Conduct Department without a hearing	649	630	-	-	-	6	-	-	13	-
Total	1,094	722	82	97	111	23	15	-	37	7

Table B.6: Summary of Complaints Closed – Registered Auditors Total

Year to 31 December 2012	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was made, and sanctions imposed	80	4	46	23	-	7	-
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was made, but no sanctions imposed	9	-	3	6	-	-	-
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was not made	81	-	33	30	-	7	11
Cases closed by Professional Conduct Department without a hearing	59	55	-	-	2	1	1
Total	229	59	82	59	2	15	12
Of which, the number of cases where an adverse finding was made and the publication of sanctions included the member's name	104	4	41	12	-	5	-

PART C

Practising authorisation

Criteria for practising authorisation

The PABs impose additional requirements on their members wishing to engage in public practice, i.e. offering accounting related services to the public. These additional requirements normally include:

- arranging Professional Indemnity Insurance cover;
- putting in place practice continuity arrangements whereby, in the event of cessation of a practice (for example, in the case of illness or death), clients will have continuity of service;
- obtaining a minimum level of post-membership experience; and
- undertaking CPD in areas of relevance to their practice.

Members or member firms who satisfy the specified criteria are granted a practising certificate, although they are not permitted to provide services in reserved areas such as audit or investment business, for which additional authorisations are required. Members and member firms are generally required to renew their practising authorisation each year. An employee of a practising member or member firm is not usually required to hold a practising certificate, unless he/she is providing services to the public in an individual capacity.

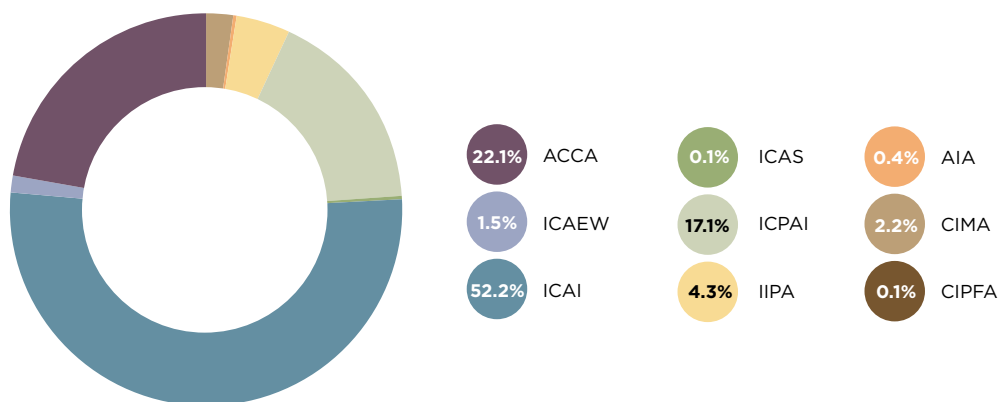
Practising authorisation – Table and Chart

The following Table and Chart detail the number of PAB members located in Ireland that are authorised to engage in public practice.

- Of the 30,972 PAB members authorised to engage in public practice in Ireland as at 31 December 2012, only 3,341 were located in Ireland. This is because the UK based PABs generally authorise their UK based members/member firms to practice in Ireland as part of their UK authorisation.
- Of those located in Ireland, three bodies dominate the population:
 - ICAI (52.2%);
 - ACCA (22.1%); and
 - ICPAI (17.1%).

