

## IFIAR 2018 Member Profile – CTBR-CSRE

1. Jurisdiction	1.1 Insert the name of the jurisdiction in English:
	Belgium
2. Member <sup>1</sup>	2.1 Insert the name of the Member, both in the local language and in English:
	College van toezicht op de bedrijfsrevisoren/Collège de supervision des réviseurs d'entreprises (CTBR/CSRE)
	Belgian Audit Oversight College (BAOC)
	2.2 Include relevant contact information, including postal address, telephone numbers, a link to the website and other relevant information:
	Belgian Audit Oversight College (BAOC)
	Rue du Congrès 12 -14
	1000 Brussels
	Belgium
	+32 2 220 54 98
	info@ctr-csr.be
	www.ctr-csr.be
	2.3 Include the basis for establishment of the Member, as well as the legislation or regulations which provide the Member the authority/mandate with respect to audit regulation. Please describe with an appropriate level of detail the mission and responsibilities of the Member with respect to audit regulation:
	Article 32 of the Belgian law of 7 December 2016 (hereafter "the Law") which is attached in annex.
	Article 32 of the law provides that the mission of the BAOC is to ensure that the legal and regulatory framework is correctly applied and that it supervises its application. In particular, the BAOC has the ultimate responsibility for the oversight of:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the case where there are two or more regulators from the same jurisdiction that have been approved according to Section 2.3 of the IFIAR Charter, they together are considered as one Member. In that case, regulators are requested to include information for <u>both organizations</u> in the Member Profile.



	- the approval and registration of statutory auditors and audit firms;
	- continuing education;
	- quality assurance systems;
	- investigative systems.
	2.4 Have there been any major changes to the Member's organization or to the governing legislation since completing last year's Member Profile?
	□ Yes
	If yes, please describe these changes with an appropriate level of detail:
3. Governing Body Composition and members	<ul> <li>3.1 Describe with an appropriate level of detail the current composition of the Member's governing body, including the ratio between Board members who are independent from the audit profession and those who are not<sup>2</sup>. The audit profession includes, for example: audit firms, professional accountancy bodies and bodies or entities associated with the audit profession.</li> <li>Article 35 of the Law provides that the committee of the BAOC is the</li> </ul>
	central decisional body of the BAOC. The committee of the BAOC is composed of six members that are non-practitioners in the sense of the EU Directive 2006/43/CE, i.e. independent from the audit profession.
	3.2 What are the eligibility criteria / requirements and composition requirements for the members of the governing body?
	Article 35 of the Law provides that the committee of the BAOC is composed of the following 6 members :
	1° two members designated by the National Bank of Belgium, amongst the members of the Management Committee or the managers of the National Bank of Belgium ;
	2° two members designated by the FSMA, amongst the members of the Management committee or the managers of the FSMA ;
	3° one member that had been but no longer is an auditor, designated by the King;
	4° one member that has never been an auditor, designated by the King.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> An individual is independent of the profession even if he is a CPA, Chartered Accountant, or holder of another equivalent qualification, as long as this individual is not employed by or affiliated to a registered audit firm, nor employed by or affiliated to of a professional accountancy body, nor employed by or affiliated to bodies or entities associated with the audit profession.



□ Yes	⊠ No
	e governing body, are members of the profession lember's organization (e.g., in a management or n)?
committee of the E 2, 15° of the Europe natural person who the public oversig immediately prece audits, has not held of the administrativ and has not been er	e 3, 28° and article 35 of the Law, members of the BAOC must be non-practitioners in the sense of article can Directive 2006/43 i.e. 'non-practitioner' means any b, during his or her involvement in the governance of ght system and during the period of three years ding that involvement, has not carried out statutory d voting rights in an audit firm, has not been a member we, management or supervisory body of an audit firm mployed by, or otherwise associated with, an audit firm.
If yes to either of t	he above, please describe:
☑ Yes	□ No
Does this include	a "cooling-off" period for former auditors?
	overning body of the Member who are current or
3.6 Is there a res	striction or recusal process that is applicable to
	o question 3.3 is "No", which safeguards are in place e Member's overall independence from the audit
□ Yes	□ No
	question 3.3 is "No", is the majority of the members ody non-practitioner?
⊠ Yes	□ No
profession? The a	er of the governing body independent from the audit audit profession includes, for example: audit firms, untancy bodies and bodies or entities associated ression.
	committee of the BAOC must be non-practitioners with s regards statutory audits of accounts.



	If yes, please describe their role with an appropriate level of detail:
	It seems useful to underline that, for the quality assurance, article 52 of the Law provides that the BAOC may designate members of the profession for the execution of the inspection of non-PIE auditors. However, the conclusions of the quality control of non-PIE auditors will be drawn and decided by the BAOC. In 2017, the BAOC made use of this possibility.
A Funding Arrengements	4.4 Describe the main funding error generate of the Member including
4. Funding Arrangements	4.1 Describe the main funding arrangements of the Member, including the setting and approval of the budget and the fees, if any:
	According to article 40 of the Law, the costs necessary for the functioning of the BAOC will be supported by the FSMA. The costs supported by the FSMA for the functioning of the BAOC as well as the costs for the functioning of the sanctions committee of the FSMA as regards the audit profession will be covered by fees from the profession. It is a legal obligation for the members of the profession to contribute via their fees.
	The resources allocated by the FSMA to the functioning of the BAOC may not exceed the budget decided each year by the BAOC on a proposal of the FSMA.
	4.2 Is the funding free from undue influence by the profession?
	⊠ Yes □ No
	Please describe with an appropriate level of detail the safeguards in place to prevent undue influence by the profession:
	Please refer to the answer to question 4.1.
5. Inspection System	5.1 Does the Member have the responsibility for recurring inspections of audit firms undertaking audits of public interest entities (PIEs)?
	⊠ Yes □ No
	5.2 Is this responsibility undertaken directly or through oversight of inspection conducted by another organization?
	☑ Directly
	If through oversight of another organization, please describe with an appropriate level of detail the other organization, its relation to the Member, its role, and the arrangements for oversight:



