

The construction of occupational professionalism among business rescue practitioners supplying professional bodies.

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Key word

business, construction, framework, practitioner, professionalism, rescue

Abstract

Purpose of the research: To identify and explore the construction of professionalism in a multiple professional bodies (MPB) landscape in South Africa (SA) and demonstrate how such construction can be used to enhance professional accreditation regime.

Design of research and methodology: The study used a qualitative research design. This required five consecutive steps of (a) interviewing member services managers at four professional bodies (PBs); (b) systematic content analysis of codes of professional conduct (CPCs) and policy statements to identify constituent professionalism notions; (c) a systematic search of the literature to identify notions of professionalism mentioned in definitions and explanations of the construct; and (d) analysis of notions of professionalism using the constant comparison procedure to reveal key themes. The results in (a) through to (d) were used to advance a programmatic framework to construct professionalism in an MPB landscape.

Research results: The construction of professionalism is linked to services rendered and competencies in the MPB landscape. The existing licensing regime encapsulates the increased importance of the MPB landscape, leading to a shift away from a conventional conceptualisation of professionalism in a single professional body (PB) setting. A total of 90 separate notions of professionalism were identified in the 192 scholarly papers included in our study. The identified theme within BRP professionalism (emphasising relational aspects) point to practitioner dealings with (i) clients (business rescue candidates); (ii) government and others; (iii) the PB; and (iv) oneself to gain the essence of occupation. There is fragmentation between the constructed conceptualisations of professionalism among PBs, leading to an incoherent and inconsistent expert accreditation regime.

Practical implications and value: The findings of the study are useful in the integration of practitioner learning and development practices in the PBs whose members serve as BRPs. BRP is a regulated occupation and requires a distinct professional accreditation framework (PAF) to integrate multidimensional professionalism in the MPB landscape. Approaches to enhance accreditation should consider delineating BRP services and task from interview results from a community of practitioners. The PAF will structure the construction, investigation, and documentation of occupational professionalism required by the licensing authorities. It will also help delineate BRP as a discipline worth of academic and professional pursuits with known competencies.

Introduction

Professionalism is an important learning and development outcome in professional certification (Macheridis & Paulsson, 2019). Evans (2011) argues that professional standards lead to a professionalism notion that focuses predominantly on practitioner behaviour instead of practitioner attitudes and intellectual capacity development. Sandberg and Pinnington (2009) equate professional competence with professionalism. Van De Camp, Vernooij-Dassen, Grol and Bottema (2004: 696) contend that professionalism is a multidimensional construct. There is no agreement on how to define professionalism (Arnold, 2002). Evetts (2003) analyses professionalism from a normative value system and ideological power occupation to motivate and facilitate occupation improvement. Evetts (2000: 397) considers professionalism an evolved practice construct from occupations that are based on technical and articulation knowledge. The Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC, 2020) issued

continuing professional development (CPD) to enhance professionalism among practitioners from multiple professional bodies (MPBs).

Background

The constitution of the business rescue practitioner (BRP) occupation in South Africa (SA) occurred with the promulgation of the Companies Act (Act No. 71 of 2008, from now on the "Act"). The legal provisions in the Act took effect on 1 May 2011 and allowed practitioners from MPBs (Table 1) to provide turnaround services. Questions worth asking is: How is professionalism constructed in the MPB landscape like corporate turnaround management (BR)? What dimensions of professionalism would apply to the BRP or the BRP occupation in SA? These questions must be answered for the BRP occupation to improve towards intended practice goals.

The understanding of the construction of professionalism among the BRP-supplying professional bodies (PBs) is vital in the learning and development of BRPs. The demand for BRP services (Table 1) prompted a rethink of how BR needs can be met by professionals holding membership with PBs recognised by the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) and the CIPC. Table 1 shows the number of BRs since 2011. The volume of work on corporate turnaround has been growing. Table 2 shows a summary of BRPs registered from different PBs in compliance with the Act's requirements. As of 30 September 2020, the four PBs contribute 81% of the registered BRPs. These PBs are the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA) (27%), the South African Restructuring and Insolvency Practitioners Association (SARIPA) (22%), the Law Society (20%) and the Turnaround Management Association of South Africa (BRA-SA) (12%). Table 2 further shows that 42% of the BRPs on the CIPC register were not linked to any of the listed PBs. In terms of the regulations, the unclassified BRPs must apply through the recognised PBs. This move supports the use of professionals in BR work, and by extension, professionalism should have a shared constructed meaning.

The members of the listed PBs did not train in BRP practices, and the construction of professionalism is bound to be different. Pretorius (2014) contend that BRP is an occupation that emanated from the promulgation of the Act. It was hoped that the emergence of a BRP profession would result from the implementation of the Act.

Table 1: Number of BRP companies and volume of work

| Month | Years | | | | | | | Total | Mean |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------|
| | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | | |
| April | 0 | 30 | 39 | 24 | 42 | 25 | 16 | 176 | 25 |
| May | 5 | 45 | 50 | 39 | 33 | 40 | 27 | 239 | 34 |
| June | 28 | 26 | 37 | 34 | 21 | 36 | 43 | 225 | 32 |
| July | 25 | 23 | 47 | 43 | 67 | 40 | 23 | 268 | 38 |
| August | 38 | 59 | 49 | 66 | 56 | 45 | 33 | 346 | 50 |
| September | 81 | 55 | 26 | 42 | 34 | 29 | 41 | 308 | 44 |
| October | 27 | 47 | 45 | 44 | 57 | 34 | 33 | 287 | 41 |
| November | 42 | 56 | 28 | 34 | 55 | 32 | 47 | 294 | 42 |
| December | 59 | 18 | 14 | 25 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 177 | 25 |
| January | 67 | 14 | 35 | 31 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 217 | 31 |
| February | 43 | 44 | 31 | 24 | 47 | 28 | 32 | 249 | 35 |
| March | 28 | 50 | 32 | 49 | 38 | 31 | 30 | 258 | 37 |
| Total | 443 | 467 | 433 | 455 | 493 | 385 | 368 | 3 044 | 435 |
| Invalid filings | (61) | (27) | (24) | (42) | (12) | (6) | (5) | (177) | (25) |
| BR ended | <u>320</u> | <u>298</u> | <u>269</u> | <u>250</u> | <u>288</u> | <u>184</u> | <u>82</u> | <u>1691</u> | 242 |
| Active as of 31 March 2018 | <u>62</u> | <u>142</u> | <u>140</u> | <u>163</u> | <u>193</u> | <u>195</u> | <u>281</u> | <u>1176</u> | |

Source: Researchers' synthesis of the CIPC data on business rescue firms.

