

TECHNOLOGY  
is redefining our work  
environment.  
So, let's effectively  
use its capabilities to  
reinforce audit quality  
and accountability.



# Content

Acting CEO's Perspective	1
Standards	4
Ethics	10
Legal	13
Registry	18
Investigations	22
Inspections	28
Education & Transformation	31
Communications	41



# ACTING CEO'S PERSPECTIVE

## HYBRID WORK, ACCOUNTABILITY AND REBUILDING TRUST

As this first quarter of the calendar year 2022 comes to an end, all levels of society and business continue to grapple with the impact of COVID-19. However, there are encouraging signs of recovery and a general adjustment to the new normal, with most businesses, for example, adopting a hybrid work model that is enabled by the use of technology and more flexible work policies.

With all the challenges that this environment presents, I would like to commend our management and staff for their continued commitment to the execution of our mandate and for their resilience over the past two years. I would also like to express our appreciation to the firms and external stakeholders for their support and assistance in executing our mandate in an effective and efficient manner. We are optimistic about the new year and will continue to work hard to restore confidence in the profession, together with our key stakeholders, and regain the trust that has been lost due to negative events that have involved a small number of auditors.

This year also started off with a sharp focus on the report from the Commission into State Capture or the Zondo Commission, as it is known. The first report brought into focus the role of auditors in enabling state capture and



Imre Nagy  
*Acting Chief Executive Officer*

the role of the regulator in holding those in the wrong to account. The report came out as the profession and the regulator continue to engage on how best to restore trust in the work of the auditors and the value that they bring to the financial reporting system. It is important to note that while the IRBA was not requested to appear at the commission, we did respond to a subpoena from the commission on issues related to specific matters.

The risks associated with auditing in the current environment that is pressured with risks of fraud and an increase in scams and cybercrimes, call for auditors to be alert to any behaviour that might, or be perceived to, compromise audit quality and the reliance that the public places on audit reports. This means auditors need to focus on building greater levels of trust and sound ethical behaviour in how they carry out their responsibilities. Undoubtedly, there is a greater need to foster an organisational culture,

## ACTING CEO'S PERSPECTIVE CONT...

across the board, that promotes ethical conduct, personal responsibility and accountability, and one in which leaders fulfil their responsibility as role models.

The recent arrest and criminal charges against an auditor have sent shockwaves throughout the profession and will surely instil fear in auditors and how they conduct themselves. This case has further strengthened the debates around the expectation gap and whether auditors need to do more to detect fraud.

However, as we continue to see the aftermath of earlier corporate and audit failures, it is very important to remind our stakeholders that the reputation of the profession was tainted by a very small number of errant auditors. As such, the actions of these individuals should not cancel out the good work that continues to be done by the majority of our registered auditors. The audit product remains a critical element in the economy that drives reliable financial reporting and investor trust, and the continued value added by auditors in the ecosystem should not be understated.

As part of our continued drive to restore confidence and improve our regulatory processes, our Board has approved the publication of the revised Disciplinary Rules for Registered Auditors, following an extensive public comment process. The rules give effect to Section 4(1)(a)(i), (ii) and (iii) of the Auditing Profession Act 26 of 2005, as amended (APA), and outline key processes that support the

IRBA's mandate to promote the integrity of the auditing profession by investigating allegations of improper conduct; conducting disciplinary hearings; and imposing sanctions for improper conduct. Also, the revised disciplinary rules give effect to the APA amendments of Act 5 of 2021, which strengthen the powers of the IRBA, and will improve both the efficiency and effectiveness of our investigation and disciplinary processes. The revised disciplinary rules can be downloaded on the IRBA website.

### ENCOURAGING SIGNS WITH AUDITOR ROTATION

The 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2022 marks exactly one year before the Mandatory Audit Firm Rotation (MAFR) rule becomes effective. With this looming deadline, it is encouraging to see that a number of audit firm have already rotated off their clients, following their early adoption of the rule.

According to our current data, though, there is still a significant number of firms that are yet to rotate off their clients. Consequently, we have started a process of engaging with the leadership of these firms, to alert them to the risks they are likely to face, given the limited time left before the rule becomes effective.

Firms and audit committees are reminded to prepare for the rotation of all public interest entities that will be in breach come 1 April 2023 and not to leave rotation until the last minute; otherwise, they may face the risk of limited options, due to conflicts of interest. In the near future, we will be sharing more data with the public on the levels of rotations across all stock exchanges, as we continue to monitor the implementation of the rule.

## **EXECUTION PLANS FOR THE NEW QUALITY MANAGEMENT STANDARDS NEEDED**

In February, we kicked off the nine-month countdown to the effective date of implementation of the new International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, ISQM2 and International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 220 (Revised) quality management standards through a webinar series. These standards prescribe an enhanced framework for audit quality in audit firms and on engagements that will be effective from 15 December 2022. As compliance with the new standards is mandatory for firms and engagements from the effective date, audit and accounting firms should already have project plans in place and be thinking about quality objectives, risks, policies and procedures to manage the changes required to bring alignment with the new standards.

## **IMPACT OF THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT ON AUDIT**

The current developments in Russia and Ukraine continue to impact the world economy and will certainly affect audits and auditors in South Africa. Consequently, the IRBA has issued a newsletter that addresses key considerations for auditors arising from this conflict.

Despite these unusual circumstances, ISAs and relevant ethical requirements still apply. Auditors are therefore reminded to remain vigilant and continue performing high-quality audits, despite the current hostilities. Also, auditors need to develop policies or procedures that are responsive to changes in the nature and circumstances of the audit firm and its engagements. The newsletter can be accessed on our website for more key considerations and guidance.

## **INSPECTION OUTCOMES STILL CONCERNING**

We continue to be concerned by the inspections outcomes that are reflected in the Public Inspections Report that have again indicated inconsistencies and significant deficiencies within selected audit firms and assurance engagements inspected in relation to audit quality management and audit quality. These trends are below par when compared to international ones.

Despite the inspections outcomes, a significant improvement has been observed at some of the audit firms, where considerable investments were made into real-time quality management, underpinned by leadership's sound attitude (tone) and hands-on (visible) approach to managing ethics and quality.

As we continue to restore confidence and rebuild trust in the profession and the regulator, we need to keep reminding ourselves that it takes a collective effort to bring about the necessary changes. With all the work done by the various stakeholders over the past few years, it is time for us to start seeing the results of all those efforts.

I believe that all role-players, within and outside the profession, want to see strong ethical principles as well as consistent and sustainable high-quality audits that are anchored by strong governance and regulation. They also want to ensure that auditors take their rightful place as respected professionals that promote the sustainability and growth of the economy through their audits.

**Imre Nagy**  
*Acting Chief Executive Officer*

## LIST OF TOPICS COVERED IN THIS ISSUE

### Standards:

- IRBA Launch of the Quality Management Standards.
- Call for New Projects for the CFAS Work Programme.
- Revised Illustrative Section 12I Tax Allowance Incentive Programme Agreed-upon Procedures Report.
- Revised Illustrative Banks Act Regulatory Auditor's Reports.
- Proposed IRBA Staff Audit Practice Alert 7, Content of a Transparency Report.
- IRBA Technology Webpage.
- Disruptive Technologies Roundtable Summary.
- ISA 220 First-Time Implementation Guide.
- IAASB Projects in Progress.

### Ethics:

- IESBA Proposes Technology-related Amendments to the Code.
- IESBA Proposes Revisions to the Code Relating to the Definition of Engagement Team and Group Audits.
- IESBA Projects in Progress.



Imran Vanker  
*Director Standards*

## IRBA LAUNCH OF THE QUALITY MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

During February 2022, the IRBA hosted the Launch of the Quality Management Standards Webinar - Towards restoring confidence and enhancing audit quality. The objective of the webinar was to bring together international experts and local specialists to share resources and insights with audit firms. The event included:

- An introduction to the key requirements and changes to be implemented in the firm's system of quality management;
- A discussion of first-time implementation processes and best practices;
- An identification of areas in the Quality Management Standards that are key to start with, as firms embark on a review of their systems of quality management;
- Learnings about the enhanced roles of the engagement partner and the engagement quality review partner;

- Learnings about the resource implications and planning considerations to support a successful implementation; and
- An opportunity to pose questions to the panel.

The launch event video is available on the [IRBA Events Page](#).

## **COMMITTEE FOR AUDITING STANDARDS (CFAS)**

### **Call for New Projects for the CFAS Work Programme**

As per an earlier communication to stakeholders during this period under review, the CFAS, a statutory committee of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA), issued a call for the submission of requests for new auditing standard-setting projects that will inform its upcoming work programme. The committee assists the IRBA to develop, maintain, adopt, issue or prescribe both local and international auditing pronouncements, which include standards, practice statements, guides and reports.

Those with requests for new projects were invited to complete the information sheets, which require details on the following:

- Information required for the project proposal – industry-specific standards, practice statements, guides and reports; and
- Information required for the project proposal – projects that are not industry-specific.

It has to be noted, though, that a request for a new project does not guarantee that the project will be accepted onto the CFAS work programme. The committee receives numerous requests each year and then analyses them using a detailed prioritisation process. It then rates the proposed projects based on, among

## STANDARDS CONT...

others, public interest, the size of the industry and the law or regulation affected. The CFAS also considers the impact of the potential project in enhancing audit quality and restoring confidence in the profession. Based on these ratings, approximately 10 projects are selected each year.

The deadline for the submission of the requests was set for 1 April 2022.

### **Revised Illustrative Section 12I Tax Allowance Incentive Programme Agreed-Upon Procedures Report**

The CFAS, at its meeting on 1 March 2022, approved the issue of the Revised Illustrative Section 12I Tax Allowance Incentive Programme Agreed-upon Procedures Report (revised illustrative regulatory report), for use by registered auditors (auditors).

This revised illustrative regulatory report has been updated for the following:

- The [International Standard on Related Services \(ISRS\) 4400 \(Revised\), Agreed-Upon Procedures Engagements \(ISRS 4400 \(Revised\)\)](#), which was adopted, prescribed and issued by the IRBA Board on [29 October 2020](#). ISRS 4400 (Revised) is effective for agreed-upon procedures (AUP) engagements for which the terms of engagement are agreed on or after 1 January 2022.
- The changes in substance between the extant ISRS 4400 and ISRS 4400 (Revised) include the following:

- o Scope and Responsibilities
  - New requirements and application material clarify the auditor's responsibilities in relation to the various parties involved in an AUP engagement, such as the engaging party, the intended users of the AUP report and the responsible party for the subject matter on which the AUP are performed.
- o Compliance with Independence Requirements
  - New requirements and application material recognise that, even when the auditor may not be required (for example, by law or regulation, an ethics code or contract) to comply with independence requirements, they may still agree with the engaging party that compliance with independence requirements is appropriate for the purpose of the AUP engagement.
- o The Agreed-Upon Procedures Report
  - Enhanced transparency on:
    - The responsibilities of the various parties involved in an AUP engagement; and
    - Whether or not the auditor is required to comply with independence requirements; and if so, the relevant independence requirements. The independence paragraph in this revised illustrative regulatory report states that there are no independence requirements with which the auditor is required to comply. The auditor may amend this wording, if they have agreed in the terms of engagement to comply with independence requirements.



- New application material to guide the auditor in deciding whether to restrict the use or distribution of the AUP report.

### **Effective Date**

This revised illustrative regulatory report is effective for engagements for which the terms of engagement are agreed on or after 1 January 2022, and this is consistent with the effective date of ISRS 4400 (Revised). Accordingly, engagement teams should consider updating previously signed engagement letters.

The report is available for downloading in Word and PDF formats from the [IRBA website](#).

