



DECEMBER 2024

# Accredited body report – CPA Australia

Findings from the FMA's review of the adequacy and effectiveness of CPA Australia's audit regulatory systems for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

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# Executive summary

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## About this report

The Auditor Regulation Act 2011 (**the Act**) requires the Financial Markets Authority – Te Mana Tātai Hokohoko (**FMA**) to monitor the audit regulatory systems of accredited bodies and report annually on the extent to which the systems are adequate and effective.

As frontline regulators, accredited bodies play a crucial role in New Zealand's financial markets, with responsibility for overseeing domestic licensed auditors and registered audit firms. One of the FMA's strategic intentions during the review period was to promote trust and confidence in capital markets, which included monitoring the licensed auditor population and the quality of audits.

This report contains the findings of our monitoring assessment of CPA Australia for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 (the review period).

## About CPA Australia and its obligations

CPA Australia has over 173,000 members in more than 100 countries, supported by 20 offices globally, including in Auckland and its head office in Melbourne. CPA Australia has issued two licenses to audit FMC reporting entities and one firm registration in New Zealand since being granted accreditation by the FMA on 18 October 2012.

As an accredited body, CPA Australia is required by the Act to have adequate and effective systems, policies and procedures in place to perform its regulatory functions. In addition, the FMA has prescribed minimum standards for accredited bodies in relation to governance and organisational structures, internal compliance procedures, policies and audit regulatory systems.

In relation to this review, audit regulatory systems<sup>1</sup> include:

- Membership, licensing, and registrations
- Monitoring and general oversight
- Promoting and monitoring the competence of members
- Complaints, enquiries, investigations, and discipline.

The Act also requires CPA Australia to provide to the FMA an annual report assessing its own performance against its obligations.

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<sup>1</sup> Requirements of regulatory functions are set out in section 6 of the Auditor Regulation Act 2011 and in section 3 of the Auditor Regulation Act (Prescribed Minimum Standards for Accredited Bodies) Notice 2012.

## How we approached this review

We carried out a comprehensive review of CPA Australia's regulatory systems, employing a risk-based approach and exercising judgement in selecting the level and detail of work performed in each area.

As part of the review process, we assessed information relating to CPA Australia's regulatory systems and processes. We reviewed policies and procedures, considered the activity during the period, undertook various sample tests and met with various CPA Australia personnel during an onsite visit in August 2024, obtaining further information at that time. We also reviewed CPA Australia's annual report and self-assessment, provided to the FMA on 20 September 2024. This, along with other monitoring and engagement in relation to CPA Australia throughout the year, provided sufficient detail for us to undertake this review.

In its annual report, CPA Australia concluded that its audit regulatory systems in operation during the reporting period were adequate and effective, and that its current resource allocation to the audit regulatory system is sufficient to ensure its ongoing operating adequacy and effectiveness.

## Overall assessment

CPA Australia's audit regulatory systems relevant to our review were deemed to be adequately designed. While we do not have specific concerns relating to compliance, some further improvements are necessary to enhance CPA Australia's monitoring and oversight processes to ensure they are fully effective and fit for growth.

We were unable to test effectiveness of systems in the following areas, as no relevant activity occurred during the review period:

- New Zealand licensed auditor assessment under the CPA Australia Best Practice Program
- CPD or IES 8 monitoring
- Complaints
- Investigations or disciplinary activity.

We acknowledge the small scale of CPA Australia's current FMC licensed auditor population, and that CPA Australia has been making continuous improvements through embedding the CPA Australia Best Practice Program.

# Focus areas

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Our findings and observations on the adequacy and effectiveness of each of the audit regulatory functions are summarised below. For each function, we explain how we assessed this area and reached our conclusions.

## Membership, licensing, and registrations

We note CPA Australia has two FMC licensed auditors and one registered firm at present. During the review period, CPA Australia approved one new application for a licensed auditor and there was no new registration activity.

We considered whether CPA Australia's systems, policies and procedures for processing applications to license and register domestic auditors are designed to ensure CPA Australia meets the prescribed minimum standards for accredited bodies.

### Conclusion

We concluded CPA Australia's membership, licensing and registration systems to be adequate. We tested these in a previous period where registration activity arose and confirmed them to be effective. As there was no registration activity during the current review period, we were unable to further test the effectiveness of these systems and procedures.

## Monitoring and general oversight

The CPA Australia Best Practice Program ('the Program') is CPA Australia's primary programme of activity to monitor its members and their compliance with various obligations. We reviewed changes to CPA Australia's policy and procedures for monitoring domestic licensed auditors and registered audit firms.

There was no review activity under the Program in the current review period with regards to CPA Australia's two licensed auditors in New Zealand, therefore our review this year was limited to discussions on changes being made to enhance the policy and methodology.

### Conclusion

CPA Australia has systems, policies and procedures in place to monitor its licensed auditors, including the CPA Australia Best Practice Program to undertake reviews of its members. We will look to monitor implementation of our recommendations in future when there is relevant review activity.

Overall, we concluded CPA Australia's audit regulatory systems relevant to our review were adequate during the review period.

## Promoting, monitoring and reviewing the ongoing competence of members

As part of its regulatory functions, CPA Australia is responsible for promoting the ongoing competence of licensed auditors. We considered CPA Australia's educational programme, which includes online training such as webinars, events, workshops and podcasts, and reviewed a sample of these. There is a good level of training offered with interactive online courses involving a range of teaching methods and approaches, including case studies, videos, knowledge checks and scenarios to ensure practical application in the workplace. The online courses all have an assessment at the end for completion and knowledge attainment purposes. Continuing Professional Development (CPD) and International Education Standard 8 (IES 8) monitoring assessments for the two New Zealand licensed auditors did not fall within the review period. We will review these in future periods when the assessments are due and completed.

### Conclusion

We found training provided to the licensed population is sufficient to maintain and extend knowledge of auditing and accounting standards. Regarding CPD and IES 8 monitoring, we made recommendations to CPA Australia to enhance its monitoring and follow-up procedures in the prior period. We will look to monitor implementation of these recommendations as part of future monitoring of the FMC-licensed population, which includes FMC-licensed auditors.

Overall, we concluded CPA Australia's systems to promote and monitor the competence of licensed auditors to be adequate during the review period.

## Complaints, enquiries, investigations, and discipline

During the period, we reviewed changes to CPA Australia's systems, policies and procedures in relation to complaints, enquiries, investigations and disciplinary matters in responding to, and taking action against, misconduct.

### Conclusion

CPA Australia has appropriate systems, policies and procedures to discipline its members, and the systems, policies and procedures met the requirements. As there were no complaints, we were unable to test the effectiveness of these systems and procedures.

## Future focus

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We will continue to monitor CPA Australia's compliance with the requirements of the Act, the prescribed minimum standards, and the conditions of its accreditation.

We will continue to engage with CPA Australia on its responses to the recommendations we have made as part of this review, as well as its ongoing monitoring activity. Although we have the power to issue a direction requiring an accredited body to amend its systems and processes, our expectation is that any issues identified will be remedied voluntarily without the need for a formal process.