
PROFILE OF THE PROFESSION **2013**

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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 *Profile of the Profession 2013*, the purpose of which is 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 will be available in Chapter 2 of IAASA's 2013 Annual Report.

Overall trends

At 31 December 2013:

- there were 32,641 PAB members resident in Ireland, an increase of 3% from 2012, and the seventh continuous annual rise since 2006, the year in which we first collated these figures;
- the PABs' aggregate student membership resident in Ireland was 16,380, an increase of 1% on the previous year but a decrease of 7% since 2006;
- 3,423 PAB members located in Ireland were authorised to provide accounting related services to members of the public; and
- the number of Registered Audit Firms located in Ireland stood at 1,603 at 31 December 2013, a marginal increase from 1,597 at 31 December 2012.

Acknowledgement

I acknowledge the efforts made by each of the PABs in compiling the information contained in this document and thank them for their cooperation in responding to IAASA's queries.

Helen Hall

Chief Executive

April 2014

2. Accountancy Bodies

A Prescribed Accountancy Body, or PAB, is an 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 and 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 approve their members/member firms to practise as statutory auditors. The six RABs are ACCA, ICAEW, ICAI, ICAS, ICPAI and the IIPA. Further information regarding each of the nine PABs is available on their respective websites. Links can be found to these websites at section 7 below.

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 2013 and was submitted as part of the annual return process. At the start of each year, the PABs are required to complete an annual return for the previous year in order to:

- provide IAASA with the information necessary to monitor the PABs' ongoing regulatory activities and to develop supervisory responses as necessary; and
- enable IAASA to provide the public with an insight into the PABs' scale and composition, as well as their principal regulatory activities.

Given the dual purpose of the data contained in the PABs' annual returns, as detailed above, not all of the information gathered by IAASA is included in this document.

4. Comparability of data

In analysing the information presented in this document it is important to note that there are differences in the structure and operations of the nine PABs. There may also be differences in their interpretation of the information requested. These inherent limitations 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.

5. Data from previous years

IAASA first collected data for the year 2006 and much of this was included in IAASA's first Annual Report. In the 2013 statistics now being presented, we have commented on some changes in the profile of the profession since 2006, as we considered the changes may be of interest to readers of this document.

2012 was the first year when the Profile of the Profession was presented as a standalone document. In previous years, this statistical information was presented as a Chapter within IAASA's Annual Report. The 2012 Profile of the Profession and IAASA's Annual Reports are available on IAASA's website - www.iaasa.ie.

6. Definitions used in this document

The following definitions are used in this document:

'complaint'	any expression of dissatisfaction with accounting related services, whether communicated to a PAB by a member of the public or otherwise
'Ireland'	the Republic of Ireland
'Irish relevant'	relating to members and students located in Ireland, firms based in Ireland and/or members/ firms with clients based in Ireland
'location'	the primary address used for correspondence by the member, student or in the case of a firm the situ of the office
'member(s)'	an individual who has applied for, and been admitted to, full membership of the relevant PAB
'PIE'	Public Interest Entity ('PIE') as defined in S.I. 220 of 2010, includes certain listed entities, credit institutions and insurance undertakings
'principal'	a partner in a member firm and includes a sole practitioner
'regulatory committee'	any committee of the PAB with any role or responsibility in relation to the admission, licensing, registration, quality assurance or disciplining of members and/or students
'S.I.220 of 2010'	S.I. No. 220 of 2010 European Communities (Statutory Audits) (Directive 2006/43/EC) Regulations 2010
'statutory auditor'	an individual that is approved in accordance with S.I. 220 of 2010 to carry out statutory audits
'statutory audit firm'	an audit firm which is approved in accordance with S.I. 220 of 2010 to carry out statutory audits
'student'	an individual who is registered with the relevant PAB as a student and is actively pursuing the education process for admission to full membership. It includes individuals who are exam qualified but have not yet been admitted to full membership. It does not include individuals who are pursuing an accounting technician qualification or any qualification other than full membership
'worldwide'	'worldwide' throughout this document includes 'Ireland'

7. 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.cpairland.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 standards, including their bye-laws, rules, regulations, codes of ethics and conduct.

Obligations of members

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

- undertaking Continuing Professional Development ('CPD') to maintain their professional competence; and
- complying on an ongoing basis with the relevant PABs' standards, including their bye-laws, rules, regulations, code of ethics and conduct.

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

Membership – Tables and Charts

Tables A.1 & A.2 and Chart A.1 indicate membership numbers of the PABs at 31 December 2013, where these members are located throughout the world and the movements in Irish membership numbers during 2013. Tables A.3 to A.5 and Charts A.2 to A.4 break down the numbers of Irish based members by gender, employment status and age.

- During 2013, there was a 3% increase in membership of the nine PABs for both members resident in Ireland and for worldwide membership. ICAI (45.6%) has the largest number of members in Ireland (14,894), while ACCA (35%) has the largest membership worldwide (165,625).
- The total membership of the nine PABs resident in Ireland (32,641) and worldwide (472,848) has increased each year since 2006 when IAASA first collated these statistics. In that year, Irish resident and worldwide memberships were 24,033 and 368,330 respectively.
- ICAI, ICPAI and IIPA members are mainly resident in Ireland, with the majority of ICAEW, ICAS, CIMA, and CIPFA members being resident in the UK. 48% of ACCA members are resident in the UK and Ireland, while the majority of AIA members (80%) are resident outside of the EU.
- Four PABs account for 97.3% of PAB membership located in Ireland:
 - ICAI (45.6%);
 - ACCA (27.7%);
 - CIMA (12.9%); and
 - ICPAI (11.1%).

- The figures provided show that increases in membership in Ireland are mainly due to the admission of students to membership.
- Decreases in Irish membership are principally due to member resignations, exclusions or deceased members. Exclusions are typically a result of members' failure to pay subscription fees (members are usually re-admitted once payment has been made).
- 41% of PAB members resident in Ireland are female. This compares with 34% reported in the first IAASA Annual Report for the year 2006. Table A.3 shows that for membership of eight of the nine PABs in Ireland, males comprise the majority gender. Females comprise the majority gender in ICPAI. The student gender statistics at table B.3 indicate likely future trends in membership gender profiles. By contrast, table D.3 shows the gender statistics for statutory auditors based in Ireland and shows that this is an area dominated by males who comprise 86% of the total numbers.
- While the majority of PAB members resident in Ireland are employed in industry or business (61%), a significant minority are employed in practice (24%). IIPA is the only PAB with a majority of Irish based members employed in practice (85%).
- The number of Irish resident members employed in practice (7,957) is a 19% increase on the numbers employed in practice in 2006 (6,713) when IAASA first collected such data. The numbers in practice increased each year from 2006 to 2008, then fell between 2009 and 2011. Numbers have risen again in 2012 and 2013. The numbers for Irish resident members employed in industry has risen every year from 2006 (14,391) to 2013 (19,831).
- 66% of all PAB members in Ireland are under 45 years of age. This compares with 70% in 2006.

