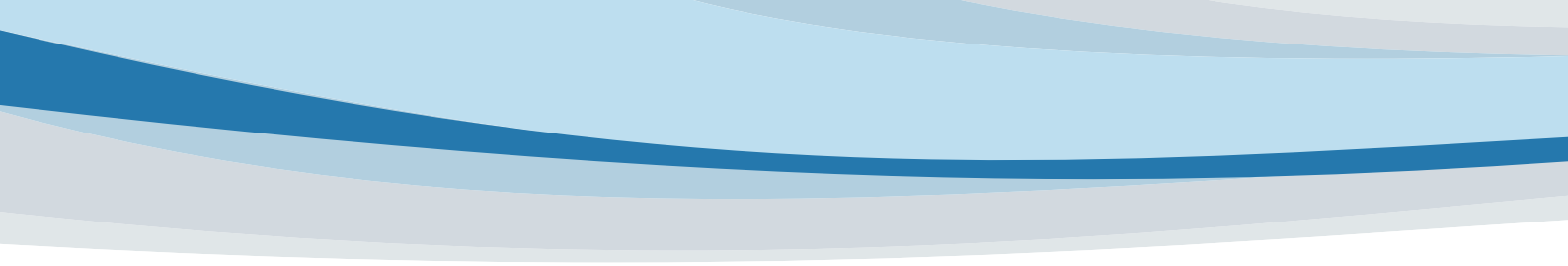




Chapter 7

Profile of the
Prescribed Accountancy Bodies



Chapter 7

Profile of the Prescribed Accountancy Bodies

1. Introduction

The purpose of this Chapter is to provide the public with an insight into:

- the scale and composition of the Authority's supervisory remit *vis à vis* the PABs;
- the scale of the prescribed bodies, both individually and collectively; and
- the nature and scale of the prescribed bodies' regulatory and monitoring activities.

To achieve this aim, this Chapter provides a statistical profile of the nine PABs coming within the Authority's supervisory remit in relation to their:

- membership;
- investigation and disciplinary procedures;
- student population;
- members with practising authorisation;
- members with registration as auditors; and
- related quality assurance activities.

The information given herein relates to the year ended 31 December, 2007.

2. Provision of information by the Prescribed Accountancy Bodies

The Authority has relied on the PABs for the provision of this information, which was submitted as part of the completion of each PAB's annual return to the

Authority in respect of the year ended 31 December, 2007. In the context of the foregoing, the Authority wishes to acknowledge the efforts made by the PABs in compiling their annual return and their co-operation in responding to queries raised and clarifications requested by the Authority.

As described in Chapter 3 of this Report, the annual return process has a dual objective:

- firstly, to provide the Authority with the information necessary to:
 - u facilitate the monitoring of the bodies' ongoing regulatory and monitoring activities; and
 - u plan future reviews of those bodies by, for example, identifying key areas, issues or trends deserving of particular attention or resource allocation; and
- secondly, to provide relevant information to the Authority for publication purposes.

Given the dual purpose of the data sought, certain of same is of a confidential nature and, accordingly, while used for supervisory purposes, is not reproduced in this Report.

3. Considerations regarding the comparability of data presented

In reading and analysing the data presented in this Chapter, it is important to note the inherent limitations of the data provided. Differences in the



structure and operations of the nine bodies, as well as in the bodies' interpretations of the information requested may present some difficulties in comparisons. Accordingly, care is needed in interpretation and direct comparison may not be appropriate or meaningful in some cases.

4. Further information regarding the Prescribed Accountancy Bodies

Further information regarding each of the nine PABs is available on their respective websites. Website addresses of each PAB are set out hereunder for readers' reference.

ACCA	www.accaglobal.com
AIA	www.aiaworldwide.com
CIMA	www.cimaglobal.com
CIPFA	www.cipfa.org.uk
ICAEW	www.icaew.com
ICAI	www.icaei.ie
ICAS	www.icas.org.uk
ICPAI	www.cpaireland.ie
IIPA	www.iipa.ie

5. Structure of the remainder of this Chapter

The remainder of this Chapter is divided into the following sections:

Part A	Membership
Part B	Investigation and disciplinary activities
Part C	Student population
Part D	Practising authorisation
Part E	Registered auditors
Part F	Individually authorised auditors
Part G	Recognised accountancy bodies' monitoring of registered auditors



Part A

Membership

The Tables and Charts in this Part provide information regarding the membership profile of each of the nine PABs. For the purposes of this Part, a 'member' of a PAB is an individual who has applied for, and has been admitted to, full membership of that PAB. Admission to membership involves applicants satisfactorily fulfilling various criteria, which typically include:

- completing a course of study and successfully completing a PAB's professional examinations;
- obtaining a minimum period of relevant work experience; and
- undertaking to comply with the relevant PAB's constitutional documents, bye-laws, regulations, standards and codes of ethics and conduct, as applicable.

Once admitted to membership, members of the prescribed bodies are:

- entitled to use the designatory letters as provided for in the bodies' respective constitutional provisions; and
- required to fulfil certain obligations on an ongoing basis in order to retain that status, including maintaining up to date professional competence through undertaking continuing professional development (CPD) and ongoing compliance with the relevant PAB's various rules, regulations and standards etc. Failure to comply with same may render a member liable to disciplinary action.

It should be noted that the PABs impose additional requirements on those of their members wishing to engage in public practice (i.e. wishing to offer services to members of the public and in reserved areas such as audit or investment business). Part D of this Chapter provides further information regarding the requirements relating to practising authorisations.



Membership

Highlights 2007

- There has been an increase of approximately 6% in membership of the nine PABs in Ireland in 2007 (Table A.5), with a 4% increase in worldwide membership during that year (Table A.1). The increase in membership is mainly accounted for by admission of students to membership, as shown in Table A.5.
- ICAI, ICPAI and IIPA membership is predominantly based in Ireland, with the majority of the membership of CIMA, CIPFA, ICAEW and ICAS being based in the UK. While a majority (52%) of ACCA members are located in the UK and Ireland, a substantial minority are in other locations (6% in other EU countries and 42% outside the EU). A majority (61%) of AIA members are located outside of the EU (Table A.1).
- Four bodies dominate PAB membership in Ireland - ICAI members comprise almost 44% of PAB membership in Ireland, followed by ACCA with almost 27%, CIMA with 14% and ICPAI with 12% (Chart A.1).
- Approximately 35% of members of the PABs in Ireland are female, compared with approximately 34% in 2006 (Table A.2). Chart A.4 shows that males comprise the majority gender in all nine bodies. However, the number of female members has been rising over the past number of years, and the reader should also refer to the statistics on student numbers for evidence of the likely future trend in the gender of PAB membership.
- On an overall basis, and unchanged from 2006, the majority of members in Ireland (60%) are employed in business, with a large minority (28%) employed in practice (Table A.3). On an individual basis, with the exception of the IIPA, a minority of members of each PAB in Ireland are employed in practice.
- 70% of PAB membership in Ireland is comprised of individuals under 45 years of age (Table A.4). ACCA has the highest proportion of under 45s at 79%, followed by ICAI, ICPAI and CIMA, all at 69%.
- Increases in membership during the year arise in the main through the admission of students to membership. Decreases in membership arise principally from member resignations or exclusions. Exclusions arise mainly because of failure to pay the relevant PAB's subscription fee or, alternatively, as a result of disciplinary sanction. In the case of non-payment of a subscription fee, members are usually re-admitted once payment has been made. Table A.5 shows the movements in membership in Ireland during 2007.



Table A.1: Members Worldwide - Location

As at 31 Dec, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies										
	2006	TOTAL	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Ireland ⁷⁷	24,033	25,532	6,829	419	11,149	57	3,100	195	138	3,579	66
UK	251,328	257,269	57,431	111,288	3,972	14,769	89	4	1,591	54,791	13,334
Other EU Member States	9,729	11,899	7,202	2,987	267	338	23	0	91	919	72
Other locations	83,240	87,016	50,964	15,549	1,303	1,919	144	4	2,849	14,067	217
Total members worldwide 2007		381,716	122,426	130,243	16,691	17,083	3,356	203	4,669	73,356	13,689
Total members worldwide 2006	368,330	368,330	115,345	128,416	15,791	16,710	3,115	199	5,077	70,016	13,661
% change (rounded to nearest %)	-	4%	6%	1%	6%	2%	8%	2%	-8%	5%	0%

Chart A.1: % Share of PAB Members Located in Ireland

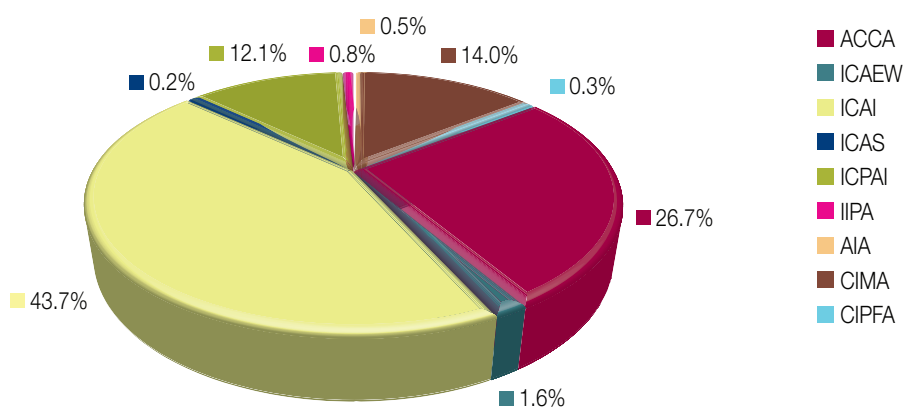
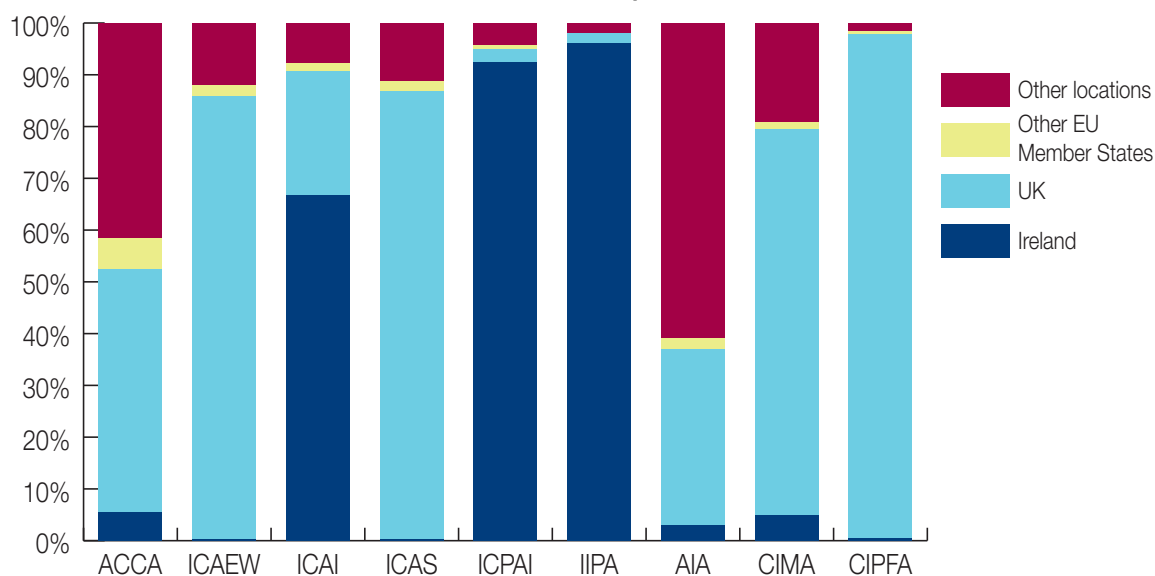


Chart A.2: Members Worldwide - Comparison of location



⁷⁷ Reference to 'Ireland' throughout this Chapter means located in the Republic of Ireland.



