

CODE OF ETHICS

Volume II (Revised 2026)



The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
(Set up by an Act of Parliament)
New Delhi

CODE OF ETHICS

(Volume II)



Issued by
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
(Set up by an Act of Parliament)
New Delhi

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First edition	:	November 1963
Second edition	:	September 1966
Third edition	:	February 1969
Fourth edition	:	August 1971
Fifth edition	:	October 1976 (Reprinted 1979)
Sixth edition	:	December 1980 (Reprinted 1981 and 1984)
Seventh edition	:	1985 (Reprinted 1987)
Eighth edition	:	1988
Reprinted	:	1995
(with certain amendments as per page nos. 87 to 93)		
Reprinted	:	1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
Ninth edition	:	January 2001 (Reprinted 2003)
Tenth edition	:	January 2005
Eleventh edition	:	January 2009 (Reprinted 2009 and 2010)
Twelfth edition (Vol-I)	:	May 2020 (Volumes II & III separately issued)
Thirteenth edition (Vol-II)	:	2026 (Volumes I & III separately issued)
Committee/Department	:	Ethical Standards Board
E – mail	:	esb@icai.in
Website	:	www.icai.org
Price	:	Rs. 200/-
ISBN	:	978-93-47892-78-3
Published by	:	The Publication & CDS Directorate on behalf of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, ICAI Bhawan, Post Box No. 7100, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi – 110 002 (India)
Printed by	:	

FOREWORD TO THE THIRTEENTH EDITION

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) issued its first Code of Ethics in 1963, making it one of the earliest ethical frameworks for the accountancy profession globally. The Code lays down the ethical requirements for members and serves as the foundation for maintaining public trust in the profession. In today's global environment, characterised by uncertainty, complex transactions, and rapid technological advancements, the expectations of stakeholders for trust, transparency and reliability have increased significantly. It is therefore, essential to periodically review and strengthen the ethical framework governing the profession.

The Code of Ethics remains the cornerstone and the most important instrument for guiding professional conduct and must be regularly updated to address emerging professional and regulatory challenges. As a regulator of the chartered accountancy profession in India, ICAI is committed to ensuring that its members adhere to the highest standards of ethical conduct, integrity and professionalism in the discharge of their professional responsibilities.

The Revised Code introduces several significant changes that enhance the clarity, consistency, and enforceability of ethical requirements, particularly in areas such as independence, conflicts of interest, and the more liberalisation of provisions relating to advertisement.

ICAI emphasizes that the Code is not merely a set of rules but a guiding framework for ethical decision-making and the exercise of professional judgement. Members are expected to comply with the requirements of the Code both in the letter and the spirit, always acting in the public interest and upholding the dignity of the profession.

The Institute expects all members and firms to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the revised Code of Ethics and follow them effectively in their professional conduct. Consistent adherence to ethical standards will strengthen public confidence, enhance the credibility of the profession and enable members to contribute meaningfully to the economy and society.

We compliment the efforts of CA. Priti Paras Savla, Chairperson, CA. Dayaniwas Sharma, Vice-Chairman and CA. Chandrashekhar Chitale, Immediate Past Chairman, Ethical Standards Board and all stakeholders who contributed to the revision of this Code.

It is our firm belief that the Revised Code of Ethics will mark a significant milestone in upholding the highest standards of the professional responsibility and ethical conduct.

CA. Prasanna Kumar D
President, ICAI

New Delhi
Date: 28.05.2026

CA. Mangesh Kinare
Vice-President, ICAI

PREFACE TO THE THIRTEENTH EDITION

The Code of Ethics ("Code") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India establishes an ethical framework for members. Members should follow the Code while rendering professional services or discharging other responsibilities. Given the dynamic nature of the economic, regulatory and professional environment, the Code is reviewed and revised to remain relevant, comprehensive and effective.

The revised Code of Ethics is segregated into three volumes, Volume-I is domestic provisions and Council Guidelines, Volume-II is converged with IESBA Code 2024 edition and Volume-III is Ethics Standards for Sustainability Assurance. The revision incorporates amendments arising from statutory changes, contemporary developments including relaxation in advertisement norms. It is applicable with effect from April 01, 2026, except for the s.no. (xxxi) of Management Consultancy and other services issued under Section 2(2)(iv) of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 which is effective from December 11, 2025.

The revised Code of Ethics is designed not only to uphold high standards of professional conduct but also to empower chartered accountants to adapt to modern challenges. It aims to support their role in national development, improve global competitiveness, and maintain public confidence in the profession. By combining strong ethical principles with forward-looking provisions, the revised Code ensures that the Chartered Accountancy profession remains relevant, responsible, and continues to maintain public trust.

We extend our deepest gratitude to CA. Prasanna Kumar D, President, ICAI and CA. Mangesh Kinare, Vice-President, ICAI for their leadership, guidance and continued encouragement. We sincerely thank CA. Chandrashekhar Chitale, Imm. Past Chairman, ESB, for his contribution. We express gratitude to members of the Council, coopted members, special invitees, regulators and other stakeholders for their contribution in completing this onerous task.

We hope that the revised Code will open new avenues, strengthen ethical foundation of the profession, enhance public trust and guide members in upholding the highest standards of professionalism.

CA Priti Paras Savla
Chairperson, ESB

CA Dayaniwas Sharma
Vice-Chairman, ESB

Date: 28.05.2026

New Delhi

CODE OF ETHICS - THIRTEENTH EDITION

A profession earns its place in society not merely by the knowledge it possesses, but by the trust it inspires.

For the Chartered Accountancy profession, that trust is its most valuable and enduring asset. It rests upon principles that do not change with time—integrity, honesty, independence, objectivity, competence and professional responsibility. These principles are timeless. The environment in which they are practised, however, is changing rapidly. Technology is transforming professional services, businesses are increasingly global, new areas of professional engagement are emerging, and stakeholders expect greater transparency, responsiveness and relevance.

In such an environment, a Code of Ethics cannot remain static while the profession itself moves forward.

The Thirteenth Edition of the Code of Ethics marks an important stage in the continuing evolution of the profession. The revision was undertaken not merely to update provisions, but to examine them against the realities of contemporary professional practice and to consider whether every restriction accumulated over time continued to serve a legitimate ethical purpose. Provisions essential to independence, integrity and public confidence have been retained and, where necessary, strengthened, while restrictions whose rationale had diminished with changing circumstances have been reconsidered.

The exercise has sought to achieve a more meaningful balance between ethical discipline and professional enablement.

A mature profession must periodically distinguish between what is essential to protect the public interest and what merely reflects the practices of an earlier era. The revised Code accordingly seeks to recognise the realities of contemporary practice. In appropriate areas, terminology has also been brought closer to the language of the governing statutory framework.

The modern Chartered Accountant operates in an increasingly diverse professional landscape. Investment in securities, technology-enabled services, forensic accounting, artificial intelligence, sustainability reporting and other specialised areas are now part of the evolving professional environment.

The revised framework seeks to provide appropriate ethical space for members to participate in these areas while preserving the safeguards necessary for the dignity, independence and credibility of the profession.

The manner in which professional firms communicate has also undergone a fundamental transformation. The traditional understanding of professional communication emerged in an era dominated by print media. Today, websites, digital platforms, social media, visual communication and technology-enabled outreach are integral to professional life. The revised approach recognises these realities while maintaining the essential distinction between professional information and commercial solicitation.

Modern forms of communication do not dilute professional ethics. On the contrary, they place greater responsibility upon members to ensure that information disseminated is truthful, dignified, verifiable and consistent with the standing of the profession.

The Code also recognises the emergence of new areas of professional service, including artificial intelligence-related engagements, forensic accounting, sustainability and ESG-related work, social impact assessment and other specialised domains. Such recognition is important if Chartered Accountants are to remain relevant participants in India's rapidly changing economic landscape.

Equally significant is the growing importance of collaboration and international engagement. Indian Chartered Accountants and firms increasingly participate in cross-border assignments and professional networks. A regulatory framework that facilitates such engagement, while preserving professional identity, independence and accountability, is essential to the continued globalisation of the profession.

Modernisation, however, must never be mistaken for dilution of ethics.

Independence, conflicts of interest, threats and safeguards, confidentiality, professional competence and professional conduct remain at the heart of the revised framework. The closer alignment with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) framework, with appropriate India-specific adaptations, strengthens international comparability while respecting India's statutory and professional context.

The restructuring of the Code is another important step towards accessibility and usability. The provisions have been organised to distinguish statutory and regulatory prescriptions from the international ethical framework, while important case law has been placed in a dedicated Case Law Referencer. A Code is effective only when its provisions can be readily understood and applied; clarity and accessibility are therefore themselves important aspects of ethical regulation.

The present edition also seeks to connect enduring professional values with India's own intellectual and cultural heritage. Concepts such as dharma and satya resonate deeply with the fundamental principles of professional ethics. While the profession operates in a modern, technology-driven and globally integrated environment, the essential values of truthfulness, responsibility and duty remain unchanged.

The revision was a collective endeavour. It benefited from the considered contributions of members of the Ethical Standards Board and stakeholders who brought diverse perspectives to the deliberations. Such a substantive exercise could only be undertaken through open discussion, careful examination and a willingness to reconsider long-standing positions.

Its central philosophy is clear: ethics must protect the profession's credibility without unnecessarily constraining its legitimate growth. A modern Code must have the confidence to permit what is legitimate, the wisdom to regulate what requires safeguards, and the firmness to prohibit what threatens the public interest.

The Chartered Accountancy profession has earned its standing because society trusts its members with matters of financial integrity, accountability and public interest. That trust cannot be taken for granted. It must be earned every day through professional conduct.

I particularly acknowledge the support and encouragement of CA. Charanjot Singh Nanda, President, ICAI, 2025-26, whose receptiveness to contemporary thinking and encouragement of the process provided important institutional impetus to the revision. I also place on record my appreciation for CA (Dr.) Rohit Ruwatia Agarwal, Vice-Chairman, Ethical Standards Board, 2025-26, for his wholehearted participation and constructive engagement throughout the process. Members of the Board also deserve acknowledgment for the participative discussions. The Board members are particularly happy that the

entire change agenda that is penned down in this 13th edition of the Code of Ethics was unanimously approved by the Council at its meeting held in December, 2025.

It is my sincere hope that members will view the Code not merely as a compilation of permissions and prohibitions, but as a professional compass. Circumstances may change, technology may advance and new questions may arise, but the fundamental obligation remains constant—to discharge professional responsibilities with integrity, independence, competence and a deep sense of responsibility towards stakeholders and society.

The world around us will continue to change. The profession must change with it. But practices should continue in a manner that the trust placed in the Chartered Accountant must remain unchanged.

CA Chandrashekhar V. Chitale
Chairman, ESB (2025-26)

FOREWORD TO THE TWELFTH EDITION

The people in different walks of life have different perceptions of ethics which may not necessarily be uniform. Generally, feelings, religious dogmas & social norms affect an individual's perception on ethics to a certain extent. However, there is a point of concurrence of various schools of thought that Ethics consists of norms for conduct that distinguish between generally acceptable and unacceptable behaviour. Professional ethics is of course a more specialized and tempered one, where one has does not only have an obligation to address the various expectations well, but also to ensure that he does never waive off the requirements applicable to him.

The Institute has been a forerunner in formulation and compliance with the contemporary professional standards. It is in this line of its philosophy that it endeavours to live upto the commitment of a constant compliance with the best professional standards acceptable. The Code of Ethics for the profession is indeed one of those standards. It needs to be dynamic to cater to requirements of the changing times and accordingly, it undergoes the revision and evolution, as much as necessary.

It is worth recalling that the Eleventh Edition of Code of Ethics (2009) was unique in the sense it adopted the provisions of International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) Code of Ethics for the first time. Further, the Code of Ethics (Volume – I) issued in 2019 was the first such edition which was based only on the basis of provisions of International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) Code of Ethics. At that time, the Volume based on domestic provisions was not issued.

This is the Volume – II of the Twelfth Edition, based on domestic provisions governing the Chartered Accountants. This complements the Volume I, and makes a complete reading. Volume II brings many changes in the Code without change in the basic philosophy governing the profession and seeks to balance the aspirations of stakeholders.

Ethical Standards Board of ICAI has collectively put in lots of efforts in bringing this revised publication. I complement the efforts of all members and special invitees of Ethical Standards Board for their valuable contribution. In particular, I appreciate of CA. Ranjeet Kumar Agarwal, Chairman and CA. Kemisha Soni, Vice-Chairperson, Ethical standards Board, for their tireless efforts and determination. I also appreciate the efforts and contribution of Shri

Ashish Swaroop Bhatnagar, Secretary, Ethical Standards Board and entire Secretariat of the Board in bringing out this publication.

I am really hopeful that this publication will mark an important milestone, and meet the objectives of its release.

New Delhi
7th February, 2020

PRAFULLA P. CHHAJED
President

PREFACE TO THE TWELFTH EDITION

The Institute brought the First edition of the Code of Ethics for members, then '*Code of Conduct*' in November, 1963. The said edition included not only the provisions of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (Act) , but also the interpretation of the Council, and pronouncements of various High Courts and the Supreme Court. It may be noted that the Act itself, along with the two Schedules to the Act set out norms for permissible activities for the members of the profession. Section 22 of the Act defines and describes what constitutes 'Professional Misconduct'. The two Schedules describe in detail the various acts and omissions entailing professional/other misconduct, which are dealt with punishment in accordance with Chapter-V of the Act. The Disciplinary mechanism of the Institute is provided in the Act, and thus with the sanction of law behind, it has effectively been followed since the enactment of the Act without any difficulty.

We herewith present the Twelfth Edition of Code of Ethics which has been revised and aligned with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) after a gap of ten years.

In this Twelfth edition, we have tried to incorporate all domestic provisions relating to Code of Ethics, along with all Council/Committee decisions of last ten years viz.

- Tender Guidelines
- Corporate Form of Practice Guidelines
- Logo Guidelines
- UDIN Guidelines
- Networking Guidelines
- Revised Advertisement Guidelines

And all relevant Council and Board decisions.

We have also tried to segregate all important case laws related to Schedule - I and II of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 in a separate Case Laws Referencer as Volume–III of Code of Ethics, for easy reading and understanding. The Referencer has been further enriched with appropriate sub-titles and numbering of the disciplinary case laws.

We thank the President CA. Prafulla P. Chhajed , Vice President CA. Atul

Gupta and all Council colleagues for their cooperation, support in bringing out this long pending revised Code of Ethics.

We also thank all members of Ethical Standards Board (CA. N.C. Hegde, CA. Anil S. Bhandari, CA. Yeshawant S. Joshi, CA. Babu A. Kallivayalil, CA. Rajendra Kumar P., CA. Pramod K. Boob, CA. Pramod Jain, CA. Aniket Talati, CA. Hans Raj Chugh, Ms. Ritika Bhatia and Dr. Ravi Gupta) , Co-opted members (CA. Satish Chaturvedi, CA. Rajnish Luniya, CA. Viraf Mehta, CA. Puneet Oberoi and CA. Mukesh Ramdas Hundiwalla) and special invitees (CA. Sanjiv Kumar Chaudhary, CA. Sunil Bajaj and CA. Pardeep Pal) , with particular reference to CA. Sanjiv Kumar Chaudhary, member , IESBA.

The revised Code of Ethics (Volume-I, II and III) will be applicable from 1st July, 2020 as decided by the Council at its 388th Meeting held on 6th and 7th February, 2020. Till then, the existing Code of Ethics (2009 edition) will remain applicable.

We are hopeful that this publication will be act as a complementary guide to the members to help them acting in compliance with the provisions of Code of Ethics.

New Delhi
7th February, 2020

RANJEET KUMAR AGARWAL
Chairman
Ethical Standards Board

KEMISHA SONI
Vice-Chairperson
Ethical Standards Board

FOREWORD TO SECOND REPRINT OF THE ELEVENTH EDITION

Ethics is something which comes from within of an individual. But equally true is that the complexity which the world has acquired today has created need for a vigilant system of ethics for the professionals. This is more true for the profession of chartered accountants, as the society in general, and governments, clients, taxing authorities, employees, investors, the business and financial community in particular, have reposed tremendous trust in their services.

The Council of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) brought the first edition of the Code of Ethics, then 'Code of Conduct', in 1963. Since then, the Code has been constantly updated from time to time to keep it relevant to the profession. The present (eleventh) edition of Code of Ethics, incorporates for the first time ever, the provisions of International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) Code of Ethics, thus complying with the membership obligation of ICAI towards IFAC. The two parts of the Code, one incorporating provisions of IFAC Code of Ethics, and the other based on the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, compliment each other and together constitute perhaps one of the best Code for a profession.

It is my pleasure to inform that the further modifications in the Code of Ethics, 2009 are underway in view of the revised edition (2010) of IFAC Code of Ethics.

I am convinced that the reprint edition of the Code would take us to still greater heights and we outshine others and gain edge over others, nationally and internationally.

NEW DELHI
31st December, 2010

CA. AMARJIT CHOPRA
President

FOREWORD TO THE REPRINT OF ELEVENTH EDITION

Every professional ethics in the world require a high toned morally and integrity. It considers the rightness and wrongness of man's conduct. It is a source of justifiable pride to a professional to consider the great role members of his profession have played to maintain the human values in order to strengthen the social structure and finally the public interest.

The Code of Ethics is a guiding force to the members of the profession and today the professionals act totally on the principles enunciated in the Code of Ethics. It is not for getting the examination passed and acquiring the qualification but it is required to be followed in line and spirit.

Recently the Council of the Institute has notified the advertisement guidelines and Council General Guidelines-2008 to strengthen the impact of profession on the globalized economy by finding a level playing field on the changing scenario.

In the present reprint-edition the provisions of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) Code of Ethics have been incorporated in order to compliance of membership obligations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and to facilitate the participation of the members of Institute in global business.

I am sure that the members will appreciate the spirit of the provisions of this edition of the Code of Ethics and will be benefited to a great extent.

NEW DELHI
25th May, 2009

CA. UTTAM PRAKASH AGARWAL
President

FOREWORD TO THE ELEVENTH EDITION

The Ethics is the science of morals in human conduct. Moral principles and Rules of Conduct impose obligations and withdraw certain areas of conduct from free option of the individual to do as he likes. The professional ethics is based on morality and it interprets the compliance for the specific working of a particular profession in order to achieve the mission of building the best social environment.

Human nature being what it is, a man often places his personal gain above service. Therefore, persons who as individuals and as a class, are willing to place public good above their personal gain have enjoyed respect and honour. But such a relationship can be maintained or enhanced only if the professional body to which they belong would interpret the concept of public interest as broadly as possible. The respect and confidence enjoyed by a profession, to a great extent, is dependent on the strictness and scrupulousness with which such a code is adhered to by self discipline. When in public practice, an accountant should both be, and appear to be, free of any interest which might be regarded, whatever its actual effect, as being incompatible with integrity and objectivity.

The over-riding motto has been 'pride of service in preference to personal gain'. A code of professional conduct may have the force of law, as is the case in this country in some matters, as well as the result of discipline and conventions voluntarily established by the members, any breach whereof would result in the person being disentitled to continue as a member of the professional body. In any event, it has a great deal of practical value in so far as it proclaims to the public that the members of the profession will discharge their duties and responsibilities, having regard to the public interest. This, in turn, will give an assurance to the public that in the event of a member straying away from the path of duty, he would be suitably dealt with by the professional body. The self imposed discipline is necessary to earn respect as sometimes, some act or omission may not fall strictly under any clause of the Schedules yet it may be contrary to the ethics. The professionals are expected to withstand such tests of professional integrity.

A need was felt to revise the existing Code of Ethics with a view to meet the ethical requirements in view of the amendment in The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and in the changing scenario of increasing participation in the

accountancy profession worldwide. While revising the Code of Ethics, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has adopted the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) Code of Ethics for professional accountants subject to the variances, wherever required, have been made to make it compatible with Indian laws. The provisions of this Code of Ethics are more stringent than those of IFAC Code. The adoption of IFAC Code is a step towards compliance of ICAI's membership obligations of IFAC.

In bringing out this publication, the Ethical Standards Board and the Study Group constituted for the revision of the Code, has given their considerable time in discussions on each and every part of the Code. In this publication the Board has incorporated and presented very nicely all the decisions of the Council on ethical issues as well as the decisions of the Courts on disciplinary cases. Part – A of the Code has been issued as 'Guidelines of the Council'.

I must compliment the members of the Study Group and the Board particularly Shri J. N. Shah, Chairman and Shri V. C. James, Vice-Chairman & Convener of the Study Group, for achieving this difficult task in a short time.

I record my appreciation for contribution of Shri N.P. Singh, Secretary of the Board and the officials of the Institute in bringing out this publication in record time.

I am confident that this publication will be of great help to all the members of the Institute.

NEW DELHI
14th January, 2009

VED JAIN
President

FOREWORD TO THE TENTH EDITION

A distinguishing mark of the accountancy profession is acceptance of its responsibility to the public. The accountancy profession's public consists of clients, credit guarantors, governments, employers, employees, investors, the business and financial community and others who rely on the objectivity and integrity of a professional accountant to maintain the orderly functioning of economic order. This reliance imposes a public interest responsibility on the accountancy profession.

The Information Technology revolution and globalization of economy have changed the world for ever and every profession is facing challenges in this era of tough competition. Accountability of any profession is crucial for its survival and prosperity. In formulating the Code of Ethics for the profession, the Institute has always considered the motto "Pride of service in preference to personal gain" as a litmus test. User expectation and public perception are crucial criteria while formulating the Code of Ethics so that there should not be any expectation gap between the "standards expected" and "those prescribed". The Code of Ethics was last revised in January 2001. Since then, the Council considered various concerns of the profession and the interest of the society generally as well as the expectations of the stakeholders in particular.

Whether the notification imposing ceiling on non-audit fees, norms relaxing the criteria in responding to tenders of government agency or similar organizations or permitting the members to publish passport size photograph in their website, the Council, at its own wisdom, appreciated the changing scenario in the world order and the emerging opportunities of the profession. At the same time, the Council ensured that the ethical standards for the profession should be complied with at any cost. We feel proud that the Institute has always marched beyond the expectation of the society and the members have always considered as their solemn responsibility to comply with the ethical standards prescribed by the Council. In this era of globalized economy, our members are marching confidently ahead to provide the globally acceptable solutions to the world community.

In bringing out this publication, the Committee on Ethical Standards Unjustified Removal of Auditors (CESURA) has done an excellent job. I learnt that the Committee while updating and revising the draft, had

requested the Past Presidents to give their views/suggestions and the suggestions received have been appreciated. I gratefully acknowledge their valuable contribution.

To update the Code, the Committee has incorporated very nicely all the decisions of the Council on Ethical issues as well as the decisions on disciplinary cases.

I wish to place on record my deep appreciation & compliment for Shri Abhijit Bandyopadhyay, Chairman, Committee on Ethical Standards & Unjustified Removal of Auditors and its other members.

I appreciate the efforts & contribution of Dr. Alok Ray, Secretary to the Committee and the officials of Institute for this commendable job.

I have no doubt that this publication will make our members more confident and comfortable to carry out their professional jobs in this new world order.

NEW DELHI
21st January, 2005

SUNIL GOYAL
President

FOREWORD TO THE NINTH EDITION

The maintenance of ethical standards is the collective concern of the Institute as well as all members of the profession. The ideal situation, of course, would be that the maintenance of ethical standards at individual member level is so self-evident that its further mention need not be made. However, the human nature being what it is, a man may often place his personal gain above service. Therefore, it is necessary to keep on reinforcing the idea of keeping up and observing the highest ethical standards repeatedly. With this end in view and also keeping in mind the need to adhere to our creed "Excellence, Independence and Integrity", it is a pleasure to release this publication with the new title "Code of Ethics" as decided by the Council. These values of profession need to be further institutionalised and globalised. Therefore, the Council of the Institute has recently permitted the members of the Institute to post their particulars on the Website. The detailed guidelines are contained in the new publication.

I am confident that the members of the profession, in general and the younger members in particular would definitely strive hard in the interest of upholding the professional image in the years to come and also to reduce the expectation gap.

In bringing out this publication, the Committee on Ethical Standards & Unjustified Removal of Auditors (CESURA) and Council held various long meetings. All the members of CESURA, particularly its Chairmen, Shri A.K. Chakraborty, Shri N.K. Gupta, Shri A.C. Shah, Shri S.C. Bhadra and some of its other members, namely Shri P.N. Shah, Shri A.H. Dalal, Shri S.P. Chhajed, Shri G. Sitharaman (also past-Presidents) and Shri Ashok Chandak (now Vice-President) have been very active in giving their valuable inputs and very useful and educative suggestions. Shri Chandak's interpretation of complicated legal aspects of the subject facilitated the work of the Committee and the Council and was highly appreciated. Shri Bhadra's continuous impetus in completing the task led the publication to its finality.

The Secretariat of CESURA headed by Shri G.D. Khurana who is Secretary of the Committee and possessing long experience in Disciplinary, Ethical and Legal matters of the Institute and his colleague Shri Neeraj Srivastava, Assistant Secretary need to be specifically mentioned as they have contributed a lot in facilitating the completion of updating the publication by,

inter alia, summarising and placing at appropriate places the various decisions of the Council and Judgements of Courts etc.

I am confident that this publication which contains relevant extract, from decisions and pronouncements which have been made, from time to time, by the Council along with Council's perception of major issues, will go a long way for the assistance of the members. It will also assist both old and new members in addressing the issues/problems of the professional conduct which they face in their day to day professional life.

NEW DELHI
13th August, 2001

N.D. GUPTA
President

FOREWORD TO THE EIGHTH EDITION

The “Code of Conduct” is essentially a set of professional ethical standards, regulating the relationship of Chartered Accountants with their clients, employers, employees, fellow members of the group and the public generally. According to the International Federation of Accountants, the ethical requirements of any accountancy body should be based on integrity, objectivity, independence, confidentiality, high technical standards, professional competence and above all on ethical behaviour. The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and the Schedules to the Act set out the acceptable forms of behaviour of the members of the profession.

However, during the last 40 years since the Act came into force, certain conventions have been voluntarily established by the members of the profession which have enhanced the respect and confidence enjoyed by the profession. The Council of the Institute has been adhering to these principles strictly and scrupulously in order to maintain the reputation of the profession.

The first edition of the “Code of Conduct” was published in 1963 and ever since six more editions of the Code have been out incorporating the changes that had taken place from time to time. The present Council felt the need to have a self-contained document which is both up-to-date and currently relevant. The present edition is a result of this painstaking and elaborate exercise.

The revised Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988, which have replaced the Chartered Accountants Regulations 1964, the recent decisions of the Council in administering the Code of Conduct, the various statements on auditing practices and accounting standards, which are now mandatory, etc. are reflected in the present Code.

The Council wishes to place on record its appreciation and gratitude to Sarvashri S. Nandagopal, A.K. Chakraborty, S.C. Bafna, Y. Soli and the members and Secretary of the Ethical Standards Committee for their painstaking work in revising, updating and editing this Code. The Council has also taken this opportunity to include the latest case laws and delete the obsolete ones.

I have great pleasure in bringing out this Eighth Edition of the Code of

Conduct for the guidance of members and students. I hope this booklet will be of assistance to them in resolving their doubts in the ethical problems confronted by them in the course of their professional duties.

NEW DELHI
5th July, 1988

S.K. DASGUPTA
President

FOREWORD TO THE SEVENTH EDITION

Since the publication of the Sixth edition of the booklet Code of Conduct in 1980, the Council has enunciated many ethical principles and rules touching those areas with which members have immediate concern. Some of these areas pertain to responding to tenders, use of the designation Chartered Accountant in invitation cards, guidelines for members accepting directorships of Public Companies, the requirements of Sections 224 and 225 of the Companies Act, 1956 in regard to the appointment and change of auditors, handling of clients money by the members and so on. In these areas, the Council has given clarifications and relaxations wherever found necessary so that members may find it easier to overcome ethical doubts and dilemmas.

I have pleasure in bringing out the revised edition of the booklet for the benefit of the members and students.

17th December, 1985

**P.A. NAIR
President**

FOREWORD TO THE FIFTH EDITION

In this Fifth Edition of the booklet Code of Conduct several additions have been made by incorporating the various decisions of the Council taken since the publication of the last edition relating to the maintenance of Ethical Standards by the members.

I have pleasure in bringing out the revised edition of the booklet for the continued benefit of the members and students.

NEW DELHI
4th October, 1976

B.R. MAHESHWARI
President

FOREWORD TO THE FOURTH EDITION

This fourth edition of the booklet Code of Conduct has been revised and brought up-to-date. A noteworthy feature of this new edition is that several relaxations made by the Council regarding ethical requirements regarding publicity by members of the Institute have been incorporated. These relate to publication of Group Headings of Chartered Accountants in the Telephone Directory, appearance on radio, television and films, appointments to positions of local or national importance, giving talks or lectures or attending a Conference and writing articles or letters to the Press on subjects connected with the profession. A paragraph has been added on the question of lien upon documents belonging to clients. This edition also includes notifications on disabilities for acceptance of appointment as Cost Auditor, liability of a Chartered Accountant who accepts audit of a Company while he is an employee of the cost auditor of the Company and liability of a Chartered Accountant when he expresses his opinion on financial statements of any business or enterprise in which his relatives have a substantial interest.

In the maintenance of the ethical standards expected of the members, I trust that the booklet will continue to be of immense help.

NEW DELHI
31st August, 1971

M.C. BHANDARI
President

FOREWORD TO THE THIRD EDITION

The booklet was first published in November 1963. It was revised in September 1966, so as to bring it in line with the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1964 which came in force on 18th July, 1964, as several changes had been introduced in the Regulations and the numbering of the Regulations and the headings as they appeared in the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949 had also been modified. Certain further guidelines issued by the Council were also incorporated in the second edition along with a new notification on the liability of Chartered Accountants in employment. This third edition includes in addition, a notification issued by the Council subsequently covering misconduct in connection with elections.

I trust that this booklet will help members to maintain the ethical standards expected of them.

NEW DELHI
1st January, 1969

R. VENKATESAN
President

FOREWORD TO THE FIRST EDITION

This booklet, published under the authority of the Council, is being sent to all members of the Institute and it is hoped that it will give guidance to them on the observance of a healthy code of professional ethics.