Table C.1: Members with Practising Certificates who are located in Ireland

Year to 31 December 2012	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Whether the grant of a practising certificate is to an individual member or a firm		Member	Member	Member	Member	Member	Member	Member	Member	Member
Members with practising certificates at 1 January 2012	3,301	701	59	1,734	3	572	141	16	74	1
During the year:										
Add: Members who were granted a new certificate during the year	167	55	2	69	2	19	16	-	3	1
Less: Members who did not renew their practising certificate during the year	(110)	(15)	(11)	(51)	-	(16)	(12)	(1)	(4)	-
Less: Practising certificates withdrawn by the Institute/ Association during the year	(9)	(4)	-	(2)	-	(3)	-	-	-	-
Other	(8)	-	-	(6)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Practising certificates at 31 December 2012 (For members located in Ireland)	3,341	737	50	1,744	5	571	144	15	73	2
Practising certificates at 31 December 2012 to practise in Ireland (For members worldwide)	30,972	1,343	22,811	2,399	1,699	572	144	15	1,563	426

Chart C.1: % Share of members with Practising Certificates located in Ireland

PART D

Registered Auditors

Criteria for audit authorisation

Membership of a RAB does not automatically entitle an individual or firm to provide audit services. Rather, if a member or firm satisfies the company law requirements and the relevant RAB's additional criteria they may obtain approval and registration from the RAB to audit. Such RAB criteria usually include:

- an audit qualification for any individual who proposes to sign an audit report; and
- sufficient and appropriate audit experience.

Registered Auditors – Tables

The Tables in this Part provide information in respect of the members/member firms authorised by the six RABs to perform both statutory audits

under the Companies Acts and audits under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893 to 1978, and the Friendly Societies Acts, 1896 to 1977.

- While 5,941 members/member firms have been authorised by the RABs to offer auditing services in Ireland, only 1,597 have offices in Ireland. This is because the UK based RABs generally authorise their UK based members/member firms to perform statutory audits in Ireland.
- The majority (66%) of auditors with offices in Ireland operate as one principal firms, meaning that there is a single partner in the firm, who may or may not employ staff.
- There was no significant change in the number of Registered Auditors located in Ireland during the year.

PART D: Registered Auditors

Table D.1: Registered Auditors with offices in Ireland – analysis by principal and offices

Year to 31 December 2012	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Whether audit registration is by member or by firm		Firm	Firm	Firm	Firm	Firm	Both
<i>Analysis of firms by number of principals:</i>							
1 principal	1,050	234	7	463	-	249	97
2-5 principals	522	121	-	281	-	109	11
6-10 principals	13	2	-	8	-	3	-
10+ principals	12	-	-	12	-	-	-
<i>Analysis of firms by number of offices:</i>							
1 office	1,499	329	7	709	-	346	108
2 offices	79	22	-	42	-	15	-
3 offices	14	5	-	9	-	-	-
4+ offices	5	1	-	4	-	-	-
Total number of registered auditors at 31 December with offices in Ireland	1,597	357	7	764	-	361	108
Total number of registered auditors at 31 December with offices Worldwide	5,941	537	3,728	986	221	361	108

Table D.2: Registered Auditors with offices in Ireland – movement during the year

Year to 31 December 2012	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Audit registrations at 1 January 2012	1,612	361	7	772	3	362	107
During the year:							
ADD: New applications for audit registration accepted	108	23	-	53	-	21	11
LESS: Audit registrations withdrawn/not renewed following a request from the Registered Auditor	(96)	(23)	-	(49)	(1)	(22)	(1)
Audit registrations withdrawn / suspended as a result of disciplinary or other regulatory action taken by the Institute / Association	(11)	(4)	-	(7)	-	-	-
Other	(16)	-	-	(5)	(2)	-	(9)
Registered Auditors at 31 December 2012	1,597	357	7	764	-	361	108

PART E

RABs' monitoring of Registered Auditors

Responsibility for monitoring of Registered Auditors

Under the current legislation, the six RABs are responsible for the monitoring (i.e. quality assurance processes and monitoring of compliance with professional standards etc.) of their members and member firms, including Registered Auditors. IAASA's role is to supervise the manner in which the RABs meet their monitoring responsibilities, as detailed in Chapter 2 of the Authority's 2012 Annual Report.