Table A.2: Members in Ireland - Gender Profile

As at 31 Dec, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies										
	2006	TOTAL	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Male	15,886	16,650	4,072	326	7,671	45	1,700	179	130	2,484	43
Female	8,147	8,882	2,757	93	3,478	12	1,400	16	8	1,095	23
Total membership	24,033	25,532	6,829	419	11,149	57	3,100	195	138	3,579	66

Chart A.3: Members in Ireland - Gender Profile

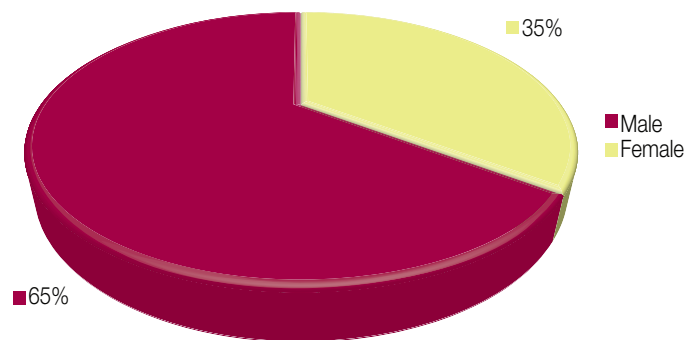


Chart A.4: Members in Ireland - Comparison of Gender Profile

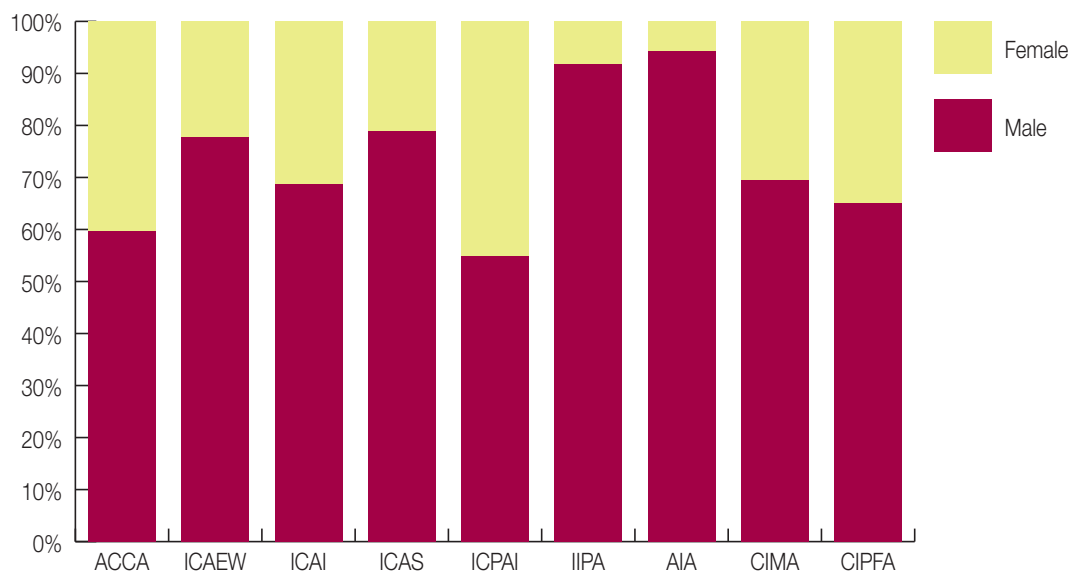


Table A.3: Members in Ireland - Employment Status

As at 31 Dec, 2007	2006	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Practice	6,713	7,044	1,817	122	3,726	8	1,166	110	19	76	N/A
Industry/Business	14,391	15,379	4,272	203	6,658	34	1,524	85	94	2,505	4
Public sector	1,307	1,602	418	15	⁷⁸	2	302	0	5	802	58
Retired	850	954	156	55	470	7	52	0	17	196	1
Other	772	553	166	24	295	6	56	0	3	0	3
Total	24,033	25,532	6,829	419	11,149	57	3,100	195	138	3,579	66

Chart A.5: Members in Ireland - Employment Status

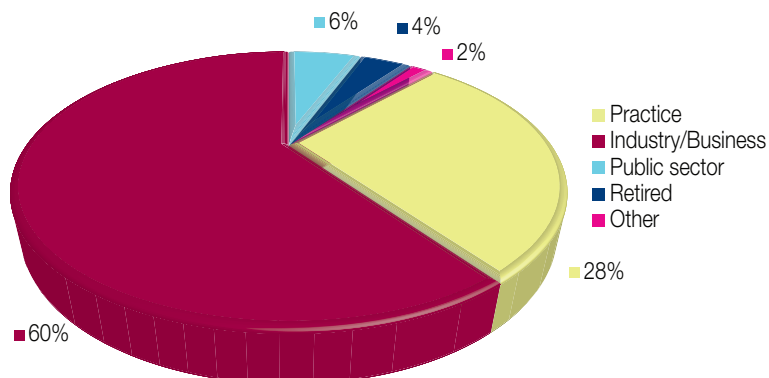
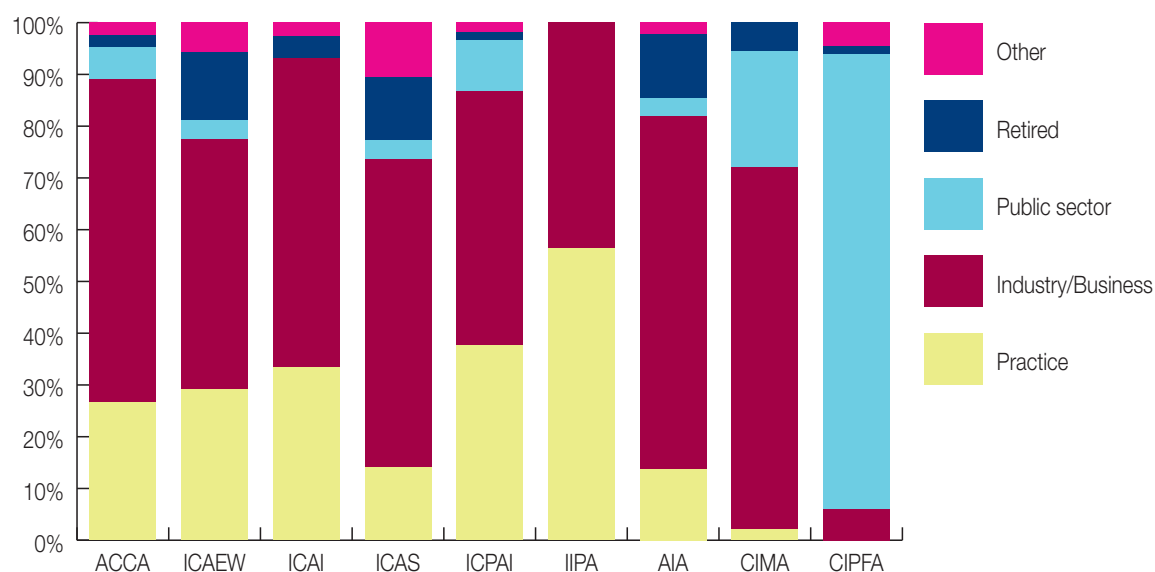


Chart A.6: Members in Ireland - Comparison of Employment Status



⁷⁸ Members of ICAI employed in the public sector are included in the Industry/Business category.



Table A.4: Members in Ireland - Age Profile

As at 31 Dec, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies										
	2006	TOTAL	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
< 25	80	53	22	0	14	0	11	-	4	2	0
25 – 34	8,219	8,573	2,391	47	4,298	9	980	-	9	839	0
35 – 44	8,597	9,340	2,960	150	3,386	13	1,147	-	26	1,628	30
45 – 54	3,852	4,159	953	65	1,827	17	693	-	37	543	24
55 – 64	1,942	2,139	390	104	1,012	11	222	-	42	348	10
65+	1,056	1,073	113	53	612	7	47	-	20	219	2
Date of birth not available	287	195	-	-	-	-	-	195 ⁷⁹	-	-	-
Total	24,033	25,532	6,829	419	11,149	57	3,100	195	138	3,579	66

Chart A.7: Members Worldwide- Age Profile

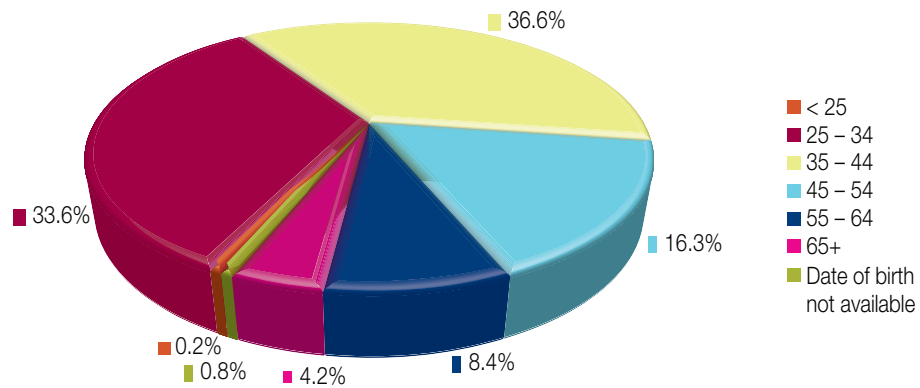
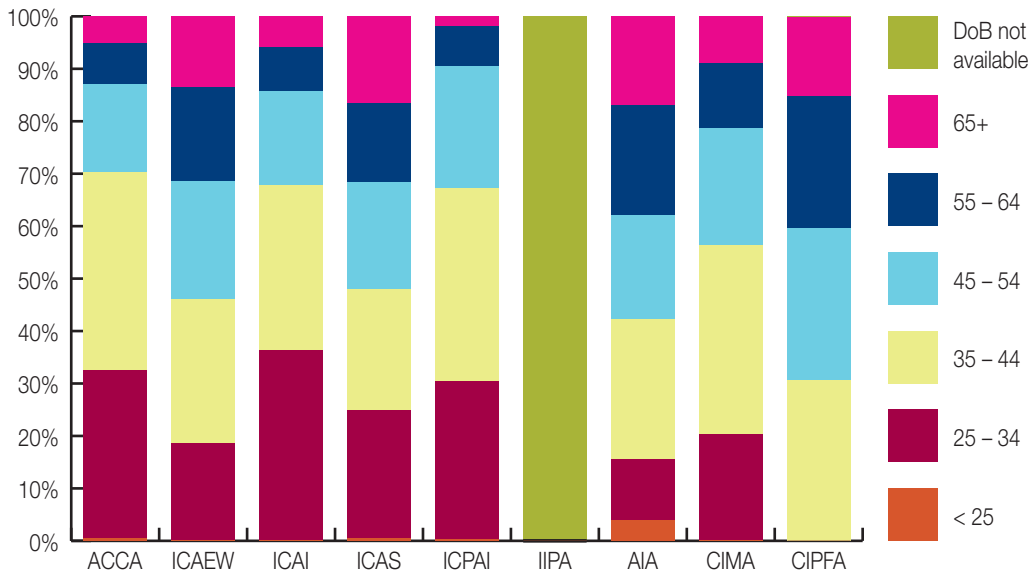


Chart A.8: Members Worldwide - Comparison of Age Profile (by body)



⁷⁹ The IIPA does not collate information relating to members' or students' ages.

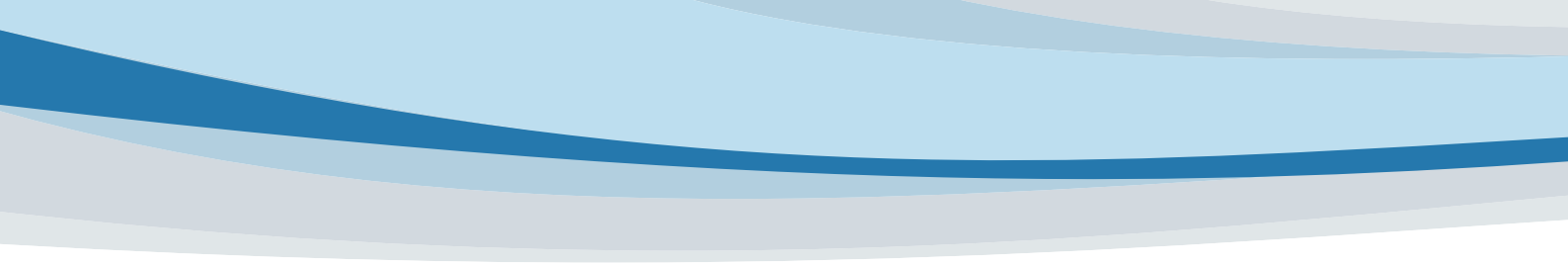


Table A.5: Members in Ireland - Movement during 2007

	Recognised Accountancy Bodies										
	2006	TOTAL	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Members in Ireland at 1 January	22,569	24,033	6,368	425	10,468	51	2,849	191	195	3,416	70
During the Year:											
Add: Students admitted as members	1,554	1,634	516	2	736	0	250	5	0	125	0
Members of other bodies admitted as members	28	19	7	0	1	0	3	3	5	0	0
Former members re-admitted to membership	118	175	95	3	14	0	4	0	0	59	0
Less: Members excluded from membership	(60)	(260)	(140)	0	(17)	0	0	(1)	0	(100)	(2)
Members resigning from membership	(101)	(121)	(9)	(3)	(27)	(1)	(5)	(1)	(62)	(11)	(2)
Members deceased	(40)	(48)	(8)	(6)	(26)	0	(1)	(2)	0	(5)	0
Other	(35)	100	0	(2)	0	7	0	0	0	95	0
Members in Ireland at 31 December, 2007		25,532	6,829	419	11,149	57	3,100	195	138	3,579	66
Members in Ireland 2006	24,033	24,033	6,368	425	10,468	51	2,849	191	195	3,416	70
% change in membership	-	6%	7%	-1%	7%	12%	9%	2%	-29%	5%	-6%

Chart A.9: Comparison of Members in Ireland





Part B

Investigation and Disciplinary Activities

The Tables in this Part of the Chapter provide information regarding the investigation and disciplinary activities of the PABs.