The booklet basically gives elaborate explanations, where necessary with illustrations, on the various items comprised in the Schedules to the Chartered Accountants Act, and is by no means meant to be exhaustive of all acts of omission and commission which may constitute professional misconduct. No booklet of this nature can achieve the object of outlining every possible act which may or may not constitute sound ethical conduct because the practice of professional ethics is largely a matter of conscience and the determination of members to distinguish between what is right and wrong.

Ethics is a state of the mind, and there may be some act which, though it may not strictly fall under one of the items of the Schedule, may be one which may not be proper by any moral or ethical standards. In the larger interests of the Institute, the Council exhorts all members to search their hearts and conscience whenever in doubt, and thereby assist towards the maintenance of high principles of professional conduct established by the Council.

As members are aware, the Council has, during the last 14 years, exercised its disciplinary jurisdiction judiciously but without fear or favour, and has built up a record of healthy traditions of which it can be justly proud. The highest standards of ethical behaviour can only evolve from the conduct of members and the Council feels sure that whenever members are confronted with two interpretations on a matter relating to professional conduct—one ethical and the other legalistic—they would adopt the stricter interpretation than the more liberal one, even though the latter may be perfectly legal.

The exercise of the highest ethical standards, which ensures the progress of our Institute, is in the hands of the members themselves.

I would be failing in my duty if I did not acknowledge, with grateful thanks of

the Council, the tremendous efforts put into this work by Mr. N.R. Mody, the senior-most Member of the Council, who has brought to bear on this memorandum his wide experience of disciplinary matters extending over a period of fourteen years.

BOMBAY
25th October, 1963

R.C. COOPER
President

xxx

धर्मो रक्षति रक्षितः ।¹

Dharma protected protects. Therefore, let us not violate Dharma.

In the legendary words of Sri Aurobindo, who also gave the motto of Institute “Ya Aeshu Supteshu Jagruti”,² “Dharma” means literally that which one lays hold of and which holds things together, the law, the norm, the rule of nature, action and life. “Dharma” is a word which has an ethical and practical, a natural and philosophical and a religious and spiritual significance, and it may be used in any of these senses exclusive of the others, in a purely ethical, a purely philosophical or a purely religious sense. Dharma protects those who protect it. i.e. “Righteousness protects the one who upholds righteousness”. Ethically it means the law of righteousness, the moral rule of conduct, or in a still more outward and practical significance social and political justice, or even simply the observation of the social law. When individuals or institutions follow ethical conduct and fulfil their duties with integrity, these very principles become their safeguard. By protecting dharma, we receive protection, stability, and trust in return.

The following excerpt from the speech of CA. G.P. Kapadia, the first President of ICAI on 29th September, 1951 is notable in this regard:-

I believe in keeping a vigilant eye all through and I must ensure the position whereby no laxity is shown at any time, in any manner, in any sphere. As you all know, the emblem we have selected has “Garuda” in it, the Bird of the “Devas”, the bird that soars above the clouds. “Garuda” has the most vigilant eye and the caption embodied in the emblem is “ya Aeshu supteshu jagrati”. This has been borrowed from the “Kathopanishad” and means “One who is awake amongst those who are asleep”. The idea underlying is that the profession of accountancy is a profession requiring the greatest vigilance and with the adoption of this emblem and the motto it is but to be expected that every member strives his utmost to maintain the highest standards, to fully worthy of such a motto.

ICAI’s tryst with highest standards is manifested in its adoption of highest professional standards, including the ethical standards.

¹ Manu Smriti (8.15)

² Kind courtesy: Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry

GUIDELINE OF THE COUNCIL

The Code of Ethics, Volume II has been issued as guideline of the Council in the exercise of power conferred on Council under Section 15(2) (fa) of Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 as amended vide Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries and Cost and work Accountants (Amendment) Act, 2022.

The Chartered Accountants shall comply with the provisions of the Code. The Code contains requirements and application material to enable Chartered Accountants to meet their responsibility to act in the public interest. The requirements of the sections of the Code establish general and specific obligations on the Chartered Accountants to comply with the specific provision in which “shall” has been used. The Requirements are designated with the letter “R” in the Code.

GUIDE TO THE CODE

(This Guide is a non-authoritative aid to using the Code.)

Purpose of the Code

This Code of Ethics is applicable from April 01, 2026. Where guidance contained in this Code relates to engagements commencing prior to that date, guidance contained in twelfth (2019) edition of the Code applicable from 1st July, 2020 except with regard to certain provisions (i.e Sections 260 & 360, subsection 604 and paragraphs 410.3 to 410.6*) for which the date of applicability shall be reckoned to be 1st October, 2022, applicable upto the completion of the said engagements. Where the engagements are prior to 1st July, 2020, the eleventh (2009) edition of the Code may be applied up to completion of the said engagements. Transitional arrangements are available in respect of specific sections of this Code.

This Code has been converged with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) Code of Ethics, 2024 issued by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

1. The *Code of Ethics* for Chartered Accountants (Including Independence Standards) (hereinafter called as “Code of Ethics” or “the Code”) sets out fundamental principles of ethics for chartered accountants (hereinafter also called as “accountants”), reflecting the profession’s recognition of its public interest responsibility. These principles establish the standard of behaviour expected of a chartered accountant. The fundamental principles are: integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behaviour.
2. The Code provides a conceptual framework that chartered accountants are to apply in order to identify, evaluate and address threats to compliance with the fundamental principles. The Code sets out requirements and application material on various topics to help accountants apply the conceptual framework to those topics.
3. In the case of audits, reviews and other assurance engagements, the Code sets out *Independence Standards*, established by the

* Refer to Paragraph R410.14 to R410.20 of this Code.

application of the conceptual framework to threats to independence in relation to these engagements.

How the Code is Structured*

4. The Code contains the following material:

- Part 1 – *Complying with the Code, Fundamental Principles and Conceptual Framework*, which includes the fundamental principles and the conceptual framework and is applicable to all chartered accountants.
- Part 2 – *Chartered Accountants in Service*, which sets out additional material that applies to chartered accountants in service when performing professional activities. Chartered Accountants in service include chartered accountants employed, engaged or contracted in an executive or non-executive capacity.

Part 2 is also applicable to individuals who are chartered accountants in practice when performing professional activities pursuant to their relationship with the firm as an employee.

- Part 3 – *Chartered Accountants in Practice*, which sets out additional material that applies to chartered accountants in practice when providing professional services.
- *Independence Standards*, which sets out additional material that applies to chartered accountants in practice when providing assurance services, as follows:
 - Part 4A – *Independence for Audit and Review Engagements*, which applies when performing audit or review engagements.
 - Part 4B – *Independence for Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review Engagements*, which applies when performing assurance engagements that are not audit or review engagements.

* Refer to Code of Ethics, Volume II for Part 1, 2, 3 and 4A & 4B and Code of Ethics, Volume III for Part 5.

- Part 5 – Ethics Standards for Sustainability Assurance (including Independence Standards) which sets out additional material that applies to sustainability assurance providers when performing sustainability assurance engagements, as follows:
 - Sections 5100 to 5350 – ethics standards for all sustainability assurance engagements (including those within the scope of the Independence Standards in Volume III) and other professional services performed for sustainability assurance clients.
 - Sections 5400 to 5600 – independence standards for sustainability assurance engagements that are within the scope of the Independence Standards in Volume III as set out in paragraphs 5400.3a and 5400.3b.
 - *Glossary*, which contains defined terms (together with additional explanations where appropriate) and described terms which have a specific meaning in certain parts of the Code. For example, as noted in the Glossary, in Part 4A, the term “audit engagement” applies equally to both audit and review engagements. The Glossary also includes lists of abbreviations that are used in the Code and other standards to which the Code refers.
5. The Code contains sections which address specific topics. Some sections contain subsections dealing with specific aspects of those topics. Each section of the Code is structured, where appropriate, as follows:
- Introduction – sets out the subject matter addressed within the section and introduces the requirements and application material in the context of the conceptual framework. Introductory material contains information, including an explanation of terms used, which is important to the understanding and application of each Part and its sections.
 - Requirements – establish general and specific obligations with respect to the subject matter addressed.

- Application material – provides context, explanations, suggestions for actions or matters to consider, illustrations and other guidance to assist in complying with the requirements.

How to Use the Code

The Fundamental Principles, Independence and Conceptual Framework

6. The Code requires chartered accountants to comply with the fundamental principles of ethics. The Code also requires them to apply the conceptual framework to identify, evaluate and address threats to compliance with the fundamental principles. Applying the conceptual framework requires having an inquiring mind, exercising professional judgment and using the reasonable and informed third party test.
7. The conceptual framework recognizes that the existence of conditions, policies and procedures established by the profession, legislation, regulation, the firm, or the employing organization might impact the identification of threats. Those conditions, policies and procedures might also be a relevant factor in the chartered accountant's evaluation of whether a threat is at an acceptable level. When threats are not at an acceptable level, the conceptual framework requires the accountant to address those threats. Applying safeguards is one way that threats might be addressed. Safeguards are actions individually or in combination that the accountant takes that effectively reduce threats to an acceptable level.
8. In addition, the Code requires chartered accountants to be independent when performing audit, review and other assurance engagements. The conceptual framework applies in the same way to identifying, evaluating and addressing threats to independence as to threats to compliance with the fundamental principles.
9. Complying with the Code requires knowing, understanding and applying:
 - All of the relevant provisions of a particular section in the context of Part 1, together with the additional material set out in Sections 200, 300, 400 and 900, as applicable.

- All of the relevant provisions of a particular section in the context of Part 5.
- All of the relevant provisions of a particular section, for example, applying the provisions that are set out under the subheadings titled “General” and “All Audit Clients” together with additional specific provisions, including those set out under the subheadings titled “Audit Clients that are not Public Interest Entities” or “Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities.”
- All of the relevant provisions set out in a particular section together with any additional provisions set out in any relevant subsection.

Requirements and Application Material

10. Requirements and application material are to be read and applied with the objective of complying with the fundamental principles, applying the conceptual framework and, when performing audit, review and other assurance engagements, being independent.

Requirements

11. Requirements are designated with the letter “R” and, in most cases, include the word “shall.” The word “shall” in the Code imposes an obligation on a chartered accountant or firm to comply with the specific provision in which “shall” has been used.
12. In some situations, the Code provides a specific exception to a requirement. In such a situation, the provision is designated with the letter “R” but uses “may” or conditional wording.
13. When the word “may” is used in the Code, it denotes permission to take a particular action in certain circumstances, including as an exception to a requirement. It is not used to denote possibility.
14. When the word “might” is used in the Code, it denotes the possibility of a matter arising, an event occurring or a course of action being taken. The term does not ascribe any particular level of possibility or likelihood when used in conjunction with a threat, as the evaluation of the level of a threat depends on the facts and circumstances of any particular matter, event or course of action.

Application Material

15. In addition to requirements, the Code contains application material that provides context relevant to a proper understanding of the Code. In particular, the application material is intended to help a chartered accountant to understand how to apply the conceptual framework to a particular set of circumstances and to understand and comply with a specific requirement. While such application material does not of itself impose a requirement, consideration of the material is necessary to the proper application of the requirements of the Code, including application of the conceptual framework. Application material is designated with the letter “A.”
16. Where application material includes lists of examples, these lists are not intended to be exhaustive.

Appendix to Guide to the Code

17. The Appendix to this Guide provides an overview of the Code.

Appendix to the Guide to the Code

OVERVIEW OF THE CODE

PART 1

COMPLYING WITH THE CODE, FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

(ALL CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS - SECTIONS 100 TO 199)

PART 2

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN SERVICE

(SECTIONS 200 TO 299)

(PART 2 IS ALSO APPLICABLE
TO INDIVIDUAL CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANTS IN PRACTICE
WHEN PERFORMING
PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES
PURSUANT TO THEIR
RELATIONSHIP WITH THE
FIRM)

PART 3

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN PRACTICE

(SECTIONS 300 TO 399)

INDEPENDENCE STANDARDS

(PARTS 4A AND 4B)

PART 4A – INDEPENDENCE FOR AUDIT AND REVIEW ENGAGEMENTS

(SECTIONS 400 TO 899)

PART 4B – INDEPENDENCE FOR ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENTS OTHER THAN AUDIT AND REVIEW ENGAGEMENTS

(SECTIONS 900 TO 999)

PART 5

ETHICS STANDARDS FOR SUSTAINABILITY ASSURANCE (INCLUDING INDEPENDENCE STANDARDS)

(SECTIONS 5100 TO 5600)

GLOSSARY

(ALL CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)

**CODE OF ETHICS FOR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(INCLUDING INDEPENDENCE STANDARDS)**

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**PART 1 COMPLYING WITH THE CODE, FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES
AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

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CODE OF ETHICS

PART 1 COMPLYING WITH THE CODE, FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

SECTION 100 COMPLYING WITH THE CODE

General

- 100.1 A distinguishing mark of the accountancy profession is its acceptance of the responsibility to act in the public interest.
- 100.2 Confidence in the accountancy profession is a reason why businesses, governments and other organizations involve chartered accountants in a broad range of areas, including financial and corporate reporting, assurance and other professional activities. Accountants understand and acknowledge that such confidence is based on the skills and values that accountants bring to the professional activities they undertake, including:
- (a) Adherence to ethical principles and professional standards;
 - (b) Use of business acumen;
 - (c) Application of expertise on technical and other matters; and
 - (d) Exercise of professional judgment.
- The application of these skills and values enables accountants 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.
- 100.3 The Code sets out high quality standards of ethical behaviour expected of chartered accountants. The Code should also be used or adopted by the firms in developing their ethics and independence policies.
- 100.4 The Code establishes five fundamental principles to be complied with by all chartered accountants. It also includes a

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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 accountants might encounter, whether in service or in practice.

Requirements and Application Material

- 100.5 A1 The requirements in the Code, designated with the letter “R,” impose obligations.
- 100.5 A2 Application material, designated with the letter “A,” provides context, explanations, suggestions for actions or matters to consider, illustrations and other guidance relevant to a proper understanding of the Code. In particular, the application material is intended to help a chartered accountant to understand how to apply the conceptual framework to a particular set of circumstances and to understand and comply with a specific requirement. While such application material does not of itself impose a requirement, consideration of the material is necessary to the proper application of the requirements of the Code, including application of the conceptual framework.
- R100.6** A chartered accountant shall comply with the Code.
- 100.6 A1 Upholding the fundamental principles and compliance with the specific requirements of the Code enable chartered accountants to meet their responsibility to act in the public interest.
- 100.6 A2 Complying with the Code includes giving appropriate regard to the aim and intent of the specific requirements.
- 100.6 A3 Compliance with the requirements of the Code does not mean that chartered accountants will have always met their responsibility to act in the public interest. There might be unusual or exceptional circumstances in which an accountant

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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 accountant is encouraged to consult with Institute.

100.6 A4 In acting in the public interest, a chartered accountant considers not only the preferences or requirements of an individual client or employing organization, but also the interests of other stakeholders when performing professional activities.

R100.7 If there are circumstances where laws or regulations preclude a chartered accountant from complying with certain parts of the Code, those laws and regulations prevail, and the accountant shall comply with all other parts of the Code.

100.7 A1 The principle of professional behaviour requires a chartered accountant to comply with relevant laws and regulations. Accountants need to be aware of differences in local regulations from the provisions as set out in the Code, and comply with the more stringent provisions unless prohibited by law or regulation.

Breaches of the Code

R100.8 Paragraphs R400.80 to R400.89 and R900.50 to R900.55 address a breach of *Independence Standards*. A chartered accountant who identifies a breach of any other provision of the Code shall evaluate the significance of the breach and its impact on the accountant's ability to comply with the fundamental principles. The accountant shall also:

- (a) Take whatever actions might be available, as soon as possible, to address the consequences of the breach satisfactorily; and
- (b) Determine whether to report the breach to the relevant parties.

100.8 A1 Relevant parties to whom such a breach might be reported include those who might have been affected by it.

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SECTION 110 THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

General

- 110.1 A1 There are five fundamental principles of ethics for chartered accountants:
- (a) Integrity – to be straightforward and honest in all professional and business relationships.
 - (b) Objectivity – to exercise professional or business judgment without being compromised by:
 - (i) Bias;
 - (ii) Conflict of interest; or
 - (iii) Undue influence of, or undue reliance on, individuals, organizations, technology or other factors.
 - (c) Professional Competence and Due Care – to:
 - (i) Attain and maintain professional knowledge and skill at the level required to ensure that a client or employing organization receives competent professional service, based on current technical and professional standards and relevant legislation; and
 - (ii) Act diligently and in accordance with applicable technical and professional standards.
 - (d) Confidentiality – to respect the confidentiality of information acquired as a result of professional and business relationships.
 - (e) Professional Behaviour – to:
 - (i) Comply with relevant laws and regulations;
 - (ii) Behave in a manner consistent with the profession's responsibility to act in the public interest in all professional activities and business relationships; and

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- (iii) Avoid any conduct that the chartered accountant knows or should know might discredit the profession.

R110.2 A chartered accountant shall comply with each of the fundamental principles.

110.2 A1 The fundamental principles of ethics establish the standard of behaviour expected of a chartered accountant. The conceptual framework establishes the approach which an accountant is required to apply in complying with those fundamental principles. Subsections 111 to 115 set out requirements and application material related to each of the fundamental principles.

110.2 A2 A chartered accountant might face a situation in which complying with one fundamental principle conflicts with complying with one or more other fundamental principles. In such a situation, the accountant might consider consulting, with:

- Others within the firm or employing organization.
- Those charged with governance.
- Institute
- Legal counsel.

However, such consultation does not relieve the accountant from the responsibility to exercise professional judgment to resolve the conflict or, if necessary, and unless prohibited by law or regulation, disassociate from the matter creating the conflict.

110.2 A3 The chartered accountant is encouraged to document the substance of the issue, the details of any discussions, the decisions made and the rationale for those decisions.

SUBSECTION 111 – INTEGRITY

R111.1 A chartered accountant shall comply with the principle of integrity, which requires an accountant to be straightforward and honest in all professional and business relationships.

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- 111.1.1 A1 A chartered accountant shall comply with the principle of honesty, which requires an accountant to be honest and upright as a citizen, and in the personal affairs.
- 111.1.1 A2 A chartered accountant shall imbibe the ideal of Satyameva Jayate (Sanskrit: सत्यमेव जयते) which means 'Truth alone triumphs', being part of the Mundaka Upanishad , and adopted as national motto of India.
- 111.1 A1 Integrity involves fair dealing, 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 organizational consequences.
- 111.1 A2 Acting appropriately involves:
- (a) Standing one's ground when confronted by dilemmas and difficult situations; or
 - (b) Challenging others as and when circumstances warrant, in a manner appropriate to the circumstances.
- R111.2** A chartered accountant shall not knowingly be associated with reports, returns, communications or other information where the accountant believes that the information:
- (a) Contains a materially false or misleading statement;
 - (b) Contains statements or information provided in grossly negligent manner or
 - (c) Omits or obscures required information where such omission or obscurity would be misleading.
- 111.2 A1 If a chartered accountant provides a modified report in respect of such a report, return, communication or other information, the accountant is not in breach of paragraph R111.2.
- R111.3** When a chartered accountant becomes aware of having been associated with information described in paragraph R111.2, the accountant shall take steps to be disassociated from that information.

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SUBSECTION 112 – OBJECTIVITY

R112.1 A chartered accountant shall comply with the principle of objectivity, which requires an accountant to exercise professional or business judgment without being compromised by:

- (a) Bias;
- (b) Conflict of interest; or
- (c) Undue influence of, or undue reliance on, individuals, organizations, technology or other factors.

R112.2 A chartered accountant shall not undertake a professional activity if a circumstance or relationship unduly influences the accountant's professional judgment regarding that activity.

SUBSECTION 113 – PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE AND DUE CARE

R113.1 A chartered accountant shall comply with the principle of professional competence and due care, which requires an accountant to:

- (a) Attain and maintain professional knowledge and skills at the level required to ensure that a client or employing organization receives competent professional service, based on current technical and professional standards and relevant legislation; and
- (b) Act diligently and in accordance with applicable technical and professional standards.

113.1 A1 Serving clients and employing organizations with professional competence involves the exercise of sound judgment in applying professional knowledge and skills.

113.1 A2 The knowledge and skills necessary for a professional activity vary depending on the nature of the activity being undertaken. For example, in addition to the application of any technical knowledge relevant to the professional activity, interpersonal, communication and organizational skills facilitate the chartered accountant's interaction with entities and individuals with whom the accountant interacts.

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- 113.1 A3 Maintaining professional competence requires a chartered accountant to have a continuing awareness and understanding of technical, professional, business and technology-related developments relevant to the professional activities undertaken by the accountant. Continuing professional development enables an accountant to develop and maintain the capabilities to perform competently within the professional environment.
- 113.1 A4 Diligence encompasses the responsibility to act in accordance with the requirements of an assignment, carefully, thoroughly and on a timely basis.
- R113.2** In complying with the principle of professional competence and due care, a chartered accountant shall take reasonable steps to ensure that those working in a professional capacity under the accountant's authority have appropriate training and supervision.
- R113.3** Where appropriate, a chartered accountant shall make clients, the employing organization, or other users of the accountant's professional activities, aware of the limitations inherent in the activities and explain the implications of those limitations.

SUBSECTION 114 – CONFIDENTIALITY

- R114.1** A chartered accountant shall comply with the principle of confidentiality, which requires an accountant to respect the confidentiality of information acquired in the course of professional and employment relationships. An accountant shall:
- (a) Be alert to the possibility of inadvertent disclosure, including in a social environment, and particularly to a close business associate or an immediate or a close family member;
 - (b) Maintain confidentiality of information within the firm or employing organization;
 - (c) Maintain confidentiality of information disclosed by a prospective client or employing organization; and

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- (d) Take reasonable steps to ensure that personnel under the accountant's control, and individuals from whom advice and assistance are obtained, comply with the accountant's duty of confidentiality.
- 114.1 A1 Maintaining the confidentiality of information acquired in the course of professional and business relationships involves the chartered accountant taking appropriate action to protect the confidentiality of such information in the course of its collection, use, transfer, storage or retention, dissemination and lawful destruction.
- R 114.2** Subject to paragraph R114.3, a chartered accountant shall not:
 - (a) Disclose confidential information acquired in the course of professional and business relationships;
 - (b) Use confidential information acquired in the course of professional and business relationships for the advantage of the accountant, the firm, the employing organization or a third party;
 - (c) Use or disclose any confidential information, either acquired or received in the course of a professional or business relationship, after that relationship has ended; and
 - (d) Use or disclose information in respect of which the duty of confidentiality applies notwithstanding that the information has become publicly available, whether properly or improperly.
- R114.3** As an exception to paragraph R114.2, a chartered accountant may disclose or use confidential information where:
 - (a) There is a legal or professional duty or right to do so; or
 - (b) This is authorized by the client or any person with the authority to permit disclosure or use of the confidential information and this is not prohibited by law or regulation.

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- 114.3 A1 Confidentiality serves the public interest because it facilitates the free flow of information from the chartered accountant's client or employing organization to the accountant in the knowledge that the information will not be disclosed to a third party. Nevertheless, the following are circumstances where chartered accountants might be required or have the duty or right to disclose confidential information:
- (a) Disclosure is required by law or regulation, for example:
 - (i) Production of documents or other provision of evidence in the course of legal proceedings; or
 - (ii) Disclosure to the appropriate public authorities of infringements of the law that come to light and;
 - (b) There is a professional duty or right to disclose or use, when not prohibited by law or regulation:
 - (i) To comply with the requirements of peer review or quality review or such other review by the Institute;
 - (ii) To respond to an inquiry or investigation by the Institute or other regulator;
 - (iii) To protect the professional interests of a chartered accountant in legal proceedings; or meet the ends of justice in legal proceedings when demanded by the court;
- 114.3 A2 In deciding whether to disclose or use confidential information, factors to consider, depending on the circumstances, include:
- Whether the interests of any parties, including third parties whose interests might be affected, could be harmed if the client or employing organization authorizes the disclosure or use of information by the chartered accountant.
 - Whether all the relevant information is known and substantiated, to the extent practicable. Factors

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affecting the decision to disclose or use, the information include:

- Unsubstantiated facts.
- Incomplete information.
- Unsubstantiated conclusions.
- The proposed means of communicating the information.
- Whether the parties to whom the information is to be provided or access is to be granted are appropriate recipients.
- Any applicable law or regulation (including those governing privacy) in a jurisdiction where disclosure might take place and, if different, the jurisdiction where the confidential information originates.

114.3 A3

The circumstances in which a firm or employing organization seeks authorization to use or disclose confidential information, include where the information is to be used for training purposes, in the development of products or technology, in research or as source material for industry or other benchmarking data or studies. Such authorization might be general in its application (for example, in relation to use of the information for internal training purposes or quality enhancement initiatives). When obtaining the authorization of the individual or entity that provided such information for use in specific circumstances, relevant considerations to be communicated (preferably in writing) might include:

- The nature of the information to be used or disclosed.
- The purpose for which the information is to be used or disclosed (for example, technology development, research or benchmarking data or studies).
- The individual or entity who will undertake the activity for which the information is to be used or disclosed.

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- Whether the identity of the individual or entity that provided such information or any individuals or entities to which such information relates will be identifiable from the output of the activity for which the information is to be used or disclosed.

R114.4 A chartered accountant shall continue to comply with the principle of confidentiality even after the end of the relationship between the accountant and a client or employing organization. When changing employment or acquiring a new client, the accountant is entitled to use prior experience but shall not use or disclose any confidential information acquired or received in the course of a professional or employment relationship.

SUBSECTION 115 – PROFESSIONAL BEHAVIOUR

R115.1 A chartered accountant shall comply with the principle of professional behaviour, which requires an accountant to:

- (a) Comply with relevant laws and regulations;
- (b) Behave in a manner consistent with the profession's responsibility to act in the public interest in all professional activities and business relationships; and
- (c) Avoid any conduct that the accountant knows or should know might discredit the profession.

A chartered accountant shall not knowingly engage in any employment, 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.

115.1 A1 Conduct that might discredit the profession includes conduct that a reasonable and informed third party would be likely to conclude adversely affects the good reputation of the profession.

R115.2 When promoting himself and his work, a chartered accountant shall not bring the profession into disrepute. A chartered

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accountant is required to conduct his affairs in a manner that he remains outside the boundaries of professional and other misconduct. A chartered accountant shall be honest and truthful and shall not make:

- (a) Exaggerated claims for the services offered by, or the qualifications or experience of, the accountant; or
- (b) Disparaging references or unsubstantiated comparisons to the work of others.
- (c) Any direct or indirect measures to advertise any professional/other facts which are in violation of Advertisement Guidelines issued by the Council of the Institute from time to time.

115.2 A1 The chartered accountant should ensure that the contents of an advertisement are true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and are in conformity with the Advertisement Guidelines, and be aware that the Institute does not own any responsibility, whatsoever, for such contents or claims by him. However, if a chartered accountant is in doubt about whether a form of proposed advertising is appropriate, the accountant is encouraged to consult with the Ethical Standards Board of ICAI.

SECTION 120
THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Introduction

- 120.1 The circumstances in which chartered accountants operate might create threats to compliance with the fundamental principles. Section 120 sets out requirements and application material, including a conceptual framework, to assist accountants in complying with the fundamental principles and meeting their responsibility to act in the public interest. Such requirements and application material accommodate the wide range of facts and circumstances, including the various professional activities, interests and relationships that create threats to compliance with the fundamental principles. In addition, they deter accountants from concluding that a situation is permitted solely because that situation is not specifically prohibited by the Code.
- 120.2 The conceptual framework specifies an approach for a chartered accountant to:
- (a) Identify threats to compliance with the fundamental principles;
 - (b) Evaluate the threats identified; and
 - (c) Address the threats by eliminating or reducing them to an acceptable level.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- R120.3** The chartered accountant shall apply the conceptual framework to identify, evaluate and address threats to compliance with the fundamental principles set out in Section 110.
- 120.3 A1 Additional requirements and application material that are relevant to the application of the conceptual framework are set out in:
- (a) Part 2 – *Chartered Accountants in Service*;

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- (b) Part 3 – *Chartered Accountants in Practice*; and
- (c) *Independence Standards*, as follows:
 - (i) Part 4A – *Independence for Audit and Review Engagements*; and
 - (ii) Part 4B – *Independence for Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review Engagements*.

R120.4 When dealing with an ethics issue, the chartered accountant shall consider the context in which the issue has arisen or might arise. Where an individual who is a chartered accountant in practice is performing professional activities pursuant to the accountant's relationship with the firm, whether as a consultant, employee, proprietor or partner, the individual shall comply with the provisions in Part 2 that apply to these circumstances.

R120.5 When applying the conceptual framework, the chartered accountant shall:

- (a) Have an inquiring mind;
- (b) Exercise professional judgment; and
- (c) Use the reasonable and informed third party test described in paragraph 120.5 A9.

Having an Inquiring Mind

120.5 A1 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:

- (a) Considering the source, relevance and sufficiency of information obtained, taking into account the nature, scope and outputs of the professional activity being undertaken; and
- (b) Being open and alert to a need for further investigation or other action.

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- 120.5 A2 When considering the source, relevance and sufficiency of information obtained, the chartered accountant might consider, among other matters, whether:
- New information has emerged or there have been changes in facts and circumstances.
 - The information or its source might be influenced by bias or self-interest.
 - There is reason to be concerned that potentially relevant information might be missing from the facts and circumstances known to the accountant.
 - There is an inconsistency between the known facts and circumstances and the accountant's expectations.
 - The information provides a reasonable basis on which to reach a conclusion.
 - There might be other reasonable conclusions that could be reached from the information obtained.
- 120.5 A3 Paragraph R120.5 requires all chartered accountants 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 accountants regardless of the professional activity undertaken. Under auditing, review and other assurance standards, including those issued by the AASB, accountants are also required to exercise professional skepticism, which includes a critical assessment of evidence.

Exercising Professional Judgment

- 120.5 A4 Professional judgment 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.
- 120.5 A5 Professional judgment is required when the chartered accountant applies the conceptual framework in order to make

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informed decisions about the courses of actions available, and to determine whether such decisions are appropriate in the circumstances. In making this determination, the accountant might consider matters such as whether:

- The accountant's expertise and experience are sufficient to reach a conclusion.
- There is a need to consult with others with relevant expertise or experience.
- The accountant's own preconception or bias might be affecting the accountant's exercise of professional judgment.