Table A.1: Members worldwide - location

As at 31 December	2012 TOTAL	2013 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies						AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA			
Ireland	31,709	32,641	9,029	436	14,894	70	3,611	221	111	4,205	64
UK	291,700	298,094	70,533	120,077	5,279	17,147	101	2	1,399	70,691	12,865
Other EU Member States	16,567	17,942	10,032	4,895	323	430	44	1	182	1,957	78
Other locations	117,981	124,171	76,031	16,926	2,332	2,462	173	1	6,853	19,072	321
Total members worldwide	457,957	472,848	165,625	142,334	22,828	20,109	3,929	225	8,545	95,925	13,328

Chart A.1: Share of members located in Ireland

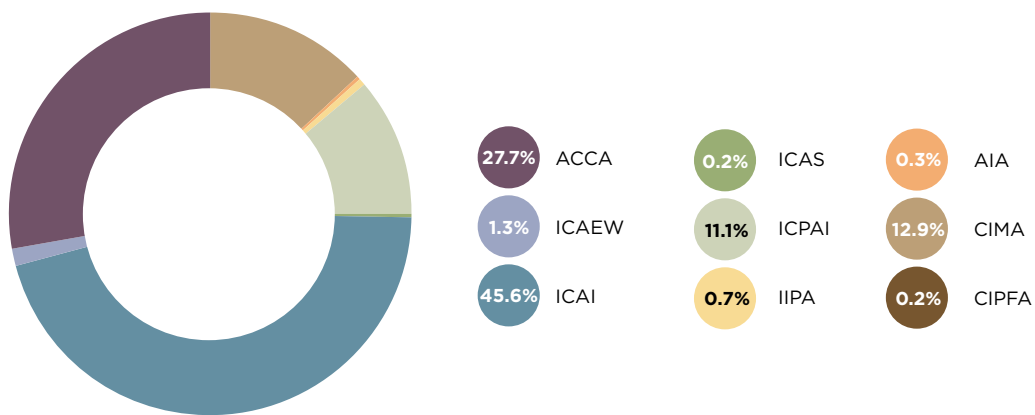


Table A.2: Member in Ireland – movement during the year

Year to 31 December	2012 TOTAL	2013 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies						AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI ¹	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA			
Members in Ireland at 1 January	30,890	31,709	8,791	427	14,312	67	3,569	211	123	4,145	64
ADD:											
Students admitted as members	1,264	1,554	421	6	884	-	104	10	-	129	-
Members of other bodies admitted as members	16	19	3	-	3	-	10	3	-	-	-
Other individuals admitted as members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former members re-admitted to membership for outstanding fees	185	176	62	3	12	-	1	-	-	98	-
Former members re-admitted to membership for other reasons		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
LESS:											
Members excluded from membership for non payment of fees	(417)	(449)	(227)	(2)	(26)	-	(22)	(7)	(9)	(154)	(2)
Members excluded from membership for other reasons		(5)	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(3)	-	-
Members resigning from membership	(156)	(97)	(13)	(4)	(43)	-	(27)	(1)	-	(9)	-
Members deceased	(51)	(47)	(8)	(4)	(24)	-	(6)	(1)	-	(4)	-
Other	(22)	(225)	-	10	(223)	3	(17)	-	-	-	2
Members in Ireland at 31 December	31,709	32,641	9,029	436	14,894	70	3,611	221	111	4,205	64

¹ ICAI 'other' category arises due largely to movement of 'students admitted as members' between jurisdictions during the year of admission

Table A.3: Members in Ireland – gender profile

As at 31 December	2012 TOTAL	2013 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Female	12,824	13,380	4,084	114	5,869	18	1,837	24	7	1,403	24
Male	18,885	19,261	4,945	322	9,025	52	1,774	197	104	2,802	40
Total membership	31,709	32,641	9,029	436	14,894	70	3,611	221	111	4,205	64

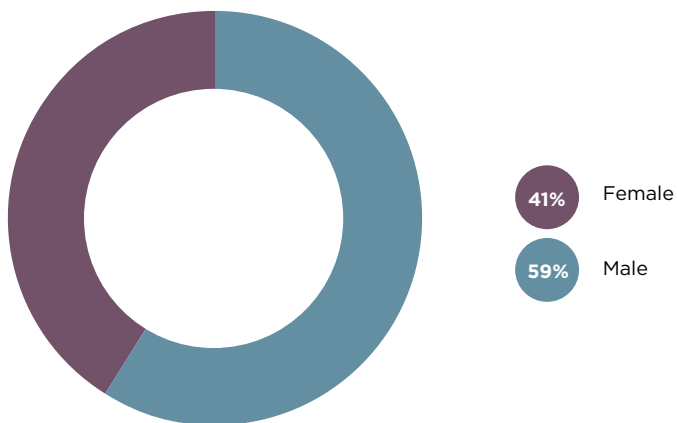
Chart A.2: Members in Ireland – gender profile

Table A.4: Members in Ireland – employment status

As at 31 December	2012 TOTAL	2013 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Practice	7,814	7,957	1,961	95	4,347	11	1,271	188	12	70	2
Industry/Business	19,190	19,831	5,842	195	8,345	40	1,662	25	64	3,653	5
Public Sector	1,693	1,658	619	26	495	3	301	6	7	153	48
Retired	1,239	1,314	234	87	537	11	87	2	24	329	3
Other	1,773	1,881	373	33	1,170	5	290	-	4	-	6
Total	31,709	32,641	9,029	436	14,894	70	3,611	221	111	4,205	64

Chart A.3: Members in Ireland – employment status

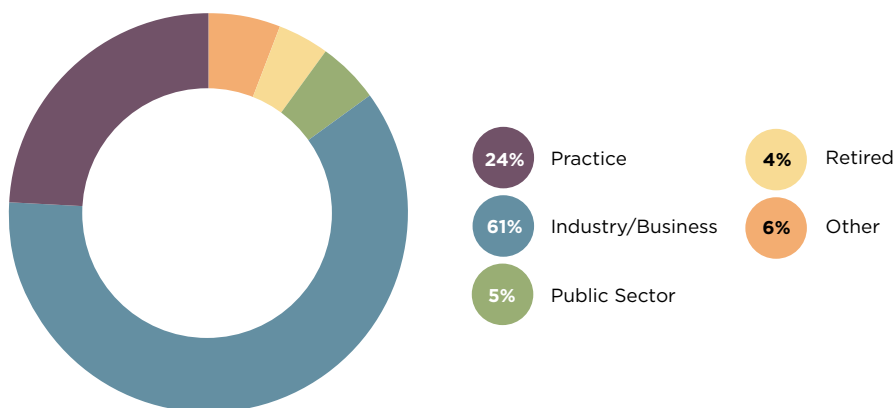
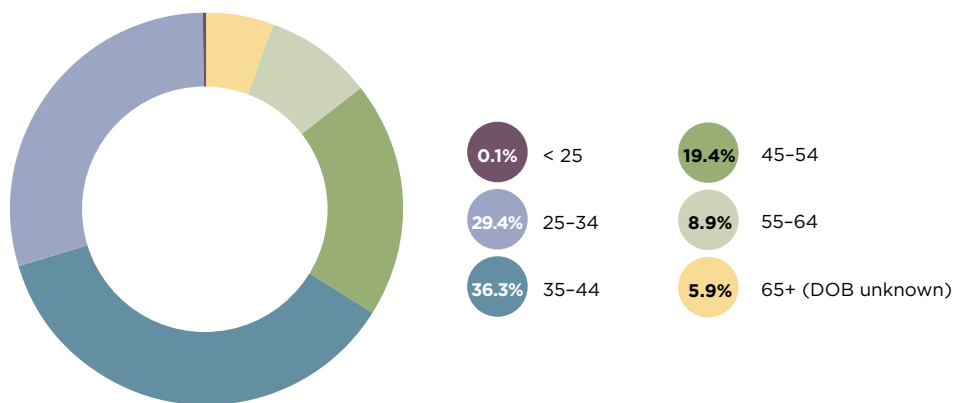