Under the supervisory model provided for by the Act, primary responsibility for the investigation of complaints relating to the PABs' members and member firms resides with those bodies, who are required to process same in accordance with investigation and disciplinary procedures approved by the Authority. Rather than being to supplant the PABs' responsibility to investigate complaints received, the Authority's role is to supervise the manner in which the bodies' complaints, investigations, disciplinary and appeals processes operate and whether they operate in accordance with approved procedures. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, following the receipt of a complaint or otherwise on its own initiative, the Authority is empowered to initiate enquiries into whether a PAB has complied with its approved procedures under section 23 of the Act. Further details concerning such enquiries are provided in Chapter 3 of this Report.

Each PAB's established systems and procedures are tailored to its specific requirements. Accordingly, the manner in which complaints concerning members and member firms are processed varies across the bodies. However, notwithstanding the differences in these processes, due to the requirement that disciplinary processes respect, *inter alia*, the principles of constitutional and natural justice as well as applicable human rights legislation, there are many similarities across the bodies, such as, for example, the organisation of investigation, disciplinary and appeals systems through committee structures.

When a member of the public (the complainant) makes a complaint to a PAB concerning the conduct or competence of a member of that PAB, the recipient body typically has a number of initial options available to it, including investigation by a Committee⁸⁰ (or assessor in the case of ACCA) or resolution by conciliation⁸¹ or other means permitted under its approved investigation and disciplinary procedures. In cases where a judgement is formed by either the Committee or the assessor that there is a *prima facie* case against the member, the member may either be referred to the formal disciplinary process or be offered a consent order⁸².

⁸⁰ It should be noted that not all the PABs use the same terminology for their Investigation Committee. For example, the ICAI refer to this committee as the Complaints Committee while the ICAS refer to it as the Investigations and Professional Conduct Enforcement Committee. For convenience, this Chapter refers generically to Investigation Committees.

⁸¹ It is worth noting that conciliation processes typically require the complaint to be resolved to the mutual satisfaction of all parties and is usually not permitted other than relating to minor matters. Additionally, it should be noted that not all PABs' processes and procedures provide for a complaint conciliation process.

⁸² A consent order is where a member admits to the findings of the Investigation Committee and consents to the sanctions imposed. Not all PABs' processes and procedures provide for a consent order process.



The range of sanctions available to the Investigation Committee and the Disciplinary Committee are outlined in Table B.6 and the nature of the sanction imposed on the member will depend on the seriousness of the wrongdoing. The member typically has a right of appeal against the findings of the Disciplinary Committee through an Appeal Committee.

- Table B.1 outlines the membership composition of the bodies' investigation and Disciplinary Committees, along with details of the number of meetings held by such Committees during 2007. As Table B.1 shows, there is variation between the bodies in terms of the numbers sitting on each Committee, and in several of the bodies, a majority of members of the Disciplinary and Appeal Committees are lay members, i.e. persons who are not also members of the body concerned.
- Tables B.2 and B.3 outline the number of complaints open at the end of 2006 and 2007, the number of new cases arising during 2007, the number of cases closed during 2007 and at what stage of the investigation and disciplinary process such complaints were closed by each body.
- Tables B.4 and B.5 outline the nature of the complaints received by each body during 2007.
- Table B.6 outlines the sanctions that may be imposed by each body in the case of a proven complaint. It should be noted that this Table refers only to sanctions available to the Investigation & Disciplinary Committees and does not take into account sanctions that may be imposed other than as part of the investigation & disciplinary process, e.g. by other Committees that operate outside the investigation & disciplinary process (e.g. Registration Committees and Quality Assurance Committees, howsoever called).
- Tables B.7 and B.8 provide an analysis of the sanctions imposed during 2007 in relation to cases closed during 2007 where there was an adverse finding against the member. As is evident from those Tables, the most common sanctions are reprimands, fines and the imposition of costs.



Table B.1: Investigation and Disciplinary Committees - Meetings & Membership⁸³

	Recognised Accountancy Bodies						AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA			
No. of meetings held in 2007									
Investigation Committee	Note B.A	11	7	5	10	0	1	10	Note B.B
Disciplinary Committee/Tribunal	31	39	11	5	0	0	0	10	4
Appeal Committee/Tribunal	21	4	3	0	1	0	0	1	0
Disciplinary Committee/Tribunal									
Meetings held in public	31	0	11	0	0	-	0	9	4
Meetings held in Ireland	1	0	11	0	0	-	0	0	0
No. of Committee Members									
Investigation Committee	Note B.A	18	12	18	9	6	5	14	10
Disciplinary Committee	Note B.A	22	14	21	9	5	5	15	24
Appeal Committee	Note B.A	19	11	15	3	0	5	11	6
No. of non-member (lay) members									
Investigation Committee	Note B.A	8	7	9	5	3	1	6	5
Disciplinary Committee	Note B.A	10	9	12	5	3	1	10	13
Appeal Committee	Note B.A	4	6	9	2	0	3	7	4

Note B.A: ACCA does not operate an Investigation Committee. Instead, complaints are investigated by Investigations Officers. Following investigation, complaints are referred to an independent Assessor who is responsible for deciding whether there is a case to answer, and if so, whether to refer the case to the Disciplinary Committee. Members of the Disciplinary and Appeal Committees are drawn from a panel and at 31 December, 2007, there were 75 panel members (excluding chairpersons) comprising 34 lay members, 24 members in practice and 17 non-practising or retired members.

Note B.B: CIPFA's Investigation Committee does not routinely meet in person to conduct business, as the Disciplinary Regulations provide that the Committee may conduct business through the use of voice, video, electronic mail or other communication. During 2007, the Investigation Committee considered 9 new complaints under its screening procedures. The Committee considered 5 cases following investigation.

⁸³ The information in this table relates to the worldwide operations of each body.



Table B.2: Summary of Complaints - Ireland Relevant⁸⁴

Year to 31 December, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
	ACCA	ICAEW ⁸⁵	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Complaints outstanding at 1 Jan, 2007	106 ⁸⁶	-	123 ⁸⁷	0	13	3	0	0	0
During the year:									
Add: New cases arising during the year	81	1	116	0	18	1	0	0	0
Less: Cases closed during the year by:									
• Secretary/Staff/Conciliation	(58)	-	(77)	0	(8)	(3)	0	0	0
• Assessor	(4)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Investigation/Complaints Committee	0	-	(51)	0	(6)	0	0	0	0
• Disciplinary Committee	(6)	-	(4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Appeal Committee	0	-	(2)	0	(2)	0	0	0	0
Complaints outstanding at 31 Dec, 2007	119	1	105	0	15	1	0	0	0

⁸⁴ 'Ireland Relevant' means complaints relating to members and students located in Ireland, firms based in Ireland and members/firms with clients based in Ireland.

⁸⁵ ICAEW has reported that it does not have data as to where a firm's clients are situated and its systems do not specifically identify the location of a firm or member against whom a complaint is made. Therefore, it cannot provide complete data in relation to 'Ireland relevant' cases. However, ICAEW has specifically checked whether any complaints were made during the year against its registered auditor members based in Ireland and has reported one case under Ireland Relevant.

⁸⁶ The closing figure at the end of 2006 as reported in the 2006 Annual Return was 80. The difference of 26 is explained by the fact that all practising certificate holders are now included in this category of 'Irish Relevant', whereas previously it included only those holding a practicing certificate and audit qualification.

⁸⁷ The closing figure at the end of 2006 as reported in the 2006 Annual Return was 122. The difference relates to 1 complaint outstanding at 31/12/06 which was subsequently split into 2 separate complaints.



Table B.3: Summary of Complaints - Registered Auditors⁸⁸

Year to 31 December, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
	ACCA	ICAEW ⁸⁹	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Complaints outstanding at 1 Jan, 2007	75 ⁹⁰	79	87	0	6	3
During the year:						
Add: New cases arising during the year	50	97	78	0	13	1
Less: Cases closed during the year by:						
• Secretary/Staff/Conciliation	(40)	(16)	(56)	0	(4)	(3)
• Assessor	(1)	0	0	0	0	0
• Investigation/Complaints Committee	0	(53)	(34)	0	(5)	0
• Disciplinary Committee	(5)	(17)	(1)	0	0	0
• Appeal Committee	0	0	(1)	0	(2)	0
Complaints outstanding at 31 Dec, 2007	79	90	73	0	8	1

⁸⁸ Registered auditor in this context means a firm or an individual that is registered to undertake statutory audits under the Companies Acts 1963 to 2006.

⁸⁹ ICAEW audit registration allows the audit firm to audit in both the UK and Ireland, unless the firm is a corporate body in which case its registration does not extend to audits in Ireland (S. 187 of the 1990 Act prohibits corporate bodies from appointment as auditors). ICAEW have not sought to remove statistics relating to corporate firms who cannot undertake audits in Ireland. Therefore, the figures in tables B.3, B.5 and B.8 include complaints relating to 1,372 corporate audit firms who cannot undertake audits in Ireland.

⁹⁰ The closing figure at the end of 2006 as reported in the 2006 Annual Return was 6. The difference is explained by the fact that in 2006 only those cases which were classified as an audit complaint were included here, whereas any complaint against a registered auditor is now included under this category.



Table B.4: Nature of Complaints Received - Irish Relevant

Year to 31 December, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Poor work or unsatisfactory professional service or conduct	-	-	46	-	9	1	-	-	-
Loss/withholding of client records	-	-	.. ⁹¹	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fee disputes	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delay/failure to respond and/or co-operate with the Institute/Association or an external party/regulator	-	-	18	-	1	-	-	-	-
Failure to report to a Regulator	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal conviction/Civil proceedings	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying on public practice or audit while not authorised	4	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other breach of company law/restriction or disqualification as a director/failure to satisfy judgement debt	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Execution of an audit report by a non-RI (Responsible Individual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other audit related matters	6	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional appointment related	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Breach of Code of Ethics	25	-	.. ⁹¹	-	5	-	-	-	-
Breach of Institute/Association Rules of Regulations (such as in relation to client monies, Professional Indemnity Insurance)	-	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	-
Matters relating to insolvency work or conduct of a liquidation	15	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matters relating to investment business	3	-	.. ⁹¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax work	0	-	.. ⁹¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training/student related matters	3	-	.. ⁹¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	16	-	6 ⁹¹	-	-	-	-	-	-

Complaints are included in whichever category is relevant to the complaint, including more than one category where the complaint has a number of different elements.

⁹¹ For 2007, complaints falling under these categories are included in other categories in this Table. ICAI will add these categories to their complaint analysis in 2008.



Table B.5: Nature of complaints Received - Registered Auditor

Year to 31 December, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
	ACCA	ICAEW ⁶⁹	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Poor work or unsatisfactory professional service or conduct	-	-	32	-	7	1
Loss/withholding of client records	-	-	- ⁹¹	-	1	-
Fee disputes	1	-	5	-	-	-
Delay/failure to respond and/or co-operate with the Institute/Association or an external party/regulator	-	-	13	-	1	-
Failure to report to a Regulator	-	-	1	-	-	-
Criminal conviction/Civil proceedings	2	-	5	-	-	-
Carrying on public practice or audit while not authorised	2	11	5	-	1	-
Other breach of company law/restriction or disqualification as a director/failure to satisfy judgement debt	-	-	11	-	-	-
Execution of an audit report by non-RI (Responsible Individual)	-	12	- ⁹¹	-	-	-
Other audit related matters	5	66	20	-	-	-
Professional appointment related	1	-	1	-	2	-
Breach of code of ethics	21	8	- ⁹¹	-	2	-
Breach of Institute/Association Rules of Regulations(such as in relation to client monies, professional indemnity insurance)	-	-	8	-	-	-
Matters relating to insolvency work or conduct of a liquidation	12	-	5	-	-	-
Matters relating to investment business	3	-	- ⁹¹	-	-	-
Tax work	0	-	- ⁹¹	-	-	-
Training/student related matters	0	-	- ⁹¹	-	-	-
Other	3	-	4	-	-	-

Complaints are included in whichever category is relevant to the complaint, including more than one category where the complaint has a number of different elements.