The fundamental idea is that competencies must be taught to achieve professionalism. Montazemi, Siam and Esfahanipour (2008) emphasise specialist knowledge and skills as the critical drivers of professionalism. Teaching professionalism has been noted to be less formal, and that professionalism is a learned behaviour (Henderson, Jackson, Simmons & Edwards, 2012; Wagner, 2012). Learning professionalism may be complicated within the MPB setting, and the advocacy for esoteric skills and knowledge ignores professionalism as a practitioner's essence of being in an occupation.

Table 2: Categories of licensed BRP as of 30 September 2020

| Professional body | Total | Licence category | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Junior | Senior | Experienced |
| Association of Chartered and Certified Accountants (ACCA) | 2 | 2 | | |
| The Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA) | 6 | 3 | | 3 |
| Cape Law Society (CLS) | 7 | 5 | | 2 |
| The Institute of Accountants in Commerce (IAC) | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| The Institute of Business Advisors Southern Africa (IBASA) | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| The KwaZulu-Natal Law Society (KZNLS) | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| The Law Society of the Northern Provinces (LSFS) | 3 | 3 | | |
| The Law Society of the Northern Cape (LSNP) | 20 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| The South African Institute for Business Accountants (SAIBA) | 20 | 16 | 1 | 3 |
| SAICA | 98 | 35 | 36 | 27 |
| The Southern African Institute of Professional Accountants (SAIPA) | 15 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| The Legal Practice Council of South Africa | 50 | 31 | 11 | 8 |
| SARIPA | 77 | 53 | 16 | 8 |
| BRA-SA | 43 | 18 | 8 | 17 |
| Total classified licensees as of 30 September 2020 | <u>359</u> | <u>198</u> | <u>82</u> | <u>79</u> |
| Total classified licensees as of 30 September 2019 | <u>199</u> | <u>99</u> | <u>52</u> | <u>48</u> |
| Practitioners not linked to a PB as of 30 September 2019 | <u>264</u> | <u>148</u> | <u>52</u> | <u>69</u> |
| Percentage (30 September 2020) | 100% | 55,15% | 22,8% | 22,05% |

Source: A research synthesis of CIPC BRP registration list as of 30 September 2020.

Studies before 2004 show conflicting definitions of professionalism. Some authors view professionalism as a component of ethics (Shafer, 2002: 272). The making of professionalism as a component of ethics presupposes that teaching ethics results in training practitioners on professionalism. Other authorities link humility and honesty to professionalism so that professionalism is absent whenever honesty and humility are non-existent (Bartels, Pruy, De Jong & Joustra, 2007; Henning, Ram, Malpas, Sisley, Thompson & Hawken, 2014; Howard, 2007). Fatemi, Hasseldine, and Hite (2020) argue that practitioners act with professionalism when they adhere to a code of professional conduct (CPC), and therefore, professionalism is not a principle of ethics. Van De Camp et al. (2004) demonstrate that professionalism has three dimensions, namely interpersonal (working towards proper and fit conduct with clients and colleagues), public (fulfilling the demands placed on the profession), and intrapersonal (being able to meet the demands of the profession).

Evans (2011: 855) contends that professionalism has behavioural (what practitioners perform at work and speaks to the work processes, procedures, work outputs, and competence), attitudinal (attitudes that considers practitioner perception, assessment, motivation to work), and intellectual (practitioners' knowledge structure, understanding, and application) dimensions. Once again, differences in the construction of professionalism seem to be evident. We agree with the perspective that professionalism is about a practitioner's essence of being at a workplace. A practitioner's essence of being perspective emphasises what practitioners do in their working life. In the working life of an expert, we expect experts to develop relationships, deploy improved tools and technology, and create knowledge structures such as required services, codes governing practice behaviour, and the quality of service or work output.

Problem statement

Text Box 1 highlights complaints to the CIPC and shows unacceptable acts perpetrated by BRPs. The CIPC has since worked with PBs to come up with the business rescue CPD policy (CIPC, 2020). The questions worth asking are: How has professionalism been constructed among BRP-supplying PBs? Does the constitution of the business rescue CPD policy lead to shared professionalism among practitioners from different PBs? There is no consensus on the meaning of professionalism. Consequently, the construction of professionalism must be understood among the BRP-supplying PBs so that the public can understand what professionalism refers to within the BRP occupation. The lack of consensus on professionalism is bound to affect the criteria of professional standards that can direct the BRPs' work and mitigate against unprofessional acts (Text Box 1).

The current exploratory study sought to take the first step to document constructed professionalism and build mechanisms to direct the BRP professional accreditation regime. The unprofessional acts cited in Text Box 1 read together with the business rescue CPD policy point out that professionalism is lived in every occupation as a practitioner's essence of being in a work context. Practitioners develop professionalism and the same cannot be enforced as a performance contract from a regulatory body (Evans, 2011)

Text Box 1: Signs of unprofessional acts from engaged BRPs
Complained raised with the regulator (CIPC) were concerning:
 abuse of power, position, control.
 practitioners were accepting irrecoverable corporate assignments.
 unjustifiable high fees charged.
 inadequate communication with business rescue companies.
 non-compliance with the timelines of the Companies Act (Act No 71 of 2008).
 failure to operate within the terms of the approved business rescue plan.
 business rescue costs increase the cost of liquidation.
 inclination towards liquidation option instead of business rescue as liquidation is well understood by the current practitioners.

Actual complaints received by the regulator were regarding:
 dishonest in all business rescue matters (fees and claims) with no regard to creditors.
 undisclosed contents of the business rescue file.
 biased because of conflict of interest between being the attorney of record and the BRP on the relevant assignment.
 fraudulently signed documents as clients never even see the affidavits/paperwork that their signatures are found on.
 refusal to take calls from clients.
 unqualified administration staff in BRP offices used to discuss matters with clients.

Source: Adapted from the CIPC (2013). Do all answers rest in the skill set of the business rescue practitioner?

Research questions

The study explores the following questions:

1. How do PBs providing BRPs construct professionalism, and to what extent can the existing construction of professionalism facilitate the development of a professional accreditation regime?
2. How can constructed professionalism from existing literature contribute to the practical investigation and development of a BRP accreditation framework?

Research design

Yin (2017) contends that research purpose and questions are the starting points to formulate a research design. The study explores the construction of professionalism within the work of BRPs. This exploration precedes the development of a professional accreditation framework (including a certification) that supports the intents of the Act. Firstly, we interviewed the dominant PBs' representatives to document the professionalism theme from the dominant PBs' perspective. This approach is premised on the institutionalist perspective on professional work and existential ontology (Muzio, Brock, & Suddaby, 2013; Sandberg & Pinnington, 2009). Interviews with the representatives of PBs were complemented by content analysis of the four CPCs from the four PBs. The CIPC's business

rescue continuing professional development (CPD) policy requires accredited PBs to meet out sanctions against their members for misconduct. The disciplinary regime for a PB is contained in the enabling law or CPC.