120.5 A6 The circumstances in which chartered accountants carry out professional activities and the factors involved vary considerably in their range and complexity. The professional judgment exercised by accountants might need to take into account the complexity arising from the compounding effect of the interaction between, and changes in, elements of the facts and circumstances that are uncertain and variables and assumptions that are interconnected or interdependent.

120.5 A7 Managing complexity involves:

- Making the firm or employing organization and, if appropriate, relevant stakeholders aware of the inherent uncertainties or difficulties arising from the facts and circumstances. (Ref: Para. R113.3)
- Being alert to any developments or changes in the facts and circumstances and assessing whether they might impact any judgments the accountant has made. (Ref: Para. R120.5 to 120.5 A3, and R120.9 to 120.9 A2)

120.5 A8 Managing complexity might also involve:

- Analyzing and investigating as relevant, any uncertain elements, the variables and assumptions and how they are connected or interdependent.

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- Using technology to analyze relevant data to inform the chartered accountant's judgment.
- Consulting with others, including experts, to ensure appropriate challenge and additional input as part of the evaluation process.

Reasonable and Informed Third Party

120.5 A9 The reasonable and informed third party test is a consideration by the chartered accountant 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 accountant knows, or could reasonably be expected to know, at the time the conclusions are made. The reasonable and informed third party does not need to be an accountant, but would possess the relevant knowledge and experience to understand and evaluate the appropriateness of the accountant's conclusions in an impartial manner.

Identifying Threats

R120.6 The chartered accountant shall identify threats to compliance with the fundamental principles.

120.6 A1 An understanding of the facts and circumstances, including any professional activities, interests and relationships that might compromise compliance with the fundamental principles, is a prerequisite to the chartered accountant's identification of threats to such compliance. The existence of certain conditions, policies and procedures established by the profession, legislation, regulation, the firm, or the employing organization that can enhance the accountant acting ethically might also help identify threats to compliance with the fundamental principles. Paragraph 120.8 A2 includes general examples of such conditions, policies and procedures which are also factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of threats.

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- 120.6 A2 Threats to compliance with the fundamental principles might be created by a broad range of facts and circumstances. It is not possible to define every situation that creates threats. In addition, the nature of engagements and work assignments might differ and, consequently, different types of threats might be created.
- 120.6 A3 Threats to compliance with the fundamental principles fall into one or more of the following categories:
- (a) Self-interest threat – the threat that a financial or other interest will inappropriately influence a chartered accountant's judgment or behaviour;
 - (b) Self-review threat – the threat that a chartered accountant will not appropriately evaluate the results of a previous judgment made; or an activity performed by the accountant, or by another individual within the accountant's firm or employing organization, on which the accountant will rely when forming a judgment as part of performing a current activity;
 - (c) Advocacy threat – the threat that a chartered accountant will promote a client's or employing organization's position to the point that the accountant's objectivity is compromised;
 - (d) Familiarity threat – the threat that due to a long or close relationship with a client, or employing organization, a chartered accountant will be too sympathetic to their interests or too accepting of their work; and
 - (e) Intimidation threat – the threat that a chartered accountant will be deterred from acting objectively because of actual or perceived pressures, including attempts to exercise undue influence over the accountant.
- 120.6 A4 A circumstance might create more than one threat, and a threat might affect compliance with more than one fundamental principle.

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Evaluating Threats

R120.7 When the chartered accountant identifies a threat to compliance with the fundamental principles, the accountant shall evaluate whether such a threat is at an acceptable level.

Acceptable Level

120.7 A1 An acceptable level is a level at which a chartered accountant using the reasonable and informed third party test would likely conclude that the accountant complies with the fundamental principles.

Factors Relevant in Evaluating the Level of Threats

120.8 A1 The consideration of qualitative as well as quantitative factors is relevant in the chartered accountant's evaluation of threats, as is the combined effect of multiple threats, if applicable.

120.8 A2 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 the fundamental principles. Examples of such conditions, policies and procedures include:

- Corporate governance requirements.
- Educational, training and experience requirements for the profession.
- Effective complaint systems which enable the chartered accountant 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.

Consideration of New Information or Changes in Facts and Circumstances

R120.9 If the chartered accountant becomes aware of new information or changes in facts and circumstances that might impact whether a threat has been eliminated or reduced to an

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acceptable level, the accountant shall re-evaluate and address that threat accordingly.

- 120.9 A1 Remaining alert throughout the professional activity assists the chartered accountant in determining whether new information has emerged or changes in facts and circumstances have occurred that:
- (a) Impact the level of a threat; or
 - (b) Affect the accountant's conclusions about whether safeguards applied continue to be appropriate to address identified threats.
- 120.9 A2 If new information results in the identification of a new threat, the chartered accountant is required to evaluate and, as appropriate, address this threat. (Ref: Paras. R120.7 and R120.10).

Addressing Threats

- R120.10** If the chartered accountant determines that the identified threats to compliance with the fundamental principles are not at an acceptable level, the accountant shall address the threats by eliminating them or reducing them to an acceptable level. The accountant shall do so by:
- (a) Eliminating the circumstances, including interests or relationships, that are creating the threats;
 - (b) Applying safeguards, where available and capable of being applied, to reduce the threats to an acceptable level; or
 - (c) Declining or ending the specific professional activity.

Actions to Eliminate Threats

- 120.10 A1 Depending on the facts and circumstances, a threat might be addressed by eliminating the circumstance creating the threat. However, there are some situations in which threats can only be addressed by declining or ending the specific professional activity. This is because the circumstances that created the

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threats cannot be eliminated and safeguards are not capable of being applied to reduce the threat to an acceptable level.

Safeguards

120.10 A2 Safeguards are actions, individually or in combination, that the chartered accountant takes that effectively reduce threats to compliance with the fundamental principles to an acceptable level.

Consideration of Significant Judgments Made and Overall Conclusions Reached

R120.11 The chartered accountant shall form an overall conclusion about whether the actions that the accountant takes, or intends to take, to address the threats created will eliminate those threats or reduce them to an acceptable level. In forming the overall conclusion, the accountant shall:

- (a) Review any significant judgments made or conclusions reached; and
- (b) Use the reasonable and informed third party test.

Other Considerations when Applying the Conceptual Framework

Bias

120.12 A1 Conscious or unconscious bias affects the exercise of professional judgment when identifying, evaluating and addressing threats to compliance with the fundamental principles.

120.12 A2 Examples of potential bias to be aware of when exercising professional judgment include:

- Anchoring bias, which is a tendency to use an initial piece of information as an anchor against which subsequent information is inadequately assessed.
- Automation bias, which is a tendency to favor 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.

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- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Overconfidence bias, which is a tendency to overestimate one's own ability to make accurate assessments of risk or other judgments or decisions.
- Representation bias, which is a tendency to base an understanding on a pattern of experiences, events or beliefs that is assumed to be representative.
- Selective perception, which is a tendency for a person's expectations to influence how the person views a particular matter or person.

120.12 A3 Actions that might mitigate the effect of bias include:

- Seeking advice from experts to obtain additional input.
- Consulting with others to ensure appropriate challenge as part of the evaluation process.
- Receiving training related to the identification of bias as part of professional development.

Organizational Culture

120.13 A1 The effective application of the conceptual framework by a chartered accountant 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 accountant's organization.

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- 120.13 A2 The promotion of an ethical culture within an organization is most effective when:
- (a) Leaders and those in managerial roles promote the importance of, and hold themselves and others accountable for demonstrating, the ethical values of the organization;
 - (b) Appropriate education and training programs, management processes, and performance evaluation and reward criteria that promote an ethical culture are in place;
 - (c) Effective policies and procedures are in place to encourage and protect those who report actual or suspected illegal or unethical behaviour, including whistle-blowers; and
 - (d) The organization adheres to ethical values in its dealings with third parties.
- 120.13 A3 Chartered accountants are expected to:
- (a) Encourage and promote an ethics-based culture in their organization, taking into account their position and seniority and.
 - (b) Exhibit ethical behaviour in dealings with individuals with whom, and entities with which, the accountants, the firm or the employing organization has a professional or business relationship.

Considerations for Audits, Reviews Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements

Independence

- 120.15 A1 Chartered accountants in practice are required by *Independence Standards* to be independent when performing audits, reviews, or other assurance engagements. Independence is linked to the fundamental principles of objectivity and integrity. It comprises:

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- (a) Independence of mind – the state of mind that permits the expression of a conclusion without being affected by influences that compromise professional judgment, thereby allowing an individual to act with integrity, and exercise objectivity and professional skepticism.
- (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 skepticism has been compromised.

120.15 A2 *Independence Standards* set out requirements and application material on how to apply the conceptual framework to maintain independence when performing audits, reviews or other assurance engagements. Chartered accountants and firms are required to comply with these standards in order to be independent when conducting such engagements. The conceptual framework to identify, evaluate and address threats to compliance with the fundamental principles applies in the same way to compliance with independence requirements. The categories of threats to compliance with the fundamental principles described in paragraph 120.6 A3 are also the categories of threats to compliance with independence requirements.

Professional Skepticism

120.16 A1 Under auditing, review and other assurance standards, including those issued by the AASB, chartered accountants in practice are required to exercise professional skepticism when planning and performing audits, reviews and other assurance engagements. Professional skepticism and the fundamental principles that are described in Section 110 are inter-related concepts.

120.16 A2 In an audit of financial statements, compliance with the fundamental principles, individually and collectively, supports

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the exercise of professional skepticism, as shown in the following examples:

- *Integrity* requires the chartered accountant to be straightforward and honest. For example, the accountant complies with the principle of integrity by:
 - Being straightforward and honest when raising concerns about a position taken by a client.
 - Pursuing inquiries about inconsistent information and seeking 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.
 - 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 organizational consequences. Acting appropriately involves:
 - (a) Standing one's ground when confronted by dilemmas and difficult situations; or
 - (b) Challenging others as and when circumstances warrant,in a manner appropriate to the circumstances.In doing so, the accountant demonstrates the critical assessment of audit evidence that contributes to the exercise of professional skepticism.
- *Objectivity* requires the chartered accountant to exercise professional or business judgment without being compromised by:
 - (a) Bias;
 - (b) Conflict of interest; or

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- (c) Undue influence of, or undue reliance on, individuals, organizations, technology or other factors.

For example, the accountant complies with the principle of objectivity by:

- (a) Recognizing circumstances or relationships such as familiarity with the client, that might compromise the accountant's professional or business judgment; and
- (b) Considering the impact of such circumstances and relationships on the accountant's judgment when evaluating the sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence related to a matter material to the client's financial statements.

In doing so, the accountant behaves in a manner that contributes to the exercise of professional skepticism.

- *Professional competence and due care* requires the chartered accountant 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 accountant complies with the principle of professional competence and due care by:
 - (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.

In doing so, the accountant behaves in a manner that contributes to the exercise of professional skepticism.

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PART 2 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN SERVICE

SECTION 200

APPLYING THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK – CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN SERVICE

Introduction

- 200.1 This Part of the Code sets out requirements and application material for chartered accountants in service when applying the conceptual framework set out in Section 120. It does not describe all of the facts and circumstances, including professional activities, interests and relationships that could be encountered by chartered accountants in service, which create or might create threats to compliance with the fundamental principles. Therefore, the conceptual framework requires chartered accountants in service to be alert for such facts and circumstances.
- 200.2 Investors, creditors, employing organizations and other sectors of the business community, as well as governments and the general public, might rely on the work of chartered accountants in service. Chartered accountants in service might be solely or jointly responsible for the preparation and reporting of financial and other information, on which both their employing organizations and third parties might rely. They might also be responsible for providing effective financial management and competent advice on a variety of business-related matters.
- 200.3 A chartered accountant in service might be an employee, consultant, partner, director (executive or non-executive), owner-manager or volunteer of an employing organization. The legal form of the relationship of the accountant with the employing organization has no bearing on the ethical responsibilities placed on the accountant.

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- 200.4 In this Part, the term “chartered accountant” refers to:
- (a) A chartered accountant in service; and
 - (b) An individual who is a chartered accountant in practice when performing professional activities pursuant to the accountant’s relationship with the accountant’s firm, whether as a consultant or employee. More information on when Part 2 is applicable to chartered accountants in practice is set out in paragraphs R120.4, R300.5 and 300.5 A1.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- R200.5** A chartered accountant shall comply with the fundamental principles set out in Section 110 and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to compliance with the fundamental principles.
- 200.5 A1 A chartered accountant has a responsibility to further the legitimate objectives of the accountant’s employing organization. The Code does not seek to hinder accountants from fulfilling that responsibility, but addresses circumstances in which compliance with the fundamental principles might be compromised.
- 200.5 A2 Chartered accountants may promote the position of the employing organization when furthering the legitimate goals and objectives of their employing organization, provided that any statements made are neither false nor misleading. Such actions usually would not create an advocacy threat.
- 200.5 A3 The more senior the position of a chartered accountant, 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 organization. To the extent that they are able to do so, taking into account their position and seniority in the organization, accountants are expected to encourage and promote an

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ethics-based culture in the organization and exhibit ethical behaviour in dealings with individuals with whom, and entities with which, the accountant or the employing organization has a professional or business relationship in accordance with paragraph 120.13 A3. Examples of actions that might be taken include the introduction, implementation and oversight of:

- Ethics education and training programs.
- Management processes and performance evaluation and reward criteria that promote an ethical culture.
- Ethics and whistle-blowing policies.
- Policies and procedures designed to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Identifying Threats

200.6 A1 Threats to compliance with the fundamental principles might be created by a broad range of facts and circumstances. The categories of threats are described in paragraph 120.6 A3. The following are examples of facts and circumstances within each of those categories that might create threats for a chartered accountant when undertaking a professional activity:

(a) Self-interest Threats

- A chartered accountant holding a financial interest in, or receiving a loan or guarantee from, the employing organization.
- A chartered accountant participating in incentive compensation arrangements offered by the employing organization.
- A chartered accountant having access to corporate assets for personal use.
- A chartered accountant being offered a gift or special treatment from a supplier of the employing organization.

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(b) Self-review Threats

- A chartered accountant determining the appropriate accounting treatment for a business combination after performing the feasibility study supporting the purchase decision.

(c) Advocacy Threats

- A chartered accountant having the opportunity to manipulate information in a prospectus in order to obtain favorable financing.

(d) Familiarity Threats

- A chartered accountant being responsible for the financial reporting of the employing organization when an immediate or close family member employed by the organization makes decisions that affect the financial reporting of the organization.
- A chartered accountant having a long association with individuals influencing business decisions.

(e) Intimidation Threats

- A chartered accountant or immediate or close family member facing the threat of dismissal or replacement over a disagreement about:
 - The application of an accounting principle.
 - The way in which financial information is to be reported.
- An individual attempting to influence the decision-making process of the chartered accountant, for example with regard to the awarding of contracts or the application of an accounting principle.

Identifying Threats Associated with the Use of Technology

200.6 A2 The following are examples of facts and circumstances relating to the use of technology that might create threats for

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a chartered accountant when undertaking a professional activity:

- Self-interest Threats
 - The data available might not be sufficient for the effective use of the technology.
 - The technology might not be appropriate for the purpose for which it is to be used.
 - The accountant might not have sufficient information and expertise, or access to an expert with sufficient understanding, to use and explain the technology and its appropriateness for the purpose intended.

(Ref: Para. 230.2).

- Self-review Threats
 - The technology was designed or developed using the knowledge, expertise or judgment of the accountant or employing organization.

Evaluating Threats

- 200.7 A1 The conditions, policies and procedures described in paragraphs 120.6 A1 and 120.8 A2 might impact the evaluation of whether a threat to compliance with the fundamental principles is at an acceptable level.
- 200.7 A2 The chartered accountant's evaluation of the level of a threat is also impacted by the nature and scope of the professional activity.
- 200.7 A3 The chartered accountant's evaluation of the level of a threat might be impacted by the work environment within the employing organization and its operating environment. For example:
- Leadership that stresses the importance of ethical behaviour and the expectation that employees will act in an ethical manner.

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- Policies and procedures to empower and encourage employees to communicate ethics issues that concern them to senior levels of management without fear of retribution.
- Policies and procedures to implement and monitor the quality of employee performance.
- Systems of corporate oversight or other oversight structures and strong internal controls.
- Recruitment procedures emphasizing the importance of employing high caliber competent personnel.
- Timely communication of policies and procedures, including any changes to them, to all employees, and appropriate training and education on such policies and procedures.
- Ethics and code of conduct policies.

200.7 A4 The chartered accountant's evaluation of the level of a threat associated with the use of technology might also be impacted by the work environment within the employing organization and its operating environment. For example:

- Level of corporate oversight and internal controls over the technology.
- Assessments of the quality and functionality of technology that are undertaken by a third- party.
- Training that is provided regularly to all relevant employees so they obtain and maintain the professional competence to sufficiently understand, use and explain the technology and its appropriateness for the purpose intended.

200.7 A5 Chartered accountants might consider obtaining legal advice where they believe that unethical behaviour or actions by others have occurred, or will continue to occur, within the employing organization.

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Addressing Threats

- 200.8 A1 Sections 210 to 270 describe certain threats that might arise during the course of performing professional activities and include examples of actions that might address such threats.
- 200.8 A2 In extreme situations, if the circumstances that created the threats cannot be eliminated and safeguards are not available or capable of being applied to reduce the threat to an acceptable level, it might be appropriate for a chartered accountant to resign from the employing organization.

Communicating with Those Charged with Governance

- R200.9** When communicating with those charged with governance in accordance with the Code, a chartered accountant shall determine the appropriate individual(s) within the employing organization's governance structure with whom to communicate. If the accountant communicates with a subgroup of those charged with governance, the accountant shall determine whether communication with all of those charged with governance is also necessary so that they are adequately informed.
- 200.9 A1 In determining with whom to communicate, a chartered accountant might consider:
- The nature and importance of the circumstances; and
 - The matter to be communicated.
- 200.9 A2 Examples of a subgroup of those charged with governance include an audit committee or an individual member of those charged with governance.
- R200.10** If a chartered accountant communicates with individuals who have management responsibilities as well as governance responsibilities, the accountant shall be satisfied that communication with those individuals adequately informs all of those in a governance role with whom the accountant would otherwise communicate.

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- 200.10 A1 In some circumstances, all of those charged with governance are involved in managing the employing organization, for example, a small business where a single owner manages the organization and no one else has a governance role. In these cases, if matters are communicated with individual(s) with management responsibilities, and those individual(s) also have governance responsibilities, the chartered accountant has satisfied the requirement to communicate with those charged with governance.

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SECTION 210 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Introduction

- 210.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 210.2 A conflict of interest creates threats to compliance with the principle of objectivity and might create threats to compliance with the other fundamental principles. Such threats might be created when:
- (a) A chartered accountant undertakes a professional activity related to a particular matter for two or more parties whose interests with respect to that matter are in conflict; or
 - (b) The interest of a chartered accountant with respect to a particular matter and the interests of a party for whom the accountant undertakes a professional activity related to that matter are in conflict.
- A party might include an employing organization, a vendor, a customer, a lender, a shareholder, or another party.
- 210.3 This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework to conflicts of interest.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- R210.4** A chartered accountant shall not allow a conflict of interest to compromise professional or business judgment.
- 210.4 A1 Examples of circumstances that might create a conflict of interest include:
- Serving in a management or governance position for two employing organizations and acquiring confidential

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information from one organization that might be used by the chartered accountant to the advantage or disadvantage of the other organization.

- Undertaking a professional activity for each of two parties in a partnership, where both parties are employing the accountant to assist them to dissolve their partnership.
- Preparing financial information for certain members of management of the accountant's employing organization who are seeking to undertake a management buy-out.
- Being responsible for selecting a vendor for the employing organization when an immediate family member of the accountant might benefit financially from the transaction.
- Serving in a governance capacity in an employing organization that is approving certain investments for the company where one of those investments will increase the value of the investment portfolio of the accountant or an immediate family member.

Conflict Identification

- R210.5** A chartered accountant shall take reasonable steps to identify circumstances that might create a conflict of interest, and therefore a threat to compliance with one or more of the fundamental principles. Such steps shall include identifying:
- (a) The nature of the relevant interests and relationships between the parties involved; and
 - (b) The activity and its implication for relevant parties.
- R210.6** A chartered accountant shall remain alert to changes over time in the nature of the activities, interests and relationships that might create a conflict of interest while performing a professional activity.

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Threats Created by Conflicts of Interest

- 210.7 A1 In general, the more direct the connection between the professional activity and the matter on which the parties' interests conflict, the more likely the level of the threat is not at an acceptable level.
- 210.7 A2 An example of an action that might eliminate threats created by conflicts of interest is withdrawing from the decision-making process related to the matter giving rise to the conflict of interest.
- 210.7 A3 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address threats created by conflicts of interest include:
- Restructuring or segregating certain responsibilities and duties.
 - Obtaining appropriate oversight, for example, acting under the supervision of an executive or non-executive director.

Disclosure and Consent

General

- 210.8 A1 It is generally necessary to:
- (a) Disclose the nature of the conflict of interest and how any threats created were addressed to the relevant parties, including to the appropriate levels within the employing organization affected by a conflict; and
 - (b) Obtain consent from the relevant parties for the chartered accountant to undertake the professional activity when safeguards are applied to address the threat.
- 210.8 A2 Consent might be implied by a party's conduct in circumstances where the chartered accountant has sufficient evidence to conclude that the parties know the circumstances at the outset and have accepted the conflict of interest if they do not raise an objection to the existence of the conflict.

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- 210.8 A3 If such disclosure or consent is not in writing, the chartered accountant is encouraged to document:
- (a) The nature of the circumstances giving rise to the conflict of interest;
 - (b) The safeguards applied to address the threats when applicable; and
 - (c) The consent obtained.

Other Considerations

- 210.9 A1 When addressing a conflict of interest, the chartered accountant is encouraged to seek guidance from within the employing organization or from the Institute, legal counsel or another accountant. When making such disclosures or sharing information within the employing organization and seeking guidance of third parties, the principle of confidentiality applies.

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SECTION 220 PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

Introduction

- 220.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 220.2 Preparing or presenting information might create a self-interest, intimidation or other threats to compliance with one or more of the fundamental principles. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 220.3 A1 Chartered accountants at all levels in an employing organization are involved in the preparation or presentation of information both within and outside the organization.
- 220.3 A2 Stakeholders to whom, or for whom, such information is prepared or presented, include:
- Management and those charged with governance.
 - Investors and lenders or other creditors.
 - Regulatory bodies.

This information might assist stakeholders in understanding and evaluating aspects of the employing organization's state of affairs and in making decisions concerning the organization. Information can include financial and non-financial information that might be made public or used for internal purposes.

Examples include:

- Operating and performance reports.
- Decision support analyses.

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- Budgets and forecasts.
- Information provided to the internal and external auditors.
- Risk analyses.
- General and special purpose financial statements.
- Tax returns.
- Reports filed with regulatory bodies for legal and compliance purposes.

220.3 A3 For the purposes of this section, preparing or presenting information includes recording, maintaining and approving information.

R220.4 When preparing or presenting information, a chartered accountant shall:

- (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 judgment to:
 - (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;
- (d) Not omit anything with the intention of rendering the information misleading or of influencing contractual or regulatory outcomes inappropriately.
- (e) Avoid undue influence of, or undue reliance on, individuals, organizations or technology; and
- (f) Be aware of the risk of bias.

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220.4 A1 An example of influencing a contractual or regulatory outcome inappropriately is using an unrealistic estimate with the intention of avoiding violation of a contractual requirement such as a debt covenant or of a regulatory requirement such as a capital requirement for a financial institution.

Use of Discretion in Preparing or Presenting Information

R220.5 Preparing or presenting information might require the exercise of discretion in making professional judgments. The chartered accountant shall not exercise such discretion with the intention of misleading others or influencing contractual or regulatory outcomes inappropriately.

220.5 A1 Examples of ways in which discretion might be misused to achieve inappropriate outcomes include:

- Determining estimates, for example, determining fair value estimates in order to misrepresent profit or loss.
- Selecting or changing an accounting policy or method among two or more alternatives permitted under the applicable financial reporting framework, for example, selecting a policy for accounting for long-term contracts in order to misrepresent profit or loss.
- Determining the timing of transactions, for example, timing the sale of an asset near the end of the fiscal year in order to mislead.
- Determining the structuring of transactions, for example, structuring financing transactions in order to misrepresent assets and liabilities or classification of cash flows.
- Selecting disclosures, for example, omitting or obscuring information relating to financial or operating risk in order to mislead.

R220.6 When performing professional activities, especially those that do not require compliance with a relevant reporting

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framework, the chartered accountant shall exercise professional judgment to identify and consider:

- (a) The purpose for which the information is to be used;
- (b) The context within which it is given; and
- (c) The audience to whom it is addressed.

220.6 A1 For example, when preparing or presenting pro forma reports, budgets or forecasts, the inclusion of relevant estimates, approximations and assumptions, where appropriate, would enable those who might rely on such information to form their own judgments.

220.6 A2 The chartered accountant might also consider clarifying the intended audience, context and purpose of the information to be presented.

Using the Work of Others

R220.7 A chartered accountant who intends to use the work of others, whether internal or external to the employing organization, or other organizations shall exercise professional judgment to determine the appropriate steps to take, if any, in order to fulfill the responsibilities set out in paragraph R220.4.

220.7 A1 Factors to consider when a chartered accountant intends to use the work of others include:

- The reputation and expertise of, and resources available to, the other individual or organization.
- Whether the other individual is subject to applicable professional and ethics standards.

Such information might be gained from prior association with, or from consulting others about, the other individual or organization.

Using the Output of Technology

R220.8 A chartered accountant who intends to use the output of technology, whether that technology was developed internally or provided by third parties, shall exercise professional

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judgment to determine the appropriate steps to take, if any, in order to fulfill the responsibilities set out in paragraph R220.4.

- 220.8 A1 Factors to consider when a chartered accountant intends to use the output of technology include:
- The nature of the activity to be performed by the technology.
 - The expected use of, or extent of reliance on, the output of the technology.
 - Whether the accountant has the ability, or has access to an expert with the ability, to understand, use and explain the technology and its appropriateness for the purpose intended.
 - Whether the technology used has been appropriately tested and evaluated for the purpose intended.
 - Prior experience with the technology and whether its use for specific purposes is generally accepted.
 - The employing organization's oversight of the design, development, implementation, operation, maintenance, monitoring, updating or upgrading of the technology.
 - The controls relating to the use of the technology, including procedures for authorizing user access to the technology and overseeing such use.
 - The appropriateness of the inputs to the technology, including data and any related decisions, and decisions made by individuals in the course of using the technology.

Addressing Information that Is or Might be Misleading

- R220.9** When the chartered accountant knows or has reason to believe that the information with which the accountant is associated is misleading, the accountant shall take appropriate actions to seek to resolve the matter.

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- 220.9 A1 Actions that might be appropriate include:
- Discussing concerns that the information is misleading with the chartered accountant's superior and/or the appropriate level(s) of management within the accountant's employing organization or those charged with governance, and requesting such individuals to take appropriate action to resolve the matter. Such action might include:
 - Having the information corrected.
 - If the information has already been disclosed to the intended users, informing them of the correct information.
 - Consulting the policies and procedures of the employing organization (for example, an ethics or whistle-blowing policy) regarding how to address such matters internally.
- 220.9 A2 The chartered accountant might determine that the employing organization has not taken appropriate action. If the accountant continues to have reason to believe that the information is misleading, the following further actions might be appropriate provided that the accountant remains alert to the principle of confidentiality:
- Consulting with:
 - The Institute.
 - The internal or external auditor of the employing organization.
 - Legal counsel.
 - Determining whether any requirements exist to communicate to:
 - Third parties, including users of the information.
 - Regulatory and oversight authorities.

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R220.10 If after exhausting all feasible options, the chartered accountant determines that appropriate action has not been taken and there is reason to believe that the information is still misleading, the accountant shall refuse to be or to remain associated with the information.

220.10 A1 In such circumstances, it might be appropriate for a chartered accountant to resign from the employing organization.

Documentation

220.11 A1 The chartered accountant is encouraged to document:

- The facts.
- The accounting principles or other relevant professional standards involved.
- The communications and parties with whom matters were discussed.
- The courses of action considered.
- How the accountant attempted to address the matter(s).

Other Considerations

220.12 A1 Where threats to compliance with the fundamental principles relating to the preparation or presentation of information arise from a financial interest, including compensation and incentives linked to financial reporting and decision making, the requirements and application material set out in Section 240 apply.

220.12 A2 Where the misleading information might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations, the requirements and application material set out in Section 260 apply.

220.12 A3 Where threats to compliance with the fundamental principles relating to the preparation or presentation of information arise from pressure, the requirements and application material set out in Section 270 apply.

220.12 A4 When a chartered accountant is considering using the work of others or the output of technology, a consideration is whether the accountant is in a position within the employing organization to obtain information in relation to the factors necessary to determine whether such use is appropriate.

**SECTION 230
ACTING WITH SUFFICIENT EXPERTISE**

Introduction

- 230.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 230.2 Acting without sufficient expertise creates a self-interest threat to compliance with the principle of professional competence and due care. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- R230.3** A chartered accountant shall not intentionally mislead an employing organization as to the level of expertise or experience possessed.
- 230.3 A1 The principle of professional competence and due care requires that a chartered accountant only undertake significant tasks for which the accountant has, or can obtain, sufficient training or experience.
- 230.3 A2 A self-interest threat to compliance with the principle of professional competence and due care might be created if a chartered accountant has:
- Insufficient time for performing or completing the relevant duties.
 - Incomplete, restricted or otherwise inadequate information for performing the duties.
 - Insufficient experience, training and/or education.
 - Inadequate resources for the performance of the duties.
- 230.3 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such a threat include:

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- The extent to which the chartered accountant is working with others.
- The relative seniority of the accountant in the business.
- The level of supervision and review applied to the work.

230.3 A4 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a self-interest threat include:

- Obtaining assistance or training from someone with the necessary expertise.
- Ensuring that there is adequate time available for performing the relevant duties.