RABs' monitoring systems

Each RAB has arrangements in place for the monitoring of its members and member firms, which is tailored to its specific requirements. The quality assurance process may include desk-top

reviews of members' annual returns, desk-top reviews of members' individual client engagement files and/or periodic quality assurance visits to Registered Auditors' offices by quality assurance reviewers who are usually RAB employees.

The information in this Part E relates to the quality assurance systems used by the RABs to assess Registered Auditors. Therefore, while the quality assurance process of some RABs covers other areas of members' or member firms' activities, such as investment business activities, they are not included here.

RAB's monitoring of Registered Auditors – Tables and Chart

Tables E.1 to E.3 detail the RAB's monitoring activities in 2012.

Table E.1: Registered Auditors – quality assurance reviews – summary of activities

Year to 31 December 2012	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Number of quality assurance reviews open at 1 January 2012	11	76	8	-	7	2
ADD: Quality assurance reviews carried out during 2012	109	691	126	24	57	2
LESS: Quality assurance reviews concluded during 2012	(107)	(691)	(76)	(24)	(61)	(2)
Quality assurance reviews open at 31 December 2012	13	76	58	-	3	2

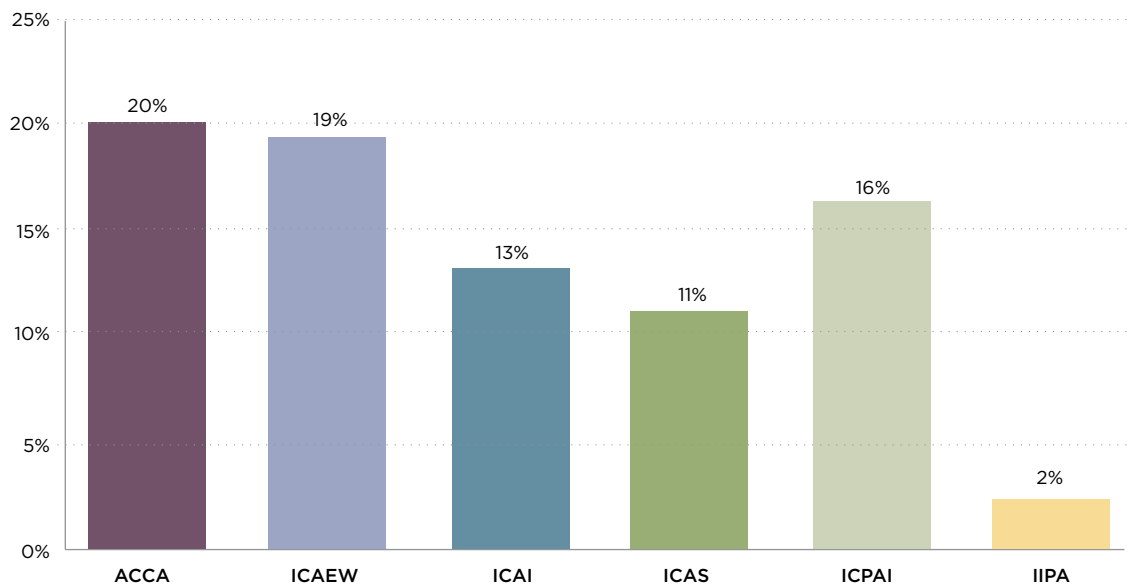
Chart E.1: % of on-site visits by total number of Registered Auditors Worldwide

Table E.2: Quality assurance on-site visits during 2012

Year to 31 December 2012	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Number of expected quality assurance on-site visits to be undertaken in 2012	147	680	120	24	84	19
Number of visits actually undertaken in 2012	109	691	126	24	57	2
Analysis of the reasons for each visit:						
Number of members/firms selected for a visit as part of normal cycle (randomly/routinely)	58	644	-	-	52	2
Number of members/firms specifically selected and visited due to heightened risk (excluding early follow-ups)	-	39	1	22	1	-
Number of members/firms visited following a referral from a committee	13	8	2	-	1	-
Number visited as re-review/early follow-up	38	-	3	2	3	-
Other reason	-	-	120	-	-	-

