

31 March 2021

Amendments to the Code to promote the role and mindset expected of accountants

Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board (APESB) today issued an amending standard to APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)*.

The revisions in the amending standard to the Code promote the role and mindset expected of accountants and include a new requirement for accountants to have an inquiring mind when applying the conceptual framework of the Code.

The revisions also include application material on professional judgement, an inquiring mind and other matters to consider such as bias, organisational culture and firm culture when applying the conceptual framework. The amending standard also includes conforming and editorial amendments to address minor matters from the APESB Issues Register.

These amendments align the Code with the international requirements issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) in October 2020.

APESB acknowledges that the AUASB has released quality management standards that will impact references to quality control currently used in the Code and this amending standard. Due to the effective date for the quality management standards being different from this amending standard, these revisions will be considered as part of APESB's current project on the Objectivity of the Engagement Quality Reviewer.

Please refer to Appendix 1 of this technical update for details of all the revisions. The amendments to APES 110 will be effective from 1 January 2022, with early adoption permitted.

The interactive PDF of the amending standard is available from APESB's [website](#).

– ENDS –

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Appendix 1

Amendments to APES 110 (Issued November 2018 and amended September 2020)

APESB has approved the following revisions to APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* which was issued in November 2018 and amended in September 2020.

Paragraph/Section Reference	Revisions
SCOPE AND APPLICATION	
1.1	Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited (APESB) issues APES 110 <i>Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)</i> (this Code). This Code is operative from 1 January 2020 and supersedes APES 110 <i>Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants</i> (issued in December 2010 and subsequently amended in December 2011, May 2013, November 2013, May 2017 and April 2018). Earlier adoption of this Code is permitted. Transitional provisions relating to Key Audit Partner rotation, and revisions to Part 4B <u>and the role and mindset expected of Members</u> shall apply as specified in the respective transitional provisions on page 2240.
GLOSSARY	
[AUST] Administration	An insolvency arrangement arising from an appointment, other than a members' voluntary liquidation, under either the <i>Bankruptcy Act 1966</i> , the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> or any other legislation which an insolvent entity operates. Where appropriate, the term Administration applies to a solvent administration under Chapter 5 of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> .
Firm	<p>(a) A sole practitioner, partnership, or corporation or other entity of professional accountants;</p> <p>(b) An entity that controls such parties, through ownership, management or other means;</p> <p>(c) An entity controlled by such parties, through ownership, management or other means; or</p> <p>(d) An Auditor-General's office or department.</p> <p><i>Paragraphs 400.4 and 900.3 explain how the word "Firm" is used to address the responsibility of Members and Firms for compliance with Parts 4A and 4B, respectively.</i></p>
Independence	<p>Independence comprises:</p> <p>(a) Independence of mind – the state of mind that permits the expression of a conclusion without being affected by influences that compromise professional judgement, thereby allowing an individual to act with integrity, and exercise objectivity and professional scepticism.</p> <p>(b) Independence in appearance – the avoidance of facts and circumstances that are so significant that a reasonable and informed third party would be likely to conclude that a Firm's, or an Audit or Assurance Team member's, integrity, objectivity or professional scepticism has been compromised.</p> <p><i>As set out in paragraphs 400.5 and 900.4, references to an individual or Firm being "independent" mean that the individual or Firm has complied with Parts 4A and 4B, as applicable.</i></p>