### **Revised Illustrative Banks Act Regulatory Auditor's Reports**

At its meeting on 1 March 2022, the CFAS approved the issue of the following Revised Illustrative Banks Act Regulatory Auditor's Reports (revised illustrative regulatory reports), for use by registered auditors (auditors):

- South African and Consolidated Operations – revised illustrative regulatory reports F-G;
- Foreign Operations (BA 610 returns) – revised illustrative regulatory reports E-F;
- Mutual Banks Act (MBA) – revised illustrative regulatory reports E-F; and
- BA 501 report.

In terms of Regulation 46(6) of the Banks Act, these revised illustrative regulatory reports have been rendered in accordance with the wording and practices that the Prudential Authority, the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants and the IRBA agree to from time to time.

Consequently, these revised illustrative regulatory reports have been updated for the following:

- The ISRS 4400 (Revised), Agreed-Upon Procedures Engagements, which was adopted, prescribed and issued by the IRBA Board on 29 October 2020. ISRS 4400 (Revised) is effective for AUP engagements for which the terms of engagement are agreed on or after 1 January 2022.
- The changes in substance between the extant ISRS 4400 and ISRS 4400 (Revised) include the following:
  - o Scope and Responsibilities
    - New requirements and application material clarify the auditor's responsibilities in relation to the various parties involved in an AUP engagement, such as the engaging party, the intended users of the AUP report and the responsible party for the subject matter on which the AUP are performed.
  - o Compliance with Independence Requirements
    - New requirements and application material recognise that, even when the auditor may not be required (for example, by law or regulation, an ethics code or contract) to comply with independence requirements, they may still agree with the engaging party that compliance with independence requirements is appropriate for the purpose of the AUP engagement.
  - o The Agreed-Upon Procedures Report
    - Enhanced transparency on:
      - The responsibilities of the various parties involved in an AUP engagement; and
      - Whether or not the auditor is required to comply with independence

## STANDARDS CONT...

requirements; and if so, the relevant independence requirements. The independence paragraph in these revised illustrative regulatory reports states that there are no independence requirements with which the auditor is required to comply. The auditor may amend this wording, if they have agreed in the terms of engagement to comply with independence requirements.

- New application material to guide the auditor in deciding whether to restrict the use or distribution of the AUP report.

### **Effective Date**

These revised illustrative regulatory reports are effective for engagements for which the terms of engagement are agreed on or after 1 January 2022, and this is consistent with the effective date of ISRS 4400 (Revised). Accordingly, engagement teams should consider updating previously signed engagement letters.

They are available for downloading in Word and PDF formats from the [IRBA website](#).

### **Proposed IRBA Staff Audit Practice Alert 7, Content of a Transparency Report**

The CFAS, at its meeting on 1 March 2022, approved the recommendation of the staff practice alert to the IRBA CEO for approval to issue. The staff practice alert is expected to be issued shortly and covers the following topics:

- Content of a transparency report;
- Alignment to the requirements and terminology in the QM Standards;
- Applicability of the Practice Alert;
- Timing of the transparency report;
- Name of the transparency report;
- Relevance and reliability of the disclosures in the transparency report;
- Accountability for the transparency report;
- Firms merging or separating before a transparency report is issued; and
- Publication of a transparency report.

### **Applicability of this IRBA Staff Audit Practice Alert**

This staff audit practice alert does not constitute an authoritative pronouncement from the IRBA; however, it may be considered by all firms. Section 40 of the Auditing Profession Act 26 of 2005, as amended, defines a firm as a partnership, company or sole propriety.

A further announcement will be made when the alert is released.

### **IRBA Technology Webpage**

The IRBA has launched a Technology webpage. This page provides a summary of technology resources that may be of use in performing assurance engagements.

### **INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND ASSURANCE STANDARDS BOARD (IAASB)**

#### **Disruptive Technologies Roundtable Summary**

The IAASB's second disruptive technologies roundtable was held in February 2022, and it was part of the board's ongoing exploration of disruptive technologies. These technologies already affect the audit and assurance profession with a potential for an even greater impact in the future.

This second roundtable built on the discussions of the first one held in November 2020 by exploring three different technologies: data access, automation and artificial intelligence. Attendees included representatives from national standard setters, regulators and oversight bodies, professional organisations, preparers, public accounting firms as well as IAASB members.

Please click [here](#) to access the summary.

### **ISA 220 First-Time Implementation Guide**

This non-authoritative First-time Implementation [Guide](#) may help stakeholders to understand the requirements of the International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 220, Quality Management for an Audit of Financial Statements, and implement the standard in the manner intended.

Practitioners are required to have quality management systems designed and implemented in accordance with ISA 220 by 15 December 2022.

This publication does not amend or override ISA 220, or the International Standard on Quality Management 1 or 2, all of which have authoritative text. Reading the publication is also not a substitute for reading the standards.

### **IAASB Projects in Progress**

- Audit evidence;
- Technology;
- Audits of less complex entities (LCE);
- Complexity Understandability Scalability Proportionality (CUSP);
- Fraud;
- Going Concern;
- Listed Entity and Public Interest Entity; and
- Assurance on Sustainability/Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Reporting.

More information on these projects is available on the [IAASB website](#).

## **INTERNATIONAL ETHICS STANDARDS BOARD FOR ACCOUNTANTS (IESBA)**

### **IESBA Proposes Technology-related Amendments to the Code**

The IESBA has issued, for public comment, the Exposure Draft, [Proposed Technology-related Revisions to the IESBA Code of Professional Conduct \(IESBA Code\)](#).

The proposed amendments seek to enhance the IESBA Code's robustness and expand its relevance in an environment that is being reshaped by rapid technological advancements. Furthermore, these proposed amendments will guide the ethical mindset and behaviour of registered auditors in business and public practice, as these practitioners deal with changes brought by technology in their work processes and the content of the services they provide.

Among other matters, the proposed amendments:

- Draw special attention to the professional competence and confidentiality imperatives of the digital age.
- Address the ethical dimension of registered auditors' reliance on, or use of, the output of technology in carrying out their work.

- Further enhance considerations relating to threats from the use of technology, as well as considerations relating to complex circumstances in applying the Code's conceptual framework.
- Strengthen and clarify the International Independence Standards (IIS) with respect to technology-related non-assurance services (NAS) that firms may provide to their audit clients or technology-related business relationships they may enter into with clients.
- Explicitly acknowledge that the IIS that apply to assurance engagements are applicable to assurance engagements on non-financial information, for example, environmental, social and governance disclosures.

The IESBA's extensive fact-finding work and outreach to stakeholders informed the development of the proposed amendments.

Additionally, these proposed revisions build on the role and mindset changes that became effective in December 2021, and the revised NAS provisions that will be effective in December 2022.

### **Relevance for South Africa**

The IRBA adopted the IESBA Code, issued during 2018, following the issue of proposed amendments on exposure in South Africa, together with South African enhancements. As such, all amendments to the [IRBA Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors \(Revised November 2018\) \(IRBA Code\)](#) are in line with the IESBA Code.

Therefore, the IRBA's Committee for Auditor Ethics (CFAE) will consider these proposals to amend the IESBA Code for incorporation into the IRBA Code.

### **Request for Comments**

We invite registered auditors and others to submit to the IRBA, for its consideration, any comments regarding the proposed Technology-related Amendments to the IESBA Code, as we prepare our response to the IESBA. Comments, in Word and PDF formats, should be sent to [standards@irba.co.za](mailto:standards@irba.co.za) and submitted by 23 May 2022.

Alternatively, comments may be submitted directly to the IESBA through its [website](#). Comments to the IESBA close on 20 June 2022.

The Exposure Draft, in a PDF format, may be downloaded from the [IRBA website](#).

Should you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact the Standards Department by emailing [standards@irba.co.za](mailto:standards@irba.co.za).

### **IESBA Proposes Revisions to the Code Relating to the Definition of Engagement Team and Group Audits**

The IESBA has issued, for public comment, the Exposure Draft, Proposed Revisions to the Code Relating to the Definition of Engagement Team and Group Audits.

The proposed revisions establish provisions that comprehensively address independence considerations for firms and individuals that are involved in an engagement to perform an audit of group financial statements. They also address the independence implications of the change in the definition of an engagement team – a

concept that is central to an audit of financial statements – in the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board's (IAASB) International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 220, [Quality Management for an Audit of Financial Statements](#).

"Auditor independence, in fact and in appearance, is fundamental to public trust and confidence in the financial statement audit, which in turn plays a major role in safeguarding the integrity of the financial system," said IESBA Chair Ms Gabriela Figueiredo Dias. "These proposals bring much needed clarifications and reinforcement in an area of auditor independence that can be especially challenging, given that many audits are performed for the largest and most complex groups around the world."

Among other matters that they address, the proposals:

- Establish new defined terms and revise a number of existing terms, including those concerning application with respect to independence in a group audit context.
- Clarify and enhance the independence principles that apply to:
  - o Individuals who are involved in a group audit.
  - o Firms that are engaged in a group audit, including those within and outside the group auditor firm's network.
- More explicitly set out the process to address a breach of an independence provision at a component auditor firm, including reinforcing the need for appropriate communication between the relevant parties and with those charged with governance of the group.

## ETHICS CONT...

- Align several provisions in the Code to conform to changes in the IAASB's [Quality Management](#) standards.

The development of these revisions has benefited from close coordination with the IAASB's group audits and quality management projects.

### **Relevance for South Africa**

The IRBA adopted the IESBA's International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), issued during 2018, following the issue of proposed amendments on exposure in South Africa, together with South African enhancements. As such, all amendments to the [IRBA Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors \(Revised November 2018\) \(IRBA Code\)](#) are in line with the IESBA Code.

Therefore, the CFAE will consider these proposals to amend the IESBA Code for incorporation into the IRBA Code.

### **Request for Comments**

We invite registered auditors and others to submit to the IRBA, for its consideration, any comments regarding the Proposed Revisions to the IESBA Code Relating to the Definition of Engagement Team and Group Audits, as we prepare our response to the IESBA. Comments, in Word and PDF formats, should be sent to [standards@irba.co.za](mailto:standards@irba.co.za) and submitted by the 10<sup>th</sup> of May 2022.

Alternatively, comments may be submitted directly to the IESBA through its [website](#). Comments to the IESBA close on 31 May 2022.

The Exposure Draft is available in a PDF format and may be downloaded from the [IRBA website](#).

Should you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact the Standards Department by emailing [standards@irba.co.za](mailto:standards@irba.co.za).

### **IESBA Projects in Progress**

- Definition of PIE and Listed Entity;
- Tax Planning and related services;
- Benchmarking Initiative; and
- Long Association Post-Implementation Review – Phase 1.

More information on these projects is available on the IESBA website.

Should you have any further queries, please email [standards@irba.co.za](mailto:standards@irba.co.za).

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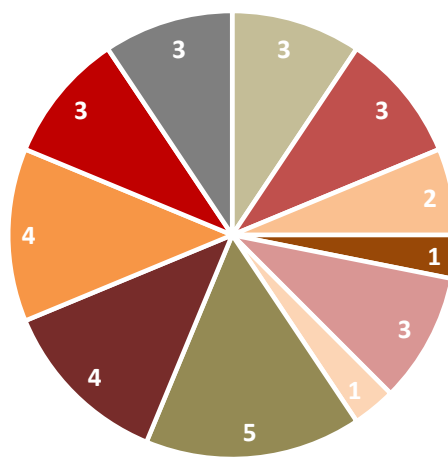
Rebecca Motsepe  
Director Legal

## DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

### Overview of Matters Referred for Disciplinary Hearings

There are 18 open matters that have been referred to the Disciplinary Committee for disciplinary hearings. These matters are at different stages of the process, and the charts below provide further details in respect thereof.