Table E.3: Registered Auditors - outcome of quality assurance visits - RABs' actions

Year to 31 December 2012	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Number who have had their audit registration withdrawn as a result of the findings of a quality assurance review	6	8	-	-	-	-
Number who have had their audit registration suspended as a result of the findings of a quality assurance review	-	-	2	-	-	-
Number referred to an investigations & disciplinary process	8	22	-	-	-	-
Number who have had a follow up on site visit imposed	10	3	-	1	4	-
Number who have had cold file reviews imposed	-	11	17	7	-	-
Number who have had monetary penalties imposed	-	26	14	-	-	-
Number who have had a desk-top review of client files imposed	-	-	-	-	27	-
Number directed to address CPD/training matters	-	14	11	1	-	-
Number directed not to accept further audit appointments	-	35	7	1	-	-
Number directed to resign from a client	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of other conditions/restrictions	12	199	41	1	-	-

PART F

Student population

Student membership

The education and training of students is an important element of the PABs' overall activities. While students are required to comply with the applicable bye-laws, rules and regulations of the relevant PAB, they:

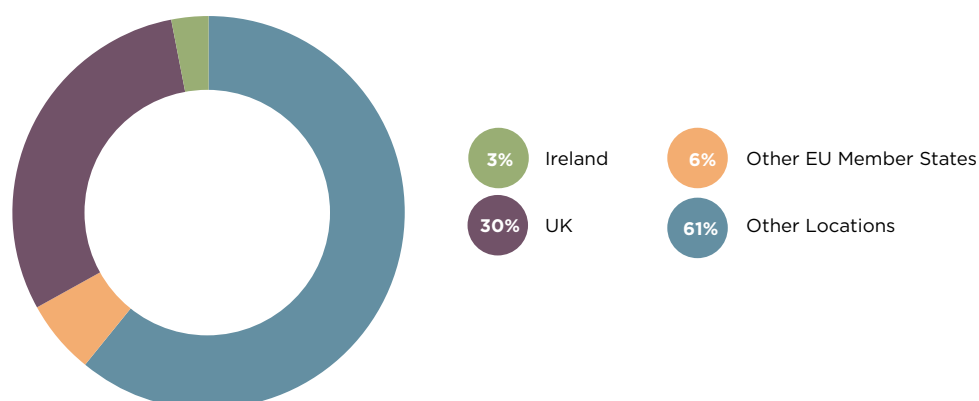
- do not have membership status and cannot hold themselves out to be PAB members;
 - cannot provide accounting services to the public; and
 - are not entitled to use the designatory letters reserved for members of that PAB.
- During 2012, 77% of all newly registered students held a degree or post-graduate qualification. ICAI has the highest proportion of students with a relevant degree or post-graduate qualification at 84%.
 - There was a 2% decrease in the number of students who registered for the first time in 2012 compared with 2011.
 - Of the 2,971 new students registered during the year, ACCA students comprise approximately 44%, ICAI 34%, CIMA 16% and ICPAI 5%, with the other PABs together accounting for less than 1%.

Student population – Tables and Charts

- While the PABs' worldwide student numbers rose by 2% in 2012, there was a 4% decrease in the number of students in Ireland.
- As with membership, ICAI, ICPAI and IIPA students are mainly based in Ireland, with the majority of students in CIPFA, ICAEW and ICAS based in the UK. 48% of CIMA students are located in Ireland and the UK, while a majority of ACCA (70%) and AIA (97%) students are located outside the EU.
- Four bodies dominate the student market in Ireland – 49% of all PAB students in Ireland are with ACCA, followed by ICAI (32%), CIMA (13%) and ICPAI (5%). ICAEW, IIPA, AIA and CIPFA have very low student numbers in Ireland, which together comprise less than 1% of the market. ICAS does not currently have any students located in Ireland.