Paragraph/Section Reference	Revisions
<u>Professional judgement</u>	<p><u>Professional judgement involves the application of relevant training, professional knowledge, skill and experience commensurate with the facts and circumstances, taking into account the nature and scope of the particular Professional Activities, and the interests and relationships involved.</u></p> <p><u>This term is described in paragraph 120.5 A4.</u></p>
[AUST] Professional Standards	All standards issued by Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited and all professional and ethical requirements of the applicable Professional Bodies.
<p><u>Reasonable and informed third party</u></p> <p><u>Reasonable and informed third party test</u></p>	<p><u>The reasonable and informed third party test is a consideration by the Member about whether the same conclusions would likely be reached by another party. Such consideration is made from the perspective of a reasonable and informed third party, who weighs all the relevant facts and circumstances that the Member knows, or could reasonably be expected to know, at the time that the conclusions are made. The reasonable and informed third party does not need to be a Member, but would possess the relevant knowledge and experience to understand and evaluate the appropriateness of the Member's conclusions in an impartial manner.</u></p> <p><u>These terms are described in paragraph 120.5 A64.</u></p>
PART 1 - COMPLYING WITH THE CODE, FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	
SECTION 100	COMPLYING WITH THE CODE
100.1 A1	<p><u>Introduction General</u></p> <p><u>A distinguishing mark of the accountancy profession is its acceptance of the responsibility to act in the public interest. A Member's responsibility is not exclusively to satisfy the needs of an individual client or employing organisation. Therefore, the Code contains requirements and application material to enable Members to meet their responsibility to act in the public interest.</u></p>
100.2	<p><u>Confidence in the accountancy profession is a reason why businesses, governments and other organisations involve Members in a broad range of areas, including financial and corporate reporting, assurance and other Professional Activities. Members understand and acknowledge that such confidence is based on the skills and values that Members bring to the Professional Activities they undertake, including:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Adherence to ethical principles and professional standards;</u></p> <p><u>(b) Use of business acumen;</u></p> <p><u>(c) Application of expertise on technical and other matters; and</u></p> <p><u>(d) Exercise of professional judgement.</u></p> <p><u>The application of these skills and values enables Members to provide advice or other output that meets the purpose for which it was provided, and which can be relied upon by the intended users of such output.</u></p>

Paragraph/Section Reference	Revisions
100.3	<u>The International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) sets out high quality standards of ethical behaviour expected of professional accountants for adoption by professional accountancy organisations which are members of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), or for use by such members as a basis for their codes of ethics. APESB adopts the IESBA Code in the development of this Code, which applies to all Members (including Firms).</u>
100.4	<u>The Code establishes five fundamental principles to be complied with by all Members. It also includes a conceptual framework that sets out the approach to be taken to identify, evaluate and address threats to compliance with those fundamental principles and, for audits and other Assurance Engagements, threats to Independence. The Code also applies the fundamental principles and the conceptual framework to a range of facts and circumstances that Members might encounter, whether in business or in public practice.</u>
100.52 A1	<u>Requirements and Application Material</u> The requirements in the Code, designated with the letter “R” and denoted in bold-type , impose obligations.
100.52 A2	<i>[Paragraph 100.2 A2 remains unchanged but renumbered as paragraph 100.5 A2.]</i>
R100.63	<u>A Member shall comply with the Code. There might be circumstances where laws or regulations preclude a Member from complying with certain parts of the Code. In such circumstances, those laws and regulations prevail, and the Member shall comply with all other parts of the Code.</u>
100.6 A1	<u>Upholding the fundamental principles and compliance with the specific requirements of the Code enable Members to meet their responsibility to act in the public interest.</u>
100.6 A2	<u>Complying with the Code includes giving appropriate regard to the aim and intent of the specific requirements.</u>
100.6 A3	<u>Compliance with the requirements of the Code does not mean that Members will have always met their responsibility to act in the public interest. There might be unusual or exceptional circumstances in which a Member believes that complying with a requirement or requirements of the Code might not be in the public interest or would lead to a disproportionate outcome. In those circumstances, the Member is encouraged to consult with an appropriate body such as a professional or regulatory body.</u>
100.6 A4	<u>In acting in the public interest, a Member considers not only the preferences or requirements of an individual client or employing organisation, but also the interests of other stakeholders when performing Professional Activities.</u>
R100.7	<u>If there are circumstances where laws or regulations preclude a Member from complying with certain parts of the Code, those laws and regulations prevail, and the Member shall comply with all other parts of the Code.</u>