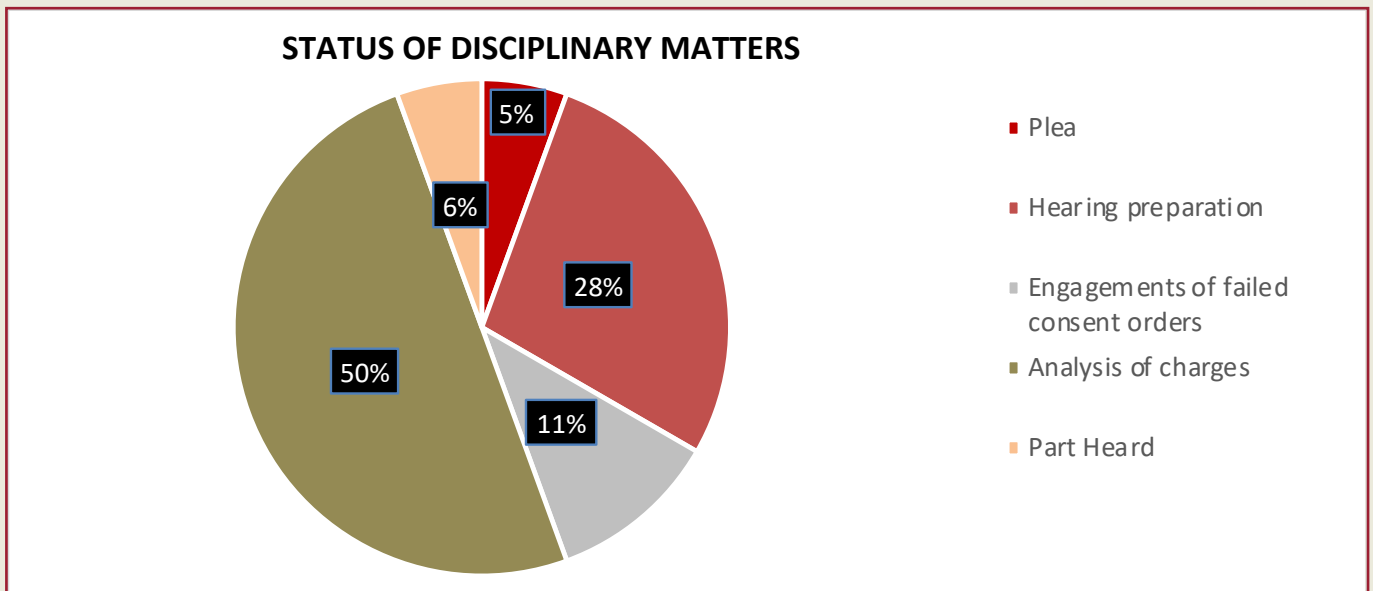
#### NATURE OF THE CHARGES



- Insufficient appr audit evidence
- Dishonesty/Integrity
- Accounting/Tax Breach
- Failure to retain docs
- ISQC Failures
- Independence
- Incorrect Audit Opinion
- Precca
- RIs
- Failure to exercise due care and skill
- Other

*Note: Overall, open matters involve 11 categories of improper conduct. While each matter may involve numerous charges, the charges most common among the matters relate to incorrect audit opinions, failure to report reportable irregularities and failure to report in terms of PRECCA, followed closely by charges relating to dishonesty and integrity, insufficient appropriate audit evidence, ISQC 1 failures, as well as the failure to exercise due care and skill in the performance of professional services. Other charges include non-compliance with trustee/executor functions, as well as the failure to obtain an adequate understanding of the client's business and environment.*

## LEGAL CONT...



*Note: Preparations for hearings are underway in respect of 28% of the matters, while 6% of them remain part heard. Of the matters, 5% are at the pleading stage, with engagements ongoing between the parties in respect of 11% of the matters, while the remaining 50% are undergoing merits analysis by the Legal team. Of the open matters, 85% represent failed consent orders or failed admission of guilt processes, with 30% of the total being public interest matters.*

### Finalised Matters

During the period under review, four matters previously referred for disciplinary hearings were finalised. This followed the respondents' acceptance of guilt in respect of the charges, as well as the sanction originally recommended by the Investigating Committee and approved by the Enforcement Committee.

Below is a summary of finalised matters.

#### **IRBA v G**

The respondent was engaged to compile an audit report on consolidated annual financial statements of a client. The respondent failed to consider the risks and therefore

failed to assess and respond to the risks posed to the audit, specifically, in relation to client acceptance or the risk of material misstatements of the annual financial statements. Furthermore, the respondent failed to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to verify that the client had complied with the requirements relating to the business combination and to carry out appropriate audit procedures with regard to the management expert report utilised to support the valuation of the intangible asset, as well as the appropriateness of the going concern assessment. In addition, the respondent failed to consider the client's compliance with the Companies Act and his resultant obligation in terms of Section 45 of the Auditing Profession Act.



The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R200 000, of which R50 000 has been suspended for a period of five years, on condition that the respondent is not found guilty of improper conduct relating to work done during the period of suspension. The respondent has also been directed to attend training by a recognised service provider on the International Financial Reporting Standards. No order was made in relation to costs and publication by the IRBA was instructed in general terms only.

### **IRBA v L**

The respondent was engaged to compile annual financial statements in terms of the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities for a client that had sold its rights to another entity. The respondent failed to appropriately consider the purchase agreement in the compilation of the annual financial statements, further failing to account for and/or disclose the details of the correction of the errors included in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R70 000, of which R35 000 has been suspended for a period of three years, on condition that the respondent is not found guilty of improper conduct relating to work done during the period of suspension. No order was made in relation to costs and publication by the IRBA was instructed in general terms only.

### **IRBA v AEP**

The respondent was one of three directors of a company. The company share certificates were issued in the personal names of the three directors, indicating their respective

shareholding. Company share certificates, with the same share certificate number, were also issued in the respective company names of the three directors. Therefore, two similar share certificates were issued in the names of the directors and the respective directors' company names, both indicating the same number of shares, the same date and both signed by respondent A and respondent B. Meanwhile, the register of share accounts reflected the shareholders of the company as the company names of the three directors and not their personal names. Accordingly, the respondent was charged with failure to comply with Section 51(5) and (6) of the Companies Act regarding the transfer of shares.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R40 000; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms.

### **IRBA v AB**

The respondent was one of three directors of a company. The company share certificates were issued in the personal names of the three directors, indicating their respective shareholding. Company share certificates, with the same share certificate number, were also issued in the respective company names of the three directors. Therefore, two similar share certificates were issued in the names of the directors and the respective directors' company names, both indicating the same number of shares, the same date and both signed by respondent A and respondent B. Meanwhile, the register of share accounts reflected the shareholders of the company as the company names of the three directors and not their personal names. Accordingly, the respondent was charged with

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failure to comply with Section 51(5) and (6) of the Companies Act regarding the transfer of shares.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R40 000; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms.

### **NEW DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR REGISTERED AUDITORS GAZETTED**

The IRBA has gazetted new disciplinary rules for registered auditors, and this now aligns the rules and procedures to be followed during the investigation and disciplinary processes with the Auditing Profession Amendment Act of 2021.

These rules, which are effective from 1 April 2022, repeal those that were adopted in June 2007. They also support the IRBA's mandate to promote the integrity of the auditing profession by investigating allegations of improper conduct; conducting disciplinary hearings; and imposing sanctions for improper conduct.

The ultimate gazettement of the rules was preceded by developments that included a consultation process that started in November 2021 when draft rules were published for public comment. An area that raised some concern during the consultation on the Auditing Profession Act Amendment was the inclusion of search and seizure provisions to align with the legislation of other financial bodies reporting to National Treasury. "The way in which the rules articulate how and when these powers will be implemented will allay many

of the concerns expressed by stakeholders during the promulgation of the amendments. Importantly, following public comments, we have incorporated the insertion of sub-rule (4) under rule 30, which provides persons from whom search and seizure consent is required to elect to have their legal representative present prior to consenting to the search and seizure," said IRBA Acting CEO Imre Nagy.

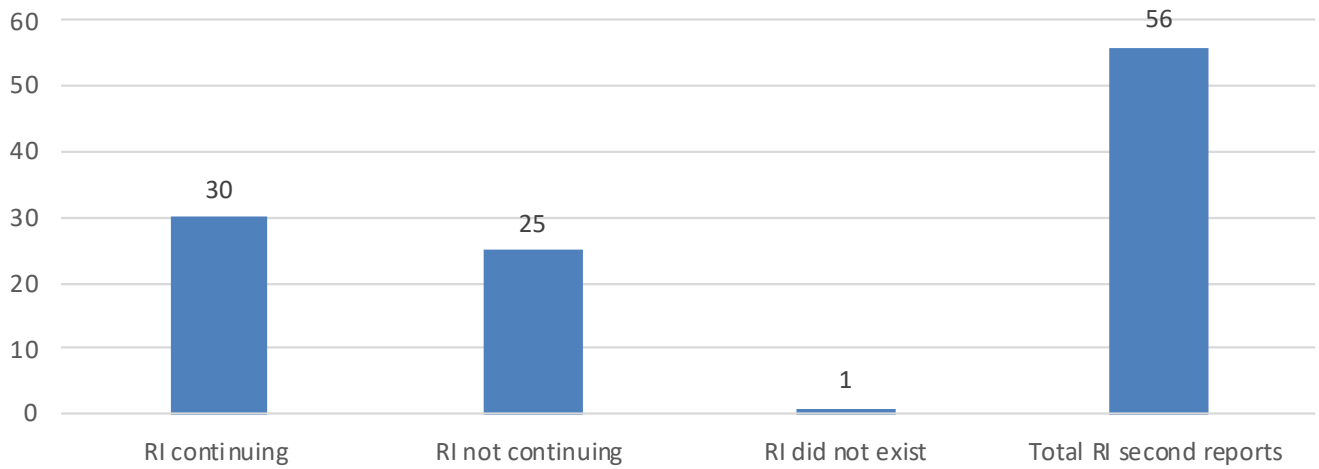
"The IRBA considered this proposal as reasonable, as it would give the person consenting some assurance, while limiting future attacks on the process. Furthermore, since consent is not mandatory, it would be more effective and efficient to allow the presence of a legal representative prior to consenting, rather than having consent withheld and initiating court processes for the issuing of a warrant."

Furthermore, the new rules set out procedures for the referral of non-audit-related complaints to an IRBA-accredited professional body for investigation. As a result of the comments received on what is defined as non-audit matters, the IRBA has expanded the definition of non-audit complaints to include examples such as the administration of deceased estates; the administration of trusts; insolvency and liquidation services; as well as taxation and accounting services.

### **REPORTABLE IRREGULARITIES**

The IRBA received 90 first reports on reportable irregularities (RIs) during the 4th quarter reporting period ending 25 March 2022. In addition, 56 second reports, the nature of which is highlighted below, were received and processed.

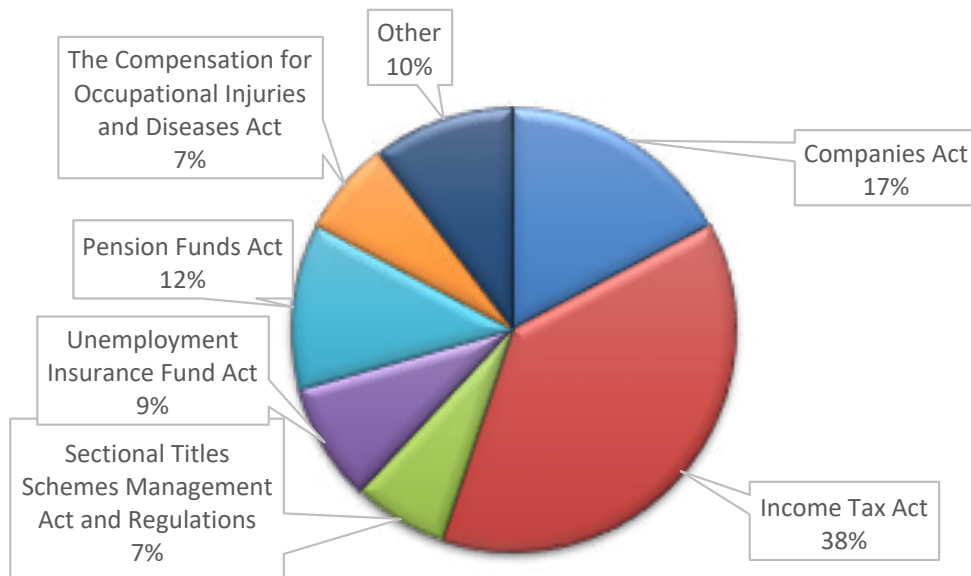
### REPORTABLE IRREGULARITIES (Q4) SECOND REPORTS



Note: The difference of 34 reports between the first and second reports received is due to timing differences in reporting timelines.