The qualitative content analysis of the four CPCs was followed by a content analysis of the literature on professionalism. We analysed scholarly pieces of literature to gauge the extent to which the PBs' construction of professionalism are supported by international literature and to respond to the second research question. Table 3 summarises the research design and is accompanied by a detailed description of the design elements.

In attempting to answer the research questions, we were conscious of our own beliefs, philosophical inclinations, and operational values. These assumptions influenced how the research was conducted. An ontological stance embraces the researchers' view on the nature and spirit of the investigative activity and reality. The researchers investigated a socially constructed phenomenon given the MPB landscape. The MPB setting creates a reality that is dependent on the actors in the corporate turnaround. Therefore, we assumed that the practitioners supplying PB contribute to the notions of professionalism through their participation in the CIPC's business rescue liaison committee. We sought to establish recurring mentions of professionalism themes. Our research curiosity was to explore the construction of professionalism as the basis to ground the development of a professional accreditation framework. The business rescue CPD policy shows the importance of professional competence and requires accredited PBs to organise and monitor CPD for their members.

Researchers' theory of knowledge (epistemology) describes how one can discover underlying principles about social phenomena and demonstrate knowledge (Wahyuni, 2012: 69). Notions of professionalism are bound to have subjective meanings, and we focused on the details of the situation as we attempted to understand the reality behind the details. The details are with representatives of the PBs and other official documents addressing professional standards matters. Our personal experience with a business failure and the training of experts ignited our interest in the phenomenon investigated. As academics and experienced turnaround consultants, we prefer realistic regulatory regime directing practices. We structured data-gathering methods to moderate against possible biases arising from our background.

Research methods

The research design followed in this current work is summarised in Table 3. The nature of the research question dictates the use of qualitative research procedures. Qualitative research procedures are apt to unearth and develop insights into the phenomenon under study, primarily when the phenomenon is poorly understood (Kolsaker, 2008: 515; Yin, 2017). Professionalism is poorly defined for meaningful application to the BRP occupation. Therefore, qualitative methods were deemed suitable to explore the construction of professionalism. The study had four components to it. The first component was based on interviews with member services managers/CEOs of the four PBs supplying 81% of registered BRPs. The interviews were guided by an interview instrument that was shared with the informants before the day of the virtual meeting. The representatives of the PBs completed the data collection instruments to gauge the scope of the study. One of the researchers scheduled a virtual session, which lasted 2 hours, to discuss the informants' responses in the instrument. The instrument covered aspects such as the existence of a CPC, support provided to the members serving as BRPs, a professional development regime, a disciplinary and sanctions regime, the scope of professional services rendered, higher education courses offered to qualifying candidates, and the definition of professional responsibilities. The responses captured from the informants are summarised in Table 4.

Table 3: Research design

| <i>Component</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Problem | There exists conflicting and incoherent application of professionalism among BRP-supplying PBs. |
| Research question | How should professionalism be constructed for BRPs in a MPB setting? |
| Context | Regulated BRP regime emerged in the SA setting after the promulgation of the Companies Act (Act No. 71 of 2008). TMPs drawn from multiple PBs can apply for practitioner licences. The CIPC has noted unprofessional acts perpetrated by the TMPs. The socialisation of BRPs from different PBs is not the same, and, therefore, the construction and application of professionalism can vary. |
| Propositions* | Increased interest in professionalism has not been accompanied by a coherent construction and application of professionalism. Service standards and tasks dictate the notions of professionalism and can be used to manage fluidity of the construct in a MPB setting. |
| Phenomenon investigated | The construction of notions of professionalism. |
| Unit of observation and analysis | Phrases used in the CPC and scholarly literature on professionalism. Responses from representatives of PBs. |
| Methodology | Constant comparison approach using structured interviews with representatives of PBs and search of scholarly literature. |
| Logic linking the data to the propositions | Practitioners embrace a sense of being in a workplace. The TMPs can construct professionalism to gain a practitioner essence of being in an occupation. A practitioner's essence of being can be gained from the needs served and tools used to serve. Practitioners use CPCs and ethics to discern what is acceptable standards because the CPC should be reflecting a practitioner's being at a workplace. Sensemaking, premised on a practitioner essence of being in an occupation, should help the researcher investigate and document the construction of professionalism. |
| Criteria for interpreting the findings | Constant comparison approach to create themes that show emerging notions of professionalism and their relationship to professional accreditation regime. |
| <i>Source: Yin, R. K. (2018). Case study research and applications: Design and methods (6th Ed). London: Sage publications Limited.</i> | |

We complemented the interview results with content analysis of the CPC and policy statements published by the four PBs. The content analysis of the CPCs and published policy statements established evidence of common themes used by the four dominant PBs in the BRP space. We used an iterative process to classify statements reflecting notions of professionalism. The emerging notions of professionalism or phrases were used to do a literature search in the third component of the study. We examined the policy statements appearing on the selected PBs' websites for specified thematic content or other professionalism expressions. This consideration of thematic content was necessary to establish consistency between a PB's policy statements and the associated CPC. The results of this process are summarised in Table 5.

The third component dealt with document content analysis of the literature on professionalism. We selected literature from databases with a wealth of scholarly literature on professionalism published from 2005 to 2020. The qualitative content analysis of scholarly literature provided us with an abundance of publications on the subject and an opportunity to interrogate professionalism as perceived in the international community within economics, law, and management. The search of scholarly literature and content analysis occurred over eight months. The choice of the period 2005–2020 was informed by the fact the CIPC should have considered the professionalism construct that was most recent (five years old or less) to inform regulated BRPs when the Act was promulgated in 2008 and implemented on 1 May 2011.

The third component of the study proceeded in two phases to achieve the necessary rigour and attach more context to the interview results (Table 4). We studied literature to discern notions of professionalism cited in the definition and accounts of the concept in each selected article. We then scrutinised the notions

of professionalisms using the constant comparison procedure to uncover the themes within the identified essentials of professionalism. The results are shown in Table 6.

The fourth component of the study was to integrate the results of the preceding study components to advance a framework for the construction, investigation, and documentation of occupation professionalism. The MPB could have its own ways of constructing professionalism. To achieve coherence within the BRP occupation, an integrated framework was needed to help the accredited bodies converge in their construction of notions of professionalism. The convergence point targets a BRP professional accreditation framework. The validation of the notions of professionalism can be expected to occur through the adoption of a professional accreditation framework.

The literature quest entailed searching in the Ehost and the JSTOR databases for articles published from 2005 to 2020. The search headings were premised on the results identified in the first and second components of the study. The topics we identified in the interview results with informants from the four PBs also helped shape the search topics. The interview results and content analysis of the CPC revealed what PBs envisage practitioners to acquire through learning and development processes.