Paragraph/Section Reference	Revisions
100.73 A1	[Paragraph 100.3 A1 remains unchanged but renumbered as paragraph 100.7 A1.]
100.3 A2	A Member might encounter unusual circumstances in which the Member believes that the result of applying a specific requirement of the Code would be disproportionate or might not be in the public interest. In those circumstances, the Member is encouraged to consult with a professional or regulatory body.
R100.84 to 100.84 A1	[Paragraphs R100.4 to 100.4 A1 remain unchanged but renumbered as paragraphs R100.8 to 100.8 A1.]
110.1 A1	<p>There are five fundamental principles of ethics for Members:</p> <p>(a) Integrity – to be straightforward and honest in all professional and business relationships.</p> <p>(b) Objectivity – not to exercise compromise professional or business judgements without being compromised by: because of</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(i) b<u>Bias</u>;</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(ii) e<u>Conflict of interest</u>; or</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(iii) u<u>Undue influence of, or undue reliance on, individuals, organisations, technology or others factors.</u></p> <p>(c) Professional Competence and Due Care – to:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(i) Attain and maintain professional knowledge and skill at the level required to ensure that a client or employing organisation receives competent Professional Activities, based on current technical and professional standards and relevant legislation; and</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(ii) Act diligently and in accordance with applicable technical and professional standards.</p> <p>(d) Confidentiality – to respect the confidentiality of information acquired as a result of professional and business relationships.</p> <p>(e) Professional Behaviour – to:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(i) e<u>Comply with relevant laws and regulations</u>;</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(ii) <u>Behave in a manner consistent with the profession's responsibility to act in the public interest in all Professional Activities and business relationships</u>; and</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(iii) a<u>Avoid any conduct that the Member knows or should know might discredit the profession.</u></p>
110.2 A1	The fundamental principles of ethics establish the standard of behaviour expected of a Member. The conceptual framework establishes the approach which a Member is required to apply to assist in complying with those fundamental principles. Subsections 111 to 115 set out requirements and application material related to each of the fundamental principles.
111.1 A1	Integrity involves implies fair dealing, and truthfulness and having the strength of character to act appropriately, even when facing pressure to do otherwise or when doing so might create potential adverse personal or organisational consequences.

Paragraph/Section Reference	Revisions
111.1 A2	<p>Acting appropriately involves:</p> <p>(a) <u>Standing one's ground when confronted by dilemmas and difficult situations; or</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Challenging others as and when circumstances warrant, in a manner appropriate to the circumstances.</u></p>
R112.1	<p>A Member shall comply with the principle of objectivity, which requires a Member not to exercise compromise professional or business judgement <u>without being compromised by:</u> because of</p> <p>(a) Bias;</p> <p>(b) Conflict of interest; or</p> <p>(c) Undue influence of, or undue reliance on, individuals, organisations, technology or others factors.</p>
113.1 A2	<p>Maintaining professional competence requires a continuing awareness and an understanding of relevant technical, professional, and business and <u>technology-related</u> developments. Continuing professional development enables a Member to develop and maintain the capabilities to perform competently within the professional environment.</p>
R115.1	<p>A Member shall comply with the principle of professional behaviour, which requires a Member to:</p> <p>(a) Comply with relevant laws and regulations;</p> <p>(b) <u>Behave in a manner consistent with the profession's responsibility to act in the public interest in all Professional Activities and business relationships;</u> and</p> <p>(c) avoid any conduct that the Member knows or should know might discredit the profession.</p> <p>A Member shall not knowingly engage in any business, occupation or activity that impairs or might impair the integrity, objectivity or good reputation of the profession, and as a result would be incompatible with the fundamental principles.</p>
R120.5	<p>When applying the conceptual framework, the Member shall:</p> <p>(a) <u>Have an inquiring mind;</u></p> <p>(ba) Exercise professional judgement;</p> <p>(b) Remain alert for new information and to changes in facts and circumstances; and</p> <p>(c) Use the reasonable and informed third party test described in paragraph 120.5 A<u>6</u>4.</p>