Table A.5: Members in Ireland – age profile

As at 31 December	2012 TOTAL	2013 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
< 25	36	42	18	-	17	-	6	-	-	1	-
25 – 34	9,061	9,608	2,777	34	5,459	19	784	21	6	507	1
35 – 44	11,645	11,836	3,845	127	4,515	16	1,365	55	7	1,891	15
45 – 54	6,257	6,346	1,588	117	2,532	16	956	31	12	1,066	28
55 – 64	2,894	2,893	522	65	1,388	9	410	70	46	367	16
65+ or (DOB not known)	1,816	1,916	279	93	983	10	90	44	40	373	4
Total	31,709	32,641	9,029	436	14,894	70	3,611	221	111	4,205	64

Chart A.4: Members in Ireland – age profile

PART B

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.

Student population – Tables and Charts

B.1 & B.2 and Chart B.1 indicate student numbers of the accountancy bodies at 31 December 2013, the location of these students and the movements of Irish based student numbers during 2013. Tables B.3 to B.6 and Charts B.2 to B.5 break the Irish student numbers down by gender, employment status, age and educational background.

- The PABs' worldwide student numbers rose by 3% in 2013 whilst numbers of students resident in Ireland rose by 1%. The worldwide numbers have risen 25% since IAASA first collected statistics for 2006 while Irish resident student numbers fell 7% in the same period. Irish resident student numbers have fallen 13% from the highest reported figure in 2008 (18,821).
- As with membership, ICAI, ICPAI and IIPA students are mainly based in Ireland, with the majority of students in ICAEW, ICAS and CIPFA being resident in the UK. 44% of CIMA students are resident in Ireland and the UK, while a majority of ACCA (71%) and AIA (96%) students are resident outside the EU. ACCA has the greatest number of students resident in each of the categories of residence.

- 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 B.2 shows the movements in student membership resident in Ireland during 2013. The figures provided show that 3,213 new students registered during the year. ACCA students comprise approximately 41% of this figure, ICAI 39%, CIMA 14% and ICPAI 5%, with the other PABs together accounting for less than 1%.
- In contrast to the membership statistics (see Part A) over 52% of students resident in Ireland are female. Whilst six of the PABs have either a majority of male students or equal numbers for both genders, both ACCA and ICPAI have a majority of female students.
- Industry/Business is the sector employing the most students in Ireland at 47% of all students with a further 34% being employed in Practice. This compares to 2006 when 40% were employed in Industry/Business settings and 38% in Practice. Overall, the numbers employed in practice have fallen 17% from the 2006 figure whilst the numbers in Industry/Business have increased 10% in the same period.
- Over half of all students in Ireland are aged between 25 and 34 (51%), with ACCA, ICAI, ICPAI and AIA student numbers also peaking in this age category. By contrast IIPA have their largest numbers at age 35-44 and CIMA at age 45-54. ICAEW and CIPFA have only one member in any one category.
- During 2013, 84% of all newly registered students in Ireland held a degree or post-graduate qualification. As each of the PABs currently use differing criteria for defining a 'relevant' qualification IAASA cannot analyse the figures further into 'relevant' and 'non-relevant' qualifications.

Table B.1: Students worldwide – location

As at 31 December	2012 TOTAL	2013 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies							AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA				
Ireland	16,141	16,380	8,057	3	5,290	-	832	59	5	2,130	4	
UK	151,779	146,193	76,355	15,550	1,141	2,978	14	1	280	47,820	2,054	
Other EU Member States	28,190	25,585	22,582	920	2	11	4	-	86	1,967	13	
Other locations	311,555	333,776	258,494	3,648	7	-	35	2	9,236	61,875	479	
Total students worldwide	507,665	521,934	365,488	20,121	6,440	2,989	885	62	9,607	113,792	2,550	

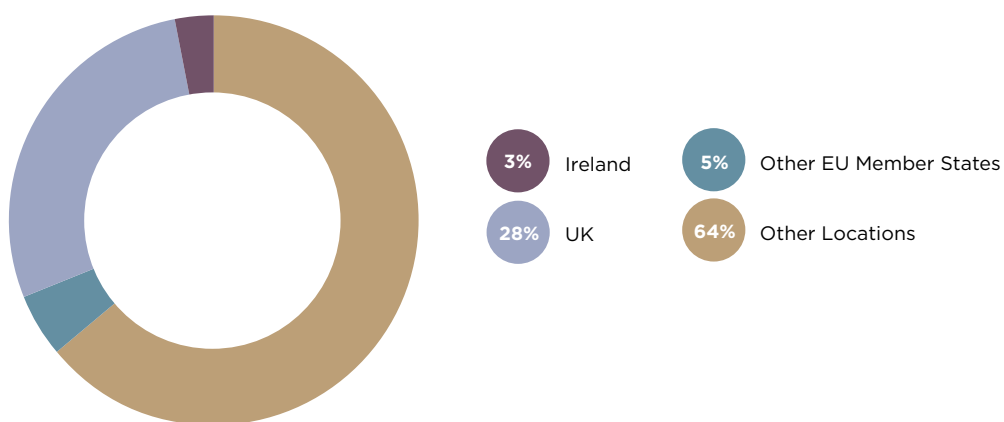
Chart B.1: Share of students located in Ireland

Table B.2: Students in Ireland – movement during the year

	2012 TOTAL	2013 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies							AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA				
Students in Ireland at 1 January	16,835	16,141	7,985	6	5,136	-	884	60	4	2,064	2	
During the year:												
ADD:												
New students registered	2,971	3,213	1,308	1	1,257	-	164	15	1	465	2	
LESS:												
Lapsed student registrations	(1,854)	(1,372)	(815)	(1)	(70)	-	(112)	(6)	-	(368)	-	
Student registrations cancelled	(159)	(122)	-	(1)	(106)	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	
Students admitted as full members	(1,642)	(1,554)	(421)	(6)	(884)	-	(104)	(10)	-	(129)	-	
Other	(10)	74	-	4	(43)	-	-	-	-	113	-	
Students in Ireland at 31 December	16,141	16,380	8,057	3	5,290	-	832	59	5	2,130	4	

PART B : Student population

Table B.3: Students in Ireland – gender profile

As at 31 December	2012 TOTAL	2013 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Female	8,400	8,550	4,589	1	2,549	-	510	27	1	871	2
Male	7,741	7,830	3,468	2	2,741	-	322	32	4	1,259	2
Total	16,141	16,380	8,057	3	5,290	-	832	59	5	2,130	4