The search headings, therefore, included 'professionalism and attitude', 'professionalism and independence', 'professionalism and ethics', 'professionalism and identity', 'professionalism and honesty', 'professionalism and commitment', 'professionalism and education', 'professionalism and integrity', 'professionalism and competence', 'professionalism and objectivity', 'professionalism and services', 'professionalism and responsibility', 'professionalism and altruism', 'professionalism and humanism', 'professionalism and regulation', 'professionalism and probity', 'professionalism and confidentiality', 'professionalism and values', 'professionalism and education', and 'professionalism and judgement'. This search process yielded the article in the bibliography.

Data analysis after coding

The coding of the notions of professionalism provided ground to examine possible themes of professionalism using the constant comparison approach (Kolb, 2012: 84). During the first component of the study, we compared data from the interviews. We asked questions about what value information was in relation to the CPCs and policy statements or enabling legislation. We identified different feature categories (notions) and magnitudes from the data. The constant comparison approach entailed an iterative aspect process of scrutinising and comparing diverse notions of professionalism from different informants, CPCs, and scholars to provide emerging themes. The emergence of a theme was evident from recurring examples across data. We then examined the emerging themes in the literature in relation to the interviews results with PB representatives and the content analysis of the existing CPCs of the four PBs used in the BRP process. Discrepancies in the codes were addressed and resolved through discussions with the representative of the PBs and by examining how professionalism should be constructed in the BRP space. The results are in Table 7. During this process, we were able to test if an emerging picture of professionalism were valid and whether additional aspects should be explored and added. There was no need to add other informants from other PBs as no new notions of professionalism would have emerged.

Results and discussion

Professionalism and associated elements from interviews

Different continents have different approaches to professionalism, as evident in the overemphasis of character traits of professions in the United States instead of professional behaviour and attitudes (Van Mook et al., 2009). Trait theory has thrived side by side with the social closure strategies that advocate for professional occupations to demonstrate professionalism through (1) exercising self-control as exercised in through autonomy, collegiality and special knowledge and expertise (Bell & Cowie, 2001); (2) command esoteric expertise learned through prolonged training after high school (Freidson, 2001); (3) performing professional tasks that have a social value (Pareto, 2017); (4) admission members seeking to influence notions of social value (Askary, 2006); and (5) use of ethical code to regulate professional practice (Wright, 2008).

Because of the recognised continental differences in the construction of professionalism alluded to in the literature, we held interviews with representatives of four PBs whose members serve as BRPs. Table 4 presents the unpacked results of the interviews with the representatives of four PBs. The interviews show

that the BRP occupation lacks a specific qualification with learning outcomes addressing a BRP service delivery package and tasks. The knowledge base and structure are likely to disintegrate among the different BRP-supplying PBs. However, we noted that efforts had been initiated to offer short courses as part of CPD events. The short courses are non-credit bearing and do not contribute to certificates of competence.

The TMA's SA chapter distinguishes itself as the only PB whose members focus on BRP-related work. The other PBs offer BRP-related services along with other services as defined in their respective CPCs. The SARIPA members were historically known for liquidation services. Because BRP-related work is in addition to the other services offered by PBs' members, the PBs have worked on a policy that encourages collaboration among the members of various professional bodies to offer and enforce uniform CPD events (CIPC, 2020).

The CPD events are designed to develop practitioners' understanding and knowledge in the BRP field and its tools. The selected PBs relies significantly on practice notes from the CIPC (the regulator) and have not developed practice tools to enhance members' practice standards. For example, there was no mention of an engagement letter and business rescue plan as practice tools. Published training materials for learning and development are non-existent. Those interviewed battled to refer us to a textbook relevant to the BRP discipline, which continues to be treated like any other business advisory service.

The accountancy and legal profess have three-year traineeship requirements for candidates seeking professional certification. The trainees who enter traineeship agreements gain practical training within legal or accountancy practice firms. The practice firms in these fields do not concentrate on BR services. The value of developing pipeline talent through mentorship contracts was acknowledged but has not been adequately extended to the BRP occupation. The list of licensed BRPs from different PBs is accessible. However, no attempts have been made to link trainees to licensed BRPs for trainees to be mentored on BRP matters. This situation is likely to limit the development of a pipeline talent in BRP matters. The absence of a mentorship arrangement could be compounded by the acknowledged lack of a competency framework from the PBs providing learning outcomes on BRP.

The selected PBs lack established standards and practices to manage and control the quality of work expected from BRPs. Reliance is placed on the legislated checks and balances linked to the stakeholder participation and the need for an aggrieved party to petition the high court in instances of practitioner misconduct. The four PBs contacted do not provide a peer review mechanism of practitioners work on a turnaround assignment. The CIPC commands inadequate capacity to do inspections of BR engagements performed by licensed practitioners. Those interviewed noted that the CIPC is the regulatory body for the licensed BRPs and may be required to undertake quality control tasks regarding the work of licensed BRPs.

There are different processes of professional socialisation (the acquisition of values, attitudes, skills, and knowledge) relevant to BRP culture that PBs have adopted. The process ranges from drawing members from accredited teaching faculties at recognised higher education institutions to CPD events. Two of the PBs contacted made use of short courses (CPD events) as a mechanism for practitioners' socialisation relevant to BRP work. The use of CPD events for BRPs socialisation does not equate to the socialisation during higher education training at accredited teaching faculties in higher education institutions.

Two of the PBs concentrate on liquidation and business rescue as their unique area of work. The legal and accountancy PBs embrace the work done by the SARIPA, including bankruptcy and insolvency, and BRA-SA as business advisory services. The situation diminishes the uniqueness of the selling proposition of the practitioners from the accredited bodies.

Professionalism and associated essentials from codes of ethics

There is representative literature on how to analyse CPCs. Notably, Gaumnitz and Lere (2002) investigated the content of CPCs for professional organisations representing the economics, law and management disciplines of accountancy, human capital, computer information technology, risk management, marketing and sales, operations management, and real estate. Gaumnitz and Lere (2004) built on their 2002 study to formulate a systematic framework for analysing CPCs using a numerical presentation to reflect six attributes of CPCs. These attributes of CPCs pertain to thematic content, tone,

and structural form (level of detail and shape). In this study, we were interested in substance over form instead of the structural forms of professional codes of conduct and PBs' policy statements that impact occupation practice. We employed centring resonance and textual analysis. Resonance and textual analysis use linguistics theory to assess main concepts, their influence, and their interrelationships (Canary & Jennings, 2008; Dooley, 2016).

Table 5 presents the results of the analysis of the four CPCs and explores whether common values are evident by qualitatively analysing the four CPCs. This also enabled us to establish how individual PBs have used the CPCs to frame professionalism. We found that three of the PBs do not refer to corporate turnaround or business rescue as a core area of service for their members. Their scope of services tended to include services other than BRP services. The PBs have made no attempts to reference the legislated rescue requirements in their respective CPCs. In addition, matters regarding the professional appointment, acceptance, and termination of BR engagements are not explicitly highlighted to address unprofessional acts like those in Text Box 1. None of the four CPCs analysed allow practitioners specific discretion powers regarding professional fee determination.