Paragraph/Section Reference	Revisions
120.5 A1	<p><i>Having an Inquiring Mind</i></p> <p><u>An inquiring mind is a prerequisite to obtaining an understanding of known facts and circumstances necessary for the proper application of the conceptual framework. Having an inquiring mind involves:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>Considering the source, relevance and sufficiency of information obtained, taking into account the nature, scope and outputs of the Professional Activity being undertaken; and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Being open and alert to a need for further investigation or other action.</u></p>
120.5 A2	<p><u>When considering the source, relevance and sufficiency of information obtained, the Member might consider, among other matters, whether:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>New information has emerged or there have been changes in facts and circumstances.</u> • <u>The information or its source might be influenced by bias or self-interest.</u> • <u>There is reason to be concerned that potentially relevant information might be missing from the facts and circumstances known to the Member.</u> • <u>There is an inconsistency between the known facts and circumstances and the Member's expectations.</u> • <u>The information provides a reasonable basis on which to reach a conclusion.</u> • <u>There might be other reasonable conclusions that could be reached from the information obtained.</u>
120.5 A3	<p><u>Paragraph R120.5 requires all Members to have an inquiring mind when identifying, evaluating and addressing threats to the fundamental principles. This prerequisite for applying the conceptual framework applies to all Members regardless of the Professional Activity undertaken. Under Auditing and Assurance Standards, including those issued by the AUASB, Members are also required to exercise professional scepticism, which includes a critical assessment of evidence.</u></p>
120.5 A44	<p><i>Exercising Professional Judgement</i></p> <p>Professional judgement involves the application of relevant training, professional knowledge, skill and experience commensurate with the facts and circumstances, taking into account including the nature and scope of the particular Professional Activities, and the interests and relationships involved. In relation to undertaking Professional Activities, the exercise of professional judgement is required when the Member applies the conceptual framework in order to make informed decisions about the courses of actions available, and to determine whether such decisions are appropriate in the circumstances.</p>
120.5 A2	<p>An understanding of known facts and circumstances is a prerequisite to the proper application of the conceptual framework. Determining the actions necessary to obtain this understanding and coming to a conclusion about whether the fundamental principles have been complied with also require the exercise of professional judgement.</p>

Paragraph/Section Reference	Revisions
120.5 A53	<p>In exercising pProfessional judgement is required when the Member applies the conceptual framework in order to make informed decisions about the courses of actions available, and to determine whether such decisions are appropriate in the circumstances. In making this determination, to obtain this understanding, the Member might consider, among other matters, such as whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is reason to be concerned that potentially relevant information might be missing from the facts and circumstances known to the Member. • There is an inconsistency between the known facts and circumstances and the Member's expectations. • The Member's expertise and experience are sufficient to reach a conclusion. • There is a need to consult with others with relevant expertise or experience. • The information provides a reasonable basis on which to reach a conclusion. • The Member's own preconception or bias might be affecting the Member's exercise of professional judgement. • There might be other reasonable conclusions that could be reached from the available information.
120.5 A64	[Paragraph 120.5 A4 remains unchanged but renumbered as paragraph 120.5 A6.]
120.6 A3	<p>Threats to compliance with the fundamental principles fall into one or more of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Self-interest threat – the threat that a financial or other interest will inappropriately influence a Member's judgement or behaviour; (b) Self-review threat – the threat that a Member will not appropriately evaluate the results of a previous judgement made, or an activity performed by the Member, or by another individual within the Member's Firm or employing organisation, on which the Member will rely when forming a judgement as part of performing a current activity; (c) Advocacy threat – the threat that a Member will promote a client's or employing organisation's position to the point that the Member's objectivity is compromised; (d) Familiarity threat – the threat that due to a long or close relationship with a client, or employing organisation, a Member will be too sympathetic to their interests or too accepting of their work; and (e) Intimidation threat – the threat that a Member will be deterred from acting objectively because of actual or perceived pressures, including attempts to exercise undue influence over the Member.