Table B.6: Available Disciplinary Sanctions

Year to 31 December, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Reprimand/severe reprimand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fine	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Costs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Exclusion from membership	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Suspension from membership	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Suspension of audit authorisation	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
Withdrawal of audit authorisation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
Suspension of other authorisation	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A
Withdrawal of other authorisation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A
Attach conditions to an authorisation	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N/A
Ineligible for an authorisation for period of time	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N/A
Direct member to reimburse complainant for expenses incurred in connection with the complaint	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Direct member to refund fees/commission to complainant	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Direct member to pay compensation to complainant	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N/A
Rest on file/similar sanction	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Proven but no penalty/similar sanction	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Publication of findings, including member's name	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Other	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Can an Institute/Association investigation & disciplinary committee issue a consent order	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Can costs be imposed against the Institute/Association by an I&D committee	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Key: Y = Available as a sanction; N = not available as a sanction; N/A = Not applicable to that body in Ireland

Table B.7: Analysis of Sanctions Imposed - Ireland Relevant

Year to 31 December, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Reprimands/severe reprimands imposed	2	-	31	-	3	-	-	-	-
Cases where fines were imposed	3	-	29	-	3	-	-	-	-
Aggregate value of fines imposed	£ 4,023	-	€ 93,900	-	€ 6,000	-	-	-	-
Maximum fine imposed in a single case	£ 2,043	-	€ 10,000	-	€ 3,000	-	-	-	-
Cases where costs were imposed	4	-	30	-	3	-	-	-	-
Aggregate value of costs imposed	£ 3,013	-	€ 89,700	-	€ 4,500	-	-	-	-
Maximum costs imposed in a single case	£ 820	-	€ 25,000	-	€ 2,500	-	-	-	-
Member exclusions applied	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Member suspensions applied	X	X	1	-	-	-	-	X	-
Withdrawals of audit authorisation applied	-	-	-	-	1	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cases where conditions were attached to authorisation	-	-	X	-	3	X	-	-	N/A
Directions to pay compensation to complainant	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
Cases resting on file/similar	-	X	2	X	1	-	-	X	-
Cases proven but no penalty or similar	-	-	17	X	-	X	-	X	-
Other	1	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-
Consent orders offered during the year	X	-	35	-	2	X	-	-	-
Consent orders accepted during the year	X	-	27	-	2	X	-	-	-
Cases where the committee decision to be published	5	-	32	-	3	-	-	-	-
Cases where the decision to be published, and the member identified in the publication	5	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-

Key: X = Not available as a sanction; N/A = Not applicable to that body in Ireland

Each available sanction as described in Table B.6 is shown in Table B.7 only where at least one PAB has applied that sanction in 2007.



Table B.8: Analysis of Sanctions Imposed - Registered Auditor

Year to 31 December, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
	ACCA	ICAEW ³⁹	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Reprimands/severe reprimands imposed	2	50	16	-	3	-
Cases where fines were imposed	3	51	16	-	3	-
Aggregate value of fines imposed	£ 4,023	£ 157,850	€ 29,500	-	€ 6,000	-
Maximum fine imposed in a single case	£ 2,043	£ 10,000	€ 10,000	-	€ 3,000	-
Cases where costs were imposed	3	54	16	-	3	-
Aggregate value of costs imposed	£ 2,403	£ 125,500	€ 38,000	£4,605	€ 3,000	-
Maximum costs imposed in a single case	£ 820	£ 7,100	€ 10,000	-	€ 2,500	-
Member exclusions applied	1	1	-	-	-	-
Member suspensions applied	X	X	-	-	-	-
Withdrawals of audit authorisation applied	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cases where conditions were attached to authorisation	-	-	X	1	3	N/A
Directions to pay compensation to complainant	2	X	X	X	X	N/A
Cases resting on file/similar	-	X	1	X	1	-
Cases proven but no penalty or similar	-	10	13	X	N/A	-
Consent orders offered during the year	X	-	14	-	2	X
Consent orders accepted during the year	X	-	15	-	2	X
Cases where the committee decision to be published	4	51	16	1	3	-
Cases where the decision to be published, and the member identified in the publication	4	51	4	1	1	-

Each available sanction as described in Table B.6 is shown in Table B.8 only where at least one recognised accountancy body has applied that sanction in 2007.

Part C

Student Population & Education

The Tables and Charts in this Part of the Chapter provide information about the student population of each PAB.

The education and training of students forms a significant part of the overall activities of the PABs. While students are subject to the provisions of applicable bye-laws, rules and regulations of the relevant body, they:

- do not have the status of membership of that body;
- cannot hold themselves out to be members; and
- are not entitled to use the designatory letters reserved for members of that body.

Student Population - Highlights 2007

- Taking all the prescribed bodies together, there has been an increase of approximately 4% in student numbers in Ireland in 2007, with a 7% increase in worldwide student numbers during that year (Table C.1).
- As with membership, ICAI, ICPAI and IIPA students are predominantly based in Ireland, with the majority of the students of CIMA, CIPFA, ICAEW and ICAS being based in the UK. A majority of ACCA and AIA students (61% and 95% respectively) are located outside the EU.
- Four bodies dominate the student market in Ireland – ACCA students comprise almost 47% of PAB students in Ireland, followed by ICAI with 30%, CIMA with 14% and ICPAI with 9% (Chart C.2). ICAEW, IIPA, AIA and CIPFA have very small student populations in Ireland, collectively comprising less than 1% of the market. ICAS do not currently have any students located in Ireland.
- In contrast with membership statistics, the majority of prescribed body accountancy students are female (54%) (Table C.2). On an individual basis, Chart C.4 shows that ACCA, ICAI, ICPAI, and CIPFA all have a majority female student population.



- On an overall basis, employment in practice is the largest employment sector for PAB students in Ireland at 44%, followed by business with 41% (Chart C.5). On an individual basis, the statistics show that ICAI students are employed predominantly in practice, while business is the largest employer for students of ACCA, ICPAI and CIMA (Table C.3).
- The majority of PAB students (61%) are between 25 and 34 years of age (Chart C.4), although this is not the case in all bodies, with a majority of ICAI's student population (51%) being under 25 (Table C.4).
- During 2007, 74% of PAB students registered with a degree or post-graduate qualification (Chart C.9). On an individual basis, and of the four bodies dominating the student market in Ireland, ICAI has the highest proportion of students with a relevant degree or post-graduate qualification (88%).



Table C.1: Students Worldwide - Location

As at 31 Dec, 2007	2006 ⁹²	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
			ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Ireland	17,507	18,289	8,542	2	5,457	0	1,592	46	29	2,599	22
UK	146,199	150,782	74,511	14,193	1,186	3,455	6	0	257	54,256	2,918
Other EU Member States	23,156	25,388	23,488	527	5	2	4	0	118	1,241	3
Other locations	191,465	209,451	169,516	700	5	3	48	0	7,953	31,176	50
Total students worldwide 2007	-	403,910	276,057	15,422	6,653	3,460	1,650	46	8,357	89,272	2,993
Total students worldwide 2006	378,327	378,327	252,767 ⁹³	13,550 ⁹⁴	5,983 ⁹⁵	3,154	1,926	57	9,554	88,265	3,071
% change (rounded to nearest %)	-	7%	9%	14%	11%	10%	-14%	-19%	-13%	1%	-3%

Chart C.1: Students Worldwide - Location

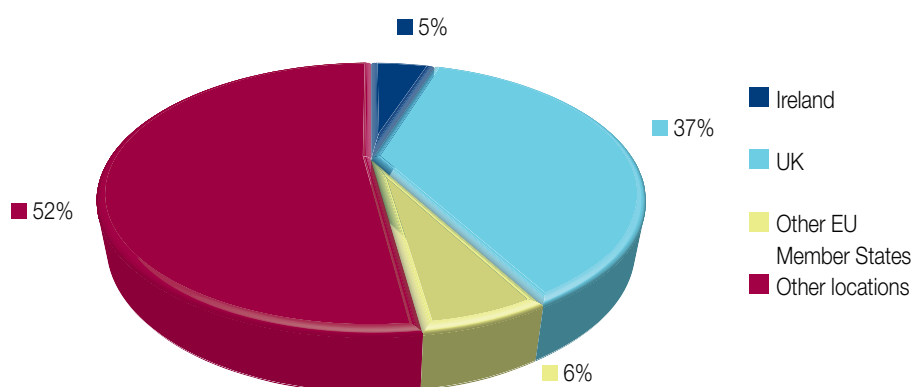
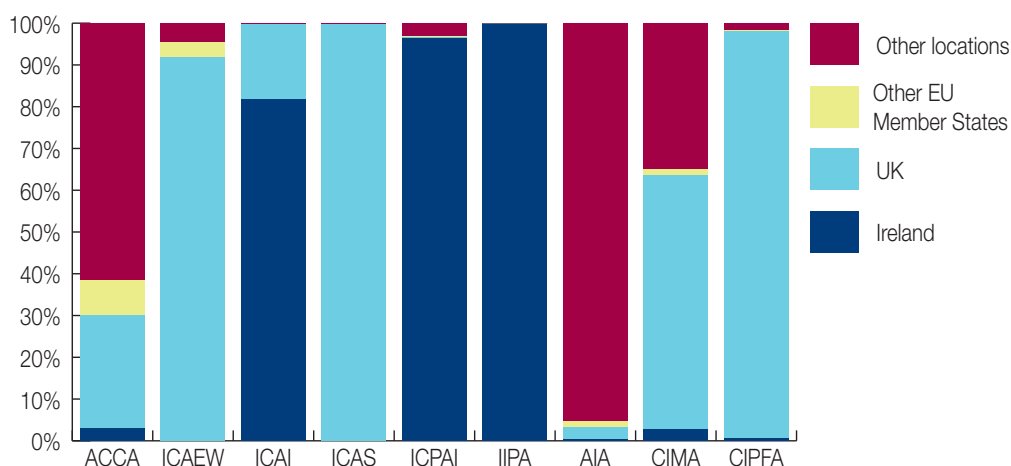


Chart C.2: Students Worldwide - Comparison of Location



⁹² The 2006 figures have been restated to adjust for the amendments required for ACCA, ICAEW and ICAI as described in the footnotes below.

⁹³ The figure shown in the Annual Return at the end of 2006 was 296,058 (9,092 in Ireland). ACCA have restated this figure in the 2007 Return to 252,767 (7,947 in Ireland) arising from the exclusion of 43,291 (1,145 in Ireland) students who are not pursuing the education process for admission to full membership such as students who are currently pursuing an accounting technician qualification.

⁹⁴ The figure shown in the Annual Return at the end of 2006 was 11,680 (2 in Ireland). ICAEW have restated this figure in the 2007 Return to 13,550 (2 in Ireland) arising from the inclusion of 1,870 students who had qualified but not been admitted to membership.

⁹⁵ The figure shown in the Annual Return at the end of 2006 was 4,525 (3,732 in Ireland). ICAI have restated this figure in the 2007 Return to 5,983 (4,839 in Ireland) arising from the inclusion of 1,458 (1,107 in Ireland) students who are out of contract but still studying and students who are eligible to apply for membership.



Table C.2: Students in Ireland - Gender Profile

As at 31 Dec, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies									
	TOTAL	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Male	8,338	3,594	2	2,670	0	542	30	19	1,471	10
Female	9,951	4,948	0	2,787	0	1,050	16	10	1,128	12
Total	18,289	8,542	2	5,457	0	1,592	46	29	2,599	22

Chart C.3: Students in Ireland - Gender Profile

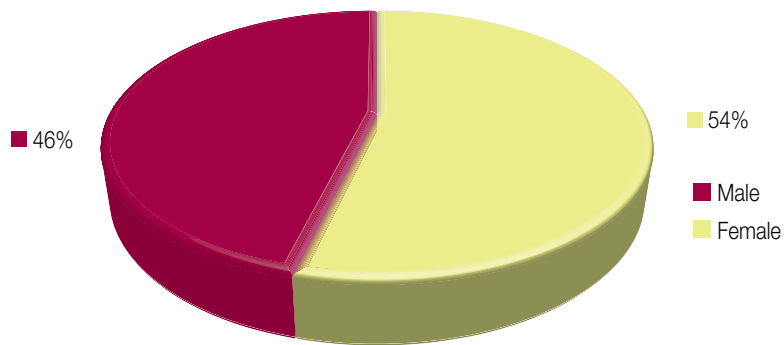


Chart C.4: Students in Ireland - Comparison of Gender Profile

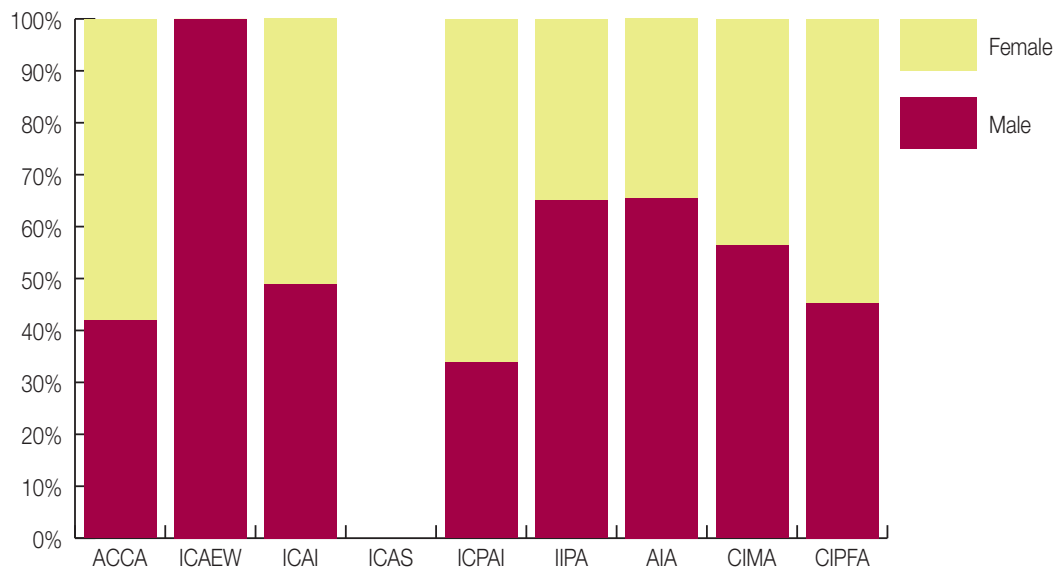


Table C.3: Students in Ireland - Employment Status

As at 31 Dec, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies									
	TOTAL	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Practice	8,023	2,421	0	5,162	0	424	0	16	0	N/A
Industry/Business	7,422	4,333	0	121	0	903	0	11	2,053	1
Public sector	1,181	545	0	23	0	149	0	2	442	20
In full-time education	877	722	0	151	0	4	0	0	0	0
Other	786	521	2	0	0	112	46	0	104	1
Total	18,289	8,542	2	5,457	0	1,592	46	29	2,599	22