Fundamental ethical principles for professional conduct covered in the analysed CPCs included integrity, fairness, honesty, confidentiality, technical competence, and independence. Yiu (2008) contends that professional ethics are linked to professionalism as standards of professional behaviour. Therefore, professional ethics go beyond the legal and individual moral standards to embrace tort (negligence) law evident in the requirements for competence and duty of due care. The reviewed CPCs emphasise social values, enhancing trust by avoiding conflict of interests, and professional responsibilities, such as collaboration, self-regulation, and mutual respect.

It is evident from Table 5 that professionalism within an occupation is constructed with reference to work outputs, the work done, practices shouldered, attitudes in dealings with others, and intellectual underpinnings, such as knowledge base, structure, acquisition, degree of evidence-based reasoning, comprehensive understanding of knowledge, and build-in problem-solving mechanisms— notions of professionalism as constructed from Table 5 point to the need for professionalism in every occupation. Professionalism comes to life whenever practitioners' shoulders work practices to provide a defined work output or service. All four CPCs provide a scope of professional services. This finding is consistent with Evans's (2011: 855) contention that professionalism is about a practitioner's essence of being in a work context. Ethics can, therefore, be seen as an ingredient of professionalism, and the latter should not be treated as an ethical principle.

Professionalism and its essentials from the selected literature

We completed the search for literature using key phrases to access the relevant literature. We qualitatively analysed the contents of the selected articles. We examined the references of the selected articles for missing scholarly articles. The selected articles were further sorted using an inclusion criterion that required the selected article to be relevant to the field of economics, law, and management. Articles relating to health professionals, engineering, and architecture were excluded. In addition, the selected articles had to contain a description or a definition of professionalism. We were able to identify distinct definitions and meanings attached to professionalism and its essential elements. The adopted selection process resulted to 192 scholarly articles that were related directly to the aim of our study and are included in the bibliography. The list of references only contains sources that are cited in the text write up. Descriptions in the selected literature referring to 'integrity and competence' as 'values in professionalism' compelled us to code 'competence' and 'integrity' as distinct notions of professionalism.

Content analysis of the selected articles established that scholars lack a shared definition of the notion of professionalism. Several articles listed professionalism as a principle of a code of ethics. The explanations offered for the nature of professionalism are diverse in their cited components and their descriptive details. Instances in which professionalism was defined in a sentence and with reference to the CPCs or ethics were noted. Other scholars offered more than four components of professionalism. In only 117 cases were constituent notions of professionalism covered in the articles. In 75 cases, the constituent notions of professionalism were taken for granted and had to be inferred from the context in which they were raised. We found less than explicit definitions of professionalism in articles dealing with professional ethics

education as they assumed a shared understanding of professionalism as a principle of professional, ethical conduct.

Table 4: Results from the structured interviews

| Item | Law Society | SAICA | SARIPA | TMA-SA |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Contents of current syllabus and its relevance to BRP. <i>[Dealings with the PB – what is the knowledge structure, the understanding and acquisition of esoteric knowledge and skills]</i> | Legal aspects of business rescue are addressed in courses dealing with business association laws. | Specific accountancy qualifications offered by accredited universities. No content on business rescue. | No qualification because membership open to more one specialisation. Reference made of the University of Pretoria's (UP) one-year Certified Rescue Analyst qualification | No specific qualification offered by the university. Reference made to Certified Rescue Analyst qualification provided by the UP |
| Unique selling proposition from the PB. <i>[Dealing with others in a distinguishable way]</i> | Legal services: litigation, notary, and conveyancing. | Chartered accountancy with a focus on audit assurance, tax, and business advisory. Business rescue follows under business advisory | The SARIPA reckons to be the largest PB in SA in the BR occupation and participates in the solvency and restructuring activities worldwide. | Business rescue and BR services. Affected parties preferring BRA-SA |
| Distinguished services offered by the PB. <i>[Dealings with work tasks and services]</i> | Legal services as defined in the legal practice Act. Members undertake work according to a client's brief. | Auditing, accounting, independent review, management consulting, and financial management. Members undertake work according to the letter of engagement and plan | The SAQA recognises SARIPA for its insolvency and rescue services. Members have been appointed in the BRP matters to date. | Members off BRP services. The BRA-SA is a professional association and does not take on work done by lawyers, accountants, auditors, etc. outside the BR process. Members undertake work according to a rescue plan |
| The PB's support to members serving as BRPs. <i>[Dealings with the PB]</i> | Reliance placed on practice notes issued by the CIPC. Ensuring good standing of members to meet accreditation requirements. | CPD help members gain insights into BRP practices, prepares a letter of good standing for the member to obtain BRP licence, disciplinary for misconduct, monitoring the CPD activities. | Regular Webinars on BR practices, practice notes and case law updates. | There are numerous practice notes covering topics that range from initiating business rescue to reasonable prospect to the charging of fees. Tools for planning, reporting to court and CIPC emerge from CIPC practice notes. |
| Practice tools available to members serving as BRPs. <i>[Dealing with work tasks: how services are rendered]</i> | The CIPC-developed practice notes and circulars. Rescue plans as per the Act. | The CIPC-developed practice notes and circulars. No specific tools used as in the case of audit assurance. | The members rely on the CIPC-developed practice notes and circulars. Rescue plan as | The CIPC-developed practice notes and circulars. Members prepare rescue plans to guide BRP assignments. |

| Item | Law Society | SAICA | SARIPA | TMA-SA |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Rescue plan as per the Act. | per the Act. | |
| Support training materials are known and used in the development of members practising as BRPs. <i>[Dealing with the PB: Knowledge understanding and acquisition]</i> | Case law book, relevant legislation. | Members uses any available course materials used in CPD events. | Detailed courses presented at the University of South Africa and the UP. | There are no specific recommended textbooks. There is a certified rescue analyst course that BRA-SA developed jointly with the UP. A good book is "Corporate Restructuring: From Cause Analysis to Execution by David Vance". |
| Established training contracts and mentorship on BRP-specific matters. <i>[Dealing with work tasks and services: Development of skills to the quiddity of BRP]</i> | No mentorship or traineeship agreements were specifically addressing BRP matters. | None. The SAICA has a register of BRPs, which is published, and trainees can use it to establish contacts with accomplished membership for mentoring. | Current mentorship is not formalised because aspiring young BRP's are welcome to the SARIPA for assistance in identifying mentoring opportunities. | No formal mentorship programme. Mentorship occurs with the UP course that covers business finance, tax, law, business management, and professional ethics |
| Established standards and practices to manage and control the quality of work expected from BRPs. <i>[Dealing work tasks and services – what is the required work behaviour]</i> | Seeking a second opinion on matters in which the practitioner lacks competence. | The CPC (requirement 113) requires that the BRP not to undertake engagement the BRP is not competent to perform. unless the practitioner obtains advice and assistance. | Reliance is placed on the legislated checks and balances and stakeholder participation and petitions to the high court. | None. Review occurs when instances of misconduct are brought to the fore. The BRA-SA a code ethics and practice standard have been published. These two combined with the accreditation policy are the key policies in respect of quality of work and benchmarking. |
| Established professional codes and competency framework applicable to BRPs. <i>[Dealings with the public, clients, and others]</i> | Professional principle and Legal Practice Act apply to attorneys and advocates. | The CPC contains requirements dealing with business advisory services. Competency framework exists for Chartered Accountants without BRP specifics. | The PB does not have a distinct competency framework for those seeking membership. | On the website, there is a code ethics and practice standard that is published. The two documents go together with the accreditation policy, specifying the qualifications required to apply for membership. |
| Established process of professional socialisation to acquire values, | Training of lawyers from accredited faculties, training | Training of chartered accountants from | Short courses offered by the University of | The member accreditation policy refers to conference, |