Paragraph/Section Reference	Revisions
120.8 A2	<p>The existence of conditions, policies and procedures described in paragraph 120.6 A1 might also be factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of threats to compliance with <u>the fundamental principles</u>. Examples of such conditions, policies and procedures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate governance requirements. • Educational, training and experience requirements for the profession. • Effective complaint systems which enable the Member and the general public to draw attention to unethical behaviour. • An explicitly stated duty to report breaches of ethics requirements. • Professional or regulatory monitoring and disciplinary procedures.
120.12 A1	<p><u>Other Considerations when Applying the Conceptual Framework</u></p> <p><i>Bias</i></p> <p><u>Conscious or unconscious bias affects the exercise of professional judgement when identifying, evaluating and addressing threats to compliance with the fundamental principles.</u></p>
120.12 A2	<p><u>Examples of potential bias to be aware of when exercising professional judgement include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Anchoring bias, which is a tendency to use an initial piece of information as an anchor against which subsequent information is inadequately assessed.</u> • <u>Automation bias, which is a tendency to favour output generated from automated systems, even when human reasoning or contradictory information raises questions as to whether such output is reliable or fit for purpose.</u> • <u>Availability bias, which is a tendency to place more weight on events or experiences that immediately come to mind or are readily available than on those that are not.</u> • <u>Confirmation bias, which is a tendency to place more weight on information that corroborates an existing belief than information that contradicts or casts doubt on that belief.</u> • <u>Groupthink, which is a tendency for a group of individuals to discourage individual creativity and responsibility and as a result reach a decision without critical reasoning or consideration of alternatives.</u> • <u>Overconfidence bias, which is a tendency to overestimate one's own ability to make accurate assessments of risk or other judgements or decisions.</u> • <u>Representation bias, which is a tendency to base an understanding on a pattern of experiences, events or beliefs that is assumed to be representative.</u> • <u>Selective perception, which is a tendency for a person's expectations to influence how the person views a particular matter or person.</u>

Paragraph/Section Reference	Revisions
120.12 A3	<p>Actions that might mitigate the effect of bias include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Seeking advice from experts to obtain additional input.</u> • <u>Consulting with others to ensure appropriate challenge as part of the evaluation process.</u> • <u>Receiving training related to the identification of bias as part of professional development.</u>
120.13 A1	<p><u>Organisational Culture</u></p> <p><u>The effective application of the conceptual framework by a Member is enhanced when the importance of ethical values that align with the fundamental principles and other provisions set out in the Code is promoted through the internal culture of the Member's organisation.</u></p>
120.13 A2	<p><u>The promotion of an ethical culture within an organisation is most effective when:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>Leaders and those in managerial roles promote the importance of, and hold themselves and others accountable for demonstrating, the ethical values of the organisation;</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Appropriate education and training programs, management processes, and performance evaluation and reward criteria that promote an ethical culture are in place;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>Effective policies and procedures are in place to encourage and protect those who report actual or suspected illegal or unethical behaviour, including whistleblowers; and</u></p> <p>(d) <u>The organisation adheres to ethical values in its dealings with third parties.</u></p>
120.13 A3	<p><u>Members are expected to encourage and promote an ethics-based culture in their organisation, taking into account their position and seniority.</u></p>
	<p><u>Considerations for Audits, Reviews and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements</u></p>
120.14 A1	<p><u>Firm Culture</u></p> <p><u>APES 320 Quality Control for Firms sets out requirements and application material relating to Firm culture in the context of a Firm's responsibilities to design, implement and operate a system of quality control for audits or reviews of Financial Statements, or other assurance or related services engagements.</u></p>
120.15 2 A1 to 120.16 3 A1	<p><u>[Paragraphs 120.12 A1 to 120.13 A1 remain unchanged but renumbered as paragraphs 120.15 A1 to 120.16 A1.]</u></p>
120.16 3 A2	<p>In an audit of Financial Statements, compliance with the fundamental principles, individually and collectively, supports the exercise of professional scepticism, as shown in the following examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Integrity</u> requires the Member in Public Practice to be straightforward and honest. For example, the Member complies with the principle of integrity by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (a) <u>Being straightforward and honest when raising concerns about a position taken by a client; and</u> ○ (b) <u>Pursuing inquiries about inconsistent information and seeking</u>