Chart C.5: Students in Ireland - Employment Status

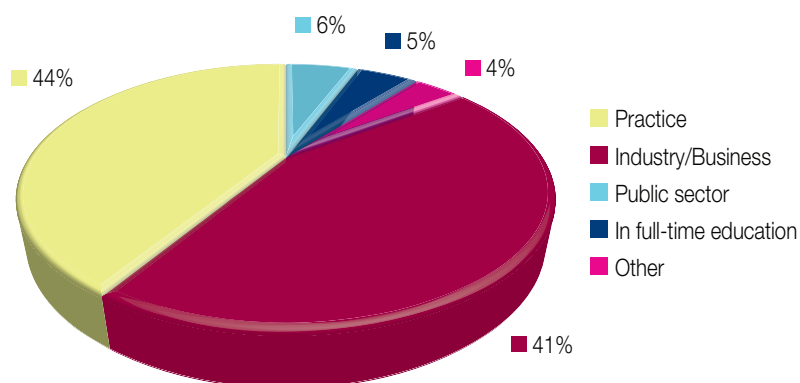


Chart C.6: Students in Ireland - Comparison of Employment Status

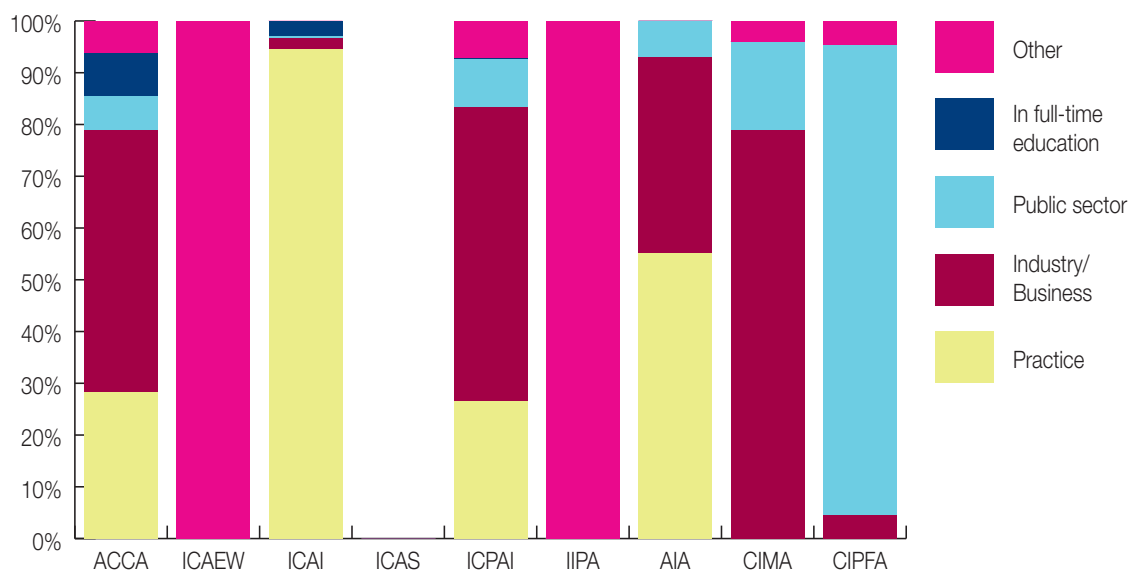


Table C.4: Students in Ireland - Age Profile

As at 31 Dec, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies									
	TOTAL	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
< 25	4,277	994	1	2,791	0	302	0	0	189	0
25 – 34	11,146	6,064	1	2,490	0	900	0	6	1,678	7
35 – 44	2,194	1,132	0	160	0	303	0	7	582	10
45 – 54	459	252	0	9	0	76	0	11	111	0
55 – 64	148	83	0	7	0	11	0	5	38	4
65+	19	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Date of birth not available	46	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
Total	18,289	8,542	2	5,457	0	1,592	46	29	2,599	22

Chart C.7: Students in Ireland - Age Profile

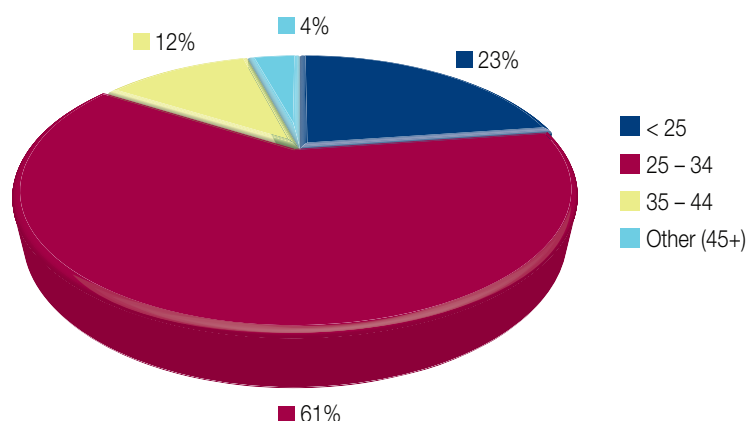


Chart C.8: Students in Ireland - Comparison of Age Profile

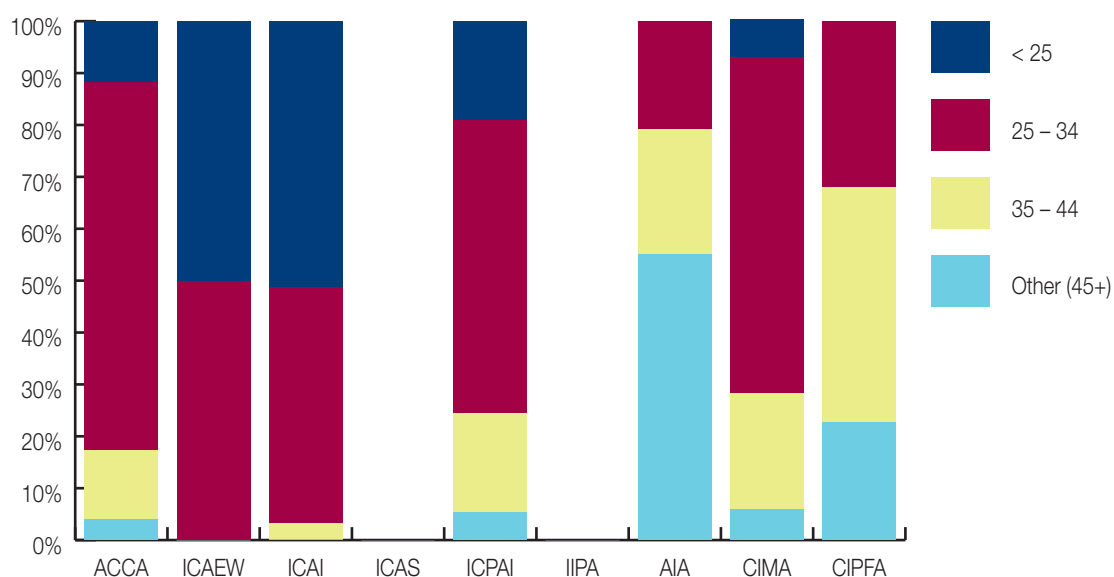


Table C.5: Students in Ireland - Movement during the year

	Recognised Accountancy Bodies									
	Total	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Students in Ireland at 1 January, 2007	17,507	7,947 ⁹³	2	4,839 ⁹⁵	0	1,883	57	40	2,716	23
During the year:										
Add: New students registered	4,486	2,179	2	1,424	0	440	12	3	423	3
Less: Lapsed student registrations	(1,912)	(1,040)	0	0	0	(479)	(18)	(14)	(359)	(2)
Student registrations cancelled	(156)	(28)	0	(70)	0	0	0	0	(56)	(2)
Students admitted as full members	(1,634)	(516)	(2)	(736)	0	(250)	(5)	0	(125)	0
Other	(2)	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	0	0	0
Students in Ireland at 31 December 2007	18,289	8,542	2	5,457	0	1,592	46	29	2,599	22
Total student membership 2006	17,507	7,947	2	4,839	0	1,883	57	40	2,716	23
% change (rounded to nearest %)	4%	7%	0%	13%	0%	-15%	-19%	-28%	-4%	-4%



Table C.6: New students registered in Ireland - Educational Background

Students registered during the year:	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies								
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Non-relevant primary degree	1,225	959	2	149	0	20	0	0	94	1
Relevant primary degree	1,709	459	0	934	0	158	5	0	152	1
Non-relevant post-graduate qualification	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	incl. above ⁹⁶	incl. above
Relevant post-graduate qualification	402	69	0	322	0	11	0	0	incl. above ⁹⁶	incl. above
Without a degree	1,149	692	0	19	0	251	6	3	177	1
New students registered	4,486	2,179	2	1,424	0	440	12	3	423	3

Chart C.9.: New Students in Ireland - Educational Background

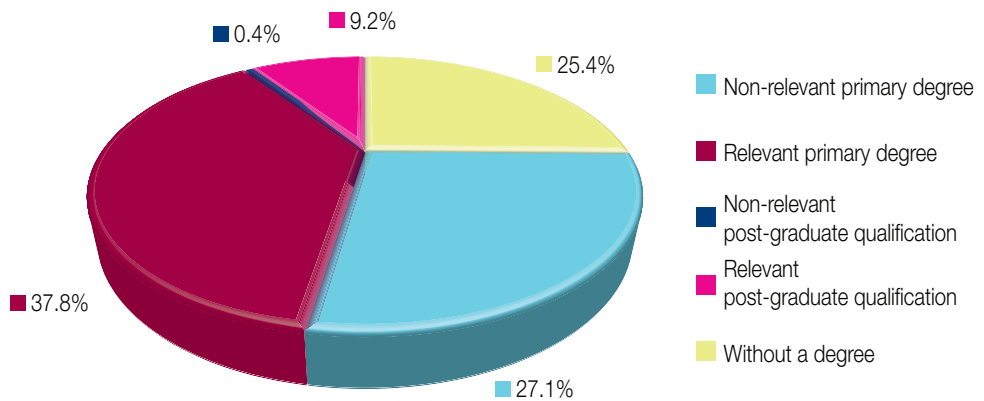
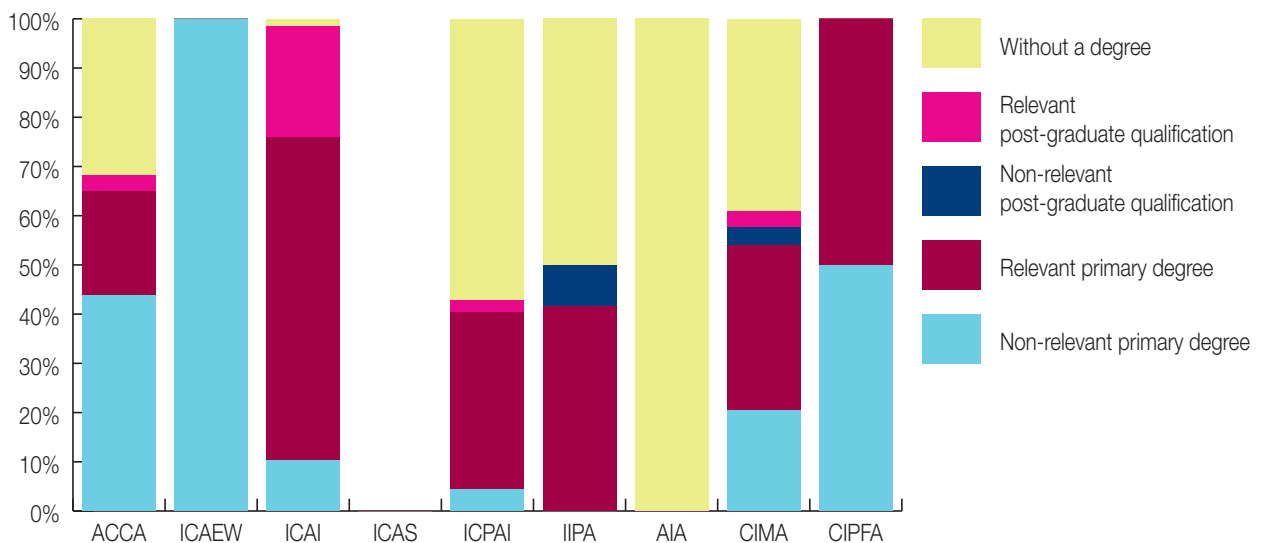


Chart C.10: Students in Ireland - Comparison of New Students Registered During 2007



⁹⁶ Included in these figures are 17 students who had a non-relevant post-graduate qualification and 15 students who had a relevant post-graduate qualification.