Chart B.2: Students in Ireland – gender profile

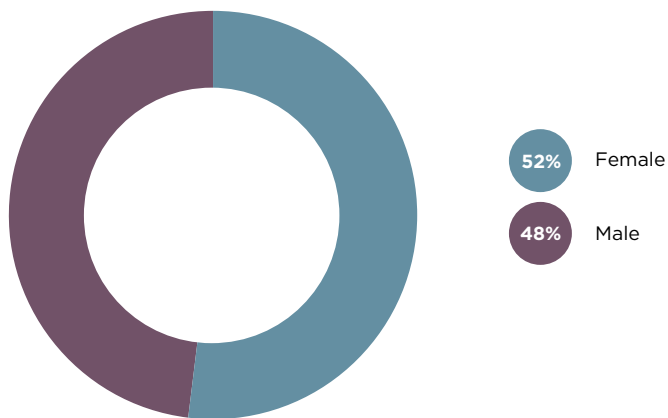


Table B.4: Students in Ireland – employment status

As at 31 December	2012 TOTAL	2013 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Practice	5,880	5,549	1,027	-	4,281	-	211	27	3	-	-
Industry/Business	7,088	7,746	5,041	1	139	-	438	25	2	2,100	-
Public Sector	597	630	538	-	10	-	46	3	-	30	3
In full-time education	584	481	469	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Other	1,992	1,974	982	2	860	-	125	4	-	-	1
Total	16,141	16,380	8,057	3	5,290	-	832	59	5	2,130	4

Chart B.3: Students in Ireland – employment status

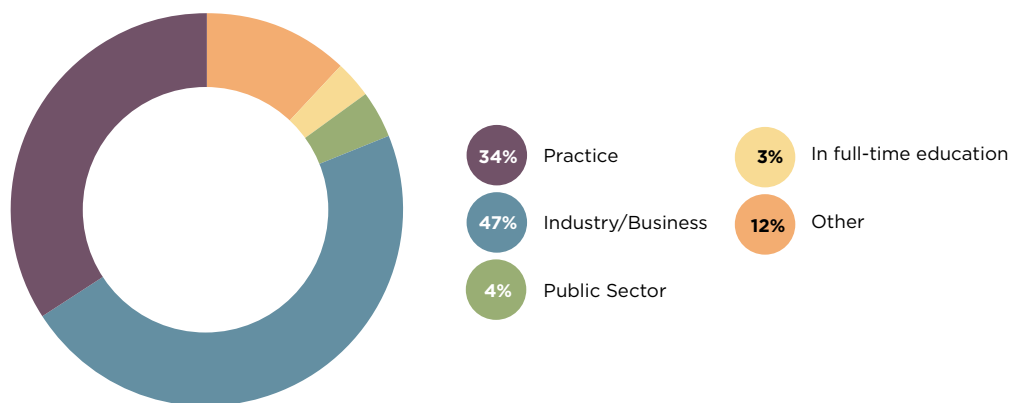


Table B.5: Students in Ireland – age profile

As at 31 December	2013 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
< 25	3,144	1,092	1	1,980	-	68	1	-	2	-
25 – 34	8,374	4,928	1	2,800	-	416	19	3	207	-
35 – 44	3,013	1,658	1	393	-	241	20	2	697	1
45 – 54	1,287	311	-	101	-	90	13	-	771	1
55 – 64	440	62	-	16	-	16	6	-	339	1
65+ or (DOB not known)	122	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	114	1
Total	16,380	8,057	3	5,290	-	832	59	5	2,130	4

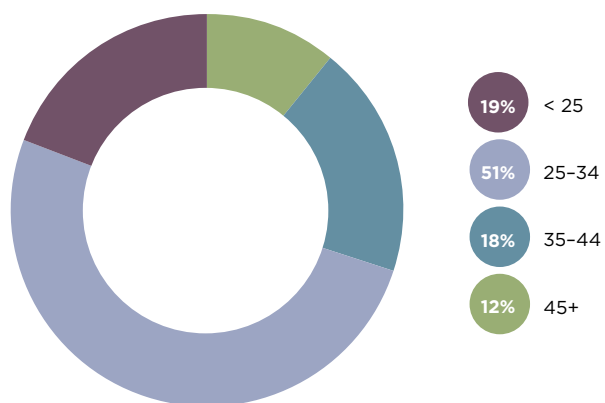
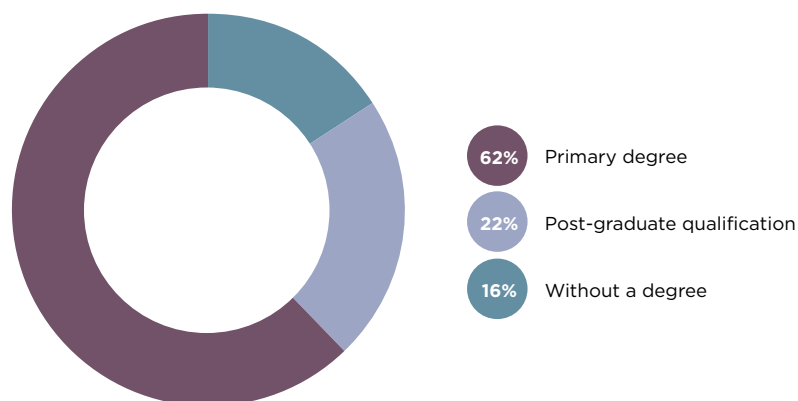
Chart B.4: Students in Ireland – age profile

Table B.6: New students registered in Ireland – educational background

	2012 TOTAL	2013 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Primary degree	1,847	1,986	814	1	806	-	78	8	1	278	-
Post-graduate qualification	430	711	186	-	415	-	4	1	-	105	-
Without a degree	694	516	308	-	36	-	82	6	-	82	2
New students registered	2,971	3,213	1,308	1	1,257	-	164	15	1	465	2

Chart B.5: New students registered in Ireland – educational background



PART C

Practising certificates

Criteria for practising certificates

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

- holding 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.