		5.3 Please describe with an appropriate level of detail the requirements and practices regarding the frequency of inspections:
		Article 52 of the law provides that the BAOC proceeds to inspection of auditors on the basis of a risk analysis and at least every 6 years and that for auditors undertaking the audits of public interest entities of a certain size, on the basis of a risk analysis and at least every 3 years.
6.	Audit and Financial Market	6.1 Provide the number of audit firms subject to inspections. Include an indication of the number of public interest audits (PIEs) and other audits that fall under the Member's oversight or mandate.
		The BAOC is empowered to inspect any of the audit firms registered in Belgium (about 540). There is about 270 EIP audit engagements out of about 25000 audit engagements on a yearly basis.
		6.2 What are the sizes and market shares of each of the largest audit firms in the Member's jurisdiction?
		The big four provide between 75 and 80% of all EIP audit engagements.
7.	Main Other Responsibilities of the Member <u>within</u> the area of Audit Oversight	<ul> <li>7.1 Please indicate whether the Member has responsibility for tasks other than Inspections within the area of Audit Oversight:</li> <li>Registration/Licensing <ul> <li>Audit and/or Ethics Standard Setting</li> <li>Permanent Education of Auditors</li> <li>Enforcement</li> <li>Other:</li></ul></li></ul>
		applied, as well as the role of the Member in these procedures. The tasks of registration/licensing is delegated by article 41 of the Law to the Institute of Registered Auditors (professional body). The BAOC is



responsible for the supervision of the execution of those tasks by the professional body.
Article 41 of the law provides for a process that ensures that the BAOC could object to a proposed decision of licensing of the professional body. At the end of the process, the licensing decision will be reputed to be a decision of the BAOC.
7.3 If the Member has the responsibility for <u>Audit and/or Ethics</u> <u>Standard Setting</u> , please indicate whether this responsibility is undertaken directly or through oversight of Audit and/or Ethics Standard Setting conducted by another organization?
Directly     Directly     Directly
If directly, please describe the responsibility with an appropriate level of detail. If through oversight, please indicate the name of the other organization and its composition (i.e. whether practitioners from the audit profession are involved in decision-making). Also give a description of the powers of the other organization and procedures applied, as well as the role of the Member in these procedures.
7.4 If the Member has the responsibility for <u>Permanent Education of</u> <u>Auditors</u> , please indicate whether this responsibility is undertaken directly or through oversight of Permanent Education of Auditors conducted by another organization?
□ Directly
If directly, please describe the responsibility with an appropriate level of detail. If through oversight, please indicate the name of the other organization and its composition (i.e. whether practitioners from the audit profession are involved in decision-making). Also give a description of the powers of the other organization and procedures applied, as well as the role of the Member in these procedures.
According to article 41, the organization of the permanent education of auditors is delegated to the Institute of Registered Auditors (professional body). The BAOC is responsible for the supervision of the execution of this task by the professional body.
7.5 If the Member has the responsibility for <u>Enforcement</u> , please indicate whether this responsibility is undertaken directly or through referral to other organization(s)?
□ Directly
If through referral, please indicate the name of the other organization and its composition (i.e. whether practitioners from the audit



profession are involved in decision-making). Also give a description of the enforcement powers of the other organization and procedures applied, as well as the role of the Member in these procedures.
The investigation of cases potentially leading to the imposition of administrative measures and sanctions will be done by the BAOC (the Secretary General will investigate and present to the committee of the BAOC a proposal to refer the case to the sanctions committee of the FSMA) (articles 56 and 58 of the Law).
If the committee of the BAOC refers the case to the sanctions committee of the FSMA, the sanctions committee of the FSMA may apply one of the following measures: a) a warning; b) a reprimand;
<ul> <li>c) a public statement which indicates the person responsible and the nature of the breach, published on the website of competent authorities;</li> <li>d) a temporary prohibition, of up to three years' duration, banning the statutory auditor, the audit firm or the key audit partner from carrying out statutory audits and/or signing audit reports;</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>e) a declaration that the audit report does not meet the requirements of Article 28 of this Directive or, where applicable, Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014;</li> <li>f) a temporary prohibition, of up to three years' duration, banning a member of an audit firm are member of an administrative or memory prohibition.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>member of an audit firm or a member of an administrative or management</li> <li>body of a public-interest-entity from exercising functions in audit firms or</li> <li>public interest entities;</li> <li>g) the withdrawal of approval; or</li> <li>b) the imposition of administrative percuriant constitute on patural and</li> </ul>
h) the imposition of administrative pecuniary sanctions on natural and legal persons.
For this competences, the sanctions committee of the FSMA is composed of six magistrates and two persons with knowledge in relation to statutory audits of accounts, all legally required to be non-practitioners in the sense of article 2, 15° of the Directive 2006/43.
The BAOC designates a representative to the hearings of the sanctions committee.
7.6 If the Member has the responsibility for other tasks within the area of Audit Oversight, please describe with an appropriate level of detail:
N/A



8.	Main Other Responsibilities of the Member <u>outside</u> the area of Audit Oversight	8.1 Please describe with an appropriate level of detail whether the Member has responsibility for tasks outside the area of audit oversight such as Supervision of Financial Reporting or Securities Regulation: N/A
9.	Major Events and Activities	9.1 Describe any recent major events and activities:
	Activities	N/A