Table C.7: Continuing Professional Development Policies

Body	Summary of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Policies
ACCA	<p>CPD is a mandatory requirement for all members, with exemptions for members who are retired and not holding a practising certificate, insolvency licence and in exceptional circumstances. ACCA's CPD programme provides three different CPD routes. The selection of an appropriate CPD and learning intervention is the responsibility of the individual member who must ensure that the CPD is relevant to their role and specialisation. The three routes are as follows (i) Unit (input) route: for those who are planning and organising their own CPD. Under the unit route, members are required to complete at least 40 relevant units of CPD each year. One unit is equal to one hour of development. 21 units must be verifiable and 19 can be non-verifiable; (ii) ACCA Approved Employer (output) route: for those who work for an organisation which meets ACCA's required standard to be an ACCA Approved Employer; and (iii) Other IFAC body route: for those members who are also full members of another IFAC member body, in which case they may choose to follow the other IFAC body's CPD scheme if it meets IFAC's International Education Standard 7.</p>
ICAEW	<p>CPD is a mandatory requirement for all members, with exemptions for certain members who do not provide any accountancy or other services and do not have any intention of so providing in the future. The Institute operates an outputs-based system whereby members are required to assess their development needs, act on them and assess the outcomes. ICAEW also operates an employer accreditation system where firms can apply to be accredited for CPD and allow internal training records to be used for CPD evidence to the Institute.</p>
ICAI	<p>CPD is a mandatory requirement for all members, with certain exemptions for retired members and members undertaking a career break. Members are required to complete 20 hours structured and 20 hours unstructured CPD in any year, but this can be taken over a rolling 3 year period. Members in practice and members employed in practice are required to undertake 30 hours unstructured and 10 hours structured in each service area in which they practice (i.e. Audit, Tax, Investment Business, Insolvency). It should be noted that ICAI's CPD regime will undergo significant change in 2008.</p>



Body Summary of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Policies

- ICAS** CPD is a mandatory requirement, with exemptions for fully retired members, members who are unemployed, on a career break or maternity leave. There is no prescriptive or set hours based requirement. Instead, members are asked to decide and undertake CPD which is relevant to their current and future roles. Members are required to self-certify that they have complied with the requirements. ICAS also operates an accredited employer programme whereby members who take part in the in-house training and development scheme of an approved employer are not required to undertake additional CPD activities.
- ICPAI** CPD (CPE) is a mandatory requirement for all members, but certain exemptions are given for categories of members such as retired members, members on career breaks etc. Members in practice and members employed in practice are required to undertake 75 hours structured and 45 hours unstructured over a 3 year period, with a minimum of 30 hours in any one year. Members not in practice and not employed in practice are expected to complete a total of 120 hours CPE over a 3 year period, of which 60 hours are structured CPE and 60 hours are unstructured CPE. The minimum requirement is 20 hours in any one year. Members holding practising certificates must complete at least 40 hours structured CPE from any combination of 6 areas of core competencies over a three year cycle (Financial Accounting, Auditing, Company Law, Taxation, Professional Ethics and Practice Management).
- IIPA** CPD is not mandatory for all members. CPD is mandatory only for members who hold practising certificates. Such members must complete 96 hours of CPD over 3 years. Members may be allowed up to 11 CPD hours for relevant reference reading material. Members must complete a minimum of 18 hours CPD in any particular year (excluding reference reading). Members who attend other approved courses will be allowed CPD credits.
- AIA** CPD is a mandatory requirement for all members with exemptions for members who are fully retired and undertake no accountancy work. Members who are to all intent and purposes retired but undertake some accountancy work will be exempt from the requirements if the income from the accountancy work undertaken does not exceed an annual income of £ 5,000. Members are required to complete at least 120 units of relevant CPD activity in each



Body Summary of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Policies

rolling 3 year period, of which 60 units should be verifiable. A minimum of 20 units of verifiable CPD must be completed each year. All members holding practising certificates must maintain their competence in the specialised areas of their practice and complete an appropriate proportion of development activity in those areas. Members must maintain a continuous record of their CPD activities and are required to complete an annual CPD declaration.

CIMA CPD is a mandatory requirement for all members. CPD requirements are output-based, and are in line with IFAC's Statement of Membership Obligation. Members are required to maintain a register of CPD undertaken, to be able to justify it and undergo monitoring, which is done on the basis of a representative and valid statistical sample.

CIPFA CPD is a mandatory requirement for all members, with exemptions for certain members such as those who are retired or on a career break. Members can choose to participate at Level 1, the minimum requirement or Level 2, the best practice level, working to a CPD year which is any 12 month period of their choice. Members should undertake a combination of technical, leadership and management development activities which can be structured or unstructured. Members should confirm participation annually at the end of each CPD year by returning a completed Statement of Declaration.



Part D

Practising Authorisation

The Table in this Part of the Chapter provides information about the practising authorisation activities of each of the PABs. As alluded to in Part A of this Chapter, the PABs impose additional requirements on those of their members wishing to engage in public practice (i.e. offer services to the public) before authorising them to do so. These additional requirements normally include:

- the necessity to arrange minimum levels of Professional Indemnity Insurance (PII) cover;
- putting in place practice continuity arrangements whereby in the event of non-continuation of the practice (e.g. in the case of illness or death) clients' affairs will be afforded continuity of service;
- obtaining minimum levels of post admittance to membership experience; and
- undertaking continuing professional development in areas of relevance to their practice.

Members or member firms who satisfy the specified criteria are granted a practising certificate, which authorises them to engage in public practice (but not to carry out work in reserved areas such as audit or investment business, for which additional authorisations are required), and are generally required to renew this authorisation annually. Employees of a practising member or firm are not usually required to hold a practising certificate, unless they are holding themselves out to provide services to the public in their individual capacity as a member.

The following Table shows how many members of each accountancy body that are located in Ireland have satisfied the relevant requirements and have been authorised to engage in public practice. However, some of the PABs also authorise members located outside of Ireland to practice in Ireland and, therefore, the Table also shows the number of members of each accountancy body located worldwide who have been granted a practising certificate which includes the authorisation to engage in public practice in Ireland.

The Table shows that while there are 30,562 PAB members authorised to engage in public practice in Ireland, there are only 2,966 of those members located in Ireland. Of those located in Ireland, three bodies dominate the population, with ICAI members accounting for 54%, ACCA members at 19% and ICPAI members making up 17%.

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

As at 31 December, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies									
	TOTAL	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA ⁹⁷	AIA	CIMA	CIPFA
Whether the grant of a practising certificate is to an individual member or a firm	-	Member	Member	Member	Member	Member	Both	Member	Member	Member
Members with practising certificates at 1 January 2007	2,876	552 ⁹⁸	61	1,578	4	473	120	12	76 ⁹⁹	- ¹⁰⁰
During the year:										
Add: Members who were awarded a new certificate during the year	199	46	3	102	0	39	2	7	0	-
Less: Members who did not renew their practising certificate during the year	(83)	(23)	(2)	(50)	0	(6)	(2)	0	0	-
Practising certificates withdrawn by the Institute/Association during the year	(12)	0	0	(11)	0	0	(1)	0	0	-
Other	(14)	0	(3)	(9)	0	0	(2)	0	0	-
Practising certificates at 31 Dec, 2007 (for members located in Ireland)	2,966	575	59	1,610	4	506	117	19	76	-
Practising certificates at 31 Dec, 2007 to practice in Ireland (for members worldwide)	30,562	1,207	23,291	2,210	1,840	506	117	19	1,372	-

⁹⁷ IIPA's practising certificate also entitles that member to offer audit services. All of the other recognised bodies issue separate audit authorisation.

⁹⁸ The prior year closing figure was 1,196 and reflected all members who had a practising certificate to practice in Ireland, regardless of where located. This figure has been amended to reflect only those members with practising certificates located in Ireland.

⁹⁹ This figure reflects all members of CIMA who have registered as a CIMA Member in Practice (not just members who have a practising certificate as reported in 2006).

¹⁰⁰ CIPFA introduced a new scheme for members in practice with effect from 1 January, 2008. CIPFA members wishing to offer accountancy services to third parties are required to hold a practising certificate, and are subject to the Institute's practice regulations. The initial sign-up of relevant members is in progress and will be completed during 2008. Further details of this scheme are available at www.cipfa.org/practiceassurance



Part E

Registered Auditors

The Tables and Charts in this Part of the Chapter provide information about the registered auditor members/member firms of each of the six¹⁰¹ recognised accountancy bodies.

Certain companies are obliged under company law to have their financial statements audited by a suitably qualified auditor or audit firm on an annual basis¹⁰². To be eligible to undertake statutory audits of a company, an individual or a firm must meet the criteria set out in section 187 of the 1990 Act. These criteria include:

- I being a member of a recognised accountancy body; and
- II holding a valid practising certificate (conferring the entitlement to audit) from such a body.

Section 187 of the 1990 Act also provides that certain persons who, while not being members of a recognised accountancy body, are entitled to perform statutory audit work on foot of individual Ministerial authorisations granted prior to 3 February, 1983 and having been registered under the provisions of section 199(3) of the 1990 Act. Further details of these individuals are provided in Part F of this Chapter.

'Registered auditor', in the context of the following Tables, means a firm or an individual that is registered to undertake statutory audits under the Companies Acts 1963 to 2006, being a member or member firm of a recognised accountancy body and holding the appropriate practising certificate/authorisation from such a body.

Membership of a recognised accountancy body does not automatically entitle an individual or firm to provide audit services. Rather, to obtain audit registration, a member or firm must satisfy the relevant body's additional criteria (i.e. over and above those required for (i) membership; and (ii) practising authorisation) which normally include:

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

While there are 6,773 auditors authorised by the recognised bodies to offer auditing services in Ireland (Table E.1), the number of those with offices in Ireland is substantially smaller at 1,548 (Table E.2). The majority of auditors with offices in Ireland operate as 1 principal firms (Table E.2), meaning that there is one partner in the firm, who may or may not employ a number of staff. As Table E.4 shows, the number of auditors with offices in Ireland has decreased during 2007, on both an overall basis and for each individual recognised body. This trend is also apparent in the worldwide figures (Table E.3).

¹⁰¹ The other three prescribed bodies (i.e. AIA, CIMA and CIPFA) are not recognised and cannot, therefore, confer audit authorisations in Ireland on their members/member firms.

¹⁰² Certain companies who meet defined criteria may avail of an exemption from the general requirement to have financial statements audited.



Table E.1: Registered Auditors - Analysis by Principal and Offices Worldwide

As at 31 December, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies						
	TOTAL	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Whether audit registration is by member or by firm	-	Firm	Firm	Firm	Firm	Firm	Both
Total number of registered auditors at 31 December	6,773	554	4,526	1,006	224	346	117
<i>Analysis of firms by number of principals:</i>							
1 principal	3,796	413	2,265	654	95	252	117
2 - 5 principals	2,554	135	1,893	321	111	94	0
6 - 10 principals	287	4	249	21	13	0	0
11 - 25 principals	100	2	91	4	3	0	0
26 - 50 principals	22	0	15	5	2	0	0
50 + principals	14	0	13	1	0	0	0
<i>Analysis of firms by number of offices</i>							
1 office	5,355	492	3,297	929	181	339	117
2 offices	1,070	52	920	58	34	6	0
3 offices	210	9	187	14	0	0	0
4 - 5 offices	89	1	76	4	7	1	0
6 - 10 offices	33	0	31	1	1	0	0
11 - 20 offices	8	0	7	0	1	0	0
More than 20 offices	8	0	8	0	0	0	0