R230.4 If a threat to compliance with the principle of professional competence and due care cannot be addressed, a chartered accountant shall determine whether to decline to perform the duties in question. If the accountant determines that declining is appropriate, the accountant shall communicate the reasons.

Other Considerations

230.5 A1 The requirements and application material in Section 270 apply when a chartered accountant is pressured to act in a manner that might lead to a breach of the principle of professional competence and due care.

SECTION 240
FINANCIAL INTERESTS, COMPENSATION AND INCENTIVES
LINKED TO FINANCIAL REPORTING AND DECISION MAKING

Introduction

- 240.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 240.2 Having a financial interest, or knowing of a financial interest held by an immediate or close family member might create a self-interest threat to compliance with the principles of objectivity or confidentiality. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- R240.3** A chartered accountant shall not manipulate information or use confidential information for personal gain or for the financial gain of others.
- 240.3 A1 Chartered accountants might have financial interests or might know of financial interests of immediate or close family members that, in certain circumstances, might create threats to compliance with the fundamental principles. Financial interests include those arising from compensation or incentive arrangements linked to financial reporting and decision making.
- 240.3 A2 Examples of circumstances that might create a self-interest threat include situations in which the chartered accountant or an immediate or close family member:
- Has a motive and opportunity to manipulate price-sensitive information in order to gain financially.
 - Holds a direct or indirect financial interest in the employing organization and the value of that financial

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interest might be directly affected by decisions made by the accountant.

- Is eligible for a profit-related bonus and the value of that bonus might be directly affected by decisions made by the accountant.
- Holds, directly or indirectly, deferred bonus share rights or share options in the employing organization, the value of which might be affected by decisions made by the accountant.
- Participates in compensation arrangements which provide incentives to achieve targets or to support efforts to maximize the value of the employing organization's shares. An example of such an arrangement might be through participation in incentive plans which are linked to certain performance conditions being met.

240.3 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such a threat include:

- The significance of the financial interest. What constitutes a significant financial interest will depend on personal circumstances and the materiality of the financial interest to the individual.
- Policies and procedures for a committee independent of management to determine the level or form of senior management remuneration.
- In accordance with any internal policies, disclosure to those charged with governance of:
 - All relevant interests.
 - Any plans to exercise entitlements or trade in relevant shares.
- Internal and external audit procedures that are specific to address issues that give rise to the financial interest.

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- 240.3 A4 Threats created by compensation or incentive arrangements might be compounded by explicit or implicit pressure from superiors or colleagues. See Section 270, *Pressure to Breach the Fundamental Principles*.

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SECTION 250 INDUCEMENTS, INCLUDING GIFTS AND HOSPITALITY

Introduction

- 250.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 250.2 Offering or accepting inducements might create a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat to compliance with the fundamental principles, particularly the principles of integrity, objectivity and professional behaviour.
- 250.3 This section sets out requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in relation to the offering and accepting of inducements when undertaking professional activities that does not constitute non-compliance with laws and regulations. This section also requires a chartered accountant to comply with relevant laws and regulations when offering or accepting inducements.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 250.4 A1 An inducement is an object, situation, or action that is used as a means to influence another individual's behaviour, but not necessarily with the intent to improperly influence that individual's behaviour. Inducements can range from minor acts of hospitality between business colleagues to acts that result in non-compliance with laws and regulations. An inducement can take many different forms, for example:
- Gifts.
 - Hospitality.
 - Entertainment.
 - Political or charitable donations.
 - Appeals to friendship and loyalty.

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- Employment or other commercial opportunities.
- Preferential treatment, rights or privileges.

Inducements Prohibited by Laws and Regulations

R250.5 The chartered accountant shall obtain an understanding of relevant laws and regulations and comply with them when the accountant encounters such circumstances.

Inducements Not Prohibited by Laws and Regulations

250.6 A1 The offering or accepting of inducements that is not prohibited by laws and regulations might still create threats to compliance with the fundamental principles.

Inducements with Intent to Improperly Influence Behaviour

R250.7 A chartered accountant shall not offer, or encourage others to offer, any inducement that is made, or which the accountant considers a reasonable and informed third party would be likely to conclude is made, with the intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the recipient or of another individual.

R250.8 A chartered accountant shall not accept, or encourage others to accept, any inducement that the accountant concludes is made, or considers a reasonable and informed third party would be likely to conclude is made, with the intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the recipient or of another individual.

250.9 A1 An inducement is considered as improperly influencing an individual's behaviour if it causes the individual to act in an unethical manner. Such improper influence can be directed either towards the recipient or towards another individual who has some relationship with the recipient. The fundamental principles are an appropriate frame of reference for a chartered accountant in considering what constitutes unethical behaviour on the part of the accountant and, if necessary by analogy, other individuals.

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250.9 A2 A breach of the fundamental principle of integrity arises when a chartered accountant offers or accepts, or encourages others to offer or accept, an inducement where the intent is to improperly influence the behaviour of the recipient or of another individual.

250.9 A3 The determination of whether there is actual or perceived intent to improperly influence behaviour requires the exercise of professional judgment. Relevant factors to consider might include:

- The nature, frequency, value and cumulative effect of the inducement.
- Timing of when the inducement is offered relative to any action or decision that it might influence.
- Whether the inducement is a customary or cultural practice in the circumstances, for example, offering a gift on the occasion of a religious holiday or wedding.
- Whether the inducement is an ancillary part of a professional activity, for example, offering or accepting lunch in connection with a business meeting.
- Whether the offer of the inducement is limited to an individual recipient or available to a broader group. The broader group might be internal or external to the employing organization, such as other customers or vendors.
- The roles and positions of the individuals offering or being offered the inducement.
- Whether the chartered accountant knows, or has reason to believe, that accepting the inducement would breach the policies and procedures of the counterparty's employing organization.
- The degree of transparency with which the inducement is offered.

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- Whether the inducement was required or requested by the recipient.
- The known previous behaviour or reputation of the offeror.

Consideration of Further Actions

- 250.10 A1 If the chartered accountant becomes aware of an inducement offered with actual or perceived intent to improperly influence behaviour, threats to compliance with the fundamental principles might still be created even if the requirements in paragraphs R250.7 and R250.8 are met.
- 250.10 A2 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such threats include:
- Informing senior management or those charged with governance of the employing organization of the chartered accountant or the offeror regarding the offer.
 - Amending or terminating the business relationship with the offeror.

Inducements with No Intent to Improperly Influence Behaviour

- 250.11 A1 The requirements and application material set out in the conceptual framework apply when a chartered accountant has concluded there is no actual or perceived intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the recipient or of another individual.
- 250.11 A2 If such an inducement is trivial and inconsequential, any threats created will be at an acceptable level.
- 250.11 A3 Examples of circumstances where offering or accepting such an inducement might create threats even if the chartered accountant has concluded there is no actual or perceived intent to improperly influence behaviour include:
- Self-interest threats
 - A chartered accountant is offered part-time employment by a vendor.

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- Familiarity threats
 - A chartered accountant regularly takes a customer or supplier to sporting events.
 - Intimidation threats
 - A chartered accountant accepts hospitality, the nature of which could be perceived to be inappropriate were it to be publicly disclosed.
- 250.11 A4 Relevant factors in evaluating the level of such threats created by offering or accepting such an inducement include the same factors set out in paragraph 250.9 A3 for determining intent.
- 250.11 A5 Examples of actions that might eliminate threats created by offering or accepting such an inducement include:
- Declining or not offering the inducement.
 - Transferring responsibility for any business-related decision involving the counterparty to another individual who the chartered accountant has no reason to believe would be, or would be perceived to be, improperly influenced in making the decision.
- 250.11 A6 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such threats created by offering or accepting such an inducement include:
- Being transparent with senior management or those charged with governance of the employing organization of the chartered accountant or of the counterparty about offering or accepting an inducement.
 - Registering the inducement in a log maintained by the employing organization of the accountant or the counterparty.
 - Having an appropriate reviewer, who is not otherwise involved in undertaking the professional activity, review any work performed or decisions made by the

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accountant with respect to the individual or organization from which the accountant accepted the inducement.

- Donating the inducement to charity after receipt and appropriately disclosing the donation, for example, to those charged with governance or the individual who offered the inducement.
- Reimbursing the cost of the inducement, such as hospitality, received.
- As soon as possible, returning the inducement, such as a gift, after it was initially accepted.

Immediate or Close Family Members

R250.12 A chartered accountant shall remain alert to potential threats to the accountant's compliance with the fundamental principles created by the offering of an inducement:

- (a) By an immediate or close family member of the accountant to a counterparty with whom the accountant has a professional relationship; or
- (b) To an immediate or close family member of the accountant by a counterparty with whom the accountant has a professional relationship.

R250.13 Where the chartered accountant becomes aware of an inducement being offered to or made by an immediate or close family member and concludes there is intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the accountant or of the counterparty, or considers a reasonable and informed third party would be likely to conclude such intent exists, the accountant shall advise the immediate or close family member not to offer or accept the inducement.

250.13 A1 The factors set out in paragraph 250.9 A3 are relevant in determining whether there is actual or perceived intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the chartered accountant or of the counterparty. Another factor that is

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relevant is the nature or closeness of the relationship, between:

- (a) The accountant and the immediate or close family member;
- (b) The immediate or close family member and the counterparty; and
- (c) The accountant and the counterparty.

For example, the offer of employment, outside of the normal recruitment process, to the spouse of the accountant by a counterparty with whom the accountant is negotiating a significant contract might indicate such intent.

- 250.13 A2 The application material in paragraph 250.10 A2 is also relevant in addressing threats that might be created when there is actual or perceived intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the chartered accountant or of the counterparty even if the immediate or close family member has followed the advice given pursuant to paragraph R250.13.

Application of the Conceptual Framework

- 250.14 A1 Where the chartered accountant becomes aware of an inducement offered in the circumstances addressed in paragraph R250.12, threats to compliance with the fundamental principles might be created where:
- (a) The immediate or close family member offers or accepts the inducement contrary to the advice of the accountant pursuant to paragraph R250.13; or
 - (b) The accountant does not have reason to believe an actual or perceived intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the accountant or of the counterparty exists.
- 250.14 A2 The application material in paragraphs 250.11 A1 to 250.11 A6 is relevant for the purposes of identifying, evaluating and addressing such threats. Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of threats in these circumstances also

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include the nature or closeness of the relationships set out in paragraph 250.13 A1.

Other Considerations

- 250.15 A1 If a chartered accountant is offered an inducement by the employing organization relating to financial interests, compensation and incentives linked to performance, the requirements and application material set out in Section 240 apply.
- 250.15 A2 If a chartered accountant encounters or is made aware of inducements that might result in non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations by other individuals working for or under the direction of the employing organization, the requirements and application material set out in Section 260 apply.
- 250.15 A3 If a chartered accountant faces pressure to offer or accept inducements that might create threats to compliance with the fundamental principles, the requirements and application material set out in Section 270 apply.

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SECTION 260

RESPONDING TO NON-COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN CASE OF EMPLOYMENT WITH LISTED ENTITIES

Introduction

- 260.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 260.2 A self-interest or intimidation threat to compliance with the principles of integrity and professional behaviour is created when a chartered accountant becomes aware of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- 260.3 A chartered accountant might encounter or be made aware of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance in the course of carrying out professional activities. This section guides the accountant in assessing the implications of the matter and the possible courses of action when responding to non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with:
- (a) Laws and regulations generally recognized to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the employing organization's financial statements; and
 - (b) Other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the employing organization's financial statements, but compliance with which might be fundamental to the operating aspects of the employing organization's business, to its ability to continue its business, or to avoid material penalties.

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Objectives of the Chartered Accountant in Relation to Non-compliance with Laws and Regulations

- 260.4 A distinguishing mark of the accountancy profession is its acceptance of the responsibility to act in the public interest. When responding to non-compliance or suspected non-compliance, the objectives of the chartered accountant are:
- (a) To comply with the principles of integrity and professional behaviour;
 - (b) By alerting management or, where appropriate, those charged with governance of the employing organization, to seek to:
 - (i) Enable them to rectify, remediate or mitigate the consequences of the identified or suspected non-compliance; or
 - (ii) Deter the non-compliance where it has not yet occurred; and
 - (c) To take such further action as appropriate in the public interest.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 260.5 A1 Non-compliance with laws and regulations (“non-compliance”) comprises acts of omission or commission, intentional or unintentional, which are contrary to the prevailing laws or regulations committed by the following parties:
- (a) The chartered accountant’s employing organization;
 - (b) Those charged with governance of the employing organization;
 - (c) Management of the employing organization; or
 - (d) Other individuals working for or under the direction of the employing organization.
- 260.5 A2 Examples of laws and regulations which this section addresses include those that deal with:

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- Fraud, corruption and bribery.
- Money laundering, terrorist financing and proceeds of crime.
- Securities markets and trading.
- Banking and other financial products and services.
- Data protection.
- Tax and pension liabilities and payments.
- Environmental protection.
- Public health and safety.

260.5 A3 Non-compliance might result in fines, litigation or other consequences for the employing organization, potentially materially affecting its financial statements. Importantly, such non-compliance might have wider public interest implications in terms of potentially substantial harm to investors, creditors, employees or the general public. For the purposes of this section, non-compliance that causes substantial harm is one that results in serious adverse consequences to any of these parties in financial or non-financial terms. Examples include the perpetration of a fraud resulting in significant financial losses to investors, and breaches of environmental laws and regulations endangering the health or safety of employees or the public.

R260.6 When encountering such non-compliance or suspected non-compliance, the accountant shall obtain an understanding of those legal or regulatory provisions, if any, and comply with them, including:

- (a) Any requirement to report the matter to an appropriate authority; and
- (b) Any prohibition on alerting the relevant party.

260.6 A1 A prohibition on alerting the relevant party might arise, for example, pursuant to anti-money laundering legislation.

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- 260.7 A1 This section applies to employees of Listed entities who are chartered accountants being key managerial personnel in service.
- 260.7 A2 A chartered accountant who encounters or is made aware of matters that are clearly inconsequential is not required to comply with this section. Whether a matter is clearly inconsequential is to be judged with respect to its nature and its impact, financial or otherwise, on the employing organization, its stakeholders and the general public.
- 260.7 A3 This section does not address:
- (a) Personal misconduct unrelated to the business activities of the employing organization; and
 - (b) Non-compliance by parties other than those specified in paragraph 260.5 A1.
- The chartered accountant might nevertheless find the guidance in this section helpful in considering how to respond in these situations.

Responsibilities of the Employing Organization's Management and Those Charged with Governance

- 260.8 A1 The employing organization's management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, is responsible for ensuring that the employing organization's business activities are conducted in accordance with laws and regulations. Management and those charged with governance are also responsible for identifying and addressing any non-compliance by:
- (a) The employing organization;
 - (b) An individual charged with governance of the employing organization;
 - (c) A member of management; or
 - (d) Other individuals working for or under the direction of the employing organization.

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Responsibilities of All Chartered Accountants

- R260.9** If protocols and procedures exist within the chartered accountant's employing organization to address non-compliance or suspected non-compliance, the accountant shall consider them in determining how to respond to such non-compliance.
- 260.9 A1 Many employing organizations have established protocols and procedures regarding how to raise non-compliance or suspected non-compliance internally. These protocols and procedures include, for example, an ethics policy or internal whistle-blowing mechanism. Such protocols and procedures might allow matters to be reported anonymously through designated channels.
- R260.10** Where a chartered accountant becomes aware of a matter to which this section applies, the steps that the accountant takes to comply with this section shall be taken on a timely basis. For the purpose of taking timely steps, the accountant shall have regard to the nature of the matter and the potential harm to the interests of the employing organization, investors, creditors, employees or the general public.

Responsibilities of Chartered Accountant being a Key Managerial Personnel in Service

- 260.11 A1 Chartered accountants being key managerial personnel in service are directors, officers or senior employees able to exert significant influence over, and make decisions regarding, the acquisition, deployment and control of the employing organization's human, financial, technological, physical and intangible resources. There is a greater expectation for such individuals to take whatever action is appropriate in the public interest to respond to non-compliance or suspected non-compliance than other chartered accountants within the employing organization. This is because of roles, positions and spheres of influence within the employing organization of chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service.

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Obtaining an Understanding of the Matter

R260.12 If, in the course of carrying out professional activities, a chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service becomes aware of information concerning non-compliance or suspected non-compliance, the accountant shall obtain an understanding of the matter. This understanding shall include:

- (a) The nature of the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance and the circumstances in which it has occurred or might occur;
- (b) The application of the relevant laws and regulations to the circumstances; and
- (c) An assessment of the potential consequences to the employing organization, investors, creditors, employees or the wider public.

260.12 A1 A chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service is expected to apply knowledge and expertise, and exercise professional judgment. However, the accountant is not expected to have a level of understanding of laws and regulations greater than that which is required for the accountant's role within the employing organization. Whether an act constitutes non-compliance is ultimately a matter to be determined by a court or other appropriate adjudicative body.

260.12 A2 Depending on the nature and significance of the matter, the chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service might cause, or take appropriate steps to cause, the matter to be investigated internally. The accountant might also consult on a confidential basis with others within the employing organization or Institute, or with legal counsel.

Addressing the Matter

R260.13 If the chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service, identifies or suspects that non-compliance has occurred or might occur, the accountant shall, subject to paragraph R260.9, discuss the matter with the accountant's

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immediate superior, if any. If the accountant's immediate superior appears to be involved in the matter, the accountant shall discuss the matter with the next higher level of authority within the employing organization.

260.13 A1 The purpose of the discussion is to enable a determination to be made as to how to address the matter.

R260.14 The chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service shall also take appropriate steps to:

- (a) Have the matter communicated to those charged with governance;
- (b) Comply with applicable laws and regulations, including legal or regulatory provisions governing the reporting of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance to an appropriate authority;
- (c) Have the consequences of the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance rectified, remediated or mitigated;
- (d) Reduce the risk of re-occurrence; and
- (e) Seek to deter the commission of the non-compliance if it has not yet occurred.

260.14 A1 The purpose of communicating the matter to those charged with governance is to obtain their concurrence regarding appropriate actions to take to respond to the matter and to enable them to fulfill their responsibilities.

260.14 A2 Some laws and regulations might stipulate a period within which reports of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance are to be made to an appropriate authority.

R260.15 In addition to responding to the matter in accordance with the provisions of this section, the chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service shall determine whether disclosure of the matter to the employing organization's external auditor, if any, is needed.

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- 260.15 A1 Such disclosure would be pursuant to the duty or legal obligation of the chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service to provide all information necessary to enable the auditor to perform the audit.

Determining Whether Further Action Is Needed

- R260.16** The chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service shall assess the appropriateness of the response of the accountant's superiors, if any, and those charged with governance.

- 260.16 A1 Relevant factors to consider in assessing the appropriateness of the response of the superiors of chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service if any, and those charged with governance include whether:

- The response is timely.
- They have taken or authorized appropriate action to seek to rectify, remediate or mitigate the consequences of the non-compliance, or to avert the non-compliance if it has not yet occurred.
- The matter has been disclosed to an appropriate authority where appropriate and, if so, whether the disclosure appears adequate.

- R260.17** In light of the response of the, superiors of chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service, if any, and those charged with governance, the accountant shall determine if further action is needed in the public interest.

- 260.17 A1 The determination of whether further action is needed, and the nature and extent of it, will depend on various factors, including:

- The legal and regulatory framework.
- The urgency of the situation.
- The pervasiveness of the matter throughout the employing organization.

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- Whether the chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service continues to have confidence in the integrity of the accountant's superiors and those charged with governance.
- Whether the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance is likely to recur.
- Whether there is credible evidence of actual or potential substantial harm to the interests of the employing organization, investors, creditors, employees or the general public.

260.17 A2 Examples of circumstances that might cause the chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service no longer to have confidence in the integrity of the accountant's superiors and those charged with governance include situations where:

- The accountant suspects or has evidence of their involvement or intended involvement in any non-compliance.
- Contrary to legal or regulatory requirements, they have not reported, or authorized the reporting of, the matter to an appropriate authority within a reasonable period.

R260.18 The chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service shall exercise professional judgment in determining the need for, and nature and extent of, further action. In making this determination, the accountant shall take into account whether a reasonable and informed third party would be likely to conclude that the accountant has acted appropriately in the public interest.

260.18 A1 Further action that the chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service might take includes:

- Informing the management of the parent entity of the matter if the employing organization is a member of a group.

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- Disclosing the matter to an appropriate authority as specified under respective law.
- Resigning from the employing organization.

260.18 A2 Resigning from the employing organization is not a substitute for taking other actions that might be needed to achieve the objectives of chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service under this section. However, there might be limitations as to the further actions available to the accountant. In such circumstances, resignation might be the only available course of action.

Seeking Advice

- 260.19 A1 As assessment of the matter might involve complex analysis and judgments, the chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service, might consider:
- Consulting internally.
 - Obtaining legal advice to understand the accountant's options and the professional or legal implications of taking any particular course of action.
 - Consulting on a confidential basis with the Institute.

Determining Whether to Disclose the Matter to an Appropriate Authority

- 260.20 A1 Disclosure of the matter to an appropriate authority would be precluded if doing so would be contrary to law or regulation. Otherwise, the purpose of making disclosure is to enable an appropriate authority to cause the matter to be investigated and action to be taken in the public interest.
- 260.20 A2 The determination of whether to make such a disclosure depends in particular on the nature and extent of the actual or potential harm that is or might be caused by the matter to investors, creditors, employees or the general public. For example, the chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service might determine that disclosure of the matter to an appropriate authority is an appropriate course of action if:

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- The employing organization is engaged in bribery (for example, of local or foreign government officials for purposes of securing large contracts).
- The employing organization is regulated and the matter is of such significance as to threaten its license to operate.
- The employing organization is listed on a securities exchange and the matter might result in adverse consequences to the fair and orderly market in the employing organization's securities or pose a systemic risk to the financial markets.
- It is likely that the employing organization would sell products that are harmful to public health or safety.
- The employing organization is promoting a scheme to its clients to assist them in evading taxes.

260.20 A3 The determination of whether to make such a disclosure will also depend on external factors such as:

- 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 upon the nature of the matter. For example, the appropriate authority would be the Institute in case of complaint of professional misconduct against a chartered accountant, whether in practice or in service, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in the case of fraudulent financial reporting or an environmental protection agency, e.g. Environment Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority for National Capital Region of Delhi 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.

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- Whether there are actual or potential threats to the physical safety of the chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service or other individuals.

R260.21 If the chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service determines that disclosure of the matter to an appropriate authority, if required, is an appropriate course of action in the circumstances, that disclosure is permitted pursuant to paragraph R114.3 of the Code. When making such disclosure, the accountant shall act in good faith and exercise caution when making statements and assertions.

Imminent Breach

R260.22 In exceptional circumstances, the chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service might become aware of actual or intended conduct that the accountant has reason to believe would constitute an imminent breach of a law or regulation that would cause substantial harm to investors, creditors, employees or the general public. Having first considered whether it would be appropriate to discuss the matter with management or those charged with governance of the employing organization, the accountant shall exercise professional judgment and determine whether to disclose the matter immediately to an appropriate authority in order to prevent or mitigate the consequences of such imminent breach. If disclosure is made, that disclosure is permitted pursuant to paragraph R114.3 of the Code.

Documentation

260.23 A1 In relation to non-compliance or suspected non-compliance that falls within the scope of this section, the chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service is encouraged to have the following matters documented:

- The matter.
- The results of discussions with the accountant's superiors, if any, and those charged with governance and other parties.

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- How the accountant's superiors, if any, and those charged with governance have responded to the matter.
- The courses of action the accountant considered, the judgments made and the decisions that were taken.
- How the accountant is satisfied that the accountant has fulfilled the responsibility set out in paragraph R260.17.

Responsibilities of Chartered accountants Other than Chartered Accountants being Key Managerial Personnel in Service¹

R260.24 If, in the course of carrying out professional activities, a chartered accountant becomes aware of information concerning non-compliance or suspected non-compliance, the accountant shall seek to obtain an understanding of the matter. This understanding shall include the nature of the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance and the circumstances in which it has occurred or might occur.

260.24 A1 The chartered accountant is expected to apply knowledge and expertise, and exercise professional judgment. However, the accountant is not expected to have a level of understanding of laws and regulations greater than that which is required for the accountant's role within the employing organization. Whether an act constitutes non-compliance is ultimately a matter to be determined by a court or other appropriate adjudicative body.

260.24 A2 Depending on the nature and significance of the matter, the chartered accountant might consult on a confidential basis with others within the employing organization or the Institute, or with legal counsel.

R260.25 If the chartered accountant identifies or suspects that non-compliance has occurred or might occur, the accountant shall, subject to paragraph R260.9, inform an immediate superior to enable the superior to take appropriate action. If the

¹ Paragraphs R260.24 to 260.27 A1 will be applicable from such date as will be notified

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accountant's immediate superior appears to be involved in the matter, the accountant shall inform the next higher level of authority within the employing organization.

R260.26 In exceptional circumstances, the chartered accountant may determine that disclosure of the matter to an appropriate authority is an appropriate course of action. If the accountant does so pursuant to paragraphs 260.20 A2 and A3, that disclosure is permitted pursuant to paragraph R114.3 of the Code. When making such disclosure, the accountant shall act in good faith and exercise caution when making statements and assertions.

Documentation

260.27 A1 In relation to non-compliance or suspected non-compliance that falls within the scope of this section, the chartered accountant is encouraged to have the following matters documented:

- The matter.
- The results of discussions with the accountant's superior, management and, where applicable, those charged with governance and other parties.
- How the accountant's superior has responded to the matter.
- The courses of action the accountant considered, the judgments made and the decisions that were taken.

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SECTION 270

PRESSURE TO BREACH THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Introduction

270.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.

270.2 Pressure exerted on, or by, a chartered accountant might create an intimidation or other threat to compliance with one or more of the fundamental principles. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

R270.3 A chartered accountant shall not:

- (a) Allow pressure from others to result in a breach of compliance with the fundamental principles; or
- (b) Place pressure on others that the accountant knows, or has reason to believe, would result in the other individuals breaching the fundamental principles.

270.3 A1 A chartered accountant might face pressure that creates threats to compliance with the fundamental principles, for example an intimidation threat, when undertaking a professional activity. Pressure might be explicit or implicit and might come from:

- Within the employing organization, for example, from a colleague or superior.
- An external individual or organization such as a vendor, customer or lender.
- Internal or external targets and expectations.

270.3 A2 Examples of pressure that might result in threats to compliance with the fundamental principles include:

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- Pressure related to conflicts of interest:
 - Pressure from a family member bidding to act as a vendor to the chartered accountant's employing organization to select the family member over another prospective vendor.

See also Section 210, *Conflicts of Interest*.

- Pressure to influence preparation or presentation of information:
 - Pressure to report misleading financial results to meet investor, analyst or lender expectations.
 - Pressure from elected officials on public sector accountants to misrepresent programs or projects to voters.
 - Pressure from colleagues to misstate income, expenditure or rates of return to bias decision-making on capital projects and acquisitions.
 - Pressure from superiors to approve or process expenditures that are not legitimate business expenses.
 - Pressure to suppress internal audit reports containing adverse findings.

See also Section 220, *Preparation and Presentation of Information*.

- Pressure to act without sufficient expertise or due care:
 - Pressure from superiors to inappropriately reduce the extent of work performed.
 - Pressure from superiors to perform a task without sufficient skills or training or within unrealistic deadlines.

See also Section 230, *Acting with Sufficient Expertise*.

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- Pressure related to financial interests:
 - Pressure from superiors, colleagues or others, for example, those who might benefit from participation in compensation or incentive arrangements to manipulate performance indicators.

See also Section 240, *Financial Interests, Compensation and Incentives Linked to Financial Reporting and Decision Making*.

- Pressure related to inducements:
 - Pressure from others, either internal or external to the employing organization, to offer inducements to influence inappropriately the judgment or decision making process of an individual or organization.
 - Pressure from colleagues to accept a bribe or other inducement, for example to accept inappropriate gifts or entertainment from potential vendors in a bidding process.

See also Section 250, *Inducements, Including Gifts and Hospitality*.

- Pressure related to non-compliance with laws and regulations:
 - Pressure to structure a transaction to evade tax.

See also Section 260, *Responding to Non-compliance with Laws and Regulations*.

- Pressure related to level of fees
 - Pressure exerted by a chartered accountant on another chartered accountant to provide professional services at a fee level that does not allow for sufficient and appropriate resources (including human, technological and intellectual resources) to perform the services in accordance with technical and professional standards.

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See also Section 330, Fees and Other Types of Remuneration

270.3 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of threats created by pressure include:

- The intent of the individual who is exerting the pressure and the nature and extent of the pressure.
- The application of laws, regulations, and professional standards to the circumstances.
- The culture and leadership of the employing organization including the extent to which they reflect or emphasize the importance of ethical behaviour and the expectation that employees will act ethically. For example, a corporate culture that tolerates unethical behaviour might increase the likelihood that the pressure would result in a threat to compliance with the fundamental principles.
- Policies and procedures, if any, that the employing organization has established, such as ethics or human resources policies that address pressure.

270.3 A4 Discussing the circumstances creating the pressure and consulting with others about those circumstances might assist the chartered accountant to evaluate the level of the threat. Such discussion and consultation, which requires being alert to the principle of confidentiality, might include:

- Discussing the matter with the individual who is exerting the pressure to seek to resolve it.
- Discussing the matter with the accountant's superior, if the superior is not the individual exerting the pressure.
- Escalating the matter within the employing organization, including when appropriate, explaining any consequential risks to the organization, for example with:
 - Higher levels of management.
 - Internal or external auditors.

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- Those charged with governance.
- Disclosing the matter in line with the employing organization's policies, including ethics and whistleblowing policies, using any established mechanism, such as a confidential ethics hotline.
- Consulting with:
 - A colleague, superior, human resources personnel, or another chartered accountant;
 - Institute or industry associations; or
 - Legal counsel.

270.3 A5 An example of an action that might eliminate threats created by pressure is the chartered accountant's request for a restructure of, or segregation of, certain responsibilities and duties so that the accountant is no longer involved with the individual or entity exerting the pressure.

Documentation

270.4 A1 The chartered accountant is encouraged to document:

- The facts.
- The communications and parties with whom these matters were discussed.
- The courses of action considered.
- How the matter was addressed.

