



MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE  
OF ACCOUNTANTS

# **AUDITING AND ASSURANCE STANDARDS BOARD**

## **ANNUAL REPORT 2024**



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# About the Malaysian Institute of Accountants

Established under the Accountants Act 1967, MIA is the national accountancy body that regulates, develops, supports and enhances the integrity, status and interests of the profession in Malaysia. MIA accords the Chartered Accountant Malaysia or C.A. (M) designation to a professional in accountancy, business and finance with a recognised qualification and relevant work experience.

Working closely alongside businesses, MIA connects its membership to a wide range of information and resources, events, professional development and networking opportunities. Presently, there are more than 40,000 members making their strides in businesses across all industries in Malaysia and around the world.

MIA's international outlook and connections are reflected in its membership of regional and international professional organisations such as the ASEAN Federation of Accountants (AFA) and the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

Purpose	Vision	Values
To regulate and develop the accountancy profession to support economic growth and nation building.	To be a globally recognised Professional Accountancy Organisation (PAO) in regulating and developing the profession for nation building.	Integrity, Mutual Trust & Respect, Professionalism, Accountability, Commitment, Teamwork, Sustainability.

## Strategic Objectives

- Develop and enhance the competency of accountancy professionals to stay relevant to business and market demand.
- Nurture professional values and ethics of members to uphold a strong accountancy profession.
- Regulate and develop the practice of the accountancy profession consistent with global standards and best practices.
- Promote the value proposition of accountancy as a preferred profession and continuously uplift global recognition.

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# ABBREVIATIONS

The following acronyms are used throughout this report:

AAPG	Audit and Assurance Practice Guide
AASB	Auditing and Assurance Standards Board
AOB	Audit Oversight Board
CAANZ	Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand
ED	Exposure Draft
IAASB	International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board
ICAEW	Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
IIAM	Institute of Internal Auditors Malaysia
ISA	International Standard on Auditing
ISRE	International Standard on Review Engagements
ISSA	International Standard on Sustainability Assurance
LCE	Less Complex Entities
MIA	Malaysian Institute of Accountants
MICPA	Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants
MIDA	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
PPT	Professional Practices and Technical
QM	Quality Management
SMPs	Small and Medium Sized Practices
SSM	Companies Commission of Malaysia

# Auditing and Assurance Standards Board

The AASB is an independent standard-setting body designated by and operating under the auspices of the MIA to set high-quality standards for quality management, auditing, review, other assurance and related services, and to facilitate compliance with such standards.

The AASB comprise members who participate on a voluntary basis and are required to act in the public interest and with integrity in discharging their roles within AASB's stated terms of reference. The AASB is required to be transparent in its activities and to adhere to due process as approved by the Council of the MIA.

## AASB Objectives

The objectives of the AASB, as outlined in its Terms of Reference, are:

- To serve the public interest and strengthen the accountancy profession in Malaysia.
- To promote adherence to high-quality professional standards and furtherance of international convergence of standards.
- To support the accountancy profession in continuously developing and disseminating guidance for auditing and assurance services.
- To consider new or revised International Auditing and Assurance Standards and other pronouncements issued by the IAASB for adoption.
- To review EDs and other consultative documents issued by the IAASB and to submit comments thereon.
- To consider practice guides on issues not covered by auditing standards for the application of members in the performance of their respective duties.
- To review and consider any other issues and developments in other jurisdictions which relate to auditing practices in Malaysia.
- To contribute efforts to advance public understanding of the roles and responsibilities of external auditors and the providers of assurance services including the sponsorship of research.
- To speak on public interest issues where the profession's expertise is most relevant.

## AASB Membership

The AASB comprises members representing various sectors such as professional accounting firms, academia and public. Members are appointed by the MIA's Council based on recommendations from the MIA's Nominating Committee.

## AASB Observers

Five observers representing regulatory bodies and government agencies are identified for appointment to the AASB. There are presently vacancies from the National Audit Department and Bank Negara Malaysia.

# Chairman’s Message

I am pleased to present this report, which demonstrates the important work carried out by the AASB over the past year.