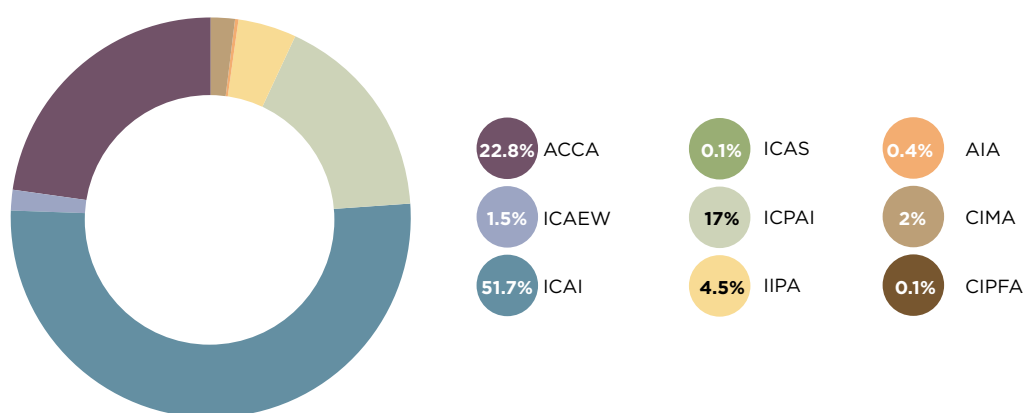
Practising certificates – Table and Chart

- Table C.1 indicates that of the 30,917 PAB members authorised to engage in public practice in Ireland as at 31 December 2013, only 3,423 were located in Ireland. This is because the UK based PABs generally authorise their UK based members/member firms to practise in Ireland as part of their UK authorisation.
- Chart C.2 shows that of those located in Ireland, three bodies dominate the population – ICAI (51.7%), ACCA (22.8%), and ICPAI (17%).
- Of those located worldwide, ICAEW members hold 73% of practising certificates which also entitle their members to practise in Ireland. Four of the other PABs (ACCA, ICAI, ICAS and CIMA) together grant 23% of such certificates to practise with the remaining four PABs granting 4% of certificates to practise in Ireland for members worldwide.

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

Year to 31 December 2013	2012 TOTAL	2013 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Members with practising certificates at 1 January	3,301	3,335	737	50	1,744	5	571	144	15	73	2
During the year:											
Add: Members who were granted a new certificate during the year	167	189	59	3	75	-	24	17	-	11	-
Less: Members who did not renew their practising certificate during the year	(110)	(90)	(15)	(3)	(38)	-	(13)	(6)	-	(15)	-
Less: Practising certificates withdrawn by the Institute/ Association during the year	(9)	(11)	(1)	-	(6)	-	(1)	(1)	(2)	-	-
Other	(8)	(6)	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-
Practising certificates at 31 December (for members located in Ireland)	3,341	3,341	780	50	1,770	5	581	154	12	69	2
Practising certificates at 31 December to practise in Ireland (for members worldwide)	30,972	30,917	1,382	22,681	2,437	1,716	582	154	12	1,559	394

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



PART D

Statutory Auditors and Audit Firms

Criteria for audit authorisation

Six of the PABs are also Recognised Accountancy Bodies ('RABs') and are thereby authorised to approve statutory auditors and audit firms. 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 company law and RAB criteria usually include:

- an audit qualification for any individual who proposes to sign an audit report;
- sufficient and appropriate audit experience;
- holding sufficient professional indemnity insurance cover;
- putting in place continuity arrangements whereby, in the event of cessation of an audit practice (for example, in the case of illness or death), clients will have continuity of service; and
- undertaking relevant CPD.

Statutory auditors and audit firms – Tables and Chart

The tables and chart in this part provide information in respect of the members/member firms approved by the six RABs to perform statutory audits under the Companies Acts. Table D.1 gives analyses of information for Statutory Audit Firms in Ireland. Table D.2 indicates the movement in the numbers of Irish based Firms during the year. Table D.3 and Chart D.1 breaks the number of persons, authorised to sign statutory audit reports, down by gender.

- Five of the RABs grant their audit approvals to audit firms. The IIPA by contrast authorises audit firms and, where an applicant applies as a sole trader, grants the authorisation as an individual

statutory auditor rather than as a firm. For the purpose of reviewing Tables D.1 and D.2, the term 'Statutory Audit Firm' includes Statutory Audit Firms as defined at the beginning of this document, as well as the IIPA statutory auditors who are operating as sole traders.

- 5,772 Statutory Audit Firms have been approved by the RABs to offer auditing services in Ireland and 1,603 (28%) of these have offices in Ireland. Three of the RABs who approve member firms in both Ireland and the UK (ICAEW, ICAI and ICAS) generally approve their UK based member firms to perform statutory audits in Ireland also. ACCA require separate applications for each jurisdiction but a member/member firm in either Ireland or the UK may apply for registration in both jurisdictions. ICPAI and IIPA members are approved as Statutory Audit Firms in Ireland alone.
- The majority (71%) of Statutory Audit Firms with offices in Ireland operate as firms with only one audit principal.
- These may be sole traders and may or may not employ staff. A significant majority (94%) of Statutory Audit Firms with offices in Ireland operate from one office only.
- 99.6% of Statutory Audit Firms with offices in Ireland have no Public Interest Entity ('PIE') clients.
- The number of Statutory Audit Firms with offices in Ireland has increased by less than 1% during 2013 and has increased less than 1% since IAASA first collected statistics for 2006.
- Table D.3, which gives a gender breakdown of members who may sign audit reports, indicates that those members located in Ireland are predominantly male (86%). This contrasts with the overall membership figures in Part A (59% male) and student membership figures in Part B (48% male) above.

Table D.1: Statutory Audit Firms with offices in Ireland – analysis by principal, offices & PIE clients

As at 31 December 2013	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 who are Statutory Auditors:</i>							
1 principal	1,145	290	6	451	-	296	102
2-5 principals	436	69	-	287	-	74	6
6-10 principals	13	1	-	11	-	1	-
11+ principals	9	-	-	9	-	-	-
<i>Analysis of firms by number of offices:</i>							
1 office	1,508	332	6	706	-	356	108
2 offices	75	23	-	40	-	12	-
3 offices	11	2	-	6	-	3	-
4+ offices	9	3	-	6	-	-	-
<i>Analysis of firms by number of PIE clients:</i>							
No PIE clients	1,596	360	6	751	-	371	108
1- 5 PIE clients	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
6 -10 PIE clients	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
11+ PIE clients	5	-	-	5	-	-	-
Total number of Statutory Audit Firms with offices in Ireland at 31 December	1,603	360	6	758	-	371	108
Total number of Statutory Audit Firms located worldwide approved to audit in Ireland at 31 December	5,772	509	3,592	972	220	371	108

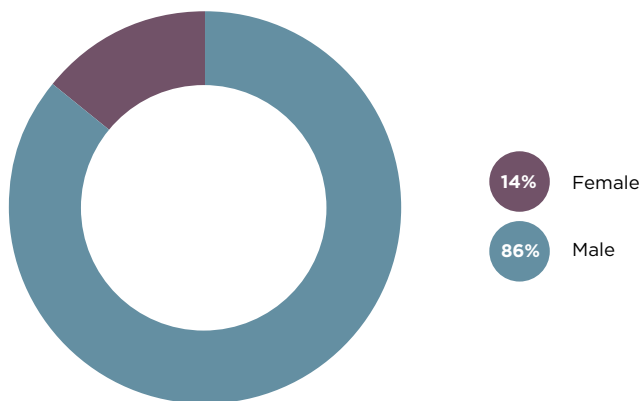
Table D.2: Statutory Audit Firms with offices in Ireland – movement during the year

Year to 31 December 2013	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Audit registrations at 1 January 2013	1,597	357	7	764	-	361	108
During the year:							
ADD: New applications for audit registration accepted	81	23	-	34	-	19	5
LESS: Audit registrations withdrawn/not renewed following a request from the Statutory Audit Firm	(65)	(19)	(1)	(34)	-	(7)	(4)
Audit registrations withdrawn/suspended as a result of disciplinary or other regulatory action taken by the Institute/Association	(5)	(1)	-	(1)	-	(2)	(1)
Other	(5)	-	-	(5)	-	-	-
Statutory Audit Firms at 31 December 2013	1,603	360	6	758	-	371	108

Table D.3: Statutory Auditors located in Ireland – analysis by gender

Year to 31 December 2013	2013 TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Female	347	78	1	189	-	73	6
Male	2,059	375	5	1,186	-	391	102
Total	2,406	453	6	1,375	-	464	108

Chart D.1: Statutory Auditors located in Ireland – analysis by gender



PART E

Quality Assurance of Statutory Audit Firms

Responsibility for quality assurance of Statutory Audit Firms

Under the current legislation, the six RABs must operate a system of quality assurance in relation to their members' activities as statutory auditors and audit firms. IAASA's role is to supervise the manner in which the RABs meet these quality assurance responsibilities. Further details of this supervision will be described in IAASA's 2013 Annual Report.