PART 3 – CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN PRACTICE

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PART 3 **CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN PRACTICE**

SECTION 300

APPLYING THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK – CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN PRACTICE

Introduction

- 300.1 This Part of the Code sets out requirements and application material for chartered accountants in practice when applying the conceptual framework set out in Section 120. It does not describe all of the facts and circumstances, including professional activities, interests and relationships, that could be encountered by chartered accountants in practice, which create or might create threats to compliance with the fundamental principles. Therefore, the conceptual framework requires chartered accountants in practice to be alert for such facts and circumstances.
- 300.2 The requirements and application material that apply to chartered accountants in practice are set out in:
- Part 3 – *Chartered accountants in Practice*, Sections 300 to 399, which applies to all chartered accountants in practice, whether they provide assurance services or not.
 - *Independence Standards* as follows:
 - Part 4A – *Independence for Audit and Review Engagements*, Sections 400 to 899, which applies to chartered accountants in practice when performing audit and review engagements.
 - Part 4B – *Independence for Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review Engagements*, Sections 900 to 999, which applies to chartered accountants in practice

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when performing assurance engagements other than audit or review engagements.

300.3 In this Part, the term “chartered accountant” refers to individual chartered accountants in practice and their firms.

Requirements and Application Material

General

R300.4 A chartered accountant shall comply with the fundamental principles set out in Section 110 and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to compliance with the fundamental principles.

R300.5 When dealing with an ethics issue, the chartered accountant shall consider the context in which the issue has arisen or might arise. Where an individual who is a chartered accountant in practice is performing professional activities pursuant to the accountant’s relationship with the firm, whether as consultant or employee, the individual shall comply with the provisions in Part 2 that apply to these circumstances.

300.5 A1 Examples of situations in which the provisions in Part 2 apply to a chartered accountant in practice include:

- Facing a conflict of interest when being responsible for selecting a vendor for the firm when an immediate family member of the accountant might benefit financially from the contract. The requirements and application material set out in Section 210 apply in these circumstances.
- Preparing or presenting financial information for the accountant’s client or firm. The requirements and application material set out in Section 220 apply in these circumstances.
- Being offered an inducement such as being regularly offered complimentary tickets to attend sporting events

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by a supplier of the firm. The requirements and application material set out in Section 250 apply in these circumstances.

- Facing pressure from an engagement partner to report chargeable hours inaccurately for a client engagement. The requirements and application material set out in Section 270 apply in these circumstances.

300.5 A2 The more senior the position of a chartered accountant 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 firm. To the extent that they are able to do so, taking into account their position and seniority in the firm, accountants are expected to encourage and promote an ethics-based culture in the firm and exhibit ethical behaviour in dealings with individuals with whom, and entities with which, the accountant or the firm has a professional or business relationship in accordance with paragraph 120.13 A3. Examples of actions that might be taken include the introduction, implementation and oversight of:

- Ethics education and training programs.
- Firm processes and performance evaluation and reward criteria that promote an ethical culture.
- Ethics and whistle-blowing policies.
- Policies and procedures designed to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Identifying Threats

300.6 A1 Threats to compliance with the fundamental principles might be created by a broad range of facts and circumstances. The categories of threats are described in paragraph 120.6 A3. The following are examples of facts and circumstances within each of those categories of threats that might create threats for a chartered accountant when undertaking a professional service:

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(a) Self-interest Threats

- A chartered accountant having a direct financial interest in a client.
- A chartered accountant quoting a low fee to obtain a new engagement and the fee is so low that it might be difficult to perform the professional service in accordance with applicable technical and professional standards for that price.
- A chartered accountant having a close business relationship with a client.
- A chartered accountant having access to confidential information that might be used for personal gain.
- A chartered accountant discovering a significant error when evaluating the results of a previous professional service performed by a member of the accountant's firm.

(b) Self-review Threats

- A chartered accountant issuing an assurance report on the effectiveness of the operation of financial systems after implementing the systems.
- A chartered accountant having prepared the original data used to generate records that are the subject matter of the assurance engagement.

(c) Advocacy Threats

- A chartered accountant promoting the interests of, or shares in, a client.
- A chartered accountant acting as an advocate on behalf of a client in litigation or disputes with third parties.
- A chartered accountant lobbying in favor of legislation on behalf of a client.

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(d) Familiarity Threats

- A chartered accountant having a close or immediate family member who is a director or officer of the client.
- A director or officer of the client, or an employee in a position to exert significant influence over the subject matter of the engagement, having recently served as the engagement partner.
- An audit team member having a long association with the audit client.

(e) Intimidation Threats

- A chartered accountant being threatened with dismissal from a client engagement or the firm because of a disagreement about a professional matter.
- A chartered accountant feeling pressured to agree with the judgment of a client because the client has more expertise on the matter in question.
- A chartered accountant being informed that a planned promotion will not occur unless the accountant agrees with an inappropriate accounting treatment.
- A chartered accountant having accepted a significant gift from a client and being threatened that acceptance of this gift will be made public.

Identifying Threats Associated with the Use of Technology

300.6 A2 The following are examples of facts and circumstances relating to the use of technology that might create threats for a chartered accountant when undertaking a professional activity:

- Self-interest Threats
 - o The data available might not be sufficient for the effective use of the technology.
 - o The technology might not be appropriate for the purpose for which it is to be used.

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- o The accountant might not have sufficient information and expertise, or access to an expert with sufficient understanding, to use and explain the technology and its appropriateness for the purpose intended.

(Ref: Para. 230.2).

- Self-review Threats
 - o The technology was designed or developed using the knowledge, expertise or judgment of the accountant or the firm.

Evaluating Threats

300.7 A1 The conditions, policies and procedures described in paragraphs 120.6 A1 and 120.8 A2 might impact the evaluation of whether a threat to compliance with the fundamental principles is at an acceptable level. Such conditions, policies and procedures might relate to:

- (a) The client and its operating environment; and
- (b) The firm and its operating environment.

300.7 A2 The chartered accountant's evaluation of the level of a threat is also impacted by the nature and scope of the professional service.

The Client and its Operating Environment

300.7 A3 The chartered accountant's evaluation of the level of a threat might be impacted by whether the client is:

- (a) An audit client and whether the audit client is a public interest entity;
- (b) An assurance client that is not an audit client; or
- (c) A non-assurance client.

For example, providing a non-assurance service to an audit client that is a public interest entity might be perceived to result in a higher level of threat to compliance with the principle of objectivity with respect to the audit.

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300.7 A4 The corporate governance structure, including the leadership of a client might promote compliance with the fundamental principles. Accordingly, a chartered accountant's evaluation of the level of a threat might also be impacted by a client's operating environment. For example:

- The client requires appropriate individuals other than management to ratify or approve the appointment of a firm to perform an engagement.
- The client has competent employees with experience and seniority to make managerial decisions.
- The client has implemented internal procedures that facilitate objective choices in tendering non-assurance engagements.
- The client has a corporate governance structure that provides appropriate oversight and communications regarding the firm's services.

The Firm and its Operating Environment

300.7 A5 A chartered accountant's evaluation of the level of a threat might be impacted by the work environment within the accountant's firm and its operating environment. For example:

- Leadership of the firm that promotes compliance with the fundamental principles and establishes the expectation that assurance team members will act in the public interest.
- Policies or procedures for establishing and monitoring compliance with the fundamental principles by all personnel.
- Compensation, performance appraisal and disciplinary policies and procedures that promote compliance with the fundamental principles.
- Management of the reliance on revenue received from a single client.

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- The engagement partner having authority within the firm for decisions concerning compliance with the fundamental principles, including any decisions about accepting or providing services to a client.
- Educational, training and experience requirements.
- Processes to facilitate and address internal and external concerns or complaints.

300.7 A6 The chartered accountant's evaluation of the level of a threat associated with the use of technology might also be impacted by the work environment within the accountant's firm and its operating environment. For example:

- Level of corporate oversight and internal controls over the technology.
- Assessments of the quality and functionality of technology that are undertaken by a third-party.
- Training that is provided regularly to all relevant employees so they obtain and maintain the professional competence to sufficiently understand, use and explain the technology and its appropriateness for the purpose intended.

Consideration of New Information or Changes in Facts and Circumstances

300.7 A7 New information or changes in facts and circumstances might:

- (a) Impact the level of a threat; or
- (b) Affect the chartered accountant's conclusions about whether safeguards applied continue to address identified threats as intended.

In these situations, actions that were already implemented as safeguards might no longer be effective in addressing threats. Accordingly, the application of the conceptual framework requires that the chartered accountant re-evaluate and address the threats accordingly. (Ref: Paras. R120.9 and R120.10).

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- 300.7 A8 Examples of new information or changes in facts and circumstances that might impact the level of a threat include:
- When the scope of a professional service is expanded.
 - When the client becomes a listed entity or acquires another business unit.
 - When the firm merges with another firm.
 - When the chartered accountant is jointly engaged by two clients and a dispute emerges between the two clients.
 - When there is a change in the chartered accountant's personal or immediate family relationships.

Addressing Threats

- 300.8 A1 Paragraphs R120.10 to 120.10 A2 set out requirements and application material for addressing threats that are not at an acceptable level.

Examples of Safeguards

- 300.8 A2 Safeguards vary depending on the facts and circumstances. Examples of actions that in certain circumstances might be safeguards to address threats include:
- Assigning additional time and qualified personnel to required tasks when an engagement has been accepted might address a self-interest threat.
 - Having an appropriate reviewer who was not a member of the team review the work performed or advise as necessary might address a self-review threat.
 - Using different partners and teams with separate reporting lines for the provision of non-assurance services to an assurance client might address self-review, advocacy or familiarity threats.
 - Involving another firm to perform or re-perform part of the engagement might address self-interest, self-review, advocacy, familiarity or intimidation threats.

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- Disclosing to clients any referral fees or commission arrangements received for recommending services might address a self-interest threat.
- Separating teams when dealing with matters of a confidential nature might address a self-interest threat.

300.8 A3 The remaining sections of Part 3 and *Independence Standards* describe certain threats that might arise during the course of performing professional services and include examples of actions that might address threats.

Appropriate Reviewer

300.8 A4 An appropriate reviewer is a professional with the necessary knowledge, skills, experience and authority to review, in an objective manner, the relevant work performed or service provided. Such an individual might be a chartered accountant.

Communicating with Those Charged with Governance

R300.9 When communicating with those charged with governance in accordance with the Code, a chartered accountant shall determine the appropriate individual(s) within the entity's governance structure with whom to communicate. If the accountant communicates with a subgroup of those charged with governance, the accountant shall determine whether communication with all of those charged with governance is also necessary so that they are adequately informed.

300.9 A1 In determining with whom to communicate, a chartered accountant might consider:

- (a) The nature and importance of the circumstances; and
- (b) The matter to be communicated.

300.9 A2 Examples of a subgroup of those charged with governance include an audit committee or an individual member of those charged with governance.

R300.10 If a chartered accountant communicates with individuals who have management responsibilities as well as governance responsibilities, the accountant shall be satisfied that

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communication with those individuals adequately informs all of those in a governance role with whom the accountant would otherwise communicate.

- 300.10 A1 In some circumstances, all of those charged with governance are involved in managing the entity, for example, a small business where a single owner manages the entity and no one else has a governance role. In these cases, if matters are communicated to individual(s) with management responsibilities, and those individual(s) also have governance responsibilities, the chartered accountant has satisfied the requirement to communicate with those charged with governance.

SECTION 310
CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Introduction

- 310.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 310.2 A conflict of interest creates threats to compliance with the principle of objectivity and might create threats to compliance with the other fundamental principles. Such threats might be created when:
- (a) A chartered accountant provides a professional service related to a particular matter for two or more clients whose interests with respect to that matter are in conflict; or
 - (b) The interests of a chartered accountant with respect to a particular matter and the interests of the client for whom the accountant provides a professional service related to that matter are in conflict.
- 310.3 This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework to conflicts of interest. When a chartered accountant provides an audit, review or other assurance service, independence is also required in accordance with *Independence Standards*.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- R310.4** A chartered accountant shall not allow a conflict of interest to compromise professional or business judgment.
- 310.4 A1 Examples of circumstances that might create a conflict of interest include:
- Providing a transaction advisory service to a client seeking to acquire an audit client, where the firm has

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obtained confidential information during the course of the audit that might be relevant to the transaction.

- Providing advice to two clients at the same time where the clients are competing to acquire the same company and the advice might be relevant to the parties' competitive positions.
- Providing services to a seller and a buyer in relation to the same transaction.
- Preparing valuations of assets for two parties who are in an adversarial position with respect to the assets.
- Representing two clients in the same matter who are in a legal dispute with each other, such as during divorce proceedings, or the dissolution of a partnership.
- In relation to a license agreement, providing an assurance report for a licensor on the royalties due while advising the licensee on the amounts payable.
- Advising a client to invest in a business in which, for example, the spouse of the chartered accountant has a financial interest.
- Providing strategic advice to a client on its competitive position while having a joint venture or similar interest with a major competitor of the client.
- Advising a client on acquiring a business which the firm is also interested in acquiring.

Conflict Identification

General

R310.5 Before accepting a new client relationship, engagement, or business relationship, a chartered accountant shall take reasonable steps to identify circumstances that might create a conflict of interest, and therefore a threat to compliance with one or more of the fundamental principles. Such steps shall include identifying:

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- (a) The nature of the relevant interests and relationships between the parties involved; and
- (b) The service and its implication for relevant parties.

310.5 A1 An effective conflict identification process assists a chartered accountant when taking reasonable steps to identify interests and relationships that might create an actual or potential conflict of interest, both before determining whether to accept an engagement and throughout the engagement. Such a process includes considering matters identified by external parties, for example clients or potential clients. The earlier an actual or potential conflict of interest is identified, the greater the likelihood of the accountant being able to address threats created by the conflict of interest.

310.5 A2 An effective process to identify actual or potential conflicts of interest will take into account factors such as:

- The nature of the professional services provided.
- The size of the firm.
- The size and nature of the client base.
- The structure of the firm, for example, the number and geographic location of offices.

310.5 A3 More information on client acceptance is set out in Section 320, *Professional Appointments*.

Changes in Circumstances

R310.6 A chartered accountant shall remain alert to changes over time in the nature of services, interests and relationships that might create a conflict of interest while performing an engagement.

310.6 A1 The nature of services, interests and relationships might change during the engagement. This is particularly true when a chartered accountant is asked to conduct an engagement in a situation that might become adversarial, even though the parties who engage the accountant initially might not be involved in a dispute.

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Network Firms

R310.7 If the firm is a member of a network, a chartered accountant shall consider conflicts of interest that the accountant has reason to believe might exist or arise due to interests and relationships of a network firm.

310.7 A1 Factors to consider when identifying interests and relationships involving a network firm include:

- The nature of the professional services provided.
- The clients served by the network.
- The geographic locations of all relevant parties.

Threats Created by Conflicts of Interest

310.8 A1 In general, the more direct the connection between the professional service and the matter on which the parties' interests conflict, the more likely the level of the threat is not at an acceptable level.

310.8 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of a threat created by a conflict of interest include measures that prevent unauthorized disclosure of confidential information when performing professional services related to a particular matter for two or more clients whose interests with respect to that matter are in conflict. These measures include:

- The existence of separate practice areas for specialty functions within the firm, which might act as a barrier to the passing of confidential client information between practice areas.
- Policies and procedures to limit access to client files.
- Confidentiality agreements signed by personnel and partners of the firm.
- Separation of confidential information physically and electronically.
- Specific and dedicated training and communication.

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- 310.8 A3 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address threats created by a conflict of interest include:
- Having separate teams who are provided with clear policies and procedures on maintaining confidentiality.
 - Having an appropriate reviewer, who is not involved in providing the service or otherwise affected by the conflict, review the work performed to assess whether the key judgments and conclusions are appropriate.

Disclosure and Consent

General

- R310.9** A chartered accountant shall exercise professional judgment to determine whether the nature and significance of a conflict of interest are such that specific disclosure and explicit consent are necessary when addressing the threat created by the conflict of interest.
- 310.9 A1 Factors to consider when determining whether specific disclosure and explicit consent are necessary include:
- The circumstances creating the conflict of interest.
 - The parties that might be affected.
 - The nature of the issues that might arise.
 - The potential for the particular matter to develop in an unexpected manner.
- 310.9 A2 Disclosure and consent might take different forms, for example:
- General disclosure to clients of circumstances where, as is common commercial practice, the chartered accountant does not provide professional services exclusively to any one client (for example, in a particular professional service and market sector). This enables the client to provide general consent accordingly. For example, an accountant might make

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general disclosure in the standard terms and conditions for the engagement.

- Specific disclosure to affected clients of the circumstances of the particular conflict in sufficient detail to enable the client to make an informed decision about the matter and to provide explicit consent accordingly. Such disclosure might include a detailed presentation of the circumstances and a comprehensive explanation of any planned safeguards and the risks involved.
- Consent might be implied by clients' conduct in circumstances where the chartered accountant has sufficient evidence to conclude that clients know the circumstances at the outset and have accepted the conflict of interest if they do not raise an objection to the existence of the conflict.

310.9 A3 It is generally necessary:

- (a) To disclose the nature of the conflict of interest and how any threats created were addressed to clients affected by a conflict of interest; and
- (b) To obtain consent of the affected clients to perform the professional services when safeguards are applied to address the threat.

310.9 A4 If such disclosure or consent is not in writing, the chartered accountant is encouraged to document:

- (a) The nature of the circumstances giving rise to the conflict of interest;
- (b) The safeguards applied to address the threats when applicable; and
- (c) The consent obtained.

When Explicit Consent is Refused

R310.10 If a chartered accountant has determined that explicit consent is necessary in accordance with paragraph R310.9 and the

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client has refused to provide consent, the accountant shall either:

- (a) End or decline to perform professional services that would result in the conflict of interest; or
- (b) End relevant relationships or dispose of relevant interests to eliminate the threat or reduce it to an acceptable level.

Confidentiality

General

R310.11 A chartered accountant shall remain alert to the principle of confidentiality, including when making disclosures or sharing information within the firm or network and seeking guidance from third parties.

310.11 A1 Subsection 114 sets out requirements and application material relevant to situations that might create a threat to compliance with the principle of confidentiality.

When Disclosure to Obtain Consent would Breach Confidentiality

R310.12 When making specific disclosure for the purpose of obtaining explicit consent would result in a breach of confidentiality, and such consent cannot therefore be obtained, the firm shall only accept or continue an engagement if:

- (a) The firm does not act in an advocacy role for one client in an adversarial position against another client in the same matter;
- (b) Specific measures are in place to prevent disclosure of confidential information between the teams serving the two clients; and
- (c) The firm is satisfied that a reasonable and informed third party would be likely to conclude that it is appropriate for the firm to accept or continue the engagement because a restriction on the firm's ability to provide the professional service would produce a

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disproportionate adverse outcome for the clients or other relevant third parties.

- 310.12 A1 A breach of confidentiality might arise, for example, when seeking consent to perform:
- A transaction-related service for a client in a hostile takeover of another client of the firm.
 - A forensic investigation for a client regarding a suspected fraud, where the firm has confidential information from its work for another client who might be involved in the fraud.

Documentation

- R310.13** In the circumstances set out in paragraph R310.12, the chartered accountant shall document:
- (a) The nature of the circumstances, including the role that the accountant is to undertake;
 - (b) The specific measures in place to prevent disclosure of information between the teams serving the two clients; and
 - (c) Why it is appropriate to accept or continue the engagement.

SECTION 320
PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Introduction

- 320.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 320.2 Acceptance of a new client relationship or changes in an existing engagement might create a threat to compliance with one or more of the fundamental principles. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

Client and Engagement Acceptance

General

- R320.3** Chartered accountants while accepting engagement of attest functions are required to comply with the “Know Your client” (KYC) Norms of the Institute. The Announcement issued in this regard is reproduced below:-

- 1. Where Client is an individual /proprietor**
 - A. General Information**
 - Name of the Individual
 - PAN or Aadhar No. of the Individual
 - Business Description
 - Copy of last Audited Financial Statement, wherever applicable
 - B. Engagement Information**
 - Type of Engagement
- 2. Where Client is a Corporate Entity**
 - A. General Information**

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- *Name and Address of the Entity*
- *Business Description*
- *Name of the Parent Company in case of Subsidiary*
- *Copy of last Audited Financial Statement, wherever applicable*

B. Engagement Information

- *Type of Engagement*

C. Regulatory Information

- *Company PAN*
- *Company Identification No.*
- *Directors' Names & Addresses*
- *Directors' Identification No.*

3. Where Client is a Non- Corporate Entity

A. General Information

- *Name and Address of the Entity*
- *Copy of PAN*
- *Business Description*
- *Partner's Names & Addresses (with their PAN/Aadhar /DIN)*
- *Copy of last Audited Financial Statement, wherever applicable*

B. Engagement Information

- *Type of Engagement*

Explanation: "Attest Functions" for this purpose will include services pertaining to Audit, Review, Agreed upon Procedures and Compilation of Financial Statements.

320.3 A1 Threats to compliance with the principles of integrity or professional behaviour might be created, for example, from

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questionable issues associated with the client (its owners, management or activities). Issues that, if known, might create such a threat include client involvement in illegal activities, dishonesty, questionable financial reporting practices or other unethical behaviour.

320.3 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such a threat include:

- Knowledge and understanding of the client, its owners, management and those charged with governance and business activities.
- The client's commitment to address the questionable issues, for example, through improving corporate governance practices or internal controls.

320.3 A3 A self-interest threat to compliance with the principle of professional competence and due care is created if the team does not possess, or cannot acquire, the competencies to perform the professional services.

320.3 A4 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such a threat include:

- An appropriate understanding of:
 - The nature of the client's business;
 - The complexity of its operations;
 - The requirements of the engagement; and
 - The purpose, nature and scope of the work to be performed.
- Knowledge of relevant industries or subject matter.
- Experience with relevant regulatory or reporting requirements.
- The existence of quality control policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that engagements are accepted only when they can be performed competently.

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- The level of fees and the extent to which they have regard to the resources required, taking into account the chartered accountant's commercial and market priorities.

320.3 A5 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address a self-interest threat include:

- Assigning sufficient engagement personnel with the necessary competencies.
- Agreeing on a realistic time frame for the performance of the engagement.
- Using experts where necessary.

Changes in a Professional Appointment

General

R320.4 Subject to compliance with the provisions of Clause (8) of Part-I of First Schedule to The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, and Council directions thereunder, a chartered accountant, shall determine whether there are any reasons for not accepting an engagement when the accountant:

- (a) Is asked by a potential client to replace another accountant;
- (b) Considers tendering for an engagement held by another accountant subject to compliance with council guidelines dated 7th April, 2016 issued in this regard, as amended from time to time; or
- (c) Considers undertaking work that is complementary or additional to that of another accountant.

320.4 A1 There might be reasons for not accepting an engagement. One such reason might be if a threat created by the facts and circumstances cannot be addressed by applying safeguards. For example, there might be a self-interest threat to compliance with the principle of professional competence and due care if a chartered accountant accepts the engagement before knowing all the relevant facts.

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- 320.4 A2 If a chartered accountant is asked to undertake work that is complementary or additional to the work of an existing or predecessor accountant, a self-interest threat to compliance with the principle of professional competence and due care might be created, for example, as a result of incomplete information.
- 320.4 A3 A factor that is relevant in evaluating the level of such a threat is whether tenders state that, before accepting the engagement, contact with the existing or predecessor accountant will be requested. This contact gives the proposed accountant the opportunity to inquire whether there are any reasons why the engagement should not be accepted.
- 320.4 A4 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a self-interest threat include:
- Asking the existing or predecessor accountant to provide any known information of which, in the existing or predecessor accountant's opinion, the proposed accountant needs to be aware before deciding whether to accept the engagement. For example, inquiry might reveal previously undisclosed pertinent facts and might indicate disagreements with the existing or predecessor accountant that might influence the decision to accept the appointment.
 - Obtaining information from other sources such as through inquiries of third parties or background investigations regarding senior management or those charged with governance of the client.

Communicating with the Existing or Predecessor Accountant (except in case of Audit, Review, Report or any other assignment, as may be prescribed by ICAI from time to time and governed with the provisions of Clause (8) of Part-I of First Schedule to The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, and Council directions thereunder)

- 320.5 A1 A proposed accountant will usually need the client's permission, preferably in writing, to initiate discussions with the existing or predecessor accountant.

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- R320.6** If unable to communicate with the existing or predecessor accountant, the proposed accountant shall take other reasonable steps to obtain information about any possible threats.

Communicating with the Proposed Accountant

- R320.7** When an existing or predecessor accountant is asked to respond to a communication from a proposed accountant, the existing or predecessor accountant shall:

- (a) Comply with relevant laws and regulations governing the request; and
- (b) Provide any information honestly and unambiguously.

- 320.7 A1 An existing or predecessor accountant is bound by confidentiality. Whether the existing or predecessor accountant is permitted or required to discuss the affairs of a client with a proposed accountant will depend on the nature of the engagement and:

- (a) Whether the existing or predecessor accountant has permission from the client for the discussion; and
- (b) The legal and ethics requirements relating to such communications and disclosure,

- 320.7 A2 Circumstances where a chartered accountant is or might be required to disclose confidential information, or when disclosure might be appropriate, are set out in paragraph 114.3 A1 of the Code.

Changes in Audit or Review Appointments

- R320.8** Subject to provisions of Clause (8) of Part I of First Schedule of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, and Council directions thereunder, in the case of an audit or review of financial statements, a chartered accountant shall request the existing or predecessor accountant to provide known information regarding any facts or other information of which, in the existing or predecessor accountant's opinion, the

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proposed accountant needs to be aware before deciding whether to accept the engagement.

The existing or predecessor accountant shall provide the information honestly and unambiguously.

The requirements set out in paragraph R360.22 with respect to communication with proposed accountant shall also apply.

Client and Engagement Continuance

R320.9 For a recurring client engagement, a chartered accountant shall periodically review whether to continue with the engagement.

320.9 A1 Potential threats to compliance with the fundamental principles might be created after acceptance which, had they been known earlier, would have caused the chartered accountant to decline the engagement. For example, a self-interest threat to compliance with the principle of integrity might be created by improper earnings management or balance sheet valuations.

Using the Work of an Expert

R320.10 When a chartered accountant intends to use the work of an expert in the course of undertaking a professional activity, the accountant shall determine whether the use is appropriate for the intended purpose.

320.10 A1 Factors to consider when a chartered accountant intends to use the work of an expert include:

- The reputation and expertise of and, the resources available to the expert.
- Whether the expert is subject to applicable professional and ethics standards.

Such information might be gained from prior association with, or from consulting others about, the expert.

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Using the Output of Technology

R320.11 When a chartered accountant intends to use the output of technology in the course of undertaking a professional activity, the accountant shall determine whether the use is appropriate for the intended purpose.

320.11 A1 Factors to consider when a chartered accountant intends to use the output of technology include:

- The nature of the activity to be performed by the technology.
- The expected use of, or extent of reliance on, the output of the technology.
- Whether the accountant has the ability, or access to an expert with the ability, to understand, use and explain the technology and its appropriateness for the purpose intended.
- Whether the technology used has been appropriately tested and evaluated for the purpose intended.
- Prior experience with the technology and whether its use for specific purposes is generally accepted.
- The firm's oversight of the design, development, implementation, operation, maintenance, monitoring, updating or upgrading of the technology.
- The controls relating to the use of the technology, including procedures for authorizing user access to the technology and overseeing such use.
- The appropriateness of the inputs to the technology, including data and any related decisions, and decisions made by individuals in the course of using the technology.

Other Considerations

320.12 A1 When a chartered accountant is considering using the work of experts or the output of technology, a consideration is

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whether the accountant is in a position within the firm to obtain information in relation to the factors necessary to determine whether such use is appropriate.

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SECTION 321 SECOND OPINIONS

Introduction

- 321.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 321.2 Providing a second opinion to an entity that is not an existing client might create a self-interest or other threat to compliance with one or more of the fundamental principles. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 321.3 A1 A chartered accountant might be asked to provide a second opinion on the application of accounting, auditing, reporting or other standards or principles to (a) specific circumstances, or (b) transactions by or on behalf of a company or an entity that is not an existing client. A threat, for example, a self-interest threat to compliance with the principle of professional competence and due care, might be created if the second opinion is not based on the same facts that the existing or predecessor accountant had, or is based on inadequate evidence.
- 321.3 A2 A factor that is relevant in evaluating the level of such a self-interest threat is the circumstances of the request and all the other available facts and assumptions relevant to the expression of a professional judgment.
- 321.3 A3 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a self-interest threat include:
- With the client's permission, obtaining information from the existing or predecessor accountant.

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- Describing the limitations surrounding any opinion in communications with the client.
- Providing the existing or predecessor accountant with a copy of the opinion.

When Permission to Communicate is Not Provided

R321.4 If an entity seeking a second opinion from a chartered accountant will not permit the accountant to communicate with the existing or predecessor accountant, the accountant shall determine whether the accountant may provide the second opinion sought.

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SECTION 330

FEES AND OTHER TYPES OF REMUNERATION

Introduction

- 330.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 330.2 The level and nature of fee and other remuneration arrangements might create a self-interest threat to compliance with one or more of the fundamental principles. This section sets out specific application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Application Material

Level of Fees

- 330.3 A1 The level of fees might impact a chartered accountant's ability to perform professional services in accordance with technical and professional standards.
- 330.3 A2 A chartered accountant might quote whatever fee is considered appropriate. Quoting a fee lower than another accountant is not in itself unethical. However, the level of fees quoted creates a self-interest threat to compliance with the principle of professional competence and due care if the fee quoted is so low that it might be difficult to perform the engagement in accordance with applicable technical and professional standards.
- 330.3 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such a threat include:
- Whether the client is aware of the terms of the engagement and, in particular, the basis on which fees are determined and which professional services are covered.
 - Whether the level of the fee is set by an independent third party such as a regulatory body.

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- 330.3 A4 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a self-interest threat include:
- Adjusting the level of fees or the scope of the engagement.
 - Having an appropriate reviewer review the work performed.