Consistent with the previous year, the primary objectives of the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, or AASB, remain clear and steadfast. Our mission is to set high-quality standards for quality management, auditing, review, other assurance, and related services. We are also committed to facilitating compliance with these standards by auditors across Malaysia. At the core of these efforts lies our ultimate purpose: to serve the public interest and to strengthen the auditing profession in Malaysia. By upholding these objective’s, we aim to foster trust, enhance credibility, and drive excellence in the auditing and assurance landscape.

Throughout the past year, the AASB continued to play an active role in international standards setting. We provided comments to the IAASB on their various consultation documents. The AASB has a good track record of having its comments duly considered when the IAASB finalises its standards.

During this period, we responded to all key consultation documents issued by the IAASB, covering critical areas such as:

Narrow Scope Amendments as a Result of the Revisions to the Definitions of Listed Entity and Public Interest Entity in the IESBA Code.

The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements.

Each of these areas was rigorously deliberated by the AASB. Our responses entailed careful consideration of the practical challenges and implications for implementation. Our commitment remains steadfast: to ensure that these standards are both robust and practical for auditors in Malaysia.

Stakeholder engagement is a cornerstone of the AASB’s efforts to uphold professional standards and serve the public interest. Our interactions with members, national regulators, and other stakeholders provide invaluable insights into matters affecting the auditing profession. These engagements have been constructive and informative, significantly contributing to the AASB’s ability to fulfil its mandate.

The AASB members and Secretariat participated in various events as speakers and panellists. Notable among these were:

A complimentary webinar in collaboration with the Royal Institution of Surveyors Malaysia (RISM)	A complimentary webinar on ISA 600 (Revised), which covered special considerations for audits of group financial statements, including the work of component auditors
Audit and Assurance Conference 2024	Technical updates shared during the MIA Town Hall sessions

# Acknowledgements

With the dedication of the AASB members and MIA Technical Staff as well as close collaboration with our valuable stakeholders within and beyond Malaysia, I am convinced that through the work of the AASB, we can continue to foster and enhance the trust and confidence in the work of assurance practitioners in Malaysia. This will bring value to the society in the long run, predicated upon a high-quality set of international standards.

Finally, I would like to thank the board members and observers of the AASB for their valuable contributions of knowledge and insights and the MIA Technical Staff for their continuing support to the AASB. I would also like to extend my warmest welcome to the newly appointed board members—Manohar Benjamin Johnson, Andy Lee Kong Weng and Lim Soo Sim. A special note of thanks and appreciation must also be accorded to the departing members, Ng Kim Tuck and Kho Kim Eng, for their contribution to the AASB over the past years.

On behalf of the AASB, my thanks also go to our stakeholders, who have keenly participated and responded to our consultative documents and to those who have participated in the various webinars. The AASB and the Institute look forward to the continuing contribution and participation of all relevant parties in our journey to strengthen and improve the auditing and assurance standards in Malaysia.

TEOH SOO HOCK  
Chairman  
May 2025

# Provision of Input to the IAASB

Involvement in and influencing the international standard-setting are critical in the AASB's standard-setting activities. During the period, the AASB responded to all consultation documents issued by the IAASB on the following areas:

Narrow Scope Amendments as a Result of the Revisions to the Definitions of Listed Entity and Public Interest Entity in the IESBA Code

The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements

- Communicating with those charged with governance to help them fulfill their responsibility overseeing the financial reporting process, (e.g., communicating about quality management and auditor independence).

A summary of the salient comments raised by the AASB is as follows:

- The IAASB's rationale that a firm's risk-based approach to engagement quality reviews may already scope in many PIEs is reasonable. Nevertheless, there is a risk that in circumstances where a jurisdiction does not refine the categories of entities within the definition considered to be PIEs, this may give rise, in some cases, to an increase in the population of entities that would be subject to an engagement quality review, for which some smaller firms may not have sufficient internal resources to satisfy.
- The communication in terms of a separate statement of independence in writing to those charged with governance should not be extended to all entities and should only be required for publicly traded entities as ISA 700 (Revised) already has a requirement for all entities to disclose a statement of independence in the auditors' report. The requirement of such disclosure in the auditor's report would have addressed the auditors' independence for all entities. In addition, it is more meaningful for the requirements to be applicable to publicly traded companies as there is typically a separate governance body, an Audit Committee whose functions include evaluating auditor's independence and other audit-related matters. For non-publicly traded entities, there is usually no such oversight body. As a result, there may not be substantive communicative value between the auditor and its auditee to require separate independence statements.