The chart below reflects the 30 continuing RI reports received, categorised by nature.

### CONTINUING REPORTABLE IRREGULARITIES



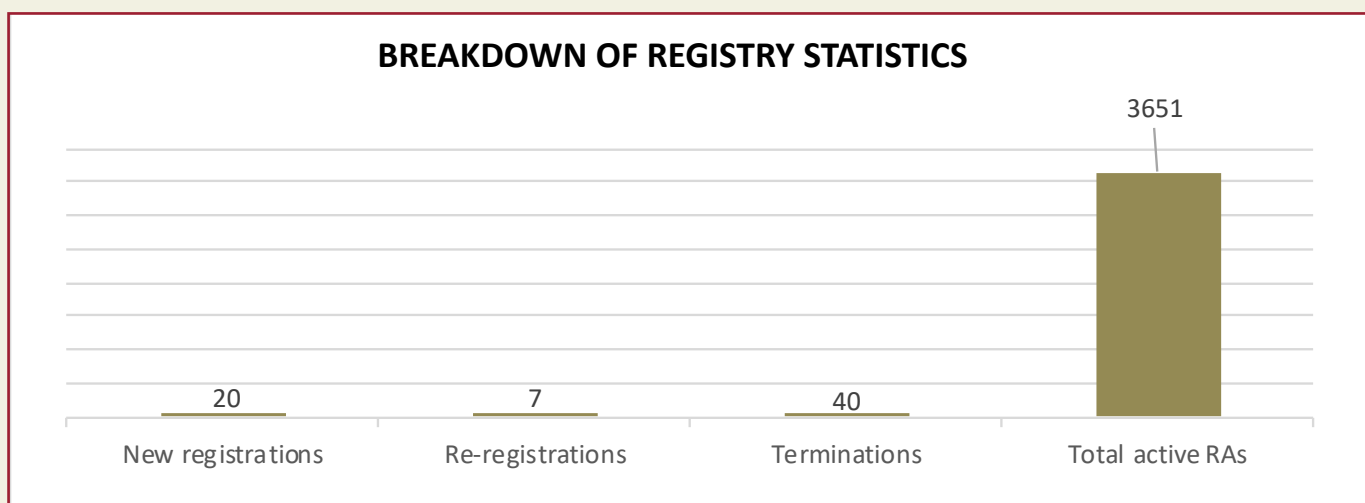
Note: As depicted above, the top three types of reported contraventions related to the Income Tax Act (which includes the VAT Act), the Companies Act and the Pension Funds Act. There were also several RIs highlighting contraventions of, among others, the Unemployment Insurance Fund Act as well as the Sectional Titles Schemes Management Act and its Regulations.

All second reports indicating continuing RIs were sent to the relevant regulators and/or authorities, in line with the provisions of the Auditing Profession Act 26 of 2005, as amended, for action.

## REGISTRATIONS, RE-REGISTRATIONS AND TERMINATIONS

As at the end of the fourth quarter, there were 3 651 registered auditors (RAs) in our register, following the registration of 27 RAs and the termination of 40. The most prevalent reasons for the termination of registration were movement from firms, emigration and RAs having passed away.

The below chart gives an overview of registry movements during the reporting period.



The tables that follow list the names of the RAs who were either added or removed from the register.

### INDIVIDUALS NEWLY ADMITTED TO THE REGISTER OF THE IRBA FROM 15 SEPTEMBER 2021-16 NOVEMBER 2021

Abed, Waseela
Ally, Abdul Gamied
Ariefdien, Reyaan
Chigwaza, Washington
Dooley, Nicola

Govender, Kivashni
Haskins, Gregory
Hobson, Anthony Denys
Kemp, Gideon Johannes
Lukoto, Phumudzo Martin
Malongete, Matshidiso
Matinha, Edmond

Moodley, Jared
Moyo, Patience
Schlebusch, Jamie
Serite, Tebalelo Peter
Smith, Christoffel Jacobus
Swarts, Jacobus Johannes
Tshabalala, Bongani
Van Der Watt, Rudolph

**INDIVIDUALS RE-ADMITTED TO THE REGISTER OF THE IRBA FROM 29 SEPTEMBER 2021-16 NOVEMBER 2021**

De Villiers, Karien
Dickson, Mariska Helena
Le Grange, Carmen Lee-Ann
Lesch, Wendy Jane
Matshoba, Dingane Duncan
Mongatane, Thabo Godfrey
Ntisana, Pumeza

**INDIVIDUALS REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER OF THE IRBA FROM 16 NOVEMBER 2021-23 MARCH 2022**

Alt, James Victor Rupert	Resigned
Bester, Arno Van Wyk	Resigned
Boakye, Mary-Ann Afua	Resigned
Brits, Rudolf Johannes	Passed away
Brouard, Christopher Giles Andrew	Emigrated

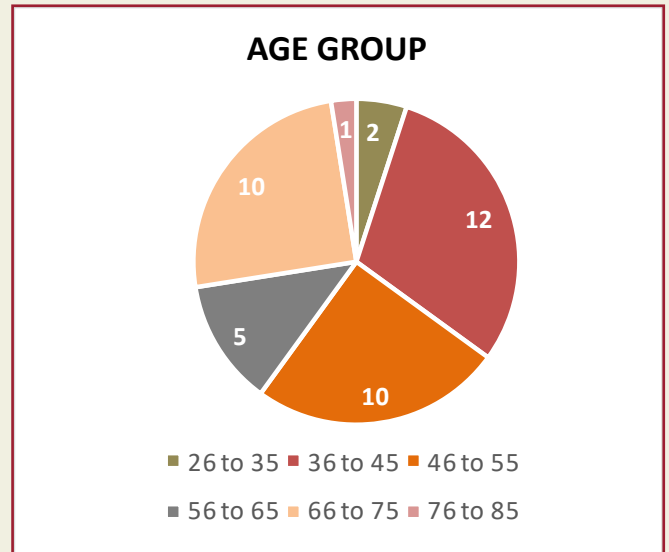
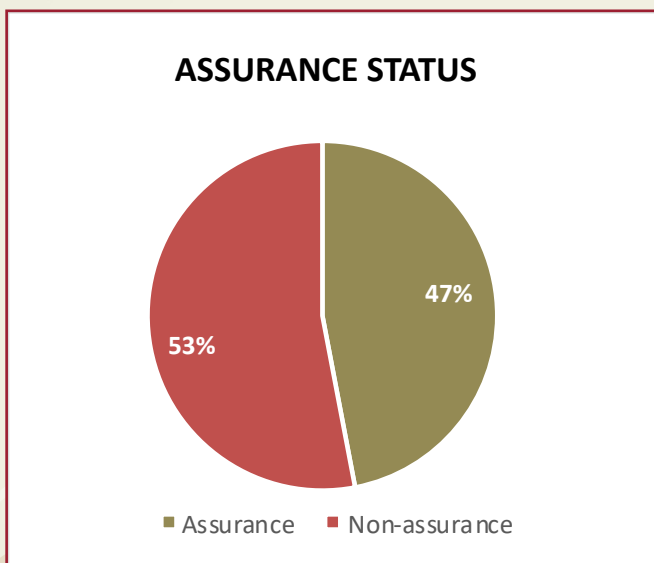
Bruce-Brand, Frederick Metcalf	Resigned
Budd, Shane	Resigned
Collett, Derek William George	Resigned
De Jager, Jacobus Theodorus	Emigrated
Doolabh Sukhraj, Vanessa	Resigned
Gregory, Benjamin Paul	Emigrated
Harris, Edward George	Resigned
Hodson, Karin Lynn	Emigrated
Jadwat, Cassim Ahmed	Resigned
Jooste, Jacqueline	Resigned
Jordaan, Willem Frederick	Resigned
Keirby-Smith, Brigitte France	Emigrated
Khan, Muhammed Afzal	Passed away
Le Roux, Jacob Johannes	Resigned
Luke, James Thomas Carlyon	Resigned
Lumley, Andrew	Resigned
Malan, Pieter Stephanus	Passed away
Maxwell, Peter Robert	Resigned
Moller, Johanna Theron	Resigned
Naka, Darmesh Narsih	Resigned
Nathoo, Pramit Vasantrai	Emigrated
Nel, Paul Abel	Emigrated
Omar, Hussun Abdool Khalek	Resigned
Petersen, Jeremy	Emigrated
Roodt, Cornelius Johannes	Resigned
Rourke, Lizel	Resigned
Scholtz, Rudi	Resigned

## REGISTRY CONT...

Schoultz, Mahlie	Resigned
Shifren, Phillip Joseph	Resigned
Steenkamp, Carel Gert	Resigned
Steyn, Jennifer	Emigrated
Taljaard, Leon Talmar	Resigned
Thiel, Justin Arthur Thiadore Starr	Passed away
Van Eck, Hendrik Johannes	Passed away
Vollmer, Taryn	Emigrated

### Statistics of Terminated RAs

The graphs below indicate the statistics of those RAs who are terminated, indicating the split between those who were performing assurance work and those who were non-assurance, including the age groups of the terminated RAs.



### PRESCRIPTION OF THE REVISED REGISTRATION, RE-REGISTRATION AND ANNUAL RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS

In an effort to ensure compliance as well as protect the credibility of the auditing profession, the IRBA has prescribed revised registration and annual renewal requirements, in terms of Section 6 of the Auditing Profession Act, 26 of 2005. These requirements were prescribed in the Government Gazette Notice 46032 on 11 March 2022.

These revisions became necessary as a result of the following:

- The Financial Action Task Force’s (FATF) review of South Africa’s anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures in 2019, and its subsequent Mutual Evaluation report issued in October 2021 that identified the lack of criminal verifications in relation to beneficial owners as one deficiency.
- The IRBA’s Recognised Controlling Body compliance report, issued by the South African Revenue Service (SARS), which revealed that several RAs were significantly indebted to SARS, calling into question the IRBA’s verification of its registrants’ compliance with

laws and their ability to effectively manage their financial affairs.

- The IRBA having noted a growing trend of RAs' non-compliance with IRBA-issued requirements and/or decisions, including sanctions imposed by its statutory committees.

Under the revised prescribed requirements and with effect from 1 April 2022, for an RA to be eligible to renew their registration with the IRBA on an annual basis, they will also be required to:

- Be in good standing (as defined in the prescription document) with the IRBA;
- Be in good standing with their IRBA-accredited professional body;
- Comply with the IRBA's Continuing Professional Development Policy; and
- Declare their tax compliance.

In respect of the registration and re-registration process, all new individual applicants (including registered candidate auditors) will also be required to:

- Obtain and submit, together with their application, a police clearance certificate;
- Provide proof of good standing with their IRBA-accredited professional body; and
- Pay any outstanding fees or other amounts owed to the IRBA.

In addition, all applicants who wish to re-register a firm will be required to pay any outstanding fees or other amounts owed to the IRBA by the firm applying for re-registration.

### **2022/2023 Annual Renewal Process**

The new Annual Renewal cycle begins on the 1st of April 2022. As this cycle kicks off, RAs will receive their invoices for their individual annual fees as well as an email regarding the online submission of the Individual Annual Returns. The due date for the payment of annual fees and the submission of the Individual Annual Return is 31 May 2022.