Each RAB's arrangements for the quality assurance of its members' auditing activities is tailored to its specific requirements but will always include a review by an appropriately qualified reviewer of a selection of audit files for compliance with auditing standards and other requirements. The quality assurance process may also include an analysis of members'/member firms' annual returns.

RABs' quality assurance systems – Tables and Chart

The information in Part E relates to the quality assurance systems used by the RABs to assess Statutory Audit Firms. While the quality assurance process of some RABs covers other areas of members'/member firms' activities, such as investment business activities, these are not reported on here.

- The RABs concluded an aggregate total of 1,050 on-site quality assurance reviews of Statutory Audit Firms located worldwide during 2013. This represents 18% of all Statutory Audit Firms. Table E.1 indicates a total of 280 on-site quality assurance reviews were concluded for audit firms located in Ireland during 2013, which represents 17% of all Irish based Statutory Audit Firms.
- Chart E.1 shows ICPAI has concluded the highest number of on-site visits as a percentage of registered firms (26%) followed by ACCA (22%), ICAS (18%), ICAEW (18%), ICAI (16%) and IIPA (14%). The average number of on-site visits concluded by all RABs as a percentage of registered firms is 18%.
- Legislation requires the RABs to undertake a quality assurance review of each of the Statutory

Audit Firms at least once every six years with effect from 20 May 2010², (or where they have at least one PIE client, at least once every 3 years). In reviewing tables E.2 and E.3. Statutory Audit Firms with PIE clients at 20 May 2010 were all due to have had a quality assurance review undertaken by 19 May 2013. It should be noted that the number of Statutory Audit Firms changes regularly, as new registrations are approved and others cease. Therefore, there are a small percentage of Statutory Audit Firms registered at 31 December 2013 where the requirement for a quality assurance review commences after 20 May 2010.

- In addition to on-site quality assurance reviews, some of the RABs have conducted desk-top reviews (as shown in table E.4). In some instances these reviews are in the nature of a follow-up review for firms who may have had a poor outcome from an earlier on-site visit.
- Table E.5 shows the regulatory actions imposed by the RABs during 2013 following quality assurance reviews. Whilst the 'other' category includes 159 regulatory actions, these were spread over a number of smaller categories. The regulatory actions listed are imposed following both on-site reviews and desktop reviews. Where a RAB undertakes a thematic review (for example compliance by members with CPD requirements) the number of regulatory actions in a particular category could be higher in that year. Of the listed regulatory actions, the three most common in 2013 were a requirement to submit further documentation/information or clarification (75), a hot file review restriction (73), and a requirement to have a desktop or cold file review of clients' files (73).
- The outcomes of the quality assurance on-site reviews are set out in table E.6. Of the reviews concluded by the RABs in 2013, 60% were awarded 'good overall' grades, 20% were awarded 'acceptable overall' grades and 20% were awarded an 'unacceptable' grade. ICAS awarded the highest percentage of good grades of any RAB at 73% followed by ICAEW at 69% and ACCA at 53%. ICAI awarded the highest percentage of unacceptable grades (46%) followed by ACCA (34%) and IIPA (33%).

Table E.1: Statutory Audit Firms entitled to audit in Ireland – quality assurance on-site reviews

Year to 31 December 2013	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Number of quality assurance on-site reviews open at 1 January 2013	146	13	70	58	-	3	2
ADD: Quality assurance on-site reviews commenced during 2013	1,037	110	620	157	41	94	15
LESS: Quality assurance on-site reviews concluded during 2013	(1,050)	(113)	(635)	(151)	(40)	(96)	(15)
Quality assurance on-site reviews open at 31 December 2013	133	10	55	64	1	1	2
Quality assurance on-site reviews of firms located in Ireland concluded during 2013	280	81	1	87	0	96	15

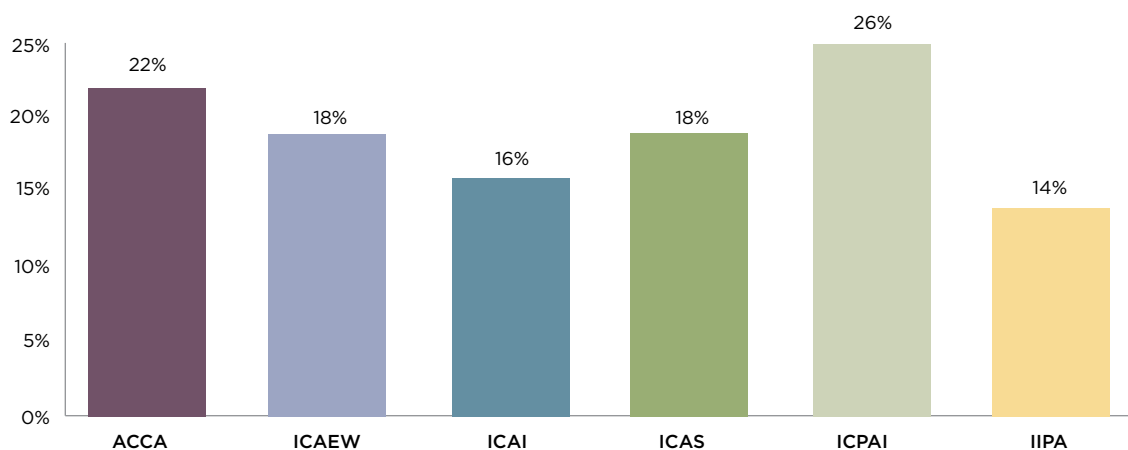
Chart E.1: % of on-site visits concluded by total number of Statutory Audit Firms Worldwide

Table E.2: Quality assurance 3 year cycle – Statutory Audit Firms with PIE clients

Year to 31 December 2013	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
		ACCA	ICAEW ^{3&4}	ICAI	ICAS ³	ICPAI	IIPA
Total number of Statutory Audit Firms with PIE clients at 31 December 2013	124	-	113	7	4	-	-
Number of these Statutory Audit Firms where a quality assurance review has taken place since 20 May 2010	107	-	99	4	4	-	-
Number of quality assurance reviews of these Statutory Audit Firms planned to take place in 2014	57	-	53	3	1	-	-

Table E.3: Quality assurance 6 year cycle – Statutory Audit Firms with no PIE clients