## 1. Proposed Narrow Scope Amendments to International Standards on Quality Management, International Standards on Auditing and International Standard on Review Engagements 2400 (Revised) as a Result of the Revisions to the Definitions of Listed Entity and Public Interest Entity in the IESBA Code

In January 2024, the IAASB published the ED on *Proposed Narrow Scope Amendments to International Standards on Quality Management, International Standards on Auditing and International Standard on Review Engagements 2400 (Revised) as a Result of the Revisions to the Definitions of Listed Entity and Public Interest Entity in the IESBA Code*. These proposed revisions have two key objectives. First, they would align definitions and requirements in the IAASB standards with new definitions for publicly traded and public interest entities in the IESBA Code. Second, the amendments would extend the applicability of existing differential requirements for listed entities to meet heightened stakeholder expectations regarding audits of public interest entities (PIE).

The key proposed revisions include extending the scope of the entities included under the International Standards on Quality Management and the International Standards on Auditing such that they will be subject to:

- Engagement quality reviews;
- Providing transparency in the auditor's report on specific aspects of the audit, including auditor independence, communicating key audit matters, and the engagement partner's name; and



- As per the proposal on amending the applicability of the differential requirements for listed entities in ISA 720 (Revised), the communication of KAM as per ISA 701 (Revised) and the related requirements in ISA 700 (Revised) should also be limited to 'publicly traded entity' as per the existing practice. As per ISA 701 (Revised), the application of the ISA is voluntary for any entities other than listed entities or as required by the law. Extending these requirements to PIEs beyond publicly traded entities, which encompass entities of diverse operations, nature, and size, might result in disproportionate costs outweighing benefits. Auditors can exercise discretion while regulators can implement local regulations to determine whether disclosing such matters would bolster stakeholders' confidence in the audit and the audited financial statements of these entities.
- In light of the fact that the independence requirements outlined in Part 4A of the IESBA Code are applicable to both audit and review engagements, there is a need to amend ISRE 2410, notwithstanding the IAASB's rationale for not doing so, as this creates a significant risk of non-compliance with any IESBA Code requirement. As the IAASB does not plan to issue a revised ISRE 2410 for several more years, it is necessary and appropriate for the IAASB to issue a Staff Alert to draw attention to the requirement under the IESBA Code and illustrate how practitioners may amend an ISRE 2410 report to comply with the Code requirement. Remaining silent on the issue will pose a risk of non-compliance with the Code.

## **2. Proposed International Standard on Auditing 240 (Revised) The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements**

In February 2024, the IAASB released the ED on *Proposed International Standard on Auditing 240 (Revised) The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements and Proposed Conforming and Consequential Amendments to Other ISAs*. Corporate failures throughout the world have underscored the benefits of clarifying and enhancing the role of auditors in responding to fraud and suspected fraud as a means of enhancing public trust in financial reporting.

The proposed revisions to ISA 240 (Revised) include:

- Clarified auditor responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit;
- Emphasised professional skepticism to ensure auditors remain alert to possible fraud and exercise professional skepticism throughout an audit;
- Strengthened identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- Clarified response to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit;
- Increased ongoing communication with management and those charged with governance about fraud;
- Increased transparency about auditors' responsibilities and fraud-related procedures in the auditor's report; and
- Enhanced audit documentation requirements about fraud-related procedures.