Contingent Fees

- 330.4 A1 Contingent fees are used for certain types of non-assurance services (specified in 330.4 A5). However, contingent fees might create threats to compliance with the fundamental principles, particularly a self-interest threat to compliance with the principle of objectivity, in certain circumstances.
- 330.4 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The nature of the engagement.
 - The range of possible fee amounts.
 - The basis for determining the fee.
 - Disclosure to intended users of the work performed by the chartered accountant and the basis of remuneration.
 - Quality control policies and procedures.
 - Whether an independent third party is to review the outcome or result of the transaction.
 - Whether the level of the fee is set by an independent third party such as a regulatory body.
- 330.4 A3 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a self-interest threat include:
- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in performing the non-assurance service review the work performed by the chartered accountant.

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- Obtaining an advance written agreement with the client on the basis of remuneration.

330.4 A4 Requirements and application material related to contingent fees for services provided to audit or review clients and other assurance clients are set out in Independence Standards.

330.4 A5 The fees which are based on a percentage of profits or which are contingent upon the findings, or results of such work, is not allowed except in cases which are permitted under Regulation 192 of The Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988, given as under:-

- (a) *in the case of a receiver or a liquidator, the fees may be based on a percentage of the realisation or disbursement of the assets;*
- (b) *in the case of an auditor of a co-operative society, the fees may be based on a percentage of the paid-up capital or the working capital or the gross or net income or profits;*
- (c) *in the case of a valuer for the purposes of direct taxes and duties, the fees may be based on a percentage of the value of the property valued.*
- (d) *in the case of certain management consultancy services as may be decided by the resolution of the Council from time to time, the fees may be based on percentage basis which may be contingent upon the findings, or results of such work;*
- (e) *in the case of certain fund raising services, the fees may be based on a percentage of the fund raised;*
- (f) *in the case of debt recovery services, the fees may be based on a percentage of the debt recovered;*
- (g) *in the case of services related to cost optimisation, the fees may be based on a percentage of the benefit derived; and*

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- (h) *any other service or audit as may be decided by the Council.*

Note: Following activities have been decided by the Council under "h" above:-

- In the case of Insolvency professional, the fees may be based on percentage of recovery/assets for the services rendered under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and rules framed thereunder.
- In the case of Non-Assurance services to Non-Audit clients, the fees may be charged on contingent basis.

Referral Fees or Commissions

330.5 A1 A self-interest threat to compliance with the principles of objectivity and professional competence and due care is created if a chartered accountant pays or receives a referral fee relating to a client. Such referral fees include, for example:

- A fee paid to another chartered accountant for the purposes of obtaining new client work when the client continues as a client of the existing accountant but requires specialist services not offered by that accountant.
- A fee received for referring a continuing client to another chartered accountant or other expert where the existing accountant does not provide the specific professional service required by the client.

330.5 A2 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a self-interest threat include:

- Disclosing to clients any referral fees paid to, or received from, another chartered accountant for recommending services might address a self-interest threat.

Purchase or Sale of a Firm

330.6 A1 In accordance with the Council guidelines, sale of goodwill is permissible only after the death of the proprietor of the Firm.

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The relevant extract of Council Guidelines is reproduced hereunder:

- (a) *in respect of cases where the death of the proprietor concerned occurred on or after 30.8.1998.*

Provided such a sale is completed/effectuated in all respects and the Institute's permission to practice in deceased's proprietary firm name is sought within a year of the death of such proprietor concerned. In respect of these cases, the name of the proprietary firm concerned would be kept in abeyance (i.e. not removed on receipt of information about the death of the proprietor as is being done at present) only up to a period of one year from the death of proprietor concerned as aforesaid.

- (b) *in respect of cases where the death of the proprietor concerned occurred on or after 30.8.1998 and there existed a dispute as to the legal heir of the deceased proprietor.*

Provided the information as to the existence of the dispute is received by the Institute within a year of the death of the proprietor concerned. In respect of these cases, the name of proprietary firm concerned shall be kept in abeyance till one year from the date of settlement of dispute.

- (c) *in respect of cases where the death of the proprietor concerned had occurred on or before 29th August, 1998 (irrespective of the time lag between the date of death of the proprietor concerned and the date of sale/transfer of goodwill completed/to be completed). Provided such a sale/transfer is completed/effectuated and the Institute's permission to practice in the deceased's proprietary firm name is sought for by 28th August, 1999 and also further provided that the firm name concerned is still available with the Institute.*

It may be noted that the sale of goodwill of a Chartered Accountancy Firm is not allowed except as stated above.

**SECTION 340
INDUCEMENTS, INCLUDING GIFTS AND HOSPITALITY**

Introduction

- 340.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 340.2 Offering or accepting inducements might create a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat to compliance with the fundamental principles, particularly the principles of integrity, objectivity and professional behaviour.
- 340.3 This section sets out requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in relation to the offering and accepting of inducements when performing professional services that does not constitute non-compliance with laws and regulations. This section also requires a chartered accountant to comply with relevant laws and regulations when offering or accepting inducements.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 340.4 A1 An inducement is an object, situation, or action that is used as a means to influence another individual's behaviour, but not necessarily with the intent to improperly influence that individual's behaviour. Inducements can range from minor acts of hospitality between chartered accountants and existing or prospective clients to acts that result in non-compliance with laws and regulations. An inducement can take many different forms, for example:
- Gifts.
 - Hospitality.
 - Entertainment.
 - Political or charitable donations.

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- Appeals to friendship and loyalty.
- Employment or other commercial opportunities.
- Preferential treatment, rights or privileges.

Inducements Prohibited by Laws and Regulations

R340.5 The chartered accountant shall obtain an understanding of relevant laws and regulations, if any, and comply with them when the accountant encounters such circumstances.

Inducements Not Prohibited by Laws and Regulations

340.6 A1 The offering or accepting of inducements that is not prohibited by laws and regulations might still create threats to compliance with the fundamental principles.

Inducements with Intent to Improperly Influence Behaviour

R340.7 A chartered accountant shall not offer, or encourage others to offer, any inducement that is made, or which the accountant considers a reasonable and informed third party would be likely to conclude is made, with the intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the recipient or of another individual.

R340.8 A chartered accountant shall not accept, or encourage others to accept, any inducement that the accountant concludes is made, or considers a reasonable and informed third party would be likely to conclude is made, with the intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the recipient or of another individual.

340.9 A1 An inducement is considered as improperly influencing an individual's behaviour if it causes the individual to act in an unethical manner. Such improper influence can be directed either towards the recipient or towards another individual who has some relationship with the recipient. The fundamental principles are an appropriate frame of reference for a chartered accountant in considering what constitutes unethical behaviour on the part of the accountant and, if necessary by analogy, other individuals.

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- 340.9 A2 A breach of the fundamental principle of integrity arises when a chartered accountant offers or accepts, or encourages others to offer or accept, an inducement where the intent is to improperly influence the behaviour of the recipient or of another individual.
- 340.9 A3 The determination of whether there is actual or perceived intent to improperly influence behaviour requires the exercise of professional judgment. Relevant factors to consider might include:
- The nature, frequency, value and cumulative effect of the inducement.
 - Timing of when the inducement is offered relative to any action or decision that it might influence.
 - Whether the inducement is a customary or cultural practice in the circumstances, for example, offering a gift on the occasion of a religious holiday or wedding.
 - Whether the inducement is an ancillary part of a professional service, for example, offering or accepting lunch in connection with a business meeting.
 - Whether the offer of the inducement is limited to an individual recipient or available to a broader group. The broader group might be internal or external to the firm, such as other suppliers to the client.
 - The roles and positions of the individuals at the firm or the client offering or being offered the inducement.
 - Whether the chartered accountant knows, or has reason to believe, that accepting the inducement would breach the policies and procedures of the client.
 - The degree of transparency with which the inducement is offered.
 - Whether the inducement was required or requested by the recipient.

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- The known previous behaviour or reputation of the offeror.

Consideration of Further Actions

- 340.10 A1 If the chartered accountant becomes aware of an inducement offered with actual or perceived intent to improperly influence behaviour, threats to compliance with the fundamental principles might still be created even if the requirements in paragraphs R340.7 and R340.8 are met.
- 340.10 A2 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such threats include:
- Informing senior management of the firm or those charged with governance of the client regarding the offer.
 - Amending or terminating the business relationship with the client.

Inducements with No Intent to Improperly Influence Behaviour

- 340.11 A1 The requirements and application material set out in the conceptual framework apply when a chartered accountant has concluded there is no actual or perceived intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the recipient or of another individual.
- 340.11 A2 If such an inducement is trivial and inconsequential, any threats created will be at an acceptable level.
- 340.11 A3 Examples of circumstances where offering or accepting such an inducement might create threats even if the chartered accountant has concluded there is no actual or perceived intent to improperly influence behaviour include:
- Self-interest threats
 - A chartered accountant is offered hospitality from the prospective acquirer of a client while providing corporate finance services to the client.

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- Familiarity threats
 - A chartered accountant regularly takes an existing or prospective client to sporting events.
 - Intimidation threats
 - A chartered accountant accepts hospitality from a client, the nature of which could be perceived to be inappropriate were it to be publicly disclosed.
- 340.11 A4 Relevant factors in evaluating the level of such threats created by offering or accepting such an inducement include the same factors set out in paragraph 340.9 A3 for determining intent.
- 340.11 A5 Examples of actions that might eliminate threats created by offering or accepting such an inducement include:
- Declining or not offering the inducement.
 - Transferring responsibility for the provision of any professional services to the client to another individual who the chartered accountant has no reason to believe would be, or would be perceived to be, improperly influenced when providing the services.
- 340.11 A6 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such threats created by offering or accepting such an inducement include:
- Being transparent with senior management of the firm or of the client about offering or accepting an inducement.
 - Registering the inducement in a log monitored by senior management of the firm or another individual responsible for the firm's ethics compliance or maintained by the client.
 - Having an appropriate reviewer, who is not otherwise involved in providing the professional service, review any work performed or decisions made by the chartered

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accountant with respect to the client from which the accountant accepted the inducement.

- Donating the inducement to charity after receipt and appropriately disclosing the donation, for example, to a member of senior management of the firm or the individual who offered the inducement.
- Reimbursing the cost of the inducement, such as hospitality, received.
- As soon as possible, returning the inducement, such as a gift, after it was initially accepted.

Immediate or Close Family Members

R340.12 A chartered accountant shall remain alert to potential threats to the accountant's compliance with the fundamental principles created by the offering of an inducement:

- (a) By an immediate or close family member of the accountant to an existing or prospective client of the accountant.
- (b) To an immediate or close family member of the accountant by an existing or prospective client of the accountant.

R340.13 Where the chartered accountant becomes aware of an inducement being offered to or made by an immediate or close family member and concludes there is intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the accountant or of an existing or prospective client of the accountant, or considers a reasonable and informed third party would be likely to conclude such intent exists, the accountant shall advise the immediate or close family member not to offer or accept the inducement.

340.13 A1 The factors set out in paragraph 340. 9 A3 are relevant in determining whether there is actual or perceived intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the chartered accountant or of the existing or prospective client. Another

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factor that is relevant is the nature or closeness of the relationship, between:

- (a) The accountant and the immediate or close family member;
- (b) The immediate or close family member and the existing or prospective client; and
- (c) The accountant and the existing or prospective client.

For example, the offer of employment, outside of the normal recruitment process, to the spouse of the accountant by a client for whom the accountant is providing a business valuation for a prospective sale might indicate such intent.

- 340.13 A2 The application material in paragraph 340.10 A2 is also relevant in addressing threats that might be created when there is actual or perceived intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the chartered accountant, or of the existing or prospective client even if the immediate or close family member has followed the advice given pursuant to paragraph R340.13.

Application of the Conceptual Framework

- 340.14 A1 Where the chartered accountant becomes aware of an inducement offered in the circumstances addressed in paragraph R340.12, threats to compliance with the fundamental principles might be created where:
- (a) The immediate or close family member offers or accepts the inducement contrary to the advice of the accountant pursuant to paragraph R340.13; or
 - (b) The accountant does not have reason to believe an actual or perceived intent to improperly influence the behaviour of the accountant or of the existing or prospective client exists.
- 340.14 A2 The application material in paragraphs 340.11 A1 to 340.11 A6 is relevant for the purposes of identifying, evaluating and addressing such threats. Factors that are relevant in

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evaluating the level of threats in these circumstances also include the nature or closeness of the relationships set out in paragraph 340.13 A1.

Other Considerations

- 340.15 A1 If a chartered accountant encounters or is made aware of inducements that might result in non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations by a client or individuals working for or under the direction of the client, the requirements and application material in Section 360 apply.
- 340.15 A2 If a firm, network firm or an audit team member is being offered gifts or hospitality from an audit client, the requirement and application material set out in Section 420 apply.
- 340.15 A3 If a firm or an assurance team member is being offered gifts or hospitality from an assurance client, the requirement and application material set out in Section 906 apply.

SECTION 350
CUSTODY OF CLIENT ASSETS

Introduction

- 350.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 350.2 Holding client assets creates a self-interest or other threat to compliance with the principles of professional behaviour and objectivity. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

Before Taking Custody

- R350.3** A chartered accountant shall not assume custody of client money or other assets unless permitted to do so by law and in accordance with any conditions under which such custody may be taken.
- R350.4** As part of client and engagement acceptance procedures related to assuming custody of client money or assets, a chartered accountant shall:
- (a) Make inquiries about the source of the assets; and
 - (b) Consider related legal and regulatory obligations.
- 350.4 A1 Inquiries about the source of client assets might reveal, for example, that the assets were derived from illegal activities, such as money laundering. In such circumstances, a threat would be created and the provisions of Section 360 would apply.

After Taking Custody

- R350.5** A chartered accountant entrusted with money or other assets belonging to others shall:

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- (a) Comply with the laws and regulations relevant to holding and accounting for the assets;
- (b) Keep the assets separately from personal or firm assets;
- (c) Use the assets only for the purpose for which they are intended; and
- (d) Be ready at all times to account for the assets and any income, dividends, or gains generated, to any individuals entitled to that accounting.

**SECTION 360
RESPONDING TO NON-COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND
REGULATIONS DURING THE COURSE OF AUDIT ENGAGEMENTS
OF LISTED ENTITIES**

Introduction

- 360.1 Chartered accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 360.2 A self-interest or intimidation threat to compliance with the principles of integrity and professional behaviour is created when a chartered accountant becomes aware of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations during the course of audit.

Applicability

- 360.3 A chartered accountant might encounter or be made aware of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance during the course of Audit Engagements of listed entities and their material subsidiary(ies). This section guides the accountant in assessing the implications of the matter and the possible courses of action when responding to non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with:
- (a) Laws and regulations generally recognized to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the client's financial statements; and
 - (b) Other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the client's financial statements, but compliance with which might be fundamental to the operating aspects of the client's business, to its ability to continue its business, or to avoid material penalties.

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Objectives of the Chartered Accountant in Relation to Non-compliance with Laws and Regulations

- 360.4 A distinguishing mark of the accountancy profession is its acceptance of the responsibility to act in the public interest. When responding to non-compliance or suspected non-compliance, the objectives of the chartered accountant are:
- (a) To comply with the principles of integrity and professional behaviour;
 - (b) By alerting management or, where appropriate, those charged with governance of the client, to seek to:
 - (i) Enable them to rectify, remediate or mitigate the consequences of the identified or suspected non-compliance; or
 - (ii) Deter the commission of the non-compliance where it has not yet occurred; and
 - (c) To take such further action as appropriate in the public interest.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 360.5 A1 Non-compliance with laws and regulations ("non-compliance") comprises acts of omission or commission, intentional or unintentional, which are contrary to the prevailing laws or regulations committed by the following parties:
- (a) A client;
 - (b) Those charged with governance of a client;
 - (c) Management of a client; or
 - (d) Other individuals working for or under the direction of a client.
- 360.5 A2 Examples of laws and regulations which this section addresses include those that deal with:
- Fraud, corruption and bribery.

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- Money laundering, terrorist financing and proceeds of crime.
- Securities markets and trading.
- Banking and other financial products and services.
- Data protection.
- Tax and pension liabilities and payments.
- Environmental protection.
- Public health and safety.

360.5 A3 Non-compliance might result in fines, litigation or other consequences for the client, potentially materially affecting its financial statements. Importantly, such non-compliance might have wider public interest implications in terms of potentially substantial harm to investors, creditors, employees or the general public. For the purposes of this section, an act that causes substantial harm is one that results in serious adverse consequences to any of these parties in financial or non-financial terms. Examples include the perpetration of a fraud resulting in significant financial losses to investors, and breaches of environmental laws and regulations endangering the health or safety of employees or the public.

R360.6 When encountering such non-compliance or suspected non-compliance, the accountant shall obtain an understanding of legal or regulatory provisions governing such non-compliance or suspected non-compliance, and comply with them, including:

- (a) Any requirement to report the matter to an appropriate authority; and
- (b) Any prohibition on alerting the client.

360.6 A1 A prohibition on alerting the client might arise, for example, pursuant to anti-money laundering legislation.

360.7 A1 This section applies to audit engagements of listed entities and their material subsidiary(ies).

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360.7 A2 A chartered accountant who encounters or is made aware of matters that are clearly inconsequential is not required to comply with this section. Whether a matter is clearly inconsequential is to be judged with respect to its nature and its impact, financial or otherwise, on the client, its stakeholders and the general public.

360.7 A3 This section does not address:

- (a) Personal misconduct unrelated to the business activities of the client; and
- (b) Non-compliance by parties other than those specified in paragraph 360.5 A1.

The accountant might nevertheless find the guidance in this section helpful in considering how to respond in these situations.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance

360.8 A1 Management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, is responsible for ensuring that the client's business activities are conducted in accordance with laws and regulations. Management and those charged with governance are also responsible for identifying and addressing any non-compliance by:

- (a) The client;
- (b) An individual charged with governance of the entity;
- (c) A member of management; or
- (d) Other individuals working for or under the direction of the client.

Responsibilities of the Chartered Accountant

R360.9 Where a chartered accountant becomes aware of a matter to which this section applies, the steps that the accountant takes to comply with this section shall be taken on a timely basis. In taking timely steps, the accountant shall have regard to the nature of the matter and the potential harm to the interests of

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the entity, investors, creditors, employees or the general public.

Obtaining an Understanding of the Matter

R360.10 If a chartered accountant engaged to perform an audit of financial statements becomes aware of information concerning non-compliance or suspected non-compliance, the accountant shall obtain an understanding of the matter. This understanding shall include the nature of the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance and the circumstances in which it has occurred or might occur.

360.10 A1 The chartered accountant might become aware of the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance in the course of performing the engagement or through information provided by other parties.

360.10 A2 The chartered accountant is expected to apply knowledge and expertise, and exercise professional judgment. However, the accountant is not expected to have a level of knowledge of laws and regulations greater than that which is required to undertake the Audit engagement. Whether an act constitutes non-compliance is ultimately a matter to be determined by a court or other appropriate adjudicative body.

360.10 A3 Depending on the nature and significance of the matter, the chartered accountant might consult on a confidential basis with others within the firm, a network firm or the Institute or with legal counsel.

R360.11 If the chartered accountant identifies or suspects that non-compliance has occurred or might occur, the accountant shall discuss the matter with the appropriate level of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance.

360.11 A1 The purpose of the discussion is to clarify the chartered accountant's understanding of the facts and circumstances relevant to the matter and its potential consequences. The discussion also might prompt management or those charged with governance to investigate the matter.

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- 360.11 A2 The appropriate level of management with whom to discuss the matter is a question of professional judgment. Relevant factors to consider include:
- The nature and circumstances of the matter.
 - The individuals actually or potentially involved.
 - The likelihood of collusion.
 - The potential consequences of the matter.
 - Whether that level of management is able to investigate the matter and take appropriate action.
- 360.11 A3 The appropriate level of management is usually at least one level above the individual or individuals involved or potentially involved in the matter. In the context of a group, the appropriate level might be management at an entity that controls the client.
- 360.11 A4 The chartered accountant might also consider discussing the matter with internal auditors, where applicable.
- R360.12** If the chartered accountant believes that management is involved in the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance, the accountant shall discuss the matter with those charged with governance.

Addressing the Matter

- R360.13** In discussing the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, the chartered accountant shall advise them to take appropriate and timely actions, if they have not already done so, to:
- (a) Rectify, remediate or mitigate the consequences of the non-compliance;
 - (b) Deter the commission of the non-compliance where it has not yet occurred; or
 - (c) Disclose the matter to an appropriate authority where required by law or regulation.

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R360.14 The chartered accountant shall consider whether management and those charged with governance understand their legal or regulatory responsibilities with respect to the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance.

360.14 A1 If management and those charged with governance do not understand their legal or regulatory responsibilities with respect to the matter, the chartered accountant might suggest appropriate sources of information or recommend that they obtain legal advice.

R360.15 The chartered accountant shall comply with applicable:

- (a) Laws and regulations, including legal or regulatory provisions governing the reporting of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance to an appropriate authority; and
- (b) Requirements under auditing standards, including those relating to:
 - Identifying and responding to non-compliance, including fraud.
 - Communicating with those charged with governance.
 - Considering the implications of the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance for the auditor's report.

360.15 A1 Some laws and regulations might stipulate a period within which reports of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance are to be made to an appropriate authority.

Communication with Respect to Groups

R360.16 Where a chartered accountant during the audit of consolidated financial statements becomes aware of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance in relation to a component of a group, in case the parent company is listed in India or the component is a material subsidiary, in either of the following two situations, the accountant shall

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communicate the matter to the group engagement partner unless prohibited from doing so by law or regulation:

- (a) The accountant is, for purposes of an audit of the group financial statements, requested by the group engagement team to perform work on financial information related to the component; or
- (b) The accountant is engaged to perform an audit of the component's financial statements for purposes other than the group audit, for example, a statutory audit.

The communication to the group engagement partner shall be in addition to responding to the matter in accordance with the provisions of this section.

360.16 A1 The purpose of the communication is to enable the group engagement partner to be informed about the matter and to determine, in the context of the group audit, whether and, if so, how to address it in accordance with the provisions in this section. The communication requirement in paragraph R360.16 applies regardless of whether the group engagement partner's firm or network is the same as or different from the chartered accountant's firm or network.

R360.17 Where the group engagement partner , becomes aware of non-compliance or suspected non- compliance in the course of an audit of consolidated financial statements in case the parent company (being a company incorporated under the laws applicable in India) or the component is a material subsidiary, the group engagement partner shall consider whether the matter might be relevant to one or more components:

- (a) Whose financial information is subject to work for purposes of the audit of the group financial statements; or
- (b) Whose financial statements are subject to audit for purposes other than the group audit, for example, a statutory audit.

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This consideration shall be in addition to responding to the matter in the context of the group audit in accordance with the provisions of this section.

R360.18 If the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance might be relevant to one or more of the components specified in paragraph R360.17(a) and (b), the group engagement partner shall take steps to have the matter communicated to those performing work at the components, unless prohibited from doing so by law or regulation. If necessary, the group engagement partner shall arrange for appropriate inquiries to be made (either of management or from publicly available information) as to whether the relevant component(s) specified in paragraph R360.17(b) is subject to audit and, if so, to ascertain to the extent practicable the identity of the auditors.

360.18 A1 The purpose of the communication is to enable those responsible for work at the components to be informed about the matter and to determine whether and, if so, how to address it in accordance with the provisions in this section. The communication requirement applies regardless of whether the group engagement partner's firm or network is the same as or different from the firms or networks of those performing work at the components.

Determining Whether Further Action Is Needed

R360.19 The chartered accountant shall assess the appropriateness of the response of management and, where applicable, those charged with governance.

360.19 A1 Relevant factors to consider in assessing the appropriateness of the response of management and, where applicable, those charged with governance include whether:

- The response is timely.
- The non-compliance or suspected non-compliance has been adequately investigated.

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- Action has been, or is being, taken to rectify, remediate or mitigate the consequences of any non-compliance.
- Action has been, or is being, taken to deter the commission of any non-compliance where it has not yet occurred.
- Appropriate steps have been, or are being, taken to reduce the risk of re-occurrence, for example, additional controls or training.
- The non-compliance or suspected non-compliance has been disclosed to an appropriate authority where appropriate and, if so, whether the disclosure appears adequate.

R360.20 In light of the response of management and, where applicable, those charged with governance, the chartered accountant shall determine if further action is needed in the public interest.

360.20 A1 The determination of whether further action is needed, and the nature and extent of it, will depend on various factors, including:

- The legal and regulatory framework.
- The urgency of the situation.
- The pervasiveness of the matter throughout the client.
- Whether the chartered accountant continues to have confidence in the integrity of management and, where applicable, those charged with governance.
- Whether the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance is likely to recur.
- Whether there is credible evidence of actual or potential substantial harm to the interests of the entity, investors, creditors, employees or the general public.

360.20 A2 Examples of circumstances that might cause the chartered accountant no longer to have confidence in the integrity of

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management and, where applicable, those charged with governance include situations where:

- The accountant suspects or has evidence of their involvement or intended involvement in any non-compliance.
- The accountant is aware that they have knowledge of such non-compliance and, contrary to legal or regulatory requirements, have not reported, or authorized the reporting of, the matter to an appropriate authority within a reasonable period.

R360.21 The chartered accountant shall exercise professional judgment in determining the need for, and nature and extent of, further action. In making this determination, the accountant shall take into account whether a reasonable and informed third party would be likely to conclude that the accountant has acted appropriately in the public interest.

360.21 A1 Further action that the chartered accountant might take includes:

- Disclosing the matter to an appropriate authority as specified under respective law.
- Withdrawing from the engagement and the professional relationship where permitted by law or regulation.

360.21 A2 Withdrawing from the engagement and the professional relationship is not a substitute for taking other actions that might be needed to achieve the chartered accountant's objectives under this section. However, there might be limitations as to the further actions available to the accountant. In such circumstances, withdrawal might be the only available course of action.

R360.22 The chartered accountant shall in all circumstances, including where he has withdrawn from the professional relationship pursuant to paragraphs R360.20 and 360.21 A1, on request by the proposed accountant pursuant to paragraph R320.8, provide all relevant facts and other information concerning the

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identified or suspected non-compliance to the proposed accountant.

360.22 A1 The facts and other information to be provided are those that, in the predecessor accountant's opinion, the proposed accountant needs to be aware of before deciding whether to accept the audit appointment. Section 320 addresses communications from proposed accountants.

360.23 A1 As assessment of the matter might involve complex analysis and judgments, the chartered accountant might consider:

- Consulting internally.
- Obtaining legal advice to understand the accountant's options and the professional or legal implications of taking any particular course of action.
- Consulting on a confidential basis with the Institute.

Determining Whether to Disclose the Matter to an Appropriate Authority

360.24 A1 Disclosure of the matter to an appropriate authority would be precluded if doing so would be contrary to law or regulation. Otherwise, the purpose of making disclosure is to enable an appropriate authority to cause the matter to be investigated and action to be taken in the public interest.

360.24 A2 The determination of whether to make such a disclosure depends in particular on the nature and extent of the actual or potential harm that is or might be caused by the matter to investors, creditors, employees or the general public. For example, the chartered accountant might determine that disclosure of the matter to an appropriate authority is an appropriate course of action if:

- The entity is engaged in bribery (for example, of local or foreign government officials for purposes of securing large contracts).
- The entity is regulated and the matter is of such significance as to threaten its license to operate.

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- The entity is listed on a securities exchange and the matter might result in adverse consequences to the fair and orderly market in the entity's securities or pose a systemic risk to the financial markets.
- It is likely that the entity would sell products that are harmful to public health or safety.
- The entity is promoting a scheme to its clients to assist them in evading taxes.

360.24 A3 The determination of whether to make such a disclosure will also depend on external factors such as:

- 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 the Institute in case of complaint of professional misconduct against a chartered accountant, whether in practice or in service, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in the case of fraudulent financial reporting or an environmental protection agency e.g. Environment Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority for National Capital Region of Delhi 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.
- Whether there are actual or potential threats to the physical safety of the chartered accountant or other individuals.

R360.25 If the chartered accountant determines that disclosure of the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance to an appropriate authority, if required by law, is an appropriate course of action in the circumstances, that disclosure is

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permitted pursuant to paragraph R114.3 of the Code. When making such disclosure, the accountant shall act in good faith and exercise caution when making statements and assertions. The accountant shall also consider whether it is appropriate to inform the client of the accountant's intentions before disclosing the matter.

Imminent Breach

R360.26 In exceptional circumstances, the chartered accountant might become aware of actual or intended conduct that the accountant has reason to believe would constitute an imminent breach of a law or regulation that would cause substantial harm to investors, creditors, employees or the general public. Having first considered whether it would be appropriate to discuss the matter with management or those charged with governance of the entity, the accountant shall exercise professional judgement and determine whether to disclose the matter immediately to an appropriate authority in order to prevent or mitigate the consequences of such imminent breach.

Documentation

R360.27 In relation to non-compliance or suspected non-compliance that falls within the scope of this section, the chartered accountant shall document:

- How management and, where applicable, those charged with governance have responded to the matter.
- The courses of action the accountant considered, the judgments made and the decisions that were taken, having regard to the reasonable and informed third party test.
- How the accountant is satisfied that the accountant has fulfilled the responsibility set out in paragraph R360.20.

360.27 A1 This documentation is in addition to complying with the documentation requirements under applicable auditing

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standards. SAs, for example, require a chartered accountant performing an audit of financial statements to:

- Prepare documentation sufficient to enable an understanding of significant matters arising during the audit, the conclusions reached, and significant professional judgments made in reaching those conclusions;
- Document discussions of significant matters with management, those charged with governance, and others, including the nature of the significant matters discussed and when and with whom the discussions took place; and
- Document identified or suspected non-compliance, and the results of discussion with management and, where applicable, those charged with governance and other parties outside the entity.