| Item | Law Society | SAICA | SARIPA | TMA-SA |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| attitudes, skills, and knowledge. [<i>Dealing with others: perceptions, beliefs and views held; people's values; and people's motivation, occupation satisfaction and morale</i>] | firms. There is a common platform for CPD for lawyers. | accredited schools of accountancy and training firms. Besides, there is a common platform for CPD events. | South Africa, the University of Johannesburg and the UP. No limitations to unstructured networking opportunities. | annual BRA-SA events, and the Certified Rescue Analyst course offered by UP are used to entrench values, attitudes, and skills. |

Emerging themes from the literature and interview results

As seen in Table 6, we recognised a total of 38 constituent notions of professionalism. It is interesting to note that professional ethics, ethical conduct, technical knowledge, professional code, specialised knowledge and expertise, integrity, autonomy, commitment, standards-based work and education, and certifications were highlighted most frequently. The findings seem consistent with the perspective that professionalism is about a practitioner's essence of being in an occupation. The emerging themes of dealings with clients, dealings with PBs, dealings with the public and dealings with oneself resonate with the perspective of professionalism as a consideration of a practitioner gaining from a work context. The work context (not SAQA-recognised bodies) is what defines work practices and service.

The four emerging themes of professionalisms (Table 7) are linked to the different notions of professionalism reflected in Tables 4, 5 and 6. Table 7 provides a brief description of the themes in column 3. The integration of results in Table 7 shows that professionalism is not about the professional competence that has enjoyed attention from the CIPC, which recently issued a business rescue CPD policy.

Table 5: Focus of professional codes of ethics and constitutions

| Item | Law Society | SAICA | SARIPA | TMA-SA |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Scope of professional services | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Meaning of BR practice or business rescue practice | | | √ | √ |
| BRP tasks outlined | | | | √ |
| Integrity and honesty as ethical principles | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Objectivity as an ethical principle | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Professional competence and qualifications | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Due care and skill exercised during work | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Professional confidentiality given as an ethical principle | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Professional behaviour and reputation | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Professional independence | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Conflict of interest to discouraged to enhance trust | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Links to the legislated corporate turnaround requirements | | | | |
| Public interest and relationship with the PB | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Links to the PB's constitution and by-laws | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Membership and subscription fees | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Disciplinary structures, meaning of misconduct and sanctions | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Requirements for members to comply with laws and regulations | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Professional appointment and acceptance (engagement letters and client briefs) | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| The discretion granted in respect of charging professional fees | √ | √ | | |
| Members encouraged to seek second opinion or use third parties on complex assignments | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Restricted marketing and advertising of services | √ | √ | | |

Source: Researchers' synthesis of available codes of professional conduct.


 The matter is not addressed explicitly in the policy and the CPC.

Table 6: Essentials of professionalism used scholarly definitions and descriptions.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------|----|
| Public interest | 45 | Public image/prestige/reputation | 44 |
| Attitudes | 31 | Professional appearance/dress code | 16 |
| Public trust | 44 | Confidence | 15 |
| Personal values / subjective characteristic | 25 | Commitment/devotion | 77 |
| Work in the interest of clients (focus) | 44 | Responsibilities | 47 |
| Professional ethics/ethical conduct | 86 | Mutual recognition, Courtesy and respect | 30 |
| Professional code | 80 | Standards-based work and education | 86 |
| Substance of specialist knowledge | 111 | Professional development/continual updating | 36 |
| Quality:(dependable) work outputs | 45 | Evidence-based practice | 18 |
| Professional abilities | 25 | Teamwork and collaboration/collegiality | 31 |
| Technical competence/skills | 91 | Certification/licence | 64 |
| Technological (methods of practice) | 28 | Body of practice | 16 |
| Experienced and maturity | 26 | Accountability | 42 |
| Objectivity | 21 | Accreditation and stringent entry requirements | 34 |
| Independence | 43 | Probity | 23 |
| Integrity | 73 | Honesty | 42 |
| Judgement (making decisions in complex situations) | 32 | | |
| Altruism/social values | 29 | | |
| Client advocacy | 29 | | |
| Fairness | 32 | | |
| Self-regulation/policing/direction | 58 | | |
| Autonomy | 101 | | |

Source: Researchers' content analysis of selected articles published during 2005-2020.

Dealings with clients – BR entities and clients

Dealings with clients recognise notions of professionalism that help the practitioner to provide legislated services effectively. The notions of professionalism in this theme give preconditions for effective and adequate contact with a BR entity and its stakeholders. The notions cover the need to have a cordial relationship with the client's BR entity. Educating the client on rescue options and the design of plans are essential. A few other notions of professionalism within this theme are relevant to dealings with stakeholders and other team members during a rescue operation. The nature of the work practice may lead to the demonstration of notions of 'dealings with clients' when a practitioner interacts with staff at a business rescue site and enlists the help of other experts.

Dealing with clients relates to what a practitioner does during a BR process. We, therefore, expect the notions of professionalisms to include work processes, procedures, productivity, and skills. A professional occupation comes into existence to render services and outputs that expertly meet clients' needs. To this end, Fatemi et al. (2018: 140) maintain that "most practitioners assume their clients prefer tax-saving strategies, even when not explicitly requested" and undertake tasks that favour clients.