A summary of the salient comments raised by the AASB is as follows:

- The ED-240 discloses the responsibility of the auditor in relation to fraud ahead of the responsibility of management and those charged with governance (TCWG) responsibility. This may result in skewed reading of where the primary responsibility lies. In ISA 250 (Revised), the standard states first that the responsibility for the compliance of laws and regulations lies with management and TCWG before specifying the responsibilities of the auditor. This would present a more coherent flow of information by stating the primary responsibility prior to stating the scope of an auditor's responsibility



- The AASB disagreed to the removal of the sentence “Unless the auditor has reason to believe the contrary, the auditor may accept records and documents as genuine” in paragraph 20 of ED-240 (revised paragraph 14 of ISA 240). In auditing, an auditor has to apply professional scepticism and the entry point should start with the basis that evidence is genuine unless the auditor has reason to believe the contrary. An audit is different from an investigation engagement where the latter’s starting point is to assume evidence as not credible. While acknowledging that the same clarification has been made in paragraph A24 of ISA 200, the removal of the aforementioned words creates an impression that the sentence contradicts with the further explanatory paragraph A26 of ED-240.
- The proposal to use the Key Audit Matters (KAMs) section of the auditor’s report to increase transparency about matters related to fraud is reasonable and preferable than a stand-alone section of the auditor’s report. However, it was suggested that the IAASB continue to use the existing naming convention “Key Audit Matters”. It is not necessary to modify the naming convention to “Key Audit Matters Including Matters Related to Fraud”. Doing so might give the wrong impression that the auditor has a dedicated task to detect fraud in the audit and must include fraud discussion under key audit matters. This might deepen the already existing misconception on the role of auditor over fraud.
- There may be potential consequence of giving rise to less meaningful KAMs if the transparency requirements in ED-240 be extended to other public interest entities (PIEs) in addition to listed entities as some entities that may fall into the broad categories of the PIE definition may be non-complex in nature or share common risks. This may lead to standardised or boilerplate KAMs which could undermine their purpose and further increase the expectation gap or that the transparency requirement in ED-240 may be less relevant for non-complex entities. As such, the AASB recommended that the reporting of matters relating to fraud introduced in ED-240 should be limited to a ‘publicly traded entity’.
- Although ISA 240 is not a recent addition, numerous amendments have been proposed, potentially leading the public to perceive a broadening of auditors’ responsibilities. To manage these perceptions, the IAASB should prioritise effective communication and educational initiatives aimed at clarifying the role of auditors in addressing fraud matters. It is important to underscore that while auditors play a crucial role, the primary responsibility for preventing and detecting fraud still lies with management and TCWG. Therefore, it is imperative for management and TCWG to implement robust controls to safeguard against fraudulent activities.

# Implementation Guidance

## 1. AAPG 1 (Revised February 2024), Auditors' report on financial statements prepared in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) framework and Companies Act 2016

The AAPG 1 (Revised February 2024), *Auditors' report on financial statements prepared in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) framework and Companies Act 2016* was issued in February 2024 and includes the following significant changes:

- There are narrow scope amendments to MFRS 101 – *Presentation of Financial Statements*. These amendments now require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information instead of significant accounting policies. These changes are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. In response to this, the “Opinion” paragraph in the illustrations of independent auditors' reports within AAPG 1 (Revised February 2024) has been updated to align its terminology with the amendments to MFRS 101.
- There are conforming and consequential amendments to ISA 700 (Revised) arising from ISA 600 (Revised), *Special Considerations – Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*. These amendments will become effective for audits of group financial statements for periods beginning on or after 15 December 2023. To reflect this, the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements Section in Illustration 2A of the independent auditors' report has been updated to demonstrate these amendments.
- There are narrow scope amendments to ISA 700 (Revised) related to the revisions in the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). These revisions now require firms to publicly disclose when they have applied the independence requirements for Public Interest Entities (PIEs). For clarity, the definition of a Public Interest Entity can be found in paragraph 2 (lxxx) of the By-Laws (On Professional Ethics, Conduct, and Practice). These amendments will take effect for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 15 December 2024. To illustrate these changes, the Independence and Other Ethical Requirements Section has been updated in Illustrations 1A and 2A of the independent auditors' report in the AAPG 1 (Revised February 2024).

These updates ensure that audit reports remain aligned with evolving standards and best practices.