For more details, please see the full prescription document on the IRBA website.

If you have any queries, please email Registrations Manager Caroline Garbutt at [cgarbutt@irba.co.za](mailto:cgarbutt@irba.co.za).

### **Rebecca Motsepe**

*Director Legal*

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# INVESTIGATIONS

The matters reported in this issue took place between December 2021 and March 2022.

## INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

During the period under review, this committee met twice and referred 34 matters to the Enforcement Committee.

## ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE

This committee met three times during this period and concluded on 26 matters.

### Decision Not to Charge

Three matters, where the respondents were not guilty of improper conduct.

### Decision to Charge and Matters Finalised by Fines Issued

A total of 20 matters were finalised by fines issued.

#### Matter 1

Mr Alfred Slabbert, the respondent, accepted an appointment as the company secretary at the same time that he was the appointed auditor of the company. Accordingly, Section 90(2)(b) (iii) of the Companies Act was breached by the respondent.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R80 000, of which R40 000 has been suspended for five years, on



Jillian Bailey  
*Director Investigations*

condition that he is not found guilty of any improper conduct committed during the period of suspension; the imposition of a previously suspended fine of R50 000; no cost order; as well as the publication by the IRBA of his name, the findings of the investigation and the sanction imposed. In addition, the respondent must arrange and ensure that external training on auditor independence requirements, as per the Companies Act, is attended by the respondent and their audit staff within 60 days of the imposition of the sentence, and must provide evidence of compliance to the IRBA.

#### Matter 2

The respondent was responsible for the audit of an entity for the 2012-2017 financial years. The respondent failed to document sufficient and appropriate audit evidence, as required by the International Standards on Auditing on revenue, related parties, cash and cash equivalents, and specific expenses. The respondent also failed to document sufficient appropriate audit evidence



on investment income, leases, and property plant and equipment for some of these financial years. The audit reports for the 2012-2015 financial years did not indicate the individual registered auditor's full name and capacity, as required by the IRBA Code of Professional Conduct. Furthermore, the respondent failed to declare the audit engagement performed in the annual assurance declaration to the IRBA for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013.

The respondent was sentenced for seven charges to a fine totalling R700 000, of which R525 000 has been suspended for five years, on condition that the respondent is not found guilty of any improper conduct committed during the period of suspension; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms. In addition, the respondent must arrange and ensure that external training on the practical application of auditing standards is attended by the respondent and their audit staff within 60 days of the imposition of the sentence, and must provide evidence of compliance to the IRBA.

### **Matter 3**

The respondent failed to document sufficient appropriate audit evidence, as required by the International Standards on Auditing, regarding the valuation of shareholders' loans and allocation of interest to shareholders on these loans.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R20 000; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms.

### **Matter 4**

The respondent acted as both trustee and the auditor of a group of companies owned by the trust. This represents a breach of the IRBA Code of Professional Conduct, as a trustee is prohibited from being personally involved in the audit of a company in which the trust has a material shareholding.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R100 000, of which R50 000 has been suspended for three years, on condition that the respondent is not found guilty of any improper conduct committed during the period of suspension; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms.

### **Matter 5**

The matter was a referral from the Inspections Committee. The committee referred two engagement files for investigation. The respondent failed to document sufficient appropriate evidence, as required by the International Standards on Auditing, on numerous balances and transactions in the two engagement files. Furthermore, the respondent failed to perform appropriate procedures regarding the acceptance of the clients.

The respondent was sentenced for two charges to a fine totalling R400 000; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms. In addition, the respondent must arrange and ensure that external training on the practical application of the auditing standards is attended by the respondent and their audit staff within 60 days of the imposition of the sentence, and must provide evidence of compliance to the IRBA.

## INVESTIGATIONS CONT...

### **Matter 6**

The matter was a referral from the Inspections Committee. The respondent, a firm, failed to comply with the International Standard on Quality Control 1, relating to leadership responsibilities for quality within the firm, acceptance and continuance of client relationships and specific engagements, engagement performance and monitoring.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R200 000; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms.

### **Matter 7**

The respondent failed to document sufficient appropriate audit evidence, as required by International Standards on Auditing, regarding the initial recognition of investment properties and the year-end valuation of the investment properties. Further, the respondent failed to identify and assess the effect of non-compliance with laws and regulations by the entity. In addition, the respondent failed to report a reportable irregularity to the IRBA, as required by Section 45 of the Auditing Profession Act, as amended. In addition, the respondent failed to disclose relevant information to the successor auditor.

The respondent was sentenced for three charges to a fine totalling R240 000; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms.

### **Matter 8**

Mr Jacobus Christiaan Carstens, the respondent, made unprofessional statements at the client's annual general meeting which related to certain individuals. He further failed to appropriately elaborate on

issues he raised during the meeting.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R30 000, of which R15 000 has been suspended for three years, on condition that he is not found guilty of any improper conduct committed during the period of suspension; the imposition of a previously suspended fine of R10 000; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA of his name, the findings of the investigation and the sanction imposed.

### **Matter 9**

The matter was a referral from the Inspections Committee. The respondent failed to document sufficient appropriate audit evidence, as required by International Standards on Auditing, on various transactions, balances and disclosures on an audit engagement.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R100 000, of which R50 000 has been suspended for three years, on condition that the respondent is not found guilty of any improper conduct committed during the period of suspension; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms. In addition, the respondent must arrange and ensure that external training on the practical application of the auditing standards is attended by the respondent and their audit staff within 60 days of the imposition of the sentence, and must provide evidence of compliance to the IRBA.

### **Matter 10**

The respondent failed to document sufficient appropriate audit evidence, as required by International Standards on Auditing, on revenue and impairment testing of intangible assets. Furthermore, there was no evidence of the respondent's timely involvement on the audit engagement.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R90 000, of which R45 000 has been suspended

for three years, on condition that the respondent is not found guilty of any improper conduct committed during the period of suspension; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms.

### **Matter 11**

The respondent was responsible for the compilation of the annual financial statements of a partnership based on International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs). The annual financial statements did not comply with the requirements of IFRS for SMEs in that there was no Statement of Changes in Equity and no Statement of Cashflows. Further, there was insufficient evidence on file relating to significant matters.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R60 000, of which R30 000 has been suspended for five years, on condition that the respondent is not found guilty of any improper conduct committed during the period of suspension; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms.

### **Matter 12**

The respondent failed to notify the Law Society that material queries regarding the accounting records of the attorney's trust account, which were raised with the attorney, were not dealt with to the respondent's satisfaction. In addition, certain client information pertaining to the audit went missing from the respondent's premises. Furthermore, the respondent failed to respond to various correspondences from the attorney regarding the audit.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R150 000; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms. In addition, the respondent must arrange and ensure that external training on the auditing of attorney trusts accounts is attended by the respondent and their audit staff within 60 days of the imposition

of the sentence, and must provide evidence of compliance to the IRBA.

### **Matter 13**

The respondent failed to document sufficient appropriate audit evidence, as required by the International Standards on Auditing, to support the transfer of the assets, liabilities and transactions from the Homeowners Association to the Body Corporate. In addition, the respondent failed to document subsequent events up to the date of the audit report and also failed to obtain an appropriate management representation letter. Furthermore, the respondent signed the audit report before the trustees approved the financial statements.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R150 000; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms. In addition, the respondent must arrange and ensure that external training on the audit of body corporates and homeowners' associations is attended by the respondent and their audit staff within 60 days of the imposition of sentence, and must provide evidence of compliance to the IRBA.

### **Matter 14**

This was a referral from the Inspections Committee. Ms Serena Ho, the respondent,

## INVESTIGATIONS CONT...

failed to appropriately address, as required by International Standards on Auditing, material misstatements in the financial statements, and also failed to document sufficient appropriate evidence on numerous balances, transactions and disclosures. Furthermore, the respondent failed to review some of the working papers before signing the audit report and also failed to archive the audit file within 60 days after the audit report date.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R200 000; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA of her name, the findings of the investigation and the sanction imposed.

### **Matter 15**

The matter was a referral from the Inspections Committee. The respondent failed to document sufficient appropriate audit evidence, as required by International Standards on Auditing, on numerous transactions, balances and disclosures on an audit engagement. Furthermore, most of the engagement quality control reviewer working papers were dated after the audit report date, and the respondent failed to archive the audit file within 60 days after the audit report date.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R150 000, of which R75 000 has been suspended for three years, on condition that the respondent is not found guilty of any improper conduct committed during the period of suspension; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms.

### **Matter 16**

This was a referral from the Inspections Committee. The respondent contravened Section 90(2)

(b)(ii) of the Companies Act by accepting an appointment as auditor of the company when the audit firm had prepared the financial statements of the company during the five years immediately preceding their appointment as auditor.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R80 000, of which R40 000 has been suspended for three years, on condition that the respondent is not found guilty of any improper conduct committed during the period of suspension; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms. In addition, the respondent must arrange and ensure that external training on auditor independence requirements, as per the Companies Act, is attended by the respondent and their audit staff within 60 days of the imposition of the sentence, and must provide evidence of compliance to the IRBA.

### **Matter 17**

This was a referral from the Inspections Committee. The respondent failed to document sufficient appropriate audit evidence, as required by International Standards on Auditing, on various transactions and balances on an audit engagement. Furthermore, the respondent failed to identify and address material misstatements in the financial statements.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R150 000; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms. Should the respondent wish to re-register with the IRBA in the future, the respondent must arrange and ensure that external training on the practical application of auditing standards and on the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities, is attended by the respondent prior to re-registration, and must provide evidence of compliance to the IRBA.

### **Matter 18**

The respondent failed to ensure that a client's value added tax returns were accurate and submitted timeously.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R40 000, of which R20 000 has been suspended for three years, on condition that the respondent is not found guilty of any improper conduct committed during the period of suspension; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms.

### **Matter 19**

The respondent provided secretarial and tax services to an entity. The change of the registered office address with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission was not done on a timely basis by the respondent when appointed to perform secretarial services. Further, the respondent inappropriately refused to hand over the entity records to the complainant until such time that outstanding amounts were paid.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R50 000, of which R25 000 has been suspended for three years, on condition that the respondent is not found guilty of any improper conduct committed during the period of suspension; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA in general terms.

### **Matter 20**

Ms Priya Madhav, the respondent, failed to identify and address a material misclassification of a loan balance in the condensed consolidated financial statements of an entity that she signed a review report on.

The respondent was sentenced to a fine of R200 000, of which R100 000 has been suspended for three years, on condition that she is not found guilty of any improper conduct

committed during the period of suspension; no cost order; and publication by the IRBA of her name, the findings of the investigation and the sanction imposed.

### **Decision to Charge and Matters Referred for Disciplinary Hearings**

Three matters were referred to the Legal Department for disciplinary hearings.

### **Jillian Bailey**

*Director Investigations*

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# INSPECTIONS

## THE JOURNEY TO ADVANCE AUDIT QUALITY CONTINUES

The third edition of the IRBA's annual [Survey Report: Audit Quality Indicators \(AQIs\)](#), which was just published, is starting to show useful trends for stakeholders and interested parties. Also, this AQI reporting initiative continues to put actionable information in the hands of these stakeholders. While the IRBA compiles the report, the data belongs to the audit firms that provide it. The value of the report is to be extracted and understood by those charged with governance (TCWG) and the audit firms that provided the data.

AQIs refer to a portfolio of quantitative measures provided by an audit firm to TCWG of their clients or future clients, for use in providing insights about audit quality. These measures could be used to enhance dialogue about, and an understanding of, auditors and their audits as well as ways to evaluate their audit quality. That way, users can be better informed about key matters that may contribute to the quality of an audit (both at audit firm and audit engagement levels). This could be to the benefit of TCWG in discharging their oversight responsibilities over financial and other reporting, including the appointment or re-appointment of external auditors.