Year to 31 December 2013	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Total number of Statutory Auditors/ Firms with no PIE clients at 31 December 2013	5,648	509	3,479	965	216	371	108
Number of quality assurance reviews carried out since 20 May 2010	2,997	300	1,907	331	159	254	46
Number of quality assurance reviews planned to take place in 2014.	1,023	117	587	197	39	62	21

3 ICAEW & ICAS were unable to provide figures for the S.I. 220 of 2010 definition of PIE. They have included figures for the audits of companies listed on the UK AIM market which do not qualify under the EU and S.I. 220 definitions as admitted to trading on a regulated market

4 ICAEW figures include audit firms who conduct 'major audits' under UK Companies Act 2006 Schedule 10 which requires triennial inspections. These are outside the S.I. 220 of 2010 definition of PIE

Table E.4: Quality assurance review - analysis of reasons

Year to 31 December 2013	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Number of expected quality assurance on-site visits to be undertaken in 2013	138	625	200	40	90	20
Number of on site reviews actually undertaken in 2013	110	635	157	41	94	15
Number of desk top reviews undertaken in 2013	18	35	12	0	27	0
Analysis of the reasons for each visit:						
Number of members/firms selected for an on-site review as part of normal cycle (randomly/routinely)	69	581	144	0	84	12
Number of members/firms specifically selected an on-site review undertaken due to heightened risk (excluding early follow-ups)	0	21	1	34	1	6
Number of members/firms where on-site review was undertaken following a referral from a committee	19	33	1	0	1	1
Number of reviews undertaken as re-review/early follow-up	40	0	1	7	8	1
Other reason	0	0	10	0	0	0

PART E: Quality Assurance of Statutory Audit Firms

Table E.5: Statutory Audit Firms – quality assurance – regulatory actions

Year to 31 December 2013	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	1	4	2	-	-	-
Number who have had their audit registration suspended as a result of the findings of a quality assurance review	-	-	20	-	-	-
Number who voluntarily surrendered their audit registration as a result of the findings of a quality assurance review	10	4	10	-	1	-
Number referred to the investigations & disciplinary process	9	17	3	-	1	-
Number where the sanction included publication	1	23	-	2	-	-
Number where there is a requirement for a follow up review	15	4	1	2	13	-
Number who have had a hot file review restriction	15	24	30	4	-	-
Number who have had monetary penalties imposed	-	23	30	2	-	-
Number who have had a desk-top or cold file review of client files imposed	-	-	36	-	37	-
Number directed to address CPD/training matters	-	11	31	4	2	-
Number directed not to accept further audit appointments	-	25	-	2	-	-
Number required to submit further documentation/information or clarification	-	12	28	-	35	-
Number required not to undertake file review for other firms	-	27	-	2	-	-
Number of conditions/restrictions imposed as a result of the findings of a quality assurance review other than those listed above	-	101	58	-	-	-

Table E.6: Statutory Audit Firms – On-site quality assurance reviews – grades awarded

Year to 31 December, 2013 (for quality assurance on-site reviews concluded during 2013)	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Good with limited improvements required	61	436	61	29	37	6
Acceptable overall with improvements required	15	136	20	6	34	4
Unacceptable with significant improvements required	40	63	70	5	23	5
Total	116	635	151	40	94	15

PART F

PABs' investigation and disciplinary activities

PABs' investigation and disciplinary processes

The PABs are responsible for the investigation of complaints and are required to process them in accordance with their investigation and disciplinary procedures which are approved 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/member firm, the complaint may be referred to the formal disciplinary process or the member/member firm may be offered a consent order⁵. 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.

⁵ A consent order is where the member/member firm admits to the findings made against him/her and consents to the imposition of sanctions

PABs' investigation and disciplinary activities – Tables

- Tables F.1 to F.3 detail movements in the number of complaints (in respect of Irish relevant, worldwide⁶ and Statutory Auditors/Audit Firms respectively) processed by each PAB during 2013. This includes 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. Tables F.4 to F.6 provide information regarding the outcome of complaints closed during the year. Where an adverse finding is made against a member/member firm and sanctions are imposed, the most commonly imposed sanctions are included at Table F.7.
- 71% of Irish relevant complaints, 83% of worldwide⁶ cases and 48% of Statutory Auditor/Audit Firm cases were concluded either by conciliation or with no adverse finding being made.
- Where an adverse finding was made, the most common sanction for Irish relevant cases and for Statutory Auditors/Audit Firms was the imposition of a monetary sanction (37 and 58 cases respectively). For worldwide cases it was the publication of sanctions including the publication of the member's name (112 cases).
- Table F.8 sets out the nature of matters which give rise to complaints. Poor work or unsatisfactory professional service or conduct was the most frequent complaint type across all three categories – Irish relevant, worldwide cases and Statutory Auditor/Audit Firms.

⁶ ICAEW were unable to provide figures for their worldwide complaints and the worldwide figures have therefore been compiled based on the data from the remaining eight PABs

Table F.1: Summary of complaints – Irish relevant

Year to 31 December 2013	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies						AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
		ACCA ⁷	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA			
Complaints outstanding at 1 January 2013	301	188	-	79	-	20	13	-	1	-
During the year:										
ADD: New cases arising during the year	172	60	-	84	-	23	4	-	1	-
LESS: Cases closed during the year by:										
- Conciliation	(10)	(9)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
- Secretary/Staff	(63)	(28)	-	(23)	-	(6)	(5)	-	(1)	-
- Assessor	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Investigation/Complaints Committee	(65)	-	-	(50)	-	(12)	(3)	-	-	-
- Disciplinary Committee	(20)	(6)	-	(7)	-	(6)	-	-	(1)	-
- Appeal Committee	(2)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
- Other	(129)	(129)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cases Closed	(292)	(176)	-	(80)	-	(26)	(8)	-	(2)	-
Complaints outstanding at 31 December 2013	181	72	-	83	-	17	9	-	0	-

⁷ ACCA have 129 cases in the 'other' category to rectify a mis-statement in their 2012 closing figure due to an error on their IT system. The IT error has now been resolved

Table F.2: Summary of complaints – worldwide

Year to 31 December 2013	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
		ACCA	ICAEW ⁸	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Complaints outstanding at 1 January 2013	794	581		101	39	20	13	0	26	14
During the year:										
ADD: New cases arising during the year	971	697		125	78	23	4	0	39	5
LESS: Cases closed during the year by:										
- Conciliation	(144)	(142)		0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0
- Secretary/Staff	(488)	(368)		(29)	(63)	(6)	(5)	0	(17)	0
- Assessor	(19)	(19)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Investigation/Complaints Committee	(109)	0		(60)	(18)	(12)	(3)	0	(9)	(7)
- Disciplinary Committee	(91)	(62)		(8)	(1)	(6)	0	0	(8)	(6)
- Appeal Committee	(16)	(12)		(3)	0	(1)	0	0	0	0
- other	(13)	(11)		0	(2)	0	0	0	0	0
Cases Closed	(880)	(614)		(100)	(85)	(26)	(8)	0	(34)	(13)
Complaints outstanding at 31 December 2013	885	664		126	32	17	9	0	31	6