# Outreach, Stakeholder Engagements and Communication

The AASB also undertook other initiatives during the year with the objective of advocating best audit practices, addressing stakeholders' needs and elevating the technical competency of professional accountants, including:

## a) Participation at meetings and dialogues:

1. The SC has introduced the Focused Scope Assessment (FSA) applicable to eligible Capital Market Intermediaries (CMIs) and Recognised Market Operators (RMOs), which took effect on 6 February 2024. Under the FSA, applicants must engage an auditor registered with the AOB to act as a third-party validator. These auditors will be responsible for assessing and validating the applicants' business policies and procedures as part of their submissions to the SC. The AASB was involved in discussions with the SC to finalise the scope of work for auditors which outlines the key areas auditors need to review for third-party validation, ensuring clarity and consistency in the assessment process for RMO and CMI applications. The AASB was also involved in the discussions on the post-implementation of the third-party validation process.
2. The AASB is actively working on formulating an illustrative agreed-upon procedures report pertaining to engagements for performing agreed-upon procedures on the Statement on Research and Development Expenditure in accordance with the approval letter from MIDA and the Guideline on Eligible Expenditure for Disbursement of Research and Development Grants under the Pre-packaged Incentives Scheme issued by MIDA.
3. In conjunction with the issuance of the MIA Sustainability Blueprint, the MIA Sustainability Committee organised a Sustainability Workshop on 5 December 2024. The Chairman represented the AASB at the workshop, contributing to a discussion on the overall MIA Sustainability Roadmap that charts the initiatives of the Institute in relation to sustainability for the accountancy profession.

## b) Conducting of outreaches:

1. **Complimentary Webinar on ISA 600 (Revised) Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)**

On 28 May 2024, a complimentary webinar on ISA 600 (Revised) *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)* was held to engage members regarding the salient features of this revised standard. The revised standard addresses special considerations that apply to audits of group financial statements (group audits). Group audits are often more complex and challenging than single-entity audits because a group may have many entities or business units across multiple jurisdictions and may require communications and engagements with component auditors. The revised standard becomes effective for audits of group financial statements for periods beginning on or after 15 December 2023.

## 2. **Complimentary Webinar in Collaboration with the Royal Institution of Surveyors Malaysia (RISM)**

A webinar in collaboration with the RISM was held on 25 June 2024 following previous engagements between the AASB, RISM, and the Association of Valuers, Property Managers, Estate Agents and Property Consultants in the Private Sector Malaysia (PEPS). These engagements focused on clarifying the auditing requirements under the ISA 540 (Revised), which addresses auditing accounting estimates and related disclosures.

During the webinar, the RISM's representatives provided valuable insights into:

- Act, Rules and Ethics in relation to Professional Valuers;
- Malaysian Valuation Standards;
- Market Value or Fair Value;
- Highest and Best Use, Existing Use Value and Investment Value; and
- Valuation Approaches.

### **3. Audit and Assurance Conference 2024**

On 19 December 2024, the Audit and Assurance Conference 2024 took place, highlighting key updates to international standards, the integration of advanced technology, and the growing emphasis on sustainability in corporate reporting. The Chairman, Edwin Tan, along with Tan Eng Hong, represented the AASB as featured speakers at the event.

### **4. Technical Updates at MIA Town Hall Session**

Simon Tay Pit Eu shared at Town Hall session with members on 12 November 2024 on the technical updates on recent changes in assurance-related standards, including coverage on ISA 600 (Revised), AAPG 1 (Revised February 2024), QM website and other QM resources, ISA for LCE, ISSA 5000 and ED on ISA 240 (Revised).

# Looking Ahead

One of the key initiatives that the AASB is actively working on is formulating an illustrative agreed-upon procedures report pertaining to engagements for performing agreed-upon procedures on the Statement on Research and Development Expenditure. This work is being prepared in accordance with the approval letter from MIDA and the Guideline on Eligible Expenditure for Disbursement of R&D Grants under the Pre-packaged Incentives Scheme issued by MIDA. It has always been the government's intention to incentivise companies to make full use of such grants to drive diversification and modernisation in their operations.

The 2023-2024 Handbook of International Quality Management, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance, and Related Services Pronouncements will be reproduced to enhance the readability of Malaysian Approved Standards. This includes reflecting conforming amendments arising from the issuance of ISA 600 (Revised) to the respective standards. These updates do not change the standards adopted in Malaysia; they remain fully aligned with those issued by the IAASB.