**Ntlambi Gulwa**  
*Acting Director Inspections*

### Independence

- Non-audit Fees
- Fee Recovery

### Tenure

- Firm
- Partner Experience

### Review

- EQ Review Partner and EQ Review Team Hours
  - Firm Review Processes
  - Internal Review Results
  - Partner Coverage

### Workload

- Engagement Partner Role
- Manager Supervision

### Other

- Span of Control: Professional Staff
- Technical Resources: Partner
  - Training
  - Staff Turnover

Figure 1: These thematic categories, which are covered in the report, have remained unchanged.

The report contains information from 17 audit firms that are accredited by the Johannesburg Stock Exchange to perform audits for listed entities. In its compilation, about 512 public interest entity (PIE) audit engagements were analysed.

The granularity of the data, across firms and covering three years, provides users with insight into marketplace differentiation. The gaps between the highest and lowest ratios (or scores) indicate that firms’ strategies and investments in resources differ, while they also raise questions about the correlation of these inputs to measures of audit quality and inspection results.

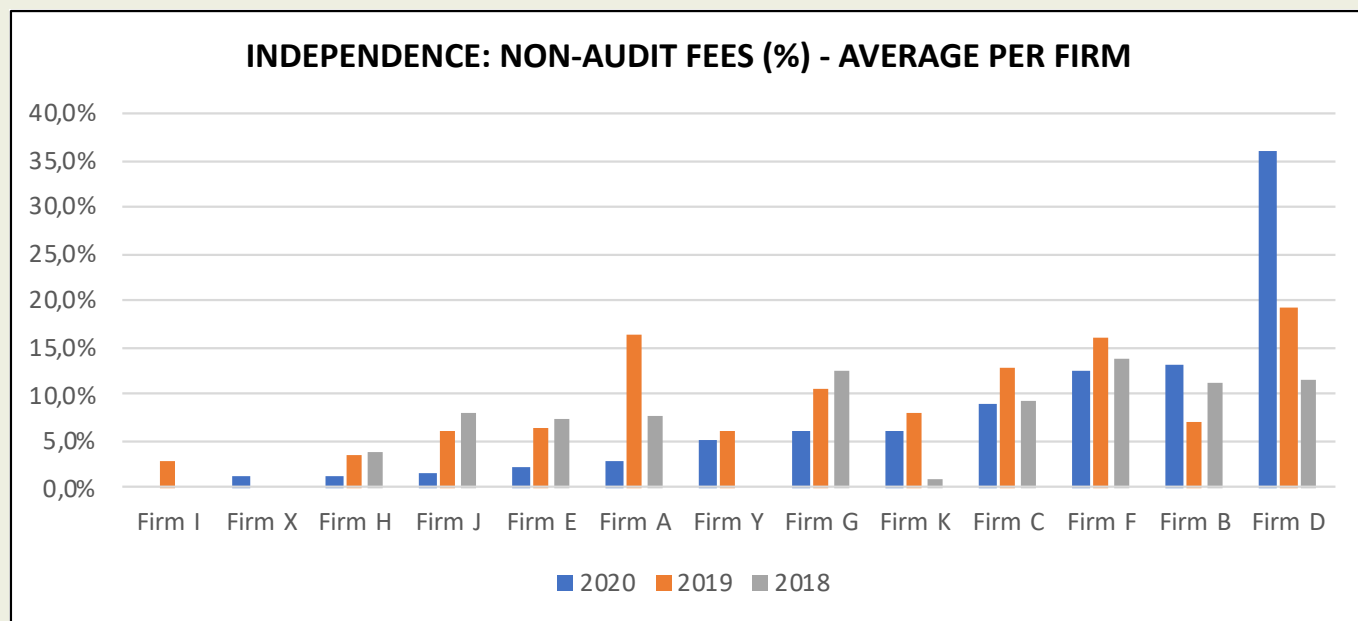


Figure 2: A breakdown of the Independence: Non-audit Fees (%) AQI analysis.

The above graph shows an example of an AQI that compares the amount of non-audit services provided by audit firms to their PIE clients. This measures the extent to which a firm is dependent on a particular client for audit versus non-audit fees, and may indicate threats to independence. The indicator is presented as an average per firm. A higher percentage indicates that the firm receives a larger portion of fees for non-audit services, such as taxation and consulting, compared to fees for audit services. This may create the impression of diminished independence, and independence threats may jeopardise audit-related decision-making.

Furthermore, a higher percentage may indicate a higher demand (sanctioned by audit committees) from the firm’s audit clients for non-audit services.

The King IV Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa, 2016, calls for the audit committee to oversee the provision of non-audit services by the external auditor. The Companies Act 71 of 2008 requires that the auditor must be acceptable to the company’s audit committee as being independent of the audit client. The IRBA Code of Professional Conduct (Revised November 2018) places the responsibility for the determination of independence on the auditor.

Members of audit committees face immense pressure and risks. Close to half of all listed entities will rotate their auditors in the next two years, and the process and recommendation on auditor selection will fall on audit committees. What will be crucial will be the manner in which they will make these

## INSPECTIONS CONT...

choices, while exercising due process and fidelity, recognising the demands of managing the reliability of financial reporting and dealing with multiple assurance service providers.

Mandatory Audit Firm Rotation, decisions around the appointment of auditors and fee determinations should not be performed in a vacuum, solely relying on the experience of those around the table. To that end, these AQIs can be used to compare and benchmark current audit service offerings with other firms, and to set meaningful and relevant milestones for discussions on quality. If audit committees emphasise matters such as training hours, supervision, review time and experience in their interactions with their auditors, then auditors will respond appropriately.

This report then presents information that is relevant to TCWG, firm leadership and the IRBA. As the regulator, the IRBA is focused on driving significant improvements in audit quality; and by so doing, the financial interests of the investing public will be protected, and confidence will be uplifted. Therefore, it is hoped that these AQI reports will continue, or begin, to form part of the arsenal of tools available to key stakeholders to strengthen insights, which ultimately shapes the perceptions of quality in firms and among those that appoint auditors.

The insights provided in the AQIs report must then be an enabler to reassure the users of the audit product of the rigour of audit quality applied by firms. The dashboard of indicators should therefore be used as a tool to enhance audit

quality, thereby, helping to manage risks of potential audit failure and enhance public confidence in the auditing profession.

*Disclaimer: The content of the AQI report is based on data provided by selected audit firms. It should be noted that the IRBA has not verified this data, and the report is for information purposes only. The IRBA does not accept any responsibility or liability for any claim of any nature, whatsoever, arising out of or relating to the report.*

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# EDUCATION & TRANSFORMATION

## AN EVALUATION OF HOW FAR WE HAVE COME

“Without continual growth and progress, such words as improvement, achievement and success have no meaning,” according to a quote that is attributed to Benjamin Franklin. Arguably, most times such growth comes with challenges, but these can be turned into opportunities to improve and work towards reaching the desired goals. Therefore, it is with this mindset that we evaluate our progress over this past financial year, while paying particular attention to the quarter under review.

In this report, we give updates on certain projects that we have embarked on and also share some insights on the following areas:

- o Transformation: A Research Summary;
- o IRBA Retains Its South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) Status;
- o Where We are with the Audit Development Programme (ADP) Reloaded Initiative;
- o Accreditation of Professional Bodies;
- o Professional Body Monitoring;
- o The Proficiency Process; and
- o Competency Framework Review.

## TRANSFORMATION: A RESEARCH SUMMARY

Transformation is a complex and multi-faceted area of concern in South Africa, specifically in



Nadine Kater  
*Director Education and Transformation*

the accounting and auditing profession. In fact, the demographic statistics on the IRBA’s register of registered auditors (RAs) continue to reflect the challenges that the profession still faces in attracting and retaining RAs in general, but more so Black and female RAs. Therefore, identifying the barriers is a major step towards solving transformation issues and making the profession equally accessible to everyone.

As the IRBA, and through the work that has been conducted by the Education and Transformation (ET) Department, we have consulted with various stakeholders and reviewed research papers to gain an even stronger grasp of the issues that continue to hinder transformation. In this article, we share the important reflections that have come out of this exercise and also encourage all role-players to collectively work towards identifying the barriers to transformation and then finding ways to solve these issues.

## EDUCATION & TRANSFORMATION CONT...

In November 2021, the Association for the Advancement of Black Accountants of Southern Africa (ABASA) presented the results of a trainee survey that it conducted, at the launch of the ABASA Trainee Forum. One of the aspects highlighted by the results of the ABASA Trainee Transformation Survey was the importance of managers and partners' competence in managing diverse teams. Of the respondents, 51% indicated that they did not believe that managers are appropriately trained to lead people and show sensitivity towards diversity and transformation matters within their organisations. Another 41% indicated that they did not believe that partners are appropriately trained to lead people and show sensitivity towards diversity and transformation matters within their organisations.

Another study, "Accounting firms' managers and trainees' perceptions of managerial competencies required to manage diversity in Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa"<sup>i</sup>, notes that being skilled in managing diverse teams will contribute to lower staff

turnover, greater employee satisfaction, improved productivity and reduced absenteeism.

Therefore, enhancing the competence of leaders and managers in managing diverse teams is an area that is likely to contribute towards attracting and retaining a diverse demographic to the auditing profession and ensuring that employees have a positive diversity management experience. Furthermore, as suggested in an article on "Leadership competencies for managing diversity"<sup>ii</sup>, the prevalent leaders' styles in workplaces might be predictors of employees' diversity management experience within the organisation. The results of this study also indicated that cultivating an engaging leadership style within an organisation could contribute to establishing a positive experience of diversity management.

Research from "A study on competencies for managing workforce diversity: Evidences from multi-national enterprises in Switzerland"<sup>iii</sup> indicates the following key traits and abilities, across five domains, as being important for effectively managing diverse teams:

COMPETENCE DOMAIN	KEY TRAITS AND ABILITIES IMPORTANT FOR EFFECTIVELY MANAGING DIVERSE TEAMS
<b>INTRAPERSONAL COMPETENCE</b>	Managers' awareness of his/her strengths and weaknesses; willingness to learn and continuously improve themselves; ability to evaluate themselves and others honestly; tolerance for other people's opinions; and self-confidence to allow and support the change needed for the team.
<b>INTERPERSONAL MANAGEMENT COMPETENCE</b>	The ability to build relationships and trust, approach different people, willingness to adapt, as well as having an open-door policy for team members, showing empathy and creating an atmosphere that allows a team to work together effectively, where "no one feels left behind".
<b>LEADERSHIP COMPETENCE</b>	The ability to adapt the leadership style according to the needs of the people and the ability to set clear structures, while offering a certain amount of freedom to motivate people in making their own decisions, as well as mentoring and coaching skills.
<b>ACTIONAL/BUSINESS MANAGEMENT COMPETENCE</b>	Basic, fundamental knowledge necessary for a management or leadership position as well as management soft skills, which were found to be equally important as the business knowledge required of managers.
<b>DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT COMPETENCE</b>	Awareness of cultural differences and sensitivity for stereotypes and prejudices.

Managers and RAs are therefore encouraged to reflect on the competencies required to manage diverse teams, as part of the Continuing Profession Development (CPD) self-assessment process and to plan for and complete CPD activities to further develop these competencies.

Developing competence to effectively manage diverse teams will not only contribute to attracting and retaining a diverse workforce, but will also help harness the benefits of diversity within the organisation.

### **IRBA RETAINS ITS SAQA RECOGNITION STATUS**

The IRBA is recognised by the South African Qualifications Authority as the statutory body responsible for the regulation of the RA designation in the country. SAQA has a statutory responsibility to administer and conduct a monitoring and evaluation process, as indicated in the Policy and Criteria for Recognising a Professional Body and Registering a Professional Designation for the Purposes of the National Qualifications Framework Act, Act 67 of 2008 (as amended in March 2018).