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INDEPENDENCE STANDARDS (PARTS 4A AND 4B)

PART 4A – INDEPENDENCE FOR AUDIT AND REVIEW ENGAGEMENTS

SECTION 400

APPLYING THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK TO INDEPENDENCE FOR AUDIT AND REVIEW ENGAGEMENTS

Introduction

General

- 400.1 It is in the public interest and required by the Code that chartered accountants in practice be independent when performing audit or review engagements in accordance with the requirements of the Code along with any additional requirements. Such requirements may be prescribed from time to time under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988, Council guidelines, Companies Act 2013, or by other Regulators such as the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) etc.
- 400.2 This Part applies to both audit and review engagements unless otherwise stated. The terms “audit,” “audit team,” “audit engagement,” “audit client,” and “audit report” apply equally to review, review team, review engagement, review client, and review engagement report.
- 400.3 In this Part, the term “chartered accountant” refers to individual chartered accountants in practice and their firms.
- 400.4 SQC 1 requires a firm to establish policies and procedures designed to provide it with reasonable assurance that the firm, its personnel and, where applicable, others subject to independence requirements (including network firm personnel), maintain independence where required by relevant ethics requirements. SAs and SREs establish

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responsibilities for engagement partners and engagement teams at the level of the engagement for audits and reviews, respectively. The allocation of responsibilities within a firm will depend on its size, structure and organization. Many of the provisions of this Part do not prescribe the specific responsibility of individuals within the firm for actions related to independence, instead referring to “firm” for ease of reference. Firms assign responsibility for a particular action to an individual or a group of individuals (such as an audit team), in accordance with SQC 1. In addition, an individual chartered accountant remains responsible for compliance with any provisions that apply to that accountant’s activities, interests or relationships.

400.5 Independence is linked to the principles of objectivity and integrity. It comprises:

- (a) Independence of mind – the state of mind that permits the expression of a conclusion without being affected by influences that compromise professional judgment, thereby allowing an individual to act with integrity, and exercise objectivity and professional skepticism.
- (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 team member’s, integrity, objectivity or professional skepticism has been compromised.

In this Part, references to an individual or firm being “independent” mean that the individual or firm has complied with the provisions of this Part.

400.6 When performing audit engagements, the Code requires firms to comply with the fundamental principles and be independent. This Part sets out specific requirements and application material on how to apply the conceptual framework to maintain independence when performing such engagements. The conceptual framework set out in Section

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120 applies to independence as it does to the fundamental principles set out in Section 110.

400.7 This Part describes:

- (a) Facts and circumstances, including professional activities, interests and relationships, that create or might create threats to independence;
- (b) Potential actions, including safeguards, that might be appropriate to address any such threats; and
- (c) Some situations where the threats cannot be eliminated or there can be no safeguards to reduce them to an acceptable level.

Engagement Team and Audit Team

400.8 This Part applies to all audit team members, including engagement team members.

400.9 An engagement team for an audit engagement includes all partners and staff in the firm who perform audit work on the engagement, and any other individuals who perform audit procedures who are from:

- (a) A network firm; or
- (b) A firm that is not a network firm, or another entity registered with ICAI.

400.11 An audit engagement might involve experts within, or engaged by, the firm, a network firm, who assist in the engagement. Depending on the role of the individuals, they might be engagement team or audit team members. For example:

- Individuals with expertise in a specialized area of accounting or auditing who perform audit procedures are engagement team members. These include, for example, individuals with expertise in accounting for income taxes or in analyzing complex information produced by automated tools and techniques for the

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purpose of identifying unusual or unexpected relationships.

- Individuals within, or engaged by, the firm who have direct influence over the outcome of the audit engagement through consultation regarding technical or industry-specific issues, transactions or events for the engagement are audit team members but not engagement team members.

However, individuals who are external experts are neither engagement team nor audit team members.

- 400.12 If the audit engagement is subject to an engagement quality control review, those who provide quality control for the engagement, including those who perform the engagement quality control review for the engagement are audit team members but not engagement team members.

Public Interest Entities

- 400.13 Some of the requirements and application material set out in this Part are applicable only to the audit of financial statements of public interest entities, reflecting significant public interest in the financial condition of these entities due to the potential impact of their financial well-being on stakeholders.

- 400.14 Factors to consider in evaluating the extent of public interest in the financial condition of an entity include:
- The nature of the business or activities such as taking on financial obligations to the public as part of the entity's primary business.
 - Whether the entity is subject to regulatory supervision designed to provide confidence that the entity will meet its financial obligations.
 - Size of the entity.

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- The importance of the entity to the sector in which it operates including how easily replaceable it is in the event of financial failure.
- Number and nature of stakeholders, including investors, customers, creditors and employees. The potential systemic impact on other sectors and the economy as a whole in the event of financial failure of the entity.

400.15 Stakeholders have heightened expectations regarding the independence of a firm performing an audit engagement for a public interest entity because of the significance of the public interest in the financial condition of the entity. The purpose of the requirements and application material for public interest entities as described in paragraph 400.13 is to meet these expectations, thereby enhancing stakeholders' confidence in the entity's financial statements that can be used when assessing the entity's financial condition.

Reports that Include a Restriction on Use and Distribution

400.16 An audit report might include a restriction on use and distribution. If it does and the conditions set out in Section 800 are met, then the independence requirements in this Part may be modified as provided in Section 800.

Assurance Engagements other than Audit and Review Engagements

400.17 Independence standards for assurance engagements that are not audit or review engagements are set out in Part 4B – *Independence for Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review Engagements*.

Requirements and Application Material

General

R400.18 A firm performing an audit engagement shall be independent.

R400.19 A firm shall apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence in relation to an audit engagement.

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R400.19.1 Additional independence requirements are set out for a statutory auditor under the Companies Act 2013. Section 139(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 prescribes the auditor rotation requirements which have been discussed in detail in Section 550.

Section 141(3) of the Companies Act 2013 (subject to amendments as may be made from time to time) is reproduced below:

“141 (3) The following persons shall not be eligible for appointment as an auditor of a company, namely:—

- (a) a body corporate other than a limited liability partnership registered under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008;*
- (b) an officer or employee of the company;*
- (c) a person who is a partner, or who is in the employment, of an officer or employee of the company;*
- (d) a person who, or his relative or partner—*
 - (i) is holding any security of or interest in the company or its subsidiary, or of its holding or associate company or a subsidiary of such holding company:*

Provided that the relative may hold security or interest in the company of face value not exceeding one thousand rupees or such sum as may be prescribed¹;

As per Rule 10 of The Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014:-

¹ For the purpose of proviso to sub-clause (i) of clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 141, a relative of an auditor may hold securities in the company of face value not exceeding rupees one lakh:

Provided that the condition under this sub-rule shall, wherever relevant, be also applicable in the case of a company not having share capital or other securities:

Provided further that in the event of acquiring any security or interest by a relative, above the threshold prescribed, the corrective action to maintain the limits as specified above shall be taken by the auditor within sixty days of such acquisition or interest.

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- (ii) *is indebted to the company, or its subsidiary, or its holding or associate company or a subsidiary of such holding company, in excess of such amount as may be prescribed²; or*
 - (iii) *has given a guarantee or provided any security in connection with the indebtedness of any third person to the company, or its subsidiary, or its holding or associate company or a subsidiary of such holding company, for such amount as may be prescribed³;*
- (e) *a person or a firm who, whether directly or indirectly, has business relationship⁴ with the company, or its subsidiary, or its holding or associate company or subsidiary of such holding company or associate company of such nature as may be prescribed;*
- (f) *a person whose relative is a director or is in the employment of the company as a director or key managerial personnel;*

² For the purpose of sub-clause (ii) of clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 141, a person who or whose relative or partner is indebted to the company or its subsidiary or its holding or associate company or a subsidiary of such holding company, in excess of rupees five lakhs shall not be eligible for appointment.

³ For the purpose of sub-clause (iii) of clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 141, a person who or whose relative or partner has given a guarantee or provided any security in connection with the indebtedness of any third person to the company, or its subsidiary, or its holding or associate company or a subsidiary of such holding company, in excess of one lakh rupees shall not be eligible for appointment.

⁴ For the purpose of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of section 141, the term "business relationship" shall be construed as any transaction entered into for a commercial purpose, except-

(i) commercial transactions which are in the nature of professional services permitted to be rendered by an auditor or audit firm under the Act and the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and the rules or the regulations made under those Acts;

(ii) commercial transactions which are in the ordinary course of business of the company at arm's length price - like sale of products or services to the auditor, as customer, in the ordinary course of business, by companies engaged in the business of telecommunications, airlines, hospitals, hotels and such other similar businesses.

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- (g) *a person who is in full time employment elsewhere or a person or a partner of a firm holding appointment as its auditor, if such persons or partner is at the date of such appointment or reappointment holding appointment as auditor of more than twenty companies*
- (h) *a person who has been convicted by a court of an offence involving fraud and a period of ten years has not elapsed from the date of such conviction;*
- (i) *a person who, directly or indirectly, renders any service referred to in section 144 to the company or its holding company or its subsidiary company.*

Explanation — For the purposes of this clause, the “term “directly or indirectly” shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Explanation to section 144.

(4) Where a person appointed as an auditor of a company incurs any of the disqualifications mentioned in sub-section (3) after his appointment, he shall vacate his office as such auditor and such vacation shall be deemed to be a casual vacancy in the office of the auditor.”

Prohibition on Assuming Management Responsibilities

- R400.20** A firm or a network firm shall not assume a management responsibility for an audit client.
- 400.20 A1 Management responsibilities involve controlling, leading and directing an entity, including making decisions regarding the acquisition, deployment and control of human, financial, technological, physical and intangible resources.
- 400.20 A2 When a firm or a network firm assumes a management responsibility for an audit client, self- review, self-interest and familiarity threats are created. Assuming a management responsibility might also create an advocacy threat because the firm or network firm becomes too closely aligned with the views and interests of management.

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400.20 A3 Determining whether an activity is a management responsibility depends on the circumstances and requires the exercise of professional judgment. Examples of activities that would be considered a management responsibility include:

- Setting policies and strategic direction.
- Hiring or dismissing employees.
- Directing and taking responsibility for the actions of employees in relation to the employees' work for the entity.
- Authorizing transactions.
- Controlling or managing bank accounts or investments.
- Deciding which recommendations of the firm or network firm or other third parties to implement.
- Reporting to those charged with governance on behalf of management.
- Taking responsibility for:
 - The preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.
 - Designing, implementing, monitoring or maintaining internal control.

400.20 A4 Subject to compliance with paragraph R400.21, providing advice and recommendations to assist the management of an audit client in discharging its responsibilities is not assuming a management responsibility. The provision of advice and recommendations to an audit client might create a self-review threat and is addressed in Section 600.

R400.21 When performing a professional activity for an audit client, the firm shall be satisfied that client management makes all judgments and decisions that are the proper responsibility of management. This includes ensuring that the client's management:

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- (a) Designates an individual who possesses suitable skill, knowledge and experience to be responsible at all times for the client's decisions and to oversee the activities. Such an individual, preferably within senior management, would understand:
 - (i) The objectives, nature and results of the activities; and
 - (ii) The respective client and firm or network firm responsibilities.

However, the individual is not required to possess the expertise to perform or re-perform the activities.

- (b) Provides oversight of the activities and evaluates the adequacy of the results of the activities performed for the client's purpose.
- (c) Accepts responsibility for the actions, if any, to be taken arising from the results of the activities.

400.21 A1 When technology is used in performing a professional activity for an audit client, the requirements in paragraphs R400.20 and R400.21 apply regardless of the nature or extent of such use of the technology.

Public Interest Entities

R400.22 For the purposes of this Part, a firm shall treat an entity as a public interest entity when it falls within any of the following categories:

- (a) A listed entity;
- (b) An entity one of whose main functions is to take deposits from the public;
- (c) An entity:
 - (i) Defined by regulation or legislation as a public interest entity; or

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- (ii) Having borrowings of 500 crores of rupees or more (to be assessed at both the beginning and end of the year).

For purpose of this definition, it may be noted that Banks and Insurance Companies are to be considered as Public Interest Entities.

Other entities might also be considered by the Firms to be public interest entities, as set out in paragraph 400.13 and 400.14.

- R400.23** In complying with the requirement in paragraph R400.22, a firm shall take into account more explicit definitions established by law or regulation for the categories set out in paragraph R400.22 (a) to (c).

Related Entities

- R400.27** As defined, an audit client that is a listed entity in accordance with paragraphs R400.22 and R400.23 includes all of its related entities. For all other entities, references to an audit client in this Part include related entities over which the client has direct or indirect control. When the audit team knows, or has reason to believe, that a relationship or circumstance involving any other related entity of the client is relevant to the evaluation of the firm's independence from the client, the audit team shall include that related entity when identifying, evaluating and addressing threats to independence. Besides the above, where the audit client is subject to the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, additional restrictions are prescribed under Section 141 and 144 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Period During which Independence is Required

- R400.30** Independence, as required by this Part, shall be maintained during both:
- (a) The engagement period; and
 - (b) The period covered by the financial statements.

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- 400.30 A1 The engagement period starts when the engagement team begins to perform the audit. The engagement period ends when the audit report is issued. When the engagement is of a recurring nature, it ends at the later of the notification by either party that the professional relationship has ended or the issuance of the final audit report. Where the audit client is a statutory audit client under the Companies Act, 2013, the engagement period shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- R400.31** If an entity becomes an audit client during or after the period covered by the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion, the firm shall determine whether any threats to independence are created by:
- (a) Financial or business relationships with the audit client during or after the period covered by the financial statements but before accepting the audit engagement; or
 - (b) Previous services provided to the audit client by the firm or a network firm.
- 400.31 A1 Threats to independence are created if a non-assurance service was provided to an audit client during, or after the period covered by the financial statements, but before the engagement team begins to perform the audit, and the service would not be permitted during the engagement period.
- 400.31 A2 A factor to be considered in such circumstances is whether the results of the service provided might form part of or affect the accounting records, the internal controls over financial reporting, or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.
- 400.31 A3 Subject to compliance with the requirements of Section 144 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, examples of actions that might be safeguards to address threats to independence include:

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- Not assigning professionals who performed the non-assurance service to be members of the engagement team.
- Having an appropriate reviewer review the audit work or non- assurance service as appropriate.
- Engaging another firm outside of the network to evaluate the results of the non- assurance service or having another firm outside of the network re-perform the non- assurance service to the extent necessary to enable the other firm to take responsibility for the service.

400.31 A4 A threat to independence created by the provision of a non-assurance service by a firm or a network firm prior to the audit engagement period or prior to the period covered by the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion is eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level if the results of such service have been used or implemented in a period audited by another firm.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

R400.32 Subject to the applicable provisions of any other law(s), a firm shall not accept appointment as auditor of a public interest entity to which the firm or the network firm has provided a non-assurance service prior to such appointment that might create a self-review threat in relation to the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion unless:

- (a) The provision of such service ceases before the commencement of the audit engagement period;
- (b) The firm takes action to address any threats to its independence; and
- (c) The firm determines that, in the view of a reasonable and informed third party, any threats to the firm's independence have been or will be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level.

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- 400.32 A1 Actions that might be regarded by a reasonable and informed third party as eliminating or reducing to an acceptable level any threats to independence created by the provision of non-assurance services to a public interest entity prior to appointment as auditor of that entity include:
- The results of the service had been subject to auditing procedures in the course of the audit of the prior year's financial statements by a predecessor firm.
 - The firm engages a chartered accountant, who is not a member of the firm expressing the opinion on the financial statements, to perform a review of the first audit engagement affected by the self-review threat that is equivalent to an engagement quality control review.
 - The public interest entity engages another firm outside of the network to:
 - (i) Evaluate the results of the non-assurance service; or
 - (ii) Re-perform the service,to the extent necessary to enable the other firm to take responsibility for the result of the service.

Communication with those Charged with Governance

- 400.40 A1 Paragraphs R300.9 and R300.10 set out requirements with respect to communicating with those charged with governance.
- 400.40 A2 Even when not required by the Code, applicable professional standards, laws or regulations, regular communication is encouraged between a firm and those charged with governance of the client regarding relationships and other matters that might, in the firm's opinion, reasonably bear on independence. Such communication enables those charged with governance to:
- (a) Consider the firm's judgments in identifying and evaluating threats;

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- (b) Consider how threats have been addressed including the appropriateness of safeguards when they are available and capable of being applied; and
- (c) Take appropriate action.

Such an approach can be particularly helpful with respect to intimidation and familiarity threats.

Network Firms

400.50 A1 Firms may frequently form larger structures with other firms and entities to enhance their ability to provide professional services. Whether these larger structures create a network depends on the particular facts and circumstances. It does not depend on whether the firms and entities are legally separate and distinct. Reference may be made to the Guidelines of Network issued by the Institute from time to time in this regard.

R400.51 A network firm shall be independent of the audit clients of the other firms within the network as required by this Part.

400.51 A1 The independence requirements in this Part that apply to a network firm apply to any entity that meets the definition of a network firm.

General Documentation of Independence for Audit and Review Engagements

R400.60 A firm shall document conclusions regarding compliance with this Part, and the substance of any relevant discussions that support those conclusions. In particular:

- (a) When safeguards are applied to address a threat, the firm shall document the nature of the threat and the safeguards in place or applied; and
- (b) When a threat required significant analysis and the firm concluded that the threat was already at an acceptable level, the firm shall document the nature of the threat and the rationale for the conclusion.

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- 400.60 A1 Documentation provides evidence of the firm's judgments in forming conclusions regarding compliance with this Part. However, a lack of documentation does not determine whether a firm considered a particular matter or whether the firm is independent.

Mergers and Acquisitions

When a Client Merger Creates a Threat

- 400.70 A1 An entity might become a related entity of an audit client because of a merger or acquisition. A threat to independence and, therefore, to the ability of a firm to continue an audit engagement might be created by previous or current interests or relationships between a firm or network firm and such a related entity.

- R400.71** In the circumstances set out in paragraph 400.70 A1,

- (a) The firm shall identify and evaluate previous and current interests and relationships with the related entity that, taking into account any actions taken to address the threat, might affect its independence and therefore its ability to continue the audit engagement after the effective date of the merger or acquisition; and
- (b) Subject to paragraph R400.72, the firm shall take steps to end any interests or relationships that are not permitted by the Code by the effective date of the merger or acquisition.

- R400.72** As an exception to paragraph R400.71(b), if the interest or relationship cannot reasonably be ended by the effective date of the merger or acquisition, the firm shall:

- (a) Evaluate the threat that is created by the interest or relationship; and
- (b) Discuss with those charged with governance the reasons why the interest or relationship cannot reasonably be ended by the effective date and the evaluation of the level of the threat.

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- 400.72 A1 In some circumstances, it might not be reasonably possible to end an interest or relationship creating a threat by the effective date of the merger or acquisition. This might be because the firm provides a non-assurance service to the related entity, which the entity is not able to transition in an orderly manner to another provider by that date.
- 400.72 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of a threat created by mergers and acquisitions when there are interests and relationships that cannot reasonably be ended include:
- The nature and significance of the interest or relationship.
 - The nature and significance of the related entity relationship (for example, whether the related entity is a subsidiary or parent).
 - The length of time until the interest or relationship can reasonably be ended.
- R400.73** Subject to applicable restrictions under Companies Act, 2013 or any other laws and regulations, if, following the discussion set out in paragraph R400.72(b), those charged with governance request the firm to continue as the auditor, the firm shall do so only if:
- (a) The interest or relationship will be ended as soon as reasonably possible but no later than six months after the effective date of the merger or acquisition;
 - (b) Any individual who has such an interest or relationship, including one that has arisen through performing a non-assurance service that would not be permitted by Section 600 and its subsections, will not be a member of the engagement team for the audit or the individual responsible for the engagement quality control review; and
 - (c) Transitional measures will be applied, as necessary, and discussed with those charged with governance.

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400.73 A1 Examples of such transitional measures include:

- Having a chartered accountant review the audit or non-assurance work as appropriate.
- Having a chartered accountant, who is not a member of the firm expressing the opinion on the financial statements, perform a review that is equivalent to an engagement quality control review.
- Engaging another firm to evaluate the results of the non-assurance service or having another firm re-perform the non-assurance service to the extent necessary to enable the other firm to take responsibility for the service.

R400.74 The firm might have completed a significant amount of work on the audit prior to the effective date of the merger or acquisition and might be able to complete the remaining audit procedures within a short period of time. In such circumstances, if those charged with governance request the firm to complete the audit while continuing with an interest or relationship identified in paragraph 400.70 A1, the firm shall only do so if it:

- (a) Has evaluated the level of the threat and discussed the results with those charged with governance;
- (b) Complies with the requirements of paragraph R400.73 (b) to (c); and
- (c) Ceases to be the auditor no later than the date that the audit report is issued.

If Objectivity Remains Compromised

R400.75 Even if all the requirements of paragraphs R400.71 to R400.74 could be met, the firm shall determine whether the circumstances identified in paragraph 400.70 A1 create a threat that cannot be addressed such that objectivity would be compromised. If so, the firm shall cease to be the auditor.

Documentation

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R400.76 The firm shall document:

- (a) Any interests or relationships identified in paragraph 400.70 A1 that will not be ended by the effective date of the merger or acquisition and the reasons why they will not be ended;
- (b) The transitional measures applied;
- (c) The results of the discussion with those charged with governance; and
- (d) The reasons why the previous and current interests and relationships do not create a threat such that objectivity would be compromised.

Breach of an Independence Provision for Audit and Review Engagements

When a Firm Identifies a Breach

R400.80 Subject to the eligibility requirements of the auditor mentioned under Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013, if a firm concludes that a breach of a requirement in this Part has occurred, the firm shall:

- (a) End, suspend or eliminate the interest or relationship that created the breach and address the consequences of the breach;
- (b) Consider whether any legal or regulatory requirements apply to the breach and, if so:
 - (i) Comply with those requirements;
- (c) Promptly communicate the breach in accordance with its policies and procedures to:
 - (i) The engagement partner;
 - (ii) Those with responsibility for the policies and procedures relating to independence;
 - (iii) Other relevant personnel in the firm and, where appropriate, the network; and

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- (iv) Those subject to the independence requirements in Part 4A who need to take appropriate action;
- (d) Evaluate the significance of the breach and its impact on the firm's objectivity and ability to issue an audit report; and
- (e) Depending on the significance of the breach, determine:
 - (i) Whether to end the audit engagement; or
 - (ii) Whether it is possible to take action that satisfactorily addresses the consequences of the breach and whether such action can be taken and is appropriate in the circumstances.

In making this determination, the firm shall exercise professional judgment and take into account whether a reasonable and informed third party would be likely to conclude that the firm's objectivity would be compromised, and therefore, the firm would be unable to issue an audit report.

400.80 A1 A breach of a provision of this Part might occur despite the firm having policies and procedures designed to provide it with reasonable assurance that independence is maintained. It might be necessary to end the audit engagement because of the breach.

400.80 A2 The significance and impact of a breach on the firm's objectivity and ability to issue an audit report will depend on factors such as:

- The nature and duration of the breach.
- The number and nature of any previous breaches with respect to the current audit engagement.
- Whether an audit team member had knowledge of the interest or relationship that created the breach.

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- Whether the individual who created the breach is an audit team member or another individual for whom there are independence requirements.
- If the breach relates to an audit team member, the role of that individual.
- If the breach was created by providing a professional service, the impact of that service, if any, on the accounting records or the amounts recorded in the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.
- The extent of the self-interest, advocacy, intimidation or other threats created by the breach.

400.80 A3 Depending upon the significance of the breach, examples of actions that the firm might consider to address the breach satisfactorily include:

- Removing the relevant individual from the audit team.
- Using different individuals to conduct an additional review of the affected audit work or to re-perform that work to the extent necessary.
- Recommending that the audit client engage another firm to review or re-perform the affected audit work to the extent necessary.
- If the breach relates to a non-assurance service that affects the accounting records or an amount recorded in the financial statements, engaging another firm to evaluate the results of the non-assurance service or having another firm re-perform the non- assurance service to the extent necessary to enable the other firm to take responsibility for the service.

R400.81 If the firm determines that action cannot be taken to address the consequences of the breach satisfactorily, the firm shall inform those charged with governance as soon as possible and take the steps necessary to end the audit engagement in

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compliance with any applicable legal or regulatory requirements.

R400.82 If the firm determines that action can be taken to address the consequences of the breach satisfactorily, the firm shall discuss with those charged with governance:

- (a) The significance of the breach, including its nature and duration;
- (b) How the breach occurred and how it was identified;
- (c) The action proposed or taken and why the action will satisfactorily address the consequences of the breach and enable the firm to issue an audit report;
- (d) The conclusion that, in the firm's professional judgment, objectivity has not been compromised and the rationale for that conclusion; and
- (e) Any steps proposed or taken by the firm to reduce or avoid the risk of further breaches occurring.

Such discussion shall take place as soon as possible unless an alternative timing is specified by those charged with governance for reporting less significant breaches.

Communication of Breaches to Those Charged with Governance

400.83 A1 Paragraphs R300.9 and R300.10 set out requirements with respect to communicating with those charged with governance.

R400.84 With respect to breaches, the firm shall communicate in writing to those charged with governance:

- (a) All matters discussed in accordance with paragraph R400.82 and obtain the concurrence of those charged with governance that action can be, or has been, taken to satisfactorily address the consequences of the breach; and
- (b) A description of:

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- (i) The firm's policies and procedures relevant to the breach designed to provide it with reasonable assurance that independence is maintained; and
- (ii) Any steps that the firm has taken, or proposes to take, to reduce or avoid the risk of further breaches occurring.

R400.85 If those charged with governance do not concur that the action proposed by the firm in accordance with paragraph R400.80(e)(ii) satisfactorily addresses the consequences of the breach, the firm shall take the steps necessary to end the audit engagement in accordance with paragraph R400.81.

Breaches Before the Previous Audit Report Was Issued

R400.86 If the breach occurred prior to the issuance of the previous audit report, the firm shall comply with the provisions of Part 4A in evaluating the significance of the breach and its impact on the firm's objectivity and its ability to issue an audit report in the current period.

R400.87 The firm shall also:

- (a) Consider the impact of the breach, if any, on the firm's objectivity in relation to any previously issued audit reports, and the possibility of withdrawing such audit reports; and
- (b) Discuss the matter with those charged with governance.

Documentation

R400.88 In complying with the requirements in paragraphs R400.80 to R400.87, the firm shall document:

- (a) The breach;
- (b) The actions taken;
- (c) The key decisions made;
- (d) All the matters discussed with those charged with governance; and

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- (e) Any discussions with a professional or regulatory body or oversight authority.

R400.89

If the firm continues with the audit engagement, it shall document:

- (a) The conclusion that, in the firm's professional judgment, objectivity has not been compromised; and
- (b) The rationale for why the action taken satisfactorily addressed the consequences of the breach so that the firm could issue an audit report.

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SECTION 410 FEES

Introduction

- 410.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 410.2 Section 330 sets out application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework where the level and nature of fee and other remuneration arrangements might create a self-interest threat to compliance with one or more of the fundamental principles. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence arising from fees charged to audit clients.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 410.3 A1 Fees for professional services are usually negotiated with and paid by an audit client and might create threats to independence. This practice is generally recognized and accepted by intended users of financial statements.

Fees Paid by an Audit Client

- 410.4 A1 When fees are negotiated with and paid by an audit client, this creates a self-interest threat and might create an intimidation threat to independence.
- 410.4 A2 The application of the conceptual framework requires that before a firm or network firm accepts an audit or any other engagement for an audit client, the firm determines whether the threats to independence created by the fees proposed to the client are at an acceptable level. The application of the conceptual framework also requires the firm to re-evaluate such threats when facts and circumstances change during the engagement period for the audit.

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410.4 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of threats created when fees for an audit or any other engagement are paid by the audit client include:

- The level of the fees and the extent to which they have regard to the resources required, taking into account the firm's commercial and market priorities.
- Any linkage between fees for the audit and those for services other than audit and the relative size of both elements.
- The extent of any dependency between the level of the fee for, and the outcome of, the service. Whether the fee is for services to be provided by the firm or a network firm.
- The level of the fee in the context of the service to be provided by the firm or a network firm.
- The operating structure and the compensation arrangements of the firm and network firms.
- The significance of the client, or a third party referring the client, to the firm, network firm, partner or office.
- The nature of the client, for example whether the client is a public interest entity.
- The relationship of the client to the related entities to which the services other than audit are provided, for example when the related entity is a sister entity.
- The involvement of those charged with governance in appointing the auditor and agreeing fees, and the apparent emphasis they and client management place on the quality of the audit and the overall level of the fees.
- Whether the level of the fee is set by an independent third party, such as a regulatory body.
- Whether the quality of the firm's audit work is subject to the review of the Institute.

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- 410.4 A5 The requirements and application material that follow identify circumstances which might need to be further evaluated when determining whether the threats are at an acceptable level. For those circumstances, application material includes examples of additional factors that might be relevant in evaluating the threats.

Level of Audit Fees

- 410.5 A1 Determining the fees to be charged to an audit client, whether for audit or other services, is a business decision of the firm taking into account the facts and circumstances relevant to that specific engagement, including the requirements of technical and professional standards.
- 410.5 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of self-interest and intimidation threats created by the level of the audit fee paid by the audit client include:
- The firm's commercial rationale for the audit fee.
 - Whether undue pressure has been, or is being, applied by the client to reduce the audit fee.
- 410.5 A3 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such threats include:
- Having an appropriate reviewer who does not take part in the audit engagement assess the reasonableness of the fee proposed, having regard to the scope and complexity of the engagement.
 - Having an appropriate reviewer who did not take part in the audit engagement review the work performed.

Impact of Other Services Provided to an Audit Client

- R410.6** Subject to paragraph R410.7, a firm shall not allow the audit fee to be influenced by the provision of services other than audit to an audit client by the firm or a network firm.

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410.6 A1 The audit fee ordinarily reflects a combination of matters. However, the provision of other services to an audit client is not an appropriate consideration in determining the audit fee.

R410.7 As an exception to paragraph R410.6, when determining the audit fee, the firm may take into consideration the cost savings achieved as a result of experience derived from the provision of services other than audit to an audit client.

Contingent Fees

R410.9 The fees which are based on a percentage of profits or which are contingent upon the findings, or results of such work, is not allowed except in cases which are permitted under Regulation 192 of The Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988, given as under:-

- (a) in the case of a receiver or a liquidator, the fees may be based on a percentage of the realization or disbursement of the assets;
- (b) in the case of an auditor of a co-operative society, the fees may be based on a percentage of the paid-up capital or the working capital or the gross or net income or profits;
- (c) in the case of a valuer for the purposes of direct taxes and duties, the fees may be based on a percentage of the value of the property valued.
- (d) in the case of certain management consultancy services as may be decided by the resolution of the Council from time to time, the fees may be based on percentage basis which may be contingent upon the findings, or results of such work;
- (e) in the case of certain fund raising services, the fees may be based on a percentage of the fund raised;
- (f) in the case of debt recovery services, the fees may be based on a percentage of the debt recovered;

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- (g) in the case of services related to cost optimisation, the fees may be based on a percentage of the benefit derived; and
- (h) any other service or audit as may be decided by the Council.