Chart E.1: Comparison of Registered Auditors Worldwide by Number of Principals

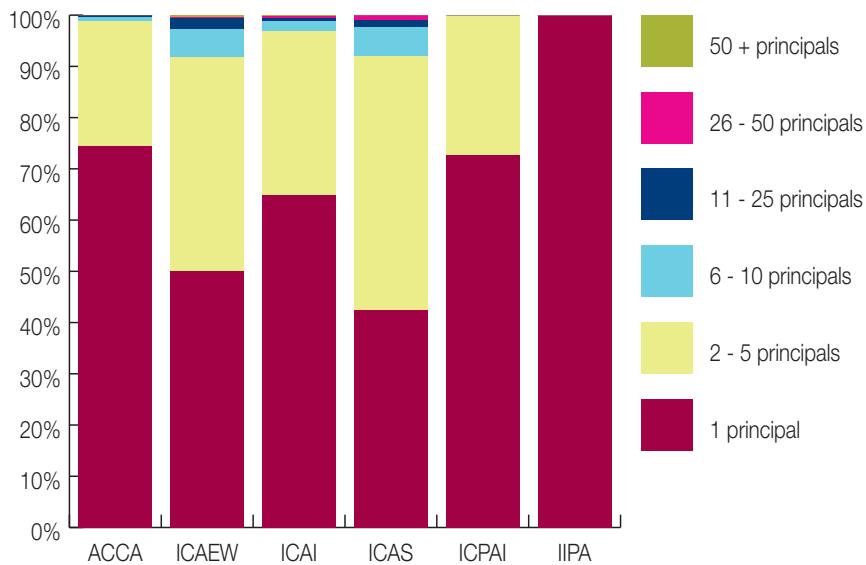


Chart E.2: Comparison of Registered Auditors Worldwide by Number of Office

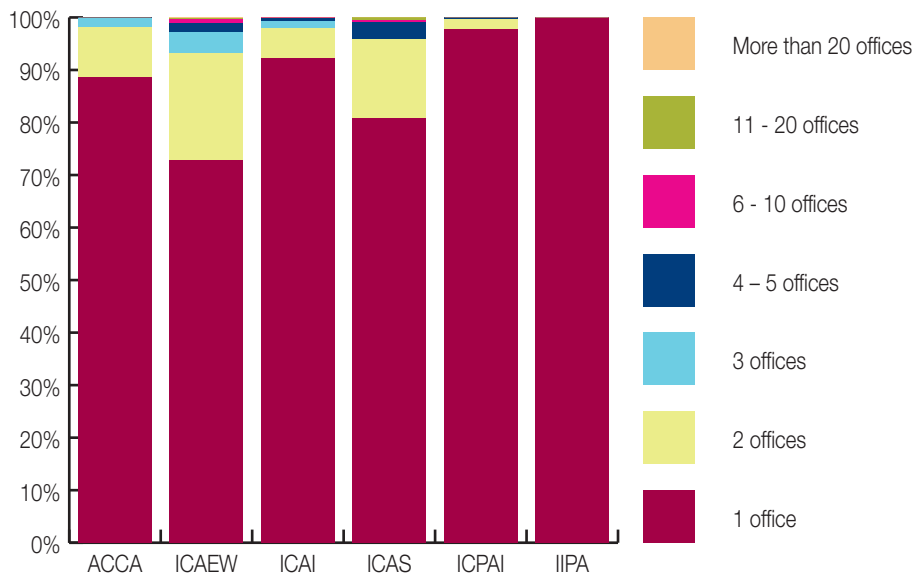


Table E.2: Registered Auditors with offices in Ireland - Analysis by Principal and Offices

As at 31 December, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies						
	TOTAL	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Whether audit registration is by member or by firm	-	Firm	Firm	Firm	Firm	Firm	Both
Total number of registered auditors at 31 December	1,548	307	7	770	1	346	117
<i>Analysis of firms by number of principals:</i>							
1 principal	1,119	226	7	516	1	252	117
2 - 5 principals	403	78	0	231	0	94	0
6 - 10 principals	17	3	0	14	0	0	0
11 - 25 principals	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
26 - 50 principals	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
50 + principals	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Analysis of firms by number of offices</i>							
1 office	1,467	276	7	727	1	339	117
2 offices	68	29	0	33	0	6	0
3 offices	9	2	0	7	0	0	0
4 - 5 offices	3	0	0	2	0	1	0
6 - 10 offices	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
11 - 20 offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More than 20 offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Table E.3: Registered Auditors - Movement during the year

Year to 31 December, 2007	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Audit registrations at 1 January, 2007	7,168	585	4,817	1,028	268	350	120
During the year:							
Add: New applications for audit registration accepted	382	27	294	41	0	18	2
Less: Audit registrations withdrawn/not renewed following a request from the registered auditor	(720)	(56)	(552)	(56)	(36)	(18)	(2)
Audit registrations withdrawn/suspended as a result of disciplinary or other regulatory action taken by the Institute/Association	(45)	(2)	(33)	(5)	0	(4)	(1)
Other	(12)	0	0	(2)	(8)	0	(2)
Registered auditors at 31 December, 2007	6,773	554	4,526	1,006	224	346	117

Table E.4: Registered Auditors with office in Ireland - Movement during the year

Year to 31 December, 2007	TOTAL	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
		ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Audit registrations at 1 January, 2007	1,578	311	10	786 ¹⁰³	1	350	120
During the year:							
Add: New applications for audit registration accepted	64	18	0	26	0	18	2
Less: Audit registrations withdrawn/not renewed following a request from the registered auditor	(82)	(21)	(3)	(38)	0	(18)	(2)
Audit registrations withdrawn /suspended as a result of disciplinary or other regulatory action taken by the Institute/Association	(9)	(1)	0	(3)	0	(4)	(1)
Other	(3)	0	0	(1)	0	0	(2)
Registered auditors at 31 December, 2007	1,548	307	7	770	1	346	117

¹⁰³ There was an error in the ICAI closing figure of 792 reported for 2006 which should have been reported as 786 as above.

Part F

Individually Authorised Auditors

As alluded to in Part E of this Chapter, section 187 of the 1990 Act provides that certain persons, while not being members of a recognised accountancy body, are entitled to perform statutory audit work on foot of individual Ministerial authorisations granted prior to 3 February, 1983 and having been registered under the provisions of section 199(3) of the 1990 Act. By virtue of such authorisations, those persons are, following the enactment and commencement of the Act, deemed to be authorised to act in that capacity by the Authority. In accordance with the provisions of section 199(3A) of the 1990 Act, these individuals (referred to as Individually Authorised Auditors) are required to notify the Registrar of Companies at least once in each year that they are continuing to act as an auditor. Table F.1 below provides details of individually authorised auditors as notified to the Companies Registration Office (CRO) during 2007.

Table F.1: List of Individually Authorised Auditors notified to the CRO during 2007

Sean Ardagh 168 Walkinstown Road Dublin 12	John Fahey 60 O'Connell Street Clonmel, Co. Tipperary	Michael Bernard Keogh 49 Killiney Towers Killiney, Co. Dublin	Vincent O'Connor 12 Brookville Gardens Clareview, Limerick
John Browne Leader House Dublin Road Longford	Patrick D. Finnegan 339 Meadowbrook Kilcoole Co. Wicklow	Robert McDonald ACC House Shop Street Tuam, Co. Galway	Joseph Pattison 1 Jacob Street Kilkenny
St. John J. Costello "Prospect" Castletroy Co. Limerick	Charles J. Flynn Redbrick House Fairyhouse Road Ratoath, Co. Meath	J. A. Mullins 12 Doneen Road Woodview Limerick City	Patrick J. Rocks 9/10 Park Street Monaghan
Stephen Cullinane Grealy & Co. Galway Retail Park Headford Road, Glaway	Patrick David Glynn Windemere Glendine Kilkenny	E.P. Murphy 3 Ballymace Green Templeogue Dublin 14	Michael Sheridan 3 Tramore Heights Tramore Co. Waterford
Gerard Joseph D'Arcy The Maples Drum Athlone, Co. Roscommon	John Hardiman The Manse Northgate Street Athlone, Co. Westmeath	Patrick J. Murphy "Cummeen" Strandhill Road Sligo	Lionel R. Steen 27 High Street Castlecomer Kilkenny
Mary Desmond Collins Red House Hill Patrickswell Co. Limerick	Leslie Vincent Hogan Monaleen Road Castletroy Limerick	Thomas O'Brien "Dunkerron" Leoville Dunmore Road, Waterford	Edward Thornley 100 Strand Road Sandymount Dublin 4
Cormac Gerard Duffy 44 Dominick Street Galway	John P. Keenan 25 St. Catherine's Park Glenageary Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	Sean M. O'Carroll 53 Saran Wood Killarney Road Bray, Co. Wicklow	

Source: Companies Registration Office



Part G

Recognised Accountancy Bodies' Monitoring of Registered Auditors

As discussed in some detail in Chapter 3 of this Report, the Act confers upon the Authority a function of supervising how each recognised accountancy body monitors its members. Primary responsibility for the monitoring (i.e. quality assurance processes and monitoring of compliance with professional standards etc.) of members and member firms resides with the recognised accountancy bodies, under the Authority's supervision.

At this time, all of the recognised accountancy bodies have in place regimes for monitoring their members/member firms. In the case of several of the recognised bodies, this regime extends beyond audit into other areas of members' or member firms' activities such as for example, investment business activities. As this Part is concerned with the quality assurance system employed to assess those members who are registered auditors, information on other areas of members' activities such as investment business activity is not reported here.

Each body's quality assurance process is tailored to its specific requirements and elements thereof may include, for example, 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, generally, employees of the recognised bodies).

The scope of quality assurance visits to members or member firms typically includes:

- an assessment of the member's or member firm's compliance with the body's bye-laws, regulations, professional standards and applicable law;
- an assessment of the member's or member firm's internal quality control procedures; and
- a substantive review of individual client engagement files for the purposes of assessing, *inter alia*, the level of adherence to auditing standards.

Each of the recognised bodies seeks to perform quality assurance reviews to members or member firms by reference to pre-set cycles. The length of cycles varies between the bodies and within bodies depending on the nature of members' or member firms' client bases (e.g. firms auditing listed clients or clients otherwise regulated would generally tend to be reviewed more frequently).



Table G.1: Registered Auditors – Overview of the Quality Assurance System of the Recognised Accountancy Bodies

Recognised Accountancy Body	Details of the Quality Assurance System
ACCA	<p>When a firm first obtains audit registration from ACCA it will receive a monitoring visit within four years of this first registration. Subsequent visits will be carried out within a six year cycle. ACCA uses risk factors to determine when a firm will be visited within a visit cycle. Risk factors taken into account include the outcome of the previous visit, the number and type of audit clients and the length of time since the last visit. Where ACCA finds that a firm still needs to make some improvements to its audit work it will be scheduled for a follow up visit within four years. Where the audit work is found to be seriously unsatisfactory the follow up visit will take place within two years or, if the findings are referred to an assessor or the Admissions and Licensing Committee, as the assessor or Committee directs.</p> <p>In accordance with ACCA's belief that the certainty of regular monitoring raises standards, all firms are monitored on a cyclical basis including those which do not carry out statutory audit work. However, firms which hold an auditing certificate but which do not hold any audit appointments are desk top monitored. All firms which hold a firm's auditing certificate from ACCA are subject to monitoring.</p> <p>The monitoring process focuses on a firm's compliance with its continuing obligations and the standard of its work. ACCA monitors compliance with its Global Practising Regulations (GPRs), which includes fitness and propriety, control of the firm and audit work, continuity arrangements, PII and CPD, and compliance with its Code of Ethics and Conduct (CEC), which includes independence, client money, money laundering, engagement letters. Where a firm has audit appointments, or carries out other regulatory work for which it is necessary to be a registered auditor, ACCA monitors the standard of the work and compliance with auditing standards and any other relevant guidance and legislation.</p>
ICAEW	<p>The default cycle for all ICAEW firms is 6 years, but certain firms (the top 20 firms and those middle-tier or smaller firms with listed clients) are visited annually or over a 3 year cycle. In addition: i) firms which have received a poor visit rating (D graded) should be</p>



Recognised
Accountancy
Body

Details of the Quality Assurance System

scheduled for a visit after 3 years; ii) firms that display specific risk indicators may be selected for earlier visits (most frequently this will be where there is a history of complaints raised against the firm) and iii) the Audit Registration Committee may request an early or follow-up visit for a particular firm. The 6 year cycle is driven by the EU Statutory Audit Directive.

The visit process has the objective of ensuring that the registered auditor complies with audit regulations including statutory requirements and auditing standards and allows a view to be formed on the quality of audit work carried out by the Registered Auditor. Substantive work including examination of books, records and client files is undertaken as are procedures covering ethics, acceptance and continuance and engagement performance as part of the individual client file review examinations which also test compliance with auditing standards and statutory and reporting requirements and where appropriate, the adequacy of the firms compliance review.

ICAI ICAI's monitoring is the responsibility of the Chartered Accountants' Regulatory Board¹⁰⁴. The monitoring regime involves an annual inspection and risk assessment of all audit firms by way of a desk-top review of an extensive annual return submitted by the firms, and engagement with the firms to address any risks identified as part of the review. In addition, CARB will conduct on-site inspection visits to firms where specific risks have been identified.

In 2007 the CARB adopted a policy of risk based selection of firms for review and concentrated its inspections on firms auditing listed and other regulated entities. In 2008 the Board will commence a cyclical programme for the inspection of auditors in accordance with the provisions of the revised 8th Company Law Directive.

Quality assurance reviews to audit firms are conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Audit Regulations and Guidance. The scope of the quality assurance review includes an assessment of the firms' compliance with the relevant rules and regulations including

¹⁰⁴ The Chartered Accountants' Regulatory Board is a Board established by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland for the purpose of regulating the Institute's members.

applicable auditing and accounting standards and quality control standards. This is accomplished by way of a review of the overall compliance of the firm on matters such as independence, fit and proper, confidentiality, competence etc. and by a credibility review of the financial statements of audit clients and a substantive review of engagement files.