Table 7: Emerging themes from dimensions of professionalism

| Theme | Aspects | Descriptions |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dealings with the PB | Collaborating with community of experts Competence and specialist knowledge Self-regulation and direction Professional reputation Continuous training and development Certification and licensing Methods of professional practice Mentoring of trainees | The theme is about a practitioner fulfilling the requirements regarding professional commitments to the PB and peers in the BR field. |
| Dealings with clients to provide services (work tasks) | Independent work Competence, due care, and skill Honesty and integrity Dedication and commitment Quality of outputs and services Evidence-based advice Trusted experts Confidentiality & respect Compassion and polite in relationships Educate clients on options available. Respect clients' right of shared decision making. Subservient self-interests | The theme is about a practitioner fulfilling the work practice requirements of occupation's purpose, status, specific nature and range and levels of service. |
| Dealings with the public, including government and others | Fairness and transparency Trusted expert Standards-based work and training Mutual recognition and respect Accountability Submission to an ethical code High level of expertise Methodological and thoroughness Technical competence Enhancing the welfare of the society Protect confidential information. Commitment to contribution of business to society Expert authority Autonomy of professional associations | The theme is about a practitioner fulfilling the requirements society imposes on the sanctioned occupation. |
| Dealings with oneself | Demonstrated maturity. Confidence and self-conception Dress code and appearance Continuing professional development Value corporate renewal work Unimpaired judgement Professional scepticism Response to stress and self-awareness Critical analysis | The theme is about a practitioner fulfilling the requirements to operate in the BR practice field as a practitioner. |

Dealings with professional associations

Dealings with professional associations constitute a theme because the CIPC requires practitioners to be members in good standing with their PBs. In terms of section 138 of the Companies Act (Act No. 71 of 2008) of SA, a person may only be appointed as a BRP if the person is a member in good standing of a legal, accounting or business management PB accredited by the CIPC. The CIPC's requirement, as set out in Notice No. 2 of 2019, is that the pre-requisite to be registered as a BRP is that the person must obtain a letter of good standing from their PB. Representatives of the PBs believe a practitioner dealing with the PB are important given the CPCs and the associated relational aspects.

This theme encompasses professionalism notions that pertain to prerequisites for becoming a member of a PB and remaining in good professional standing. Staying relevant and up to date in the field is as important as gaining admission. Some of the notions of professionalism in this theme relate to working

with colleagues, undertaking peer review work and CPD events, and contributing to the professional reputation. Other notions within this theme cover structured dealings with colleagues. Most notions are deemed relevant as part of a practitioner's essence of being in an occupation.

Dealings with the public and others

The third emerging theme puts together notions of professionalism that guide a practitioner's dealings leading to the fulfilment of the requirements that society, through Parliament, places on the BRP occupation. It deals with standards-based training and work practices and a trusted expert that is not conflicted. An illustration of these notions can be found in the work of Fatemi et al. (2018: 134), who contend that "... codes of conduct apply to all members but ... practitioners, in particular, are cast in a unique role of serving the public interest with their accountability to both clients and tax agencies (among other stakeholders)".

Public trust and interest obligate SAQA-recognised PBs to know relevant laws, to undertake practical and transparent self-regulation and to support the development of pipeline talent. Therefore, compared to dealings with the clients' theme, this theme addresses context values and requirements associated with the regular monitoring of professional commitments.

Dealings with oneself

The fourth theme relates to the dealings with oneself and addresses requirements that a practitioner must fulfil to operate adequately in the business rescue profession as an individual. The notion of dealing with oneself involves personal characteristics or behaviours that are deemed to impact the way an individual practitioner operates. This theme raises the role of attitudinal behaviour in professionalism as supported by Askary (2006) and Creasy (2015: 24), who argued that professional behaviours are observable actions that demonstrate the expert's appropriate behaviours modelling of the appearance, attitudes, self-management, and timeliness in the pursuit service. Examples of descriptions of elements of dealings with oneself are "courage, temperance or self-control, and justice—along with related moral virtues such as humility, integrity, patience, courtesy, modesty, and liberality" (Lail, MacGregor, Marcum, & Stuebs, 2017: 696). Representatives of the PBs expressed the need for practitioner socialisation through CPD events as a vehicle practitioner can use to gain a sense of belonging to the occupation.

Towards occupational professionalism construction and documentation

The results from interviews with the selected PB representatives, content analysis of the four CPCs and scholarly literature point to professionalism construction emphasising practitioner essence of being within the occupation. The emerging dimensions of the practitioner essence of being in an MPB context require a professionalism construction and documentation framework.

Figure 1 sets out the programmatic way of constructing, investigating and documenting professionalism to achieve the practitioner essence of being within the BRP occupation. Figure 1 (reading from top to down) begins with an understanding of BRP services and tasks from regulatory requirements in a jurisdiction and the results of interviews with practitioners. Pretorius (2014) recognises the existence of a BRP legal framework used to outline BRP tasks. Purposive interpretation of regulatory requirements can be employed to understand and document legislative services and tasks. Results from purposive interpretation can be complemented by the double results from interviews with members of the community of practitioners in the BRP occupation. The suggested process is envisaged to contribute to the inherent nature (quiddity) of professionalism. Occupations exist to serve needs, and fulfilling the needs creates the practitioner's essence of being.

Rajaram and Singh (2018) emphasise the importance of professional competence and confirm the efforts required to identify and develop BRPs' professional competence relevant to practitioners' work and services. The services and tasks are evident from service package objectives, tools, methods of work and work organisation. BRPs' tasks and services can be discerned from the legislative requirements and the CPCs subjected to purposive interpretation during the research process. In the present study, the BRPs' tasks and services were not confirmed by representatives of the four major PBs.

The arrows in Figure 1 show the interrelationships among different framework components. From the top-down in Figure 1, we argue that desired services dictate tasks shouldered by BRPs. These tasks

and service packs should help come up with an expert BRP profile and other ingredients of the PAF. The tasks shouldered to provide services inform professional competences, which can be used to develop learning and development resources (human capital investments) required to support professional accreditation. Professional accreditation is needed to deal with BRP licensing and to link BRPs to a PB. Therefore, services are required help define the BRP discipline boundaries for accreditation and certification purposes. The desired CPD regime should fall within the defined BRP discipline boundaries.

It will be unexpected for BRP professionalism to be constructed and developed outside a professional accreditation and certification process and without defining the theory and practice claim covered by the BRP professional certification. Professional training that is informed by a PAF and certification activities define the notions of professionalism. Professionalism founded on services, tasks, methods, expertise, and ethics becomes relevant after BRPs have claimed their ability to perform at defined standards, as articulated in the professional accreditation regime. Professional learning and development interventions can be facilitated by PBs and higher education institutions to develop competent BRPs. Dealings with others in learning and development enhance the practitioner's essence of being in an occupation, and therefore, higher education institutions and PBs serve as critical sources of data to develop the professional accreditation regime.

Conclusion

We argued that professionalism is about a practitioner's essence of being in an occupation context. The PBs supplying BRPs construct professionalism differently (Tables 4 and 5). This has implications for the exercising of professionalism in the corporate turnaround assignments. The CIPC, through its regulations and CPD policy (CIPC, 2020), advocates for professionalism in the BRP occupation. However, the difficulty remains in understanding, identifying, constructing, and documenting professionalism in an occupation context. Figure 1 summarises these aspects and points to integrated data collection procedures in the design of a PAF. The emerging relational perspective of professionalism as constituted by a practitioner's essence of being in an occupation suggests that the CIPC moves away from specialist knowledge and skills towards a practitioner's dealings with oneself, the public, PBs, and clients. Using such elucidations of professionalism lead to informed choices on professional accreditation, learning and development. The integrated exploration supports the notion that our understanding of professionalism is fragmented if the BRP fails to link brains and hands power to tools of the trade, needs to be served by practitioners, professional behaviour, and professional attitude to others.