Note: Following activities have been decided by the Council under clause “h” above:-

- (i) In the case of Insolvency professional the fees may be based on percentage of recovery/assets for the services rendered Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and rules framed thereunder.
- (ii) In the case of Non-Assurance services to Non-Audit Clients, the fees may be charged on contingent basis.

Total Fees – Proportion of Fees for Services Other than Audit to Audit Fee

- 410.11 A1 The level of the self-interest threat might be impacted when a large proportion of fees charged by the firm or network firms to an audit client is generated by providing services other than audit to the client, due to concerns about the potential loss of either the audit engagement or other services. Such circumstances might also create an intimidation threat. A further consideration is a perception that the firm or network firm focuses on the non-audit relationship, which might create a threat to the auditor's independence.
- 410.11 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The ratio of fees for services other than audit to the audit fee.
 - The length of time during which a large proportion of fees for services other than audit to the audit fee has existed.
 - The nature, scope and purposes of the services other than audit, including:

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- Whether they are recurring services.
- Whether law or regulation mandates the services to be performed by the firm.

410.11 A3 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such self-interest or intimidation threats include:

- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in the audit or the service other than audit review the relevant audit work.
- Reducing the extent of services other than audit provided to the audit client.

The above is subject to the provisions of Chapter-VI "Appointment as Statutory Auditor" of Guidelines on Ethical Issues, 2026 (Ref. Code of Ethics, Volume I).

Total Fees – Overdue Fees

410.12 A1 The level of the self-interest threat might be impacted if fees payable by an audit client for the audit or services other than audit are overdue during the period of the audit engagement.

410.12 A2 It is generally expected that the firm will obtain payment of such overdue fees before the audit report is issued.

410.12 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such a self-interest threat include:

- The significance of the overdue fees to the firm.
- The length of time the fees have been overdue.
- The firm's assessment of the ability and willingness of the audit client to pay the overdue fees.

410.12 A4 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a threat include:

- Obtaining partial payment of overdue fees.
- Having an appropriate reviewer who did not take part in the audit engagement review the audit work.

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R410.13 When a significant part of the fees due from an audit client remains unpaid for a long time, the firm shall determine:

- (a) Whether the overdue fees might be equivalent to a loan to the client, in which case the requirements and application material set out in section 511 are applicable; and
- (b) Whether it is appropriate for the firm to be re-appointed or continue the audit engagement.

The above is subject to the provisions of Chapter-X “Non-payment of undisputed Audit fees” of Guidelines on Ethical Issues, 2026 (Ref. Code of Ethics, Volume I).

Total Fees – Fee Dependency

All Audit Clients

- 410. 14 A1 When the total fees generated from an audit client by the firm expressing the audit opinion represent a large proportion of the total fees of that firm, the dependence on , and concern about the potential loss of, fees from audit and other services from that client impact the level of the self-interest threat and create an intimidation threat.
- 410.14 A2 In calculating the total fees of the firm, the firm might use financial information available from the previous financial year and estimate the proportion based on that information if appropriate.
- 410.14 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such self-interest and intimidation threats include:
 - The operating structure of the firm.
 - Whether the firm is expected to diversify such that any dependence on the audit client is reduced.
- 410.14 A4 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such threats include;-
 - Having an appropriate reviewer who is not a member of the firm review the audit work.

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- Reducing the extent of services other than audit provided to the audit client.
- Increasing the client base of the firm to reduce dependence on the client.
- Increasing the extent of services provided to other clients.

410.14 A5 A self-interest or intimidation threat is created when the fees generated by a firm from an audit client represent a large proportion of the revenue of one partner or one office of the firm.

410.14 A6 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:

- The qualitative and quantitative significance of the audit client to the partner or office.
- The extent to which the compensation of the partner, or the partners in the office, is dependent upon the fees generated from the client.

410.14 A7 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such self-interest or intimidation threats include:

- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in the audit engagement review the audit work.
- Ensuring that the compensation of the partner is not significantly influenced by the fees generated from the client.
- Reducing the extent of services other than audit provided by the partner or office to the audit client.
- Increasing the client base of the partner or the office to reduce dependence on the client.
- Increasing the extent of services provided by the partner or the office to other clients.

Audit Clients that are Not Public Interest Entities

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R410.15 Where an audit client is not a public interest entity and for five consecutive years, the total gross annual professional fees ("total fees") from the client and its related entities represent more than 40% of the total fees received by the firm expressing the opinion on the financial statements of the client, the firm shall:

Disclose to the Institute the fact that for five consecutive years, the total of such fees represents more than 40% of the total fees received by the firm.

Provided that no such ceiling on the total fees of the firm shall be applicable where total fees of the firm does not exceed fifty lakhs of rupees in respect of a firm including fees received by the firm for other services rendered.

Provided further that no such ceiling on the total fees of the firm shall be applicable where total fees from any audit client and its related entities do not exceed twenty lakhs of rupees.

Provided further that no such ceiling on the total fees of a firm would be applicable in the case of audit of government Companies, public undertakings, nationalised banks, public financial institutions or where appointments of auditors are made by the Government or Regulators.

R410.16 If the fees described in paragraph R410.15 continue to exceed 40% after five years, the firm shall each year disclose to the Institute the matters set out in paragraph R410.15.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

R410.18 Where an audit client is a public interest entity and for two consecutive years, the total gross annual professional fees ("total fees") from the client and its related entities represent more than 20% of the total fees received by the firm expressing the opinion on the financial statements of the client, the firm shall disclose to the Institute the fact that for two consecutive years, the total of such fees represents more than 20% of the total fees received by the firm.

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Provided that no such ceiling on the total fees of the firm shall be applicable where total fees of the firm does not exceed fifty lakhs of rupees in respect of a firm including fees received by the firm for other services rendered.

Provided further that no such ceiling on the total fees of the firm shall be applicable where total fees from any audit client and its related entities do not exceed twenty lakhs of rupees.

Provided further that no such ceiling on the total fees of a firm would be applicable in the case of audit of government Companies, public undertakings, nationalised banks, public financial institutions or where appointments of auditors are made by the Government or Regulators.

R410.20

If the fees described in paragraph R410.18 continue to exceed 20% after two years, the firm shall each year disclose to the Institute the matters set out in paragraph R410.18.

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SECTION 411

COMPENSATION AND EVALUATION POLICIES

Introduction

- 411.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 411.2 A firm's evaluation or compensation policies might create a self-interest threat. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 411.3 A1 When an audit team member for a particular audit client is evaluated on or compensated for selling non-assurance services to that audit client, the level of the self-interest threat will depend on:
- (a) What proportion of the compensation or evaluation is based on the sale of such services;
 - (b) The role of the individual on the audit team; and
 - (c) Whether the sale of such non-assurance services influences promotion decisions.
- 411.3 A2 Examples of actions that might eliminate such a self-interest threat include:
- Revising the compensation plan or evaluation process for that individual.
 - Removing that individual from the audit team.
- 411.3 A3 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest threat is having an appropriate reviewer review the work of the audit team member.
- R411.4** A firm shall not evaluate or compensate a key audit partner based on that partner's success in selling non-assurance services to the partner's audit client. This requirement does not preclude normal profit-sharing arrangements between partners of a firm.

SECTION 420
GIFTS AND HOSPITALITY

Introduction

- 420.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 420.2 Accepting gifts and hospitality from an audit client might create a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat. This section sets out a specific requirement and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirement and Application Material

- R420.3** A firm, network firm or an audit team member shall not accept gifts and hospitality from an audit client, unless the value is trivial and inconsequential.
- 420.3 A1 Where a firm, network firm or audit team member is offering or accepting an inducement to or from an audit client, the requirements and application material set out in Section 340 apply and non-compliance with these requirements might create threats to independence.
- 420.3 A2 The requirements set out in Section 340 relating to offering or accepting inducements do not allow a firm, network firm or audit team member to accept gifts and hospitality where the intent is to improperly influence behaviour even if the value is trivial and inconsequential.

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SECTION 430 ACTUAL OR THREATENED LITIGATION

Introduction

- 430.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 430.2 When litigation with an audit client occurs, or appears likely, self-interest and intimidation threats are created. This section sets out specific application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Application Material

General

- 430.3 A1 The relationship between client management and audit team members must be characterized by complete candor and full disclosure regarding all aspects of a client's operations. Adversarial positions might result from actual or threatened litigation between an audit client and the firm, a network firm or an audit team member. Such adversarial positions might affect management's willingness to make complete disclosures and create self-interest and intimidation threats.
- 430.3 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The materiality of the litigation.
 - Whether the litigation relates to a prior audit engagement.
- 430.3 A3 If the litigation involves an audit team member, an example of an action that might eliminate such self-interest and intimidation threats is removing that individual from the audit team.
- 430.3 A4 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such self-interest and intimidation threats is to have an appropriate reviewer review the work performed.

SECTION 510 FINANCIAL INTERESTS

Introduction

- 510.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 510.2 Holding a financial interest in an audit client might create a self-interest threat. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 510.3 A1 A financial interest might be held directly or indirectly through an intermediary such as a collective investment vehicle, an estate or a trust. When a beneficial owner has control over the intermediary or ability to influence its investment decisions, the Code defines that financial interest to be direct. Conversely, when a beneficial owner has no control over the intermediary or ability to influence its investment decisions, the Code defines that financial interest to be indirect.
- 510.3 A2 This section contains references to the “materiality” of a financial interest. In determining whether such an interest is material to an individual, the combined net worth of the individual and the individual’s immediate family members may be taken into account.
- 510.3 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of a self-interest threat created by holding a financial interest in an audit client include:
- The role of the individual holding the financial interest.
 - Whether the financial interest is direct or indirect.
 - The materiality of the financial interest.

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Financial Interests Held by the Firm, a Network Firm, Audit Team Members and Others

R510.4 Subject to paragraph R510.5, a direct financial interest or a material indirect financial interest in the audit client shall not be held by:

- (a) The firm or a network firm;
- (b) An audit team member, or any of that individual's immediate family;
- (c) Any other partner in the office in which an engagement partner practices in connection with the audit engagement, or any of that other partner's immediate family; or
- (d) Any other partner or managerial employee who provides non-audit services to the audit client, except for any whose involvement is minimal, or any of that individual's immediate family.

It may be noted that if the audit client is a statutory audit client under Companies Act, 2013, in accordance with Section 141 (3)(d) (i) of the Companies Act, 2013, an individual practitioner, sole proprietor or partner (as the case may be) or his relatives shall not hold any security of or interest in such Company or its subsidiary, or of its holding or associate company or a subsidiary of such holding company. However, the relative (who is not otherwise covered as immediate family under any of the clauses specified in 510.4) may hold security or interest in the company of face value not exceeding rupees one lakh, or such other sum as may be prescribed from time to time;

510.4 A1 The office in which the engagement partner practices in connection with an audit engagement is not necessarily the office to which that partner is assigned. When the engagement partner is located in a different office from that of the other engagement team members, professional judgment

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is needed to determine the office in which the partner practices in connection with the engagement.

R510.5 As an exception to paragraph R510.4, an immediate family member identified in subparagraphs R510.4 (c) or (d) may hold a direct or material indirect financial interest in an audit client, provided that:

- (a) The family member received the financial interest because of employment rights, for example through pension or share option plans, and, when necessary, the firm addresses the threat created by the financial interest; and
- (b) The family member disposes of or forfeits the financial interest as soon as practicable when the family member has or obtains the right to do so, or in the case of a stock option, when the family member obtains the right to exercise the option.

The above is subject to any additional restrictions applicable to a relative under Companies Act, 2013, where applicable.

Financial Interests in an Entity Controlling an Audit Client

R510.6 When an entity has a controlling interest in an audit client and the client is material to the entity, neither the firm, nor a network firm, nor an audit team member, nor any of that individual's immediate family shall hold a direct or material indirect financial interest in that entity.

Where the audit client is subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, firm, individual practitioner, sole proprietor or partner or his relatives are additionally restricted from holding any security of or interest in the holding company. The relative (who is not otherwise covered as immediate family) may hold security or interest in the company of face value not exceeding rupees one lakh or such other sum as may be prescribed from time to time.

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Financial Interests Held as Trustee

- R510.7** Paragraph R510.4 shall also apply to a financial interest in an audit client held in a trust for which the firm, network firm or individual acts as trustee, unless:
- (a) None of the following is a beneficiary of the trust: the trustee, the audit team member or any of that individual's immediate family, the firm or a network firm;
 - (b) The interest in the audit client held by the trust is not material to the trust;
 - (c) The trust is not able to exercise significant influence over the audit client; and
 - (d) None of the following can significantly influence any investment decision involving a financial interest in the audit client: the trustee, the audit team member or any of that individual's immediate family, the firm or a network firm.

Financial Interests in Common with the Audit Client

- R510.8** (a) A firm, or a network firm, or an audit team member, or any of that individual's immediate family shall not hold a financial interest in an entity when an audit client also has a financial interest in that entity, unless:
- (i) The financial interests are immaterial to the firm, the network firm, the audit team member and that individual's immediate family member and the audit client, as applicable; or
 - (ii) The audit client cannot exercise significant influence over the entity.
- (b) Before an individual who has a financial interest described in paragraph R510.8(a) can become an audit team member, the individual or that individual's immediate family member shall either:
- (i) Dispose of the interest; or

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- (ii) Dispose of enough of the interest so that the remaining interest is no longer material.

Financial Interests Received Unintentionally

R510.9 If a firm, a network firm or a partner or employee of the firm or a network firm, or any of that individual's immediate family, receives a direct financial interest or a material indirect financial interest in an audit client by way of an inheritance, gift, as a result of a merger or in similar circumstances and the interest would not otherwise be permitted to be held under this section, then:

- (a) If the interest is received by the firm or a network firm, or an audit team member or any of that individual's immediate family, the financial interest shall be disposed of immediately, or enough of an indirect financial interest shall be disposed of so that the remaining interest is no longer material; or
- (b)
 - (i) If the interest is received by an individual who is not an audit team member, or by any of that individual's immediate family, the financial interest shall be disposed of as soon as possible, or enough of an indirect financial interest shall be disposed of so that the remaining interest is no longer material; and
 - (ii) Pending the disposal of the financial interest, when necessary the firm shall address the threat created.

The above is subject to additional restrictions under Companies Act, 2013, where applicable.

Financial Interests – Other Circumstances

Immediate Family

510.10 A1 A self-interest, familiarity, or intimidation threat might be created if an audit team member, or any of that individual's immediate family, or the firm or a network firm has a financial

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interest in an entity when a director or officer or controlling owner of the audit client is also known to have a financial interest in that entity.

510.10 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:

- The role of the individual on the audit team.
- Whether ownership of the entity is closely or widely held.
- Whether the interest allows the investor to control or significantly influence the entity.
- The materiality of the financial interest.

510.10 A3 An example of an action that might eliminate such a self-interest, familiarity, or intimidation threat is removing the audit team member with the financial interest from the audit team.

510.10 A4 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest threat is having an appropriate reviewer review the work of the audit team member.

Close Family

510.10 A5 A self-interest threat might be created if an audit team member knows that a close family member has a direct financial interest or a material indirect financial interest in the audit client.

510.10 A6 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such a threat include:-

- The nature of the relationship between the audit team member and the close family member.
- Whether the financial interest is direct or indirect.
- The materiality of the financial interest to the close family member.

510.10 A7 Examples of actions that might eliminate such a self-interest threat include:

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- Having the close family member dispose, as soon as practicable, of all of the financial interest or dispose of enough of an indirect financial interest so that the remaining interest is no longer material.
- Removing the individual from the audit team.

510.10 A8 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest threat is having an appropriate reviewer review the work of the audit team member.

The above is subject to additional restrictions under Companies Act, 2013, where applicable.

Other Individuals

510.10 A9 A self-interest threat might be created if an audit team member knows that a financial interest in the audit client is held by individuals such as:

- Partners and professional employees of the firm or network firm, apart from those who are specifically not permitted to hold such financial interests by paragraph R510.4, or their immediate family members.
- Individuals with a close personal relationship with an audit team member.

510.10 A10 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such a threat include:

- The firm's organizational, operating and reporting structure.
- The nature of the relationship between the individual and the audit team member.

510.10 A11 An example of an action that might eliminate such a self-interest threat is removing the audit team member with the personal relationship from the audit team.

510.10 A12 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a self-interest threat include:

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- Excluding the audit team member from any significant decision-making concerning the audit engagement.
- Having an appropriate reviewer review the work of the audit team member.

Retirement Benefit Plan of a Firm or Network Firm

510.10 A13 A self-interest threat might be created if a retirement benefit plan of a firm or a network firm holds a direct or material indirect financial interest in an audit client.

SECTION 511
LOANS AND GUARANTEES

Introduction

- 511.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 511.2 A loan or a guarantee of a loan with an audit client might create a self-interest threat. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 511.3 A1 This section contains references to the “materiality” of a loan or guarantee. In determining whether such a loan or guarantee is material to an individual, the combined net worth of the individual and the individual’s immediate family members may be taken into account.

Loans and Guarantees with an Audit Client

- R511.4** A firm, a network firm, an audit team member, or any of that individual’s immediate family shall not make or guarantee a loan to an audit client unless the loan or guarantee is immaterial to:

- (a) The firm, the network firm or the individual making the loan or guarantee, as applicable; and
- (b) The client.

For the purpose of this subsection, “immaterial” shall refer to an amount not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs.

Loans and Guarantees with an Audit Client that is a Bank or Similar Institution

- R511.5** A firm, a network firm, an audit team member, or any of that individual’s immediate family shall not accept a loan, or a

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guarantee of a loan, from an audit client that is a bank or a similar institution unless the loan or guarantee is made under normal lending procedures, terms and conditions,

- 511.5 A1 Examples of loans include mortgages, bank overdrafts, car loans, and credit card balances.
- 511.5 A2 Even if a firm or network firm receives a loan from an audit client that is a bank or similar institution under normal lending procedures, terms and conditions, the loan might create a self-interest threat if it is material to the audit client or firm receiving the loan.
- 511.5 A3 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest threat is having the work reviewed by an appropriate reviewer, who is not an audit team member, from a network firm that is not a beneficiary of the loan.
- 511.5 A4 The above is subject to the Council guidelines on indebtedness, issued from time to time and additional restrictions under the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time, where applicable.

In accordance with Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 10 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 a firm, an individual practitioner, sole proprietor or partner (as the case may be) or relatives shall not be indebted in excess of Rs 5 lakhs (or such other limit as may be prescribed from time to time) to the Company, its subsidiary, or its holding or associate company or subsidiary of such holding company or provide guarantee or any security in connection with the indebtedness of any third person in excess of rupees one lakh (or such other limit as may be prescribed from time to time), to the Company its subsidiary, or its holding or associate company or subsidiary of such holding company.

Deposits or Brokerage Accounts

- R511.6** A firm, a network firm, an audit team member, or any of that individual's immediate family shall not have deposits or a

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brokerage account with an audit client that is a bank, broker or similar institution, unless the deposit or account is held under normal commercial terms.

The above is subject to the Council guidelines on indebtedness, issued from time to time and additional restrictions under the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time, where applicable.

In accordance with Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 10 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, a firm, an individual practitioner, sole proprietor or partner (as the case may be) or relatives shall not be indebted in excess of Rs 5 lakhs (or such other limit as may be prescribed from time to time), to the Company, its subsidiary, or its holding or associate company or subsidiary of such holding company with respect to a brokerage account.

Loans and Guarantees with an Audit Client that is Not a Bank or Similar Institution

R511.7 A firm, a network firm, an audit team member, or any of that individual's immediate family shall not accept a loan from, or have a borrowing guaranteed by, an audit client that is not a bank or similar institution, unless the loan or guarantee is immaterial to:

- (a) The firm, the network firm, or the individual receiving the loan or guarantee, as applicable; and
- (b) The client.

For the purpose of this subsection, "immaterial" shall refer to an amount not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs.

The above is subject to the Council guidelines on indebtedness, issued from time to time. and additional restrictions under the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable.

In accordance with Companies Act, 2013, a firm, an individual practitioner, sole proprietor or partner (as the case may be) or relatives shall not be indebted in excess of Rs 5 lakhs (or

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such other limit as may be prescribed from time to time) to the Company, its subsidiary, or its holding or associate company or subsidiary of such holding company or provide guarantee or any security in connection with the indebtedness of any third person in excess of rupees one lakh (or such other limit as may be prescribed from time to time), to the Company its subsidiary, or its holding or associate company or subsidiary of such holding company.

**SECTION 520
BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS**

Introduction

- 520.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 520.2 A close business relationship with an audit client or its management might create a self-interest or intimidation threat. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 520.3 A1 This section contains references to the “materiality” of a financial interest and the “significance” of a business relationship. In determining whether such a financial interest is material to an individual, the combined net worth of the individual and the individual’s immediate family members may be taken into account.
- 520.3 A2 Examples of a close business relationship arising from a commercial relationship or common financial interest include:
- Having a financial interest in a joint venture with either the client or a controlling owner, director or officer or other individual who performs senior managerial activities for that client.
 - Arrangements to combine one or more services or products of the firm or a network firm with one or more services or products of the client and to market the package with reference to both parties.

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Firm, Network Firm, Audit Team Member or Immediate Family Business Relationships

R520.4 A firm, a network firm or an audit team member shall not have a close business relationship with an audit client or its management unless any financial interest is immaterial and the business relationship is insignificant to the client or its management and the firm, the network firm or the audit team member, as applicable.

The above is subject to additional restrictions under Companies Act, 2013, where applicable. As per section 141(3)(e) of Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, a firm, an individual practitioner, sole proprietor or partner (as the case may be) shall not, whether directly or indirectly, have business relationship with the company, or its subsidiary, or its holding or associate company or subsidiary of such holding company or associate company of such nature as may be prescribed.

The term "business relationship" shall be construed as any transaction entered into for a commercial purpose, except -

- (i) commercial transactions which are in the nature of professional services permitted to be rendered by an auditor or audit firm under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 or any other Act and the rules or the regulations made under those Acts;
- (ii) commercial transactions which are in the ordinary course of business of the company at arm's length price - like sale of products or services to the auditor, as customer, in the ordinary course of business, by companies engaged in the business of telecommunications, airlines, hospitals, hotels and such other similar businesses.

520.4 A1 A self-interest or intimidation threat might be created if there is a close business relationship between the audit client or its

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management and the immediate family of an audit team member.

Common Interests in Closely-Held Entities

R520.5 A firm, a network firm, an audit team member, or any of that individual's immediate family shall not have a business relationship involving the holding of an interest in a closely-held entity when an audit client or a director or officer of the client, or any group thereof, also holds an interest in that entity, unless:

- (a) The business relationship is insignificant to the firm, the network firm, or the individual as applicable, and the client;
- (b) The financial interest is immaterial to the investor or group of investors; and
- (c) The financial interest does not give the investor, or group of investors, the ability to control the closely-held entity.

Buying Goods or Services

520.6 A1 In addition to the provisions of paragraph R520.4, it is reiterated that the purchase of goods and services from an audit client by a firm, a network firm, an audit team member, or any of that individual's immediate family does not usually create a threat to independence if the transaction is in the normal course of business and at arm's length. However, such transactions might be of such a nature and magnitude that they create a self-interest threat.

520.6 A2 Subject to the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, examples of actions that might eliminate such a self-interest threat include:

- Eliminating or reducing the magnitude of the transaction.
- Removing the individual from the audit team.

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SECTION 521 FAMILY AND PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Introduction

- 521.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 521.2 Family or personal relationships with client personnel might create a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 521.3 A1 A self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat might be created by family and personal relationships between an audit team member and a director or officer or, depending on their role, certain employees of the audit client.
- 521.3 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The individual's responsibilities on the audit team.
 - The role of the family member or other individual within the client, and the closeness of the relationship.

Immediate Family of an Audit Team Member

- 521.4 A1 A self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is created when an immediate family member of an audit team member is an employee in a position to exert significant influence over the client's financial position, financial performance or cash flows.
- 521.4 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The position held by the immediate family member.
 - The role of the audit team member.

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521.4 A3 An example of an action that might eliminate such a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is removing the individual from the audit team.

521.4 A4 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is structuring the responsibilities of the audit team so that the audit team member does not deal with matters that are within the responsibility of the immediate family member.

R521.5 An individual shall not participate as an audit team member when any of that individual's immediate family:

- (a) Is a director or officer of the audit client;
- (b) Is an employee in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of the client's accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion; or
- (c) Was in such position during any period covered by the engagement or the financial statements.

Additionally, under Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, as per Sec 141 (3)(f) of the Act an individual practitioner, sole proprietor or the firm is ineligible from being appointed as an auditor of a Company where relative of an individual practitioner, sole proprietor or partner (as the case may be) is a director or is in the employment of the company as a director or key managerial personnel as defined under the Companies Act, 2013.

Close Family of an Audit Team Member

521.6 A1 A self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is created when a close family member of an audit team member is:

- (a) A director or officer of the audit client; or
- (b) An employee in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of the client's accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

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- 521.6 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The nature of the relationship between the audit team member and the close family member.
 - The position held by the close family member.
 - The role of the audit team member.
- 521.6 A3 An example of an action that might eliminate such a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is removing the individual from the audit team.
- 521.6 A4 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is structuring the responsibilities of the audit team so that the audit team member does not deal with matters that are within the responsibility of the close family member.
- 521.6 A5 Additionally, under Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, as per Sec 141 (3)(f) of the Act an individual practitioner, sole proprietor or the firm is ineligible from being appointed as an auditor of a Company where relative of an individual practitioner, sole proprietor or partner (as the case may be) is a director or is in the employment of the company as a director or key managerial personnel as defined under the Companies Act, 2013.

Other Close Relationships of an Audit Team Member

- R521.7** An audit team member shall consult in accordance with firm policies and procedures if the audit team member has a close relationship with an individual who is not an immediate or close family member, but who is:
- (a) A director or officer of the audit client; or
 - (b) An employee in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of the client's accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

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- 521.7 A1 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat created by such a relationship include:
- The nature of the relationship between the individual and the audit team member.
 - The position the individual holds with the client.
 - The role of the audit team member.
- 521.7 A2 An example of an action that might eliminate such a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is removing the individual from the audit team.
- 521.7 A3 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is structuring the responsibilities of the audit team so that the audit team member does not deal with matters that are within the responsibility of the individual with whom the audit team member has a close relationship.
- 521.7 A4 Additionally, under Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, as per Sec 141 (3)(f) of the Act an individual practitioner, sole proprietor or the firm is ineligible from being appointed as an auditor of a Company where relative of an individual practitioner, sole proprietor or partner (as the case may be) is a director or is in the employment of the company as a director or key managerial personnel as defined under the Companies Act, 2013

Relationships of Partners and Employees of the Firm

- R521.8** Partners and employees of the firm shall consult in accordance with firm policies and procedures if they are aware of a personal or family relationship between:
- (a) A partner or employee of the firm or network firm who is not an audit team member; and
 - (b) A director or officer of the audit client or an employee of the audit client in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of the client's accounting

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records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

521.8 A1 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat created by such a relationship include:

- The nature of the relationship between the partner or employee of the firm and the director or officer or employee of the client.
- The degree of interaction of the partner or employee of the firm with the audit team.
- The position of the partner or employee within the firm.
- The position the individual holds with the client.

521.8 A2 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threats include:

- Structuring the partner's or employee's responsibilities to reduce any potential influence over the audit engagement.
- Having an appropriate reviewer review the relevant audit work performed.

SECTION 522
RECENT SERVICE WITH AN AUDIT CLIENT

Introduction

522.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.

522.2 If an audit team member has recently served as a director or officer, or employee of the audit client, a self-interest, self-review or familiarity threat might be created. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

Service During Period Covered by the Audit Report

R522.3 The audit team shall not include an individual who, during the period covered by the audit report:

- (a) Had served as a director or officer of the audit client; or
- (b) Was an employee in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of the client's accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

Service Prior to Period Covered by the Audit Report

522.4 A1 A self-interest, self-review or familiarity threat might be created if, before the period covered by the audit report, an audit team member:

- (a) Had served as a director or officer of the audit client; or
- (b) Was an employee in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of the client's accounting records or financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

For example, a threat would be created if a decision made or work performed by the individual in the prior period, while

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employed by the client, is to be evaluated in the current period as part of the current audit engagement.

522.4 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:

- The position the individual held with the client.
- The length of time since the individual left the client.
- The role of the audit team member.

522.4 A3 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest, self-review or familiarity threat is having an appropriate reviewer review the work performed by the audit team member.

SECTION 523
SERVING AS A DIRECTOR OR OFFICER OF AN AUDIT CLIENT

Introduction

- 523.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 523.2 Serving as a director or officer of an audit client creates self-review and self-interest threats. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

Service as Director or Officer

- R523.3** A partner or employee of the firm or a network firm shall not serve as a director or officer of an audit client of the firm.
- Further, as per Section 141(3) (b) of the Companies Act, 2013, an officer or employee of the company or a person who is a partner, or who is in the employment, of an officer or employee of the company, shall not be eligible for appointment as an auditor of a company.

Service as Company Secretary

- R523.4** A partner or employee of the firm or a network firm shall not serve as Company Secretary for an audit client of the firm, unless:
- (a) This practice is specifically permitted under local law, professional rules or practice;
 - (b) Management makes all relevant decisions; and
 - (c) The duties and activities performed are limited to those of a routine and administrative nature, such as preparing minutes and maintaining statutory returns.

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523.4 A1 Duties of Company Secretary might range from: administrative duties (such as personnel management and the maintenance of company records and registers) to duties as diverse as ensuring that the company complies with regulations or providing advice on corporate governance matters. Usually this position is seen to imply a close association with the entity. Therefore, a threat is created if a partner or employee of the firm or a network firm serves as Company Secretary for an audit client. (More information on providing non-assurance services to an audit client is set out in Section 600, *Provision of Non-assurance Services to an Audit Client*.)

SECTION 524
EMPLOYMENT WITH AN AUDIT CLIENT

Introduction

- 