ICAS

In line with the EU 8th directive and IFAC's Statement of Membership Obligation 1 'Quality Assurance', the aim is to visit all firms at least once every six years and for firms auditing listed companies at least once every three years in conjunction with the Audit Inspections Unit (AIU), although the nine largest firms in the UK require to be visited every 12-18 months (of which ICAS registers one firm). Within the cycle, most visits are selected on a risk basis, as explained below. Therefore, ICAS uses a combined cyclical and risk based visit approach.

The majority of visits are selected based on risk, which is carried out via checks on the Annual Return completed by each firm against an extensive number of risk criteria. Resulting risk reports together with other information about firms, such as press cuttings, disciplinary findings or other company search information are then considered by the head of unit who will then determine which firms will require a visit. While most firms are prioritised for a visit on the basis of this risk selection process, there are other reasons for selecting a visit such as firms which audit listed company, receipt of complaints etc. Firms may also receive follow up visits as a result of previous visit findings, the focus being to test that the required improvements have been made since the previous visit.

The review team will select audit engagement files for review and commence with a credibility review to identify the key financial reporting and audit issues for that particular client and to provide the focus and direction for the file review. Following the credibility review for each audit file, Audit Monitoring will then review each audit file in detail against the Institutes Audit Regulations; the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the applicable statutory and financial reporting standards (including FRSs or IFRSs). Following completion of file reviews, the adequacy of the firm's audit policies and procedures (e.g. fit and proper, independence and confidentiality procedures, appraisal procedures, CPD) is checked, as well as the firm's own internal monitoring system to ensure that these are effective and comply with the Audit Regulations, APB Ethical Standards and with ISQC1.



Recognised
Accountancy
Body

Details of the Quality Assurance System

ICPAI The Institute has a 6 year cycle for monitoring. Some risk based criteria are used for selection, but all firms are selected for review during the cycle. If a firm does not achieve a satisfactory grade on a visit then follow up action is taken. Such follow-up action can take the form of a follow up onsite visit or a desk based file review. A firm remains in the cycle until they achieve a satisfactory grade. All new audit firms authorised receive a monitoring visit in the first year of operation. The annual monitoring plan is set once a year and includes both field monitoring visits and desk based reviews.

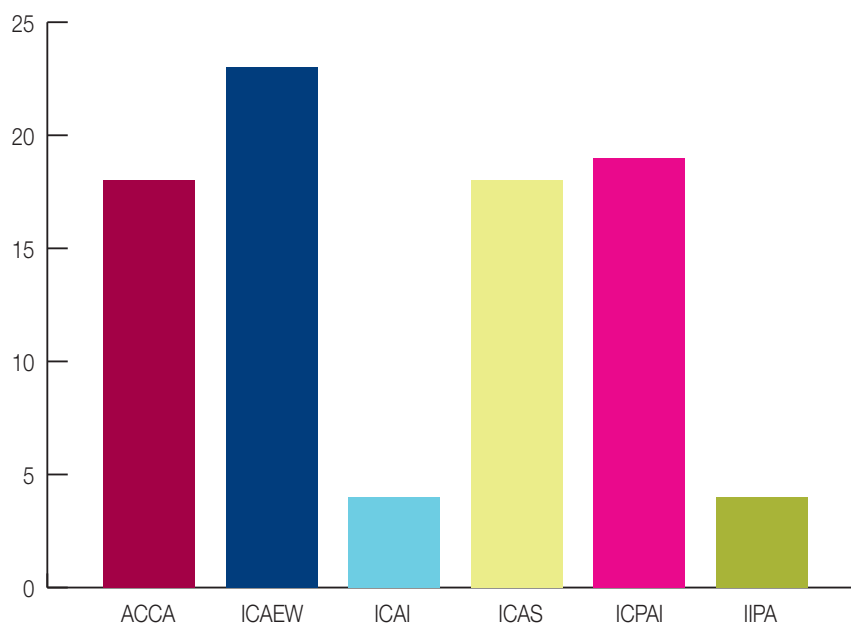
Internal control procedures are examined for compliance with CPA regulations and international standards. A cross section of current engagement files are reviewed for compliance with financial reporting, accounting, auditing and ethical standards, legal requirements and compliance with taxation regulations.

IIPA IIPA has two cycles in operation, comprising three years and five years. In January of each year, the Monitoring Committee meets to establish the number of visits to be carried out in the said year. Some visits will be based on random selection and others will be targeted based on risk assessment. Risk assessment entails such files as follows – Insurance Brokers, Investment Companies, Credit Unions, Solicitors, Co-operatives and any other such categories that have public dealings and that handle client funds on their behalf. Having carried out the assessment, this in turn helps determine the number of monitoring visits for the year. It will also determine the cycle that applies to each member. Those members in the risk category will be visited every 3 years, while all other members will be subject to a five year cycle unless their circumstances change.

Table G.2: Registered Auditors - Quality assurance reviews - summary of activities

Year to 31 December, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
	ACCA	ICAEW ¹⁰⁵	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Number of quality assurance reviews open at 1 January, 2007	6	98	16	1	46	0
Add: Quality assurance on-site visits carried out during 2007	98	1,029	43	41	66	5
Less: Quality assurance reviews concluded during 2007	(93)	(975)	(42)	(42)	(78)	(5)
Quality assurance reviews open at 31 December, 2007	11	152	17	0	34	0

Chart G.1: % of on-site visits by total number of registered auditors



¹⁰⁵ ICAEW audit registration allows the audit firm to audit in both the UK and Ireland, unless the firm is a corporate body in which case its registration does not extend to audits in Ireland (as S. 187 of the 1990 Act prohibits corporate bodies from appointment as auditors). ICAEW have not sought to remove statistics relating to corporate firms who cannot undertake audits in Ireland. Therefore, the figures in this Part include quality assurance activity relating to some of the 1,372 corporate audit firms who cannot undertake audits in Ireland.



Table G.3: Quality assurance on-site visits during 2007

Year to 31 December, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
	ACCA	ICAEW ¹⁰⁵	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
At 1 January, the number of expected quality assurance visits to be undertaken in the year	128	920	50	40	75	10
Number of quality assurance visits actually undertaken in the year	98	1,029	43	41	66	5
Analysis of the reasons for each visit:						
Number of members/firms selected for a visit as part of normal cycle (randomly/routinely)	53	960	9	0	41	2
Number of members/firms specifically selected and visited due to heightened risk (excluding early follow-ups)	0	48	24	38	2	1
Number of members/firms that were visited following a referral from a committee	19	21	6	0	4	0
Number visited as re-review/early follow-up	26	0	2	0	19	2
Other reason	0	0	2	3	0	0
Analysis of members/firms visited by size						
1 principal	65	577	22	20	55	4
2-5 principals	33	373	18	17	11	1
6-10 principals	0	42	1	2	0	0
11-25 principals	0	19	0	1	0	0
26-50 principals	0	6	2	0	0	0
More than 50 principals	0	12	0	1	0	0

Table G.4: Registered Auditors - Staff involved in quality assurance

Year to 31 December, 2007	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
Number of whole-time equivalent staff involved in quality assurance of registered auditors	11	53.4	13.5	2	4	-
Number of whole-time equivalent staff performing quality assurance on-site visits to registered auditors	7	35.8	7.5	2	2	¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁶ IIPA utilises the services of up to 4 individuals to perform the quality assurance visit function as required.

Table G.5. Registered Auditors – Outcome of Quality Assurance Visits - Grades

Grades Awarded	Recognised Accountancy Bodies					
	ACCA	ICAEW	ICAI	ICAS	ICPAI	IIPA
	Note 1	Note 2	Note 3	Note 4	Note 5	Note 6

Note 1: ACCA Grades awarded

This table shows the reasons for, and outcomes of, quality assurance visits carried out by ACCA to firms holding a firms auditing certificate valid in Ireland during 2007.

Visit reason	A/B	C+	C-	D	Total
New/Routine	27 ¹	14	4	2	47
Early follow-up (4 years)	8	3	-	3	14
Early follow-up (2 years)	8	2	-	4	14
Investigative	-	-	-	-	-
Committee ordered visit	12	-	-	6	18
Total	55	19	4	15	93

¹ – one of these firms had no audit clients

Key to grades awarded:

A/B: Satisfactory/Acceptable;

C+: Unsatisfactory & improvements required;

C-: Unsatisfactory & significant improvements required;

D: Referral to Committee (regulatory/disciplinary action).

Note 2: ICAEW Grades awarded

Grade	No.
A: No instances of non-compliance or other matters requiring follow-up action.	123
B: Some instances of non-compliance or other matters but the firm's responses adequately address the matters raised and no follow-up action required.	459
C: Some instances of non-compliance or other significant issues and additional detail or evidence of the firm's actions as agreed in its closing meeting required.	283
D: Instances of non-compliance and other significant matters warranting a detailed report to allow the committee to consider the imposition of conditions or restrictions or both.	6
D4: No conditions or restrictions are proposed but the committee may wish to impose regulatory penalties or refer to investigations.	7



Grade	No.
D3: The 'Quality Assurance Directorate' is recommending conditions be imposed, for which the firm has not volunteered, but are likely to lead to the necessary improvements once imposed.	23
D2: Serious or extensive non-compliance and the firm's responses inadequate. Stringent conditions and restrictions likely to be recommended, to provide a strong framework to the monitor the firm's actions. The committee may warn that it considered withdrawing the firm's audit registration.	45
D1: The 'Quality Assurance Directorate' recommends that the firm's audit registration should be withdrawn.	29
Total	975

Note 3: ICAI Grades awarded

Grade	No.
A: No breaches recorded and no regulatory action required.	-
B: Breaches noted but firm has undertaken to address all issues arising and no follow-up action is required.	10
C: Breaches noted and the firm has undertaken to take actions that address the issues raised, and follow-up is required.	17
D3: Condition or restriction to be imposed, but loss of registration or authorisation not being proposed	8
D2: Serious integrity concerns, flagrant breaches, lack of commitment, progress, competence or failure to comply with previous conditions/restrictions. The Quality Review Committee will be 'minded to withdraw' authorisation or registration. However, it may be possible for the problems to be corrected.	3
D1: Serious integrity concerns, flagrant breaches, lack of commitment, progress, competence or failure to comply with previous conditions/restrictions. Loss of registration or authorisation is proposed.	4
Total	42

Note 4: ICAS Grades awarded

Grade	No.
A: No instances of non-compliance with the Audit Regulations identified	2
B: Instances of non-compliance with the Audit Regulations noted, but they have been adequately addressed by the firm's closing meeting responses	21
C: Instances of non-compliance with the Audit Regulations noted, with a need for follow-up action, normally in the form of the firm providing evidence of its follow up action	13
D: Instances of non-compliance with the Audit Regulations noted and regulatory action is proposed	6
Total	42



Note 5: ICPAI Grades awarded¹⁰⁷

Type of review	A	B	C	D	N/A	Total
Normal review	13	24	6	0	-	43
Re-review	1	7	6	5	-	19
Committee referral	-	-	-	-	4	4
Total	14	31	12	5	4	66

Explanation of Grades

- A No follow up action necessary
- B Some follow up required to address particular area of weakness
- C Full re-review required, significant areas of weakness or problems
- D Immediate referral to Director of Professional Standards or Investigation Committee

Note 6: IIPA Grades awarded

Grade	No.
A: No follow up action required or recommendations to be made.	-
B: No follow up action required but minor recommendations for improvement.	4
C: List of recommendations for improvement and implementation of recommendations to be monitored by reviewer without recourse to re-review.	-
D: List of recommendations for improvement and implementation of recommendations to be monitored by full re-review of firm within 12 months.	-
E: List of recommendations for improvement and agreed plan of action between firm and Institute to implement a plan. Firm to be subjected to ongoing monitoring until improvements are implemented.	-
F: Referral of matters to Council with recommendation for action to be taken by Council to address the gross deficiencies identified.	-
Outstanding	1
Total	5

¹⁰⁷ This table shows the grades awarded by the ICPAI for the visits conducted during 2007, rather than the visits concluded. For further reference, see Table G.2



Table G.6: Registered Auditors – Outcome of Quality Assurance Visits – Actions

Year to 31 December, 2007	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	2	26	4	0	1	0
Number who have had their audit registration suspended as a result of the findings of a quality assurance review	0	0	6	2	4	0
Number referred to an investigations & disciplinary process	0	49	7	0	4	0
Number who have had a follow up on site visit imposed	10	4	3	2	3	2
Number who have hot file reviews imposed	10	40	7	7	1	0
Number who have cold file reviews imposed	0	15	7	18	0	0
Number who have had monetary penalties imposed	0	25	0	0	0	0
Number who have had a desk-top review of client files imposed	0	0	N/A	0	1	0
Number directed to address CPD/training matters	0	24	8	9	0	0
Number directed not to accept further audit appointments	0	41	0	4	4	0
Number directed to resign from a client	0	0	5	0	0	0
Number of other conditions/restrictions	3	109 ¹⁰⁸	1	6	0	0

¹⁰⁸ Such conditions/restrictions include a requirement not to undertake file reviews for other firms and a requirement to submit an annual compliance review. Also included here are restrictions associated with hot file review conditions imposed. Hot file review conditions are listed separately in the table.