Table F.1: Students worldwide – location

	2011 TOTAL	2012 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies							AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA				
Ireland	16,835	16,141	7,985	6	5,136	-	884	60	4	2,064	2	
UK	154,337	151,779	78,034	15,315	1,128	3,067	9	1	181	51,802	2,242	
Other EU Member States	24,128	28,190	21,280	984	5	16	4	-	87	5,810	4	
Other locations	301,224	311,555	246,290	3,732	7	-	30	-	8,680	52,728	88	
Total students worldwide	496,524	507,665	353,589	20,037	6,276	3,083	927	61	8,952	112,404	2,336	

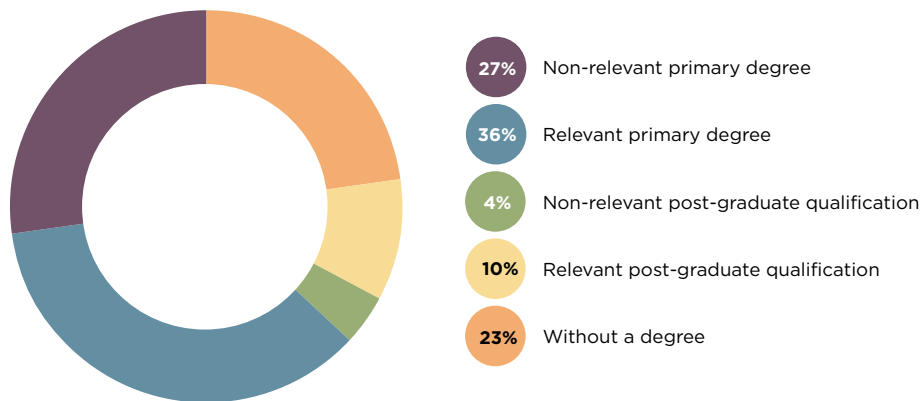
Chart F.1: Students worldwide – location**Table F.2:** Students in Ireland – movement during the year

	2011 TOTAL	2012 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies							AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA				
Students in Ireland at 1 January	17,227	16,835	8,347	4	5,183	-	1,021	78	4	2,195	3	
During the year:												
ADD: New students registered	3,028	2,971	1,305	4	998	-	162	14	-	488	-	
LESS: Lapsed student registrations	(1,856)	(1,854)	(1,175)	-	(41)	-	(199)	(21)	-	(417)	(1)	
Student registrations cancelled	(266)	(159)	(3)	(1)	(112)	-	-	-	-	(43)	-	
Students admitted as full members	(1,629)	(1,642)	(489)	(1)	(892)	-	(100)	(11)	-	(149)	-	
Other	331	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	
Students in Ireland at 31 December	16,835	16,141	7,985	6	5,136	-	884	60	4	2,064	2	

Footnote: The ICAI figure for 'students admitted as members' in Table A.2 (514) differs to Table F.2 (892) as students may complete their term as a student in Ireland but move to another location prior to admission to membership.

Table F.3: New students registered in Ireland – educational background

	2011 TOTAL	2012 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Non-relevant primary degree	686	793	535	2	126	-	2	-	-	128	-
Relevant primary degree	1,087	1,054	227	2	605	-	72	6	-	142	-
Non-relevant post-graduate qualification	120	122	95	-	-	-	1	-	-	26	-
Relevant post-graduate qualification	453	308	37	-	230	-	4	2	-	35	-
Without a degree	682	694	411	-	37	-	83	6	-	157	-
New students registered	3,028	2,971	1,305	4	998	-	162	14	-	488	-

Chart F.2: New students in Ireland – educational background



IAASA

Irish Auditing & Accounting
Supervisory Authority

Willow House, Millennium Park, Naas, Co Kildare, Ireland

Tel: +353 (0) 45 983 600 | **Fax:** +353 (0) 45 983 601 | www.iaasa.ie