Paragraph/Section Reference	Revisions
	<p>further audit evidence to address concerns about statements that might be materially false or misleading in order to make informed decisions about the appropriate course of action in the circumstances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Having the strength of character to act appropriately, even when facing pressure to do otherwise or when doing so might create potential adverse personal or organisational consequences. Acting appropriately involves:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <u>Standing one's ground when confronted by dilemmas and difficult situations; or</u> (b) <u>Challenging others as and when circumstances warrant, in a manner appropriate to the circumstances.</u> <p>In doing so, the Member demonstrates the critical assessment of audit evidence that contributes to the exercise of professional scepticism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Objectivity</u> requires the Member in Public Practice not to exercise compromise professional or business judgement <u>without being compromised by:</u> because of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) b<u>Bias;</u> (b) e<u>Conflict of interest;</u> or (c) the u<u>Undue influence of, or undue reliance on, individuals, organisations, technology or others factors.</u> <p>For example, the Member complies with the principle of objectivity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Recognising circumstances or relationships such as familiarity with the client, that might compromise the Member's professional or business judgement; and (b) Considering the impact of such circumstances and relationships on the Member's judgement when evaluating the sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence related to a matter material to the client's Financial Statements. <p>In doing so, the Member behaves in a manner that contributes to the exercise of professional scepticism.</p> • <u>Professional competence and due care</u> requires the Member in Public Practice to have professional knowledge and skill at the level required to ensure the provision of competent Professional Service, and to act diligently in accordance with applicable standards, laws and regulations. For example, the Member complies with the principle of professional competence and due care by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Applying knowledge that is relevant to a particular client's industry and business activities in order to properly identify risks of material misstatement; (b) Designing and performing appropriate audit procedures; and (c) Applying relevant knowledge when critically assessing whether audit evidence is sufficient and appropriate in the circumstances. <p>In doing so, the Member behaves in a manner that contributes to the exercise of professional scepticism.</p>

Paragraph/Section Reference	Revisions
200.5 A3	<p>The more senior the position of a Member, the greater will be the ability and opportunity to access information, and to influence policies, decisions made and actions taken by others involved with the employing organisation. To the extent that they are able to do so, taking into account their position and seniority in the organisation, Members are expected to encourage and promote an ethics-based culture in the organisation <u>in accordance with paragraph 120.13 A3</u>. Examples of actions that might be taken include the introduction, implementation and oversight of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethics education and training programs. • <u>Management processes and performance evaluation and reward criteria that promote an ethical culture.</u> • Ethics and whistleblowing policies.³ • Policies and procedures designed to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations (“NOCLAR”).
Footnote 3 to para 200.5 A3	<p>In Australia, whistleblower protection is addressed in the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> and the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i> (for the private sector) and in other legislation in place federally and in states and territories (for the public sector). <u>All public companies, large proprietary companies, and public companies and proprietary companies that are trustees of registrable superannuation entities are required under legislation to have a whistleblower policy. Charities or not-for-profits structured as public companies limited by guarantee with annual (consolidated) revenue of \$1 million or more are also required to have a whistleblower policy. In 2017, the Australian government released draft federal legislation to strengthen protection for whistleblowers in the private sector. As at the Code’s publication date, the draft legislation is under consideration by the Parliament of Australia.</u></p>
R220.4	<p>When preparing or presenting information, a Member shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Prepare or present the information in accordance with a relevant reporting framework, where applicable; (b) Prepare or present the information in a manner that is intended neither to mislead, nor to influence contractual or regulatory outcomes inappropriately; (c) Exercise professional judgement to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Represent the facts accurately and completely in all material respects; (ii) Describe clearly the true nature of business transactions or activities; and (iii) Classify and record information in a timely and proper manner; and (d) Not omit anything with the intention of rendering the information misleading or of influencing contractual or regulatory outcomes inappropriately; <u>(e) Avoid undue influence of, or undue reliance on, individuals, organisations or technology; and</u> <u>(f) Be aware of the risk of bias.</u>