The article's key contribution is to interpretatively explore the constructed meaning of professionalism as an organising framework for the MPBs shouldering BRP work. It provides a pragmatic path for the construction and documentation of professionalism (Figure 1). It also enhances the professionalism literature by exploring how the concept is understood and socially constructed within the scholarly literature. We examined notions of professionalism within an existing MPB landscape from the perspective of a practitioner's essence of being in an occupation to enhance BRP professionalism in an integrated way.

Implications

Our examination revealed that a practitioner dealing with the client (given services required), the PB, the public and others, and oneself contribute to a practitioner's essence of being in the work context. The defined dealings are relevant in the delineation of the BRP as a discipline worth of professional and academic pursuit. We conclude that professionalism is a multidimensional construct and relational within the MPB occupation setting. The multidimensional aspects of professionalism led us to explore a pragmatic approach to constructing, investigating, and documenting professionalism in the BRP occupation (Figure 1). This is important in the design of a professional accreditation framework to create a uniform basis of practitioner learning and development.

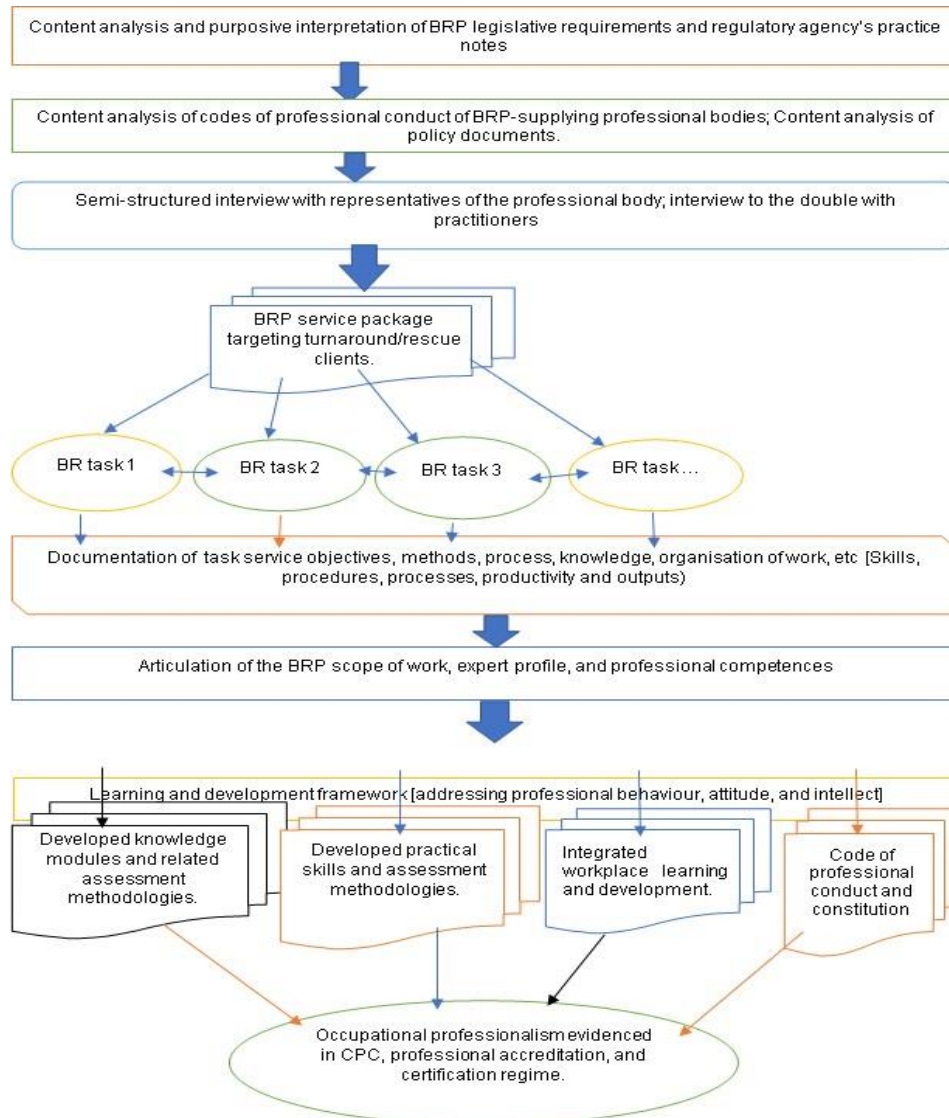
The different PBs are not bound up with similar socially constructed notions of professionalism. Some of the PBs have a history of providing business consultancy services alongside other services. Such PBs have notions of professionals that reflect the business rescue profession as an additional service that add to their members' already embraced notions. Moreover, the social construction of professionalism is linked to the practitioners' essence of being at the workplace, which starts with higher education training.

Therefore, the notions of dealings with clients, government, and others, PBs, and oneself in the context of the business rescue profession cannot be divorced from the past. Models of BRPs' tasks and services are based on the legislated requirements, and practitioners' explanations of practices, ethics and values are key to the refinement of the BRP occupation. The findings of the study point to the need for a pragmatic framework to help construct, understand, document, and investigate what constitutes professionalism in the BRP occupation. Theories on professionalism and professional competence emphasise specialist knowledge, skills, and work performance to the exclusion of a practitioner's essence of being in the work context.

Limitations of the study and directions for future research

The conclusion is derived from interviews with the PBs' representatives and content analysis of CPCs and scholarly literature. Currently licensed BRPs were not interviewed. Therefore, detailed interviews for double and purposive interpretation are needed to provide a grounded basis for the construction, understanding and investigating professionalism as an organising framework for practitioners drawn from MPBs. Purposive interpretation is pertinent to future research because the BRP occupation is a regulated practice. The understanding of BRP practices requires purposive interpretation of the legal prescripts on the BR process.

Practitioners in communities of practice have not been used to suggest how professionalism can be enacted comprehensively through experience. Furthermore, investigations are needed to establish professional trajectories regarding occupational practice specifics, including business rescue strategies and turnaround risks. Another aspect worth investigating is how PBs vary in ways of practising business rescue management and how this reflects the more comprehensive international practices. An additional issue is to investigate the degree to which professionalism is the fundamental vehicle for enhancing professional practice in emerging fields. Such investigations may require a historical exposition of a practitioner's essence of being through different stages of an occupation's evolution. Figure 1: Pragmatic construction and documentation of professionalism.



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