In line with MIA's unwavering commitment to sustainability, MIA Sustainability Blueprint was issued to support the accountancy professionals to embed sustainability within their current and future roles while contributing immensely to sustainable value creation for businesses and the nation. Under the governance of the blueprint, MIA committees, including the AASB, are tasked with developing sustainability roadmaps and implementing sustainability initiatives. As part of this effort, the AASB has planned for new projects and outreach activities in 2025. Following the IAASB's issuance of ISSA 5000 in November 2024, the AASB is preparing to take the necessary steps to adopt this groundbreaking standard in Malaysia.

In addition, on the international front, the ISA for LCE will be effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 15 December 2025. The AASB will be engaging SMPs as well as garnering the perspectives of other stakeholders on whether to adopt this new standard in Malaysia.

Together, these initiatives reflect the AASB's shared commitment to address and support the evolving needs of the auditing and assurance profession in a rapidly changing business landscape whilst upholding the highest standards of professionalism.



# AASB Members, Observers and Technical Staff

1 JANUARY 2024 - 31 DECEMBER 2024

NAME	DESIGNATION AND ORGANISATION	NOTE
<b>Board Members</b>		
Teoh Soo Hock (Chairman)	Partner, EY Malaysia	Appointed as Chairman on 1 December 2021
<b>Representatives from Accounting Firms</b>		
Rejeesh Balasubramaniam	Partner, BDO	Appointed on 22 December 2020
Kho Kim Eng	Partner, Grant Thornton	Appointed on 22 December 2020 Retired on 28 November 2024
Tan Eng Hong	Partner, PwC	Appointed on 31 August 2021
Chen Voon Hann	Managing Partner, CAS Malaysia PLT	Appointed on 1 December 2021
Chew Loong Jin, Kelvin	Managing Partner, HLB Ler Lum Chew PLT	Appointed on 31 August 2021
Cheah Pooi Lin, Esther	Quality Assurance & Technical Partner, Baker Tilly Malaysia	Appointed on 1 December 2021
Tan Aik Win, Edwin	Partner and Professional Practice Leader, Deloitte PLT	Appointed on 29 August 2022
Chong Chen Kian	Partner, KPMG	Appointed on 27 October 2022
Chin Kit Seong	Partner, Crowe	Appointed on 8 August 2023
Yue Chi Sum, Lewis	Managing Partner, Roger Yue & Associates	Appointed on 30 November 2023
Lim Yik Fong	Partner, Reanda LLKG International	Appointed on 30 November 2023
Lim Soo Sim	Partner, Grant Thornton	Appointed on 28 November 2024
<b>Representatives from Public Members</b>		
Chang Kong Chong, Alan	Past President, IIAM	Appointed on 27 March 2020
Lee Guan Tong	Advocate and Solicitor, Lee Yuen Syakira & Ng (Nominated by the Bar Council)	Appointed on 27 March 2020
Nirmala Doraisamy	Member, Institute of Corporate Directors Malaysia (ICDM) (Nominated by ICDM)	Appointed on 27 March 2020

Other Nominated Members		
Ng Kim Tuck	Senior Audit Advisor, BDO (Nominated by MICPA)	Appointed on 16 December 2015 Retired on 28 November 2024
Sia Chin Hoe	Partner and Head of IT Audit, KPMG (Nominated by ICAEW)	Appointed on 29 August 2022
Ng Sue Ean	Partner, EY Malaysia (Nominated by CAANZ)	Appointed on 29 August 2022
Manohar Benjamin Johnson	Partner, PwC (Nominated by ACCA)	Appointed on 31 January 2024
Lee Kong Weng, Andy	Partner, Baker Tilly Malaysia (Nominated by MICPA)	Appointed on 28 November 2024
Observers		
Ooi Thiam Poh, Alex	AOB	
Tan Lay Khoon	Bursa Malaysia Berhad	
Yap Weng Seong	SSM	
Technical Staff		
Simon Tay Pit Eu	Executive Director, PPT	
Nur Hidayah Othman	Capital Market and Assurance Department	



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