8 ICAEW are unable to provide figures for worldwide complaints as they do not have the systems to report this data

Table F.3: Summary of complaints – Statutory Auditors/Audit Firms

Year to 31 December 2013	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
		ACCA ⁹	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI ¹⁰	IIPA
Complaints outstanding at 1 January 2013	293	143	76	53	0	13	8
During the year:							
ADD: New cases arising during the year	166	16	87	44	1	15	3
LESS: Cases closed during the year by:							
- Conciliation	(4)	(3)	-	-	-	(1)	-
- Secretary/Staff	(29)	(7)	(12)	(3)	-	(4)	(3)
- Assessor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Investigation/Complaints Committee	(78)	-	(43)	(25)	-	(9)	(1)
- Disciplinary Committee	(14)	(2)	(5)	(6)	-	(1)	-
- Appeal Committee	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
- other	(114)	(110)	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Cases Closed	(240)	(122)	(61)	(34)	-	(17)	(6)
Complaints outstanding at 31 December 2013	219	37	102	63	1	11	5

9 ACCA have 110 cases in the 'other' category to rectify a mis-statement in their 2012 closing figure due to an error on their IT system. The IT error has now been resolved

10 ICPAI have 2 cases in the 'other' category as a result of an error in the 2012 closing figure

Table F.4: Summary of outcome of complaints closed – Ireland relevant

Year to 31 December 2013	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies							AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
		ACCA ¹¹	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA				
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was made, and sanctions or other penalties imposed	38	6	0	20	0	9	2	0	1	0	
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was made, but no sanctions or other penalties imposed	10	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was not made	105	32	0	52	0	14	6	0	1	0	
Number of complaint cases concluded by conciliation	10	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Number of complaint case closed due to resignation of the member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	163	47	0	80	0	26	8	0	2	0	

Table F.5: Summary of outcome of complaints closed – worldwide

Year to 31 December 2013	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies							AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
		ACCA ¹²	ICAEW ¹³	ICAI	ICAS ¹⁴	ICPAI	IIPA				
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was made, and sanctions imposed	137	71		24	14	9	2	0	9	8	
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was made, but no sanctions imposed	12	0		9	1	2	0	0	0	0	
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was not made	574	390		67	67	14	6	0	25	5	
Number of complaint cases concluded by conciliation	144	142		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Number of complaint case closed due to resignation of the member	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	867	603		100	83	26	8	0	34	13	

11 ACCA have a difference between 'Table F.1: Summary of complaints – Irish relevant' & Table F.4: above due to 129 cases included in the 'other' category to rectify a mis-statement in their 2012 closing figure due to an error on their IT system. The IT error has now been resolved

12 ACCA have a difference between cases closed in 'Table F.2: Summary of complaints - worldwide' (614) & Table F.5 above (603) due to the removal of a small number of cases, the majority of which transferred to another member or member firm's name

13 ICAEW are unable to provide figures for worldwide complaints as they do not have the systems to report this data

14 ICAS have a difference between 'Table F.2: Summary of complaints - worldwide' & Table F.5 above due to 2 cases in the 'other' category as a result of an error in the 2012 closing figure

Table F.6: Summary of outcome of complaints closed – Statutory Auditors/Audit Firms

Year to 31 December 2013	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
		ACCA ¹⁵	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI ¹⁶	IIPA
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was made, and sanctions imposed	60	2	40	15	0	2	1
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was made, but no sanctions imposed	5	0	1	4	0	0	0
Number of concluded complaint cases where an adverse finding was not made	55	7	18	15	0	12	3
Number of complaint cases concluded by conciliation	4	3	0	0	0	1	0
Number of complaint case closed due to resignation of the member	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	126	12	61	34	0	15	4

15 ACCA have a difference between 'Table F.3: Summary of complaints – Statutory Auditors' & Table F.6: above due to 110 cases in the 'other' category to rectify a mis-statement on their 2012 closing figure due to an error on their IT system. The IT error has now been resolved

16 ICPAI have a difference between 'Table F.3: Summary of complaints – Statutory Auditors' & Table F.6: above due to 2 cases in the 'other' category as a result of an error in the 2012 closing figure

Table F.7: Analysis of most frequent sanctions imposed

Year to 31 December 2013	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
		ACCA	ICAEW ¹⁷	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Irish relevant										
Number of cases where a monetary sanction was imposed incl. fine or costs	37	5	0	20	0	9	2	0	1	0
Number of cases where an adverse finding was made and the publication of sanctions included the member's name	32	6	0	18	0	7	0	0	1	0
Number of cases where a reprimand was imposed	32	4	0	20	0	5	2	0	1	0
Number of cases where a consent order was accepted	17	0	0	13	0	2	2	0	0	0
Worldwide										
Number of cases where an adverse finding was made and the publication of sanctions included the member's name	112	61		22	5	7	0	0	9	8
Number of cases where a monetary sanction was imposed incl. fine or costs	106	57		24	9	9	2	0	4	1
Number of cases where a reprimand was imposed	64	17		23	4	5	2	0	9	4
Number of cases where a member was expelled	31	23		1	5	0	0	0	0	2
Statutory Auditor/Audit Firms										
Number of cases where a monetary sanction was imposed incl. fine or costs	58	1	40	15	0	2	0	-	-	-
Number of cases where an adverse finding was made and the publication of sanctions included the member's name	55	2	39	13	0	1	0	-	-	-
Number of cases where a consent order was accepted	43	0	33	9	0	1	0	-	-	-
Number of cases where a reprimand was imposed	33	1	16	15	0	1	0	-	-	-

17 ICAEW are unable to provide figures for worldwide complaints as they do not have the systems to report this data

Table F.8: Nature of complaints – most frequently received

Year to 31 December 2013	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
		ACCA	ICAEW ¹⁸	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Irish relevant										
Poor work or unsatisfactory professional service or conduct	56	25	0	22	0	2	6	0	1	0
Breach of code of ethics	43	0	0	34	0	9	0	0	0	0
Audit related matters	42	24	0	11	0	4	3	0	0	0
Breaches of company law/restriction or disqualification as a director/failure to satisfy judgement debt	19	0	0	15	0	2	2	0	0	0
Worldwide										
Poor work or unsatisfactory professional service or conduct	382	289		30	36	2	6	0	18	1
Carrying on public practice or audit while not authorised (other than execution of an audit report by non Responsible Individual 'RI')	119	110		2	2	2	3	0	0	0
Breach of Institute/Association Rules or Regulations (such as in relation to client monies, professional indemnity insurance)	109	85		0	7	1	1	0	11	4
Matters relating to insolvency work or conduct of a liquidation	108	67		7	33	0	1	0	0	0
Statutory Auditor/Audit Firms										
Poor work or unsatisfactory professional service or conduct	55	14	22	11	0	2	6	-	-	-
Audit related matters	41	11	24	5	1	0	0	-	-	-
Breach of code of ethics	40	0	13	20	0	7	0	-	-	-
Delay/failure to respond and/or co-operate with the Institute/ Association or an external party	17	4	7	4	0	1	1	-	-	-

18 ICAEW are unable to provide figures for worldwide complaints as they do not have the systems to report this data



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