MANAGING TRUST ACCOUNT RISK

TRUST ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT PRINCIPLES





Estate Agency Affairs Act, 1976

- Section 29
 - (1)(a): duty to keep accounting records (trust and business)
 - (1)(b): requirement to audit business account

- Section 32
 - (3)(b): requirement to audit trust account





- Definition of "auditor"
 - person registered as such in terms of the Public Accountants and Auditors Act, 1951
 - Act repealed, substituted by Auditing
 Profession Act, 2005
 - Auditor is a person performing an "audit" as defined
 - Opinion





Who may be appointed as auditors?

- Any other person who qualifies in terms of the rules of the Independent Regulatory Board of Auditors (IRBA)
- Must be registered with IRBA
- Usually only Chartered Accountants
- Professional Accountants or any similar designations?





TRUST ACCOUNT AUDITS

- Prescribed report format as agreed upon between IRBA and EAAB
- Previously: only 4 items on report
- Report from 2012 onwards:
- More extensive
- Not factual findings but opinion by auditor
- Additional compliance





BUSINESS ACCOUNT AUDITS

- Public interest
- ALL agencies, not just companies
- Audit in terms of International Standards on Auditing
- Companies framework = IFRS / IFRS for SME's
- Other any relevant framework
- Report by Accounting officer not sufficient





AREAS OF CONCERN

- Lack of proper knowledge and understanding of statutory requirements
- Lack of understanding of what an "audit" entails
- Unallocated amounts on Payprop system accurate records required by Act (unallocated amounts = inaccurate)
- Lack of knowledge of the FICA requirements





- Insufficient segregation of duties agencies (one person responsible for all Payprop related activities)
- Expectation gaps agencies expecting that Payprop system ensures compliance with ALL requirements, for example
 - VAT
 - Income tax
 - Financial statements & auditing





- Business Accounts: accountants disclosing trust accounts and trust creditors in financial statements
- Income recognised as net amounts in stead of gross amounts
- Lack of formal business practices (leading to lacking compliance with labour laws, tax laws etc)
- Insufficient risk management = higher risk for auditor