Paragraph/Section Reference	Revisions
R220.7	A Member who intends to rely on the work of others <u>individuals</u>, either internal or external to the employing organisation, <u>or other organisations</u> shall exercise professional judgement to determine what steps to take, if any, in order to fulfil the responsibilities set out in paragraph R220.4.
260.9 A1	Many employing organisations have established protocols and procedures regarding how to raise NOCLAR or suspected NOCLAR internally. These protocols and procedures include, for example, an ethics policy or internal whistleblowing mechanism. ⁴ Such protocols and procedures might allow matters to be reported anonymously through designated channels.
Footnote 4 to 260.9 A1	In Australia, whistleblower protection is addressed in the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> and the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i> (for the private sector) and in other legislation in place federally and in states and territories (for the public sector). <u>All public companies, large proprietary companies, and public companies and proprietary companies that are trustees of registrable superannuation entities are required under legislation to have a whistleblower policy.</u> Charities or not-for-profits structured as public companies limited by guarantee with annual (consolidated) revenue of \$1 million or more are also required to have a whistleblower policy. In 2017, the Australian government released draft federal legislation to strengthen protection for whistleblowers in the private sector. As at the Code's publication date, the draft legislation is under consideration by the Parliament of Australia.
AUST R330.4.1	<p>A Member in Public Practice shall not enter into a Contingent Fee arrangement or receive a Contingent Fee in specific engagement circumstances as prohibited in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>APES 215 Forensic Accounting Services;</i> • <i>APES 225 Valuation Services;</i> • <i>APES 330 Insolvency Services;</i> • <i>APES 345 Reporting on Prospective Financial Information Prepared in <u>C</u>onnection with a <u>P</u>ublic Disclosure Document;</i> and • <i>APES 350 Participation by Members in Public Practice in Due Diligence Committees in connection with a Public Document.</i>
360.25 A3	<p>The determination of whether to make such a disclosure will also depend on external factors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether there is an appropriate authority that is able to receive the information, and cause the matter to be investigated and action to be taken. The appropriate authority will depend on the nature of the matter. For example, the appropriate authority would be a securities regulator in the case of fraudulent financial reporting or an environmental protection agency in the case of a breach of environmental laws and regulations. • Whether there exists robust and credible protection from civil, criminal or professional liability or retaliation afforded by legislation or regulation, such as under whistle-blowing legislation or regulation.⁸ • Whether there are actual or potential threats to the physical safety of the Member in Public Practice or other individuals.

Paragraph/Section Reference	Revisions
Footnote 8 to 360.25 A3	<p>In Australia, whistleblower protection is addressed in the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> and the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i> (for the private sector) and in other legislation in place federally and in states and territories (for the public sector). All public companies, large proprietary companies, and public companies and proprietary companies that are trustees of registrable superannuation entities are required under legislation to have a whistleblower policy. Charities or not-for-profits structured as public companies limited by guarantee with annual (consolidated) revenue of \$1 million or more are also required to have a whistleblower policy. In 2017, the Australian government released draft federal legislation to strengthen protection for whistleblowers in the private sector. As at the Code's publication date, the draft legislation is under consideration by the Parliament of Australia.</p>