Section 24 of the aforesaid policy and criteria stipulates that: "A body that meets the criteria for recognition as a professional body by SAQA is recognised for an initial period of five (5) years, renewable for subsequent five (5) year periods, subject to the favourable outcome of a monitoring and evaluation process conducted by SAQA."

In line with SAQA's mandate, the IRBA gets monitored on a regular basis. Following the latest round of monitoring, the following extract is from a SAQA decision letter dated 15 March 2022: "SAQA wishes to thank the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA) for responding to SAQA's request for information

with regard to its mid-term monitoring as stated by SAQA's Policy and Criteria for Recognising a Professional Body and Registering a Professional Designation."

Subsequently, the IRBA was found to be compliant with the aforementioned SAQA Policy and Criteria, and thus retains its recognition status with the authority.

### **WHERE WE ARE WITH THE ADP RELOADED INITIATIVE**

Since the inception of the ADP Reloaded initiative, the ADP has noted an increase in the rate of registrations and completions. This success has been influenced by the following actions that were undertaken:

- Customised support to RCAs on the internal review of their Portfolios of Evidence (PoEs).
- The progress reports and the PoE template are streamlined to be less repetitive and administrative.
- RCAs now take less time to finalise and submit their PoEs on completion of the 18 months required on the ADP.
- The turnaround time from the PoE panel members reviewing the PoEs is quicker than with the previous templates.

A further development has been the creation of digital content to support RCAs and oversight registered auditors (ORAs) in effectively carrying out their roles on the ADP. This content will be accessible via the ADP website and will include animated videos to support RCAs on their ADP journey.

### **ADP Registrations, De-Registrations and Completions**

The number of registrations in the current year has increased compared to the prior year; and this was driven by the

## EDUCATION & TRANSFORMATION CONT...

implementation of the ADP Reloaded initiatives. During the quarter, this number increased by 32 RCAs, resulting in a total of 91 new RCAs being registered during this financial year.

Meanwhile, throughout this 12-month period, there have been no deregistrations. In fact, over the past two years, the revised customised and hands-on support for RCAs has resulted in a 100% retention rate.

As a consequence, there were 22 completions during the quarter and a total of 86 over this financial year. This has been the highest rate of completions in a particular year since the launch of the ADP.

### ADP Monitoring Visits

The following eight audit firms were monitored during the quarter, while a total of 46 firm monitoring visits were conducted over the entire financial year.

1	Enlins Bethlehem	25-Jan-22
2	PwC Cape Town	3-Feb-22
3	Kreston Pretoria	17-Feb-22
4	JZA Audit Inc.	21-Feb-22
5	MWRK Accounting Auditors	14-Mar-22
6	Metcalf SADH Queenstown	22-Mar-22
7	Baker Kharva (revisit)	24-Mar-22
8	WKH Landgrebe & Co	28-Mar-22

### ADP Registrations, De-Registrations and Completion

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Opening	0	28	172	288	425	455	464	0
Registration	28	157	134	170	81	82	104	756
De-registration	0	-11	-9	-2	-18	0	0	-40
Completed	0	-2	-9	-31	-33	-73	-86	-234
<b>Total RCAs to date</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>482</b>

### Reflections from RCAs Upon Their Completion of the ADP

“ Peter Serite: The support received from the firm was continuous two-way feedback and a real investment of time, effort and resources to upskill and mentor me. I really appreciate my ORA and the support of the firm. The ADP is a game changer. It really unpacks and defines the heart of public practice. It's a specialist programme. Invest the time and allow the process to refine your understanding of the practice. ”

“ Karishna Nundkissore: I was introduced to the concept of being an RA by my father, who is a CA (SA), RA. He taught me that being an auditor is a position of great honour as you are, in essence, offering your trust as a service to the public. Having a person rely on your trust is a very privileged position to be in, and a great responsibility.

To those who have registered on the programme, congratulations! You have chosen an honourable profession. ”

“ Monique Kokal: The programme is based on the current ISAs; and while working through them, I obtained a different perspective on how to apply these standards, which is assisting me in better performing my duties as an audit manager. If you have a passion for auditing like I do, then I would suggest you apply for the programme. ”

## ACCREDITATION OF PROFESSIONAL BODIES

The Accreditation Model is structured to evaluate a professional body’s institutional effectiveness and efficiency as well as the quality of the programmes that develop and

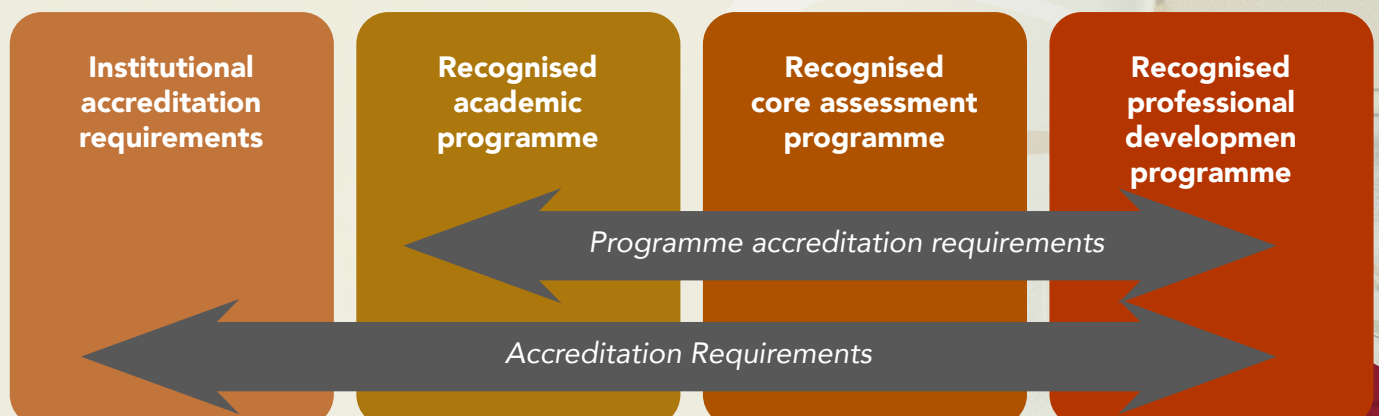
assess professional competence. In addition, the model distinguishes between institutional and programme accreditation requirements, which include assessing the academic, core and professional development programmes.

The Accreditation Committee (ACCOM) was established as an ad-hoc subcommittee of the Education and Transformation Committee (EDCOM) to evaluate the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants’ (ACCA) application for accreditation. ACCOM members have an extensive understanding of the profession and the accreditation experience, as well as a mix of skills and qualifications that are expected to support a robust evaluation process, in line with the principles and standards of the Accreditation Model.

### Evaluation Process

The evaluation process of the ACCA submissions conducted by the committee entailed having the ACCOM split into specialist working groups (SWGs), based on the programmes of the Accreditation Model. Subject matter experts (SMEs) have also been part of the process, as they provide additional inputs relating to the evaluation of the curriculum and the Competency Framework. It should be noted, however, that SMEs are not decision-makers, but act as a task force whose inputs are considered by the SWGs that then report to the ACCOM.

### The Accreditation Model



## EDUCATION & TRANSFORMATION CONT...

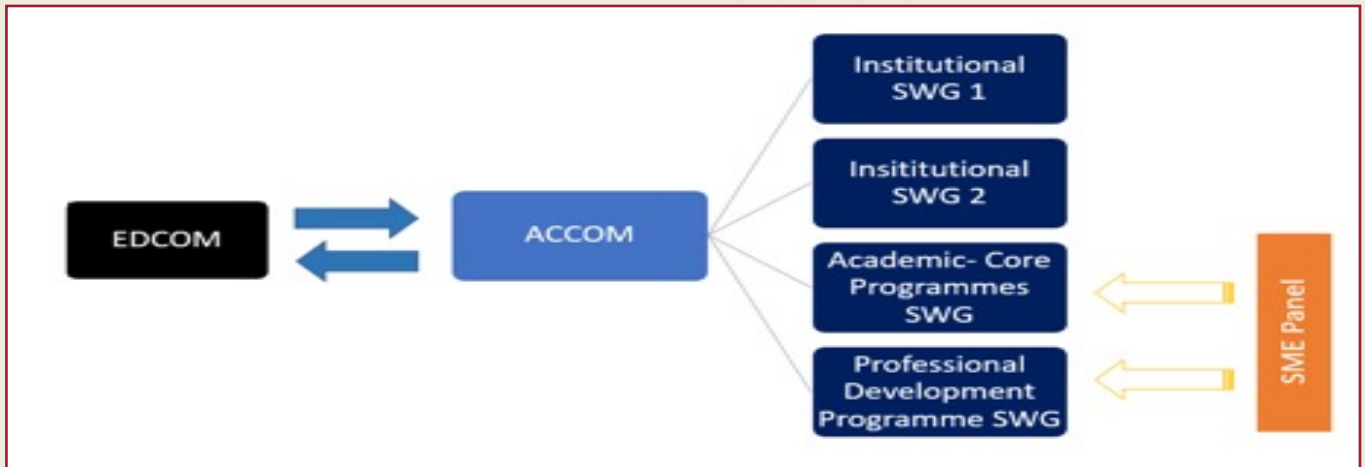


Figure 1: The ACCOM evaluation structures.

The accreditation process is tracked through a detailed project plan, to consider the necessary developments. The plan includes inputs from the SMEs, SWGs and ACCOM, and also accommodates the required ongoing engagements with the ACCA during the process.

The review, appointment and induction of SMEs has been constant throughout the process, due to additional developments and resignations. In previous quarters, the evaluation process was delayed due to the SME panels not being fully constituted. However, during this quarter, additional SMEs were appointed through a formal process that included adverts, an evaluation and a selection of the applicants by

ACCOM, before the EDCOM's final approval. With the SME panels now being fully constituted, the SMEs' work and inputs will be substantially completed by the beginning of the upcoming financial year.

### Decision-making Process

The graphic below is an overview of the accreditation decision-approval process. This reflects the incorporation of inputs from the ACCOM, the Management Committee, EDCOM, the Operations Committee, the Board and the ACCA, in an iterative process managed by the Secretariat (ET). The final recommendation will flow from the ACCOM to EDCOM and then the Board as the final decision-maker.

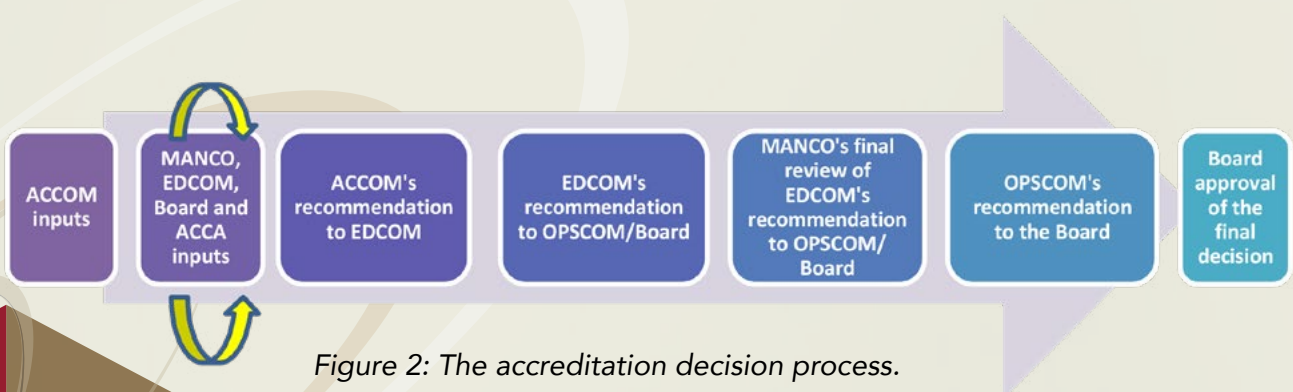


Figure 2: The accreditation decision process.

## PROFESSIONAL BODY MONITORING

The South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA), as an accredited professional body, is subject to ongoing monitoring by the IRBA. This includes an annual reporting process that is in line with the regulator's Accreditation Model.

As part of the annual monitoring reporting process that took place during the 2021 calendar year, the Monitoring Committee (MCOM) and EDCOM completed, approved and submitted four Final Monitoring Reports (FMRs) to SAICA on 8 December 2021. These were the Institutional FMR, the Academic Programme FMR, the Core Assessment Programme FMR and the Professional Development Programme FMR. The reports were issued with a cover letter and a summary of the conclusions for each of the accreditation standards, to highlight the various significant issues that were identified. SAICA's CEO and the Chairman of its board were also included in the correspondence.

It should be highlighted that the accreditation and monitoring process involves more than an examination of static requirements against predetermined criteria. It rather encompasses an elaborate and interactive process to evaluate the extent to which a professional body is able to support the realisation of the objectives of the IRBA and demonstrate that it is always in the process of striving towards improvement.

### Areas of Improvement

Significant challenges and areas of improvement were identified in relation to the following areas, where SAICA did not fully meet some of the accreditation standards:

- The investigation and disciplinary processes.
- The register of members, incorporating RA information.

- The development of core and professional competence.
- The assessment of core and professional competence.
- The ongoing institutional self-study and the responsiveness to areas that require institutional renewal.
- Commitment to enhancing access and transformation in the auditing profession.

In the context of its accreditation relationship with the IRBA, SAICA has a responsibility to be specifically responsive to the needs of the auditing profession. This includes the needs relating to the development and maintenance of required competence, transformation and raising awareness of the RA designation and the auditing profession.

### Assessment of Professional Competence (APC) Exam 2021

The IRBA noted, with grave disappointment, the events that took place during the sitting of the APC exam on 1 December 2021 as a result of technical difficulties that compromised the exam and the candidates' opportunity to display competence.

Subsequently, the IRBA closely observed SAICA's responses to the matter and urged it to present solutions that are in the best interest of the candidates. Also, the IRBA requested SAICA to provide a detailed report of the issue, its impact, the process followed to address the challenges, as well as the output and outcomes of such processes.

After the release of the results and the decision to offer a "re-write" of the exam, the IRBA also requested information to understand the root cause of the issues, how they have been identified and addressed, and

## EDUCATION & TRANSFORMATION CONT...

the specific measures in place to prevent similar breakdowns in governance and controls in the future. The submission of this information is ongoing, and the evaluation thereof will take place as part of the 2022 monitoring cycle.

### Partnership and Collaboration

The accreditation relationship between the IRBA and SAICA includes a need for partnership and collaboration as well. Therefore, the IRBA endeavours to engage and collaborate with

SAICA in the public interest, to address some of the complex matters that are affecting the auditing profession.

To that end, SAICA has held open engagements as part of addressing some of the challenges that have been raised through the monitoring process.

The IRBA looks forward to strengthening its commitment to the profession through the accreditation and monitoring processes.

## THE PROFICIENCY PROCESS

The IRBA, at times, may perform proficiency interviews as part of the RA registration process. Over this ending financial year, the proficiency panel, as required by the Proficiency Policy, conducted these interviews via virtual platforms. Below is a summary of the outcome of these interviews.

BREAKDOWN OF APPLICATIONS: 2022 FINANCIAL YEAR				
	Registered	CPD Required	CPD and Audit Experience Required	Total
Q1: 30 June	16	13	6	35
Q2: 30 Sept	7	15	2	24
Q3: 31 Dec	3	5	4	12
Q4: 31 Mar	13	5	1	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>% Total</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>100%</b>

BREAKDOWN OF APPLICANTS: 2021 FINANCIAL YEAR (PRIOR YEAR)				
	Registered	CPD Required	CPD and Audit Experience Required	Total
Q1: 30 June	5	5	5	15
Q2: 30 Sept	8	8	5	21
Q3: 31 Dec	13	9	6	28
Q3: 31 March	5	8	5	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>% Total</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>100%</b>



It has been found that it is imperative for applicants to be more prepared for their RA registration, and this incorporates the relevant CPD and audit experience to develop and maintain the required competence. It is also important that all applicants reflect on their individual competence for the RA role, regardless of their firm size, assurance or non-assurance status, and the additional support that is available to them through their firms.

### COMPETENCY FRAMEWORK REVIEW

The unprecedented current environment and the resultant changes that are set to alter the future are fundamentally changing the role of the auditor and how audits are performed. Some of the factors identified as contributing to these changes include, but are not limited to, digital disruptions, continued globalisation, increased regulation, the volatility of financial markets, as well as greater public pressures and stakeholder expectations. Additionally, audit reform and loss of confidence in the auditing profession are also

impacting the way that audits are performed.

In response to this shift in the landscape, the IRBA, through ET, has embarked on a review of the [Competency Framework](#). This framework sets out the competencies that are required to be developed by an aspiring RA across the learning continuum, including the standards to which competencies should be developed.

The reputation, relevance and value of the auditing profession depends on the ability of its members to continually meet the expectations of stakeholders and provide a service that is appropriate to the needs of the South African economy within the global context. The IRBA therefore has a duty to ensure that all RAs have the necessary professional competence on entering the auditing profession, to serve the public interest and the needs of the economy.

Furthermore, the Competency Framework is intended to be used for benchmarking purposes across various IRBA functions, as detailed below.

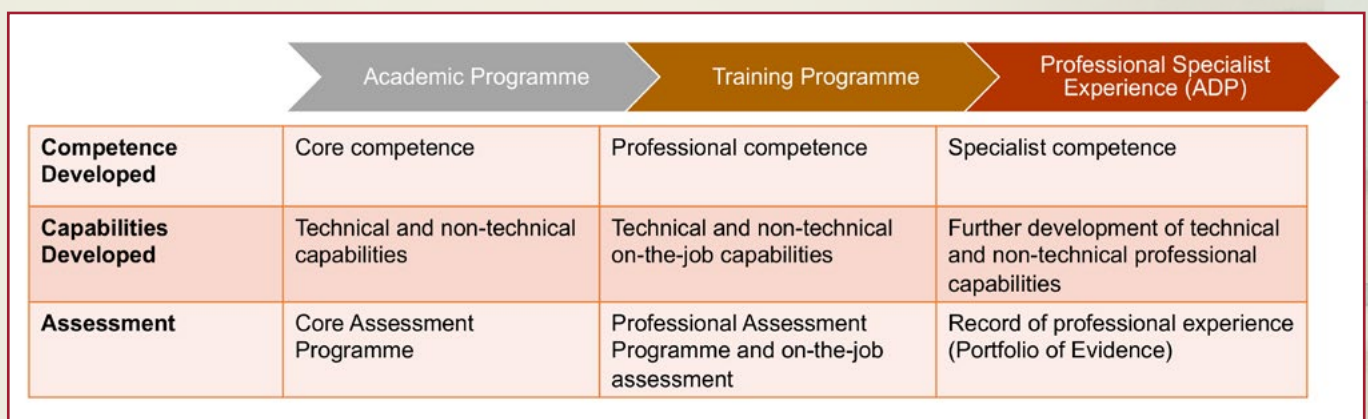


Figure 3: The learning continuum along the path to become an RA.

The Competency Framework also has relevance in other areas, as detailed below.

- **Accreditation and Monitoring:** One of the objectives of the Accreditation Model is “to guide accredited professional bodies that seek recognition of their education, training

and assessment programmes”. Professional bodies are required, as part of their accreditation applications, to demonstrate the extent to which their programmes develop and assess the competencies set out in the Competency Framework.

## EDUCATION & TRANSFORMATION CONT...

The IRBA also uses the framework as part of its continuing monitoring process of accredited professional bodies.

- **ADP Requirements:** The IRBA utilises the Competency Framework to develop candidates on the ADP. In terms of this mandate, it sets the competency requirements that need to be developed and assessed on the programme.
- **Proficiency Assessment Process:** To conduct its mandate to ensure that all RAs are competent and proficient to practice, the IRBA conducts proficiency assessments in the form of an application process and a competency-based interview. During the interview, the candidate is expected to illustrate that the relevant competencies have been developed before they may be registered as an RA.
- **CPD Competencies:** In terms of this mandate, the IRBA prescribes the CPD requirements that RAs are required to adhere to through the CPD Policy.

EDCOM has set up a task force that will be responsible for the review of and the development of updates to the Competency Framework. The review will be underpinned by a consideration of changes in the audit environment and research conducted by the IRBA into the competency needs of future auditors.

### ENDNOTES

- Mkhize MV, 2017, "Accounting firms' managers' and trainees' perceptions of managerial competencies required to manage diversity in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa", South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences (20)1, a1436. <https://doi.org/10.4102/sajems>. V20i1.1436.*
- Visagie J, Linde H and Havenga W, 2011, "Leadership Competencies for Managing Diversity", Managing Global Transitions.*
- Schreier C, Udomkit N and Capone R, 2019, "A Study on Competencies for Managing Workforce Diversity: Evidences from Multi-national Enterprises in Switzerland", ABAC Journal Vol. 39 No.3 (July-September, 2019, pp 1-16).*

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# COMMUNICATIONS

In view of maintaining continuous and improved communication with registered auditors and other stakeholders, the communiques that were sent by bulk email during the reporting period for this issue are listed below. For this issue, this list also includes communication that went out at the end of the previous quarter but could not be included in the last issue. All of these communiques are accessible from the [IRBA website](#).

28 March 2022	Fees Payable to the IRBA with Effect from 1 April 2022
28 March 2022	IRBA Publishes New Disciplinary Rules for Registered Auditors
25 March 2022	IFIAR Calls for a Further Reduction in the High Level of Findings and More Consistency in High-Quality Audit Performance
25 March 2022	Information from SARS: March Tax Practitioner Connect
18 March 2022	Revised Illustrative Banks Act Regulatory Auditor's Reports

18 March 2022	Information from SARS: March Tax Practitioner Connect
17 March 2022	Revised Illustrative Section 12I Tax Allowance Incentive Programme Agreed-upon Procedures Report
16 March 2022	Prescription of Revised Registration, Re-Registration and Annual Renewal Requirements, in Terms of the Auditing Profession Act 26 of 2005
11 March 2022	IESBA Proposes Revisions to the Code Relating to the Definition of Engagement Team and Group Audits
7 March 2022	IESBA Proposes Technology-related Amendments to the Code
4 March 2022	Information from SARS: Invitation to the Excise Duties Webinar
2 March 2022	Information from SARS: Closure of Escalation Mailboxes for the Estates Segment
1 March 2022	Call for New Projects for the CFAS Work Programme
21 February 2022	Information from SARS: Authorised Economic Operator Programme Webinar
16 February 2022	Information from SARS: Invitation to the Corporate Income Tax and Provisional Taxes Compliance Webinar for SMMEs

## COMMUNICATIONS CONT...

11 February 2022	Information from SARS: Reportable Arrangements
18 January 2022	Extension of the Public Comment Period for the Proposed Disciplinary Rules for Registered Auditors
5 February 2022	Online Submission of Assurance Work Declaration and Firm Related Information 2022
24 January 2022	Webinar Invitation: IRBA Launch of New Quality Management Standards – Towards Restoring Confidence and Enhancing Audit Quality
15 December 2021	IRBA News Issue #56
14 December 2021	Information from SARS: Binding General Ruling No. 12
14 December 2021	Information from SARS: Tax Practitioner Connect Newsletter
13 December 2021	Information from SARS: Tax Practitioners Decommissioning of SARS Browser
10 December 2021	IFAC and IAASB Release the Less Complex Entities Consultation Survey

8 December 2021	Information from SARS: Payment Arrangement Request for Personal Income Tax
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### IRBA COMMUNICATIONS

If you would like to receive IRBA communications or are aware of a non-auditor who would like to receive these, please contact Lebogang Manganye by emailing her at [lmanganye@irba.co.za](mailto:lmanganye@irba.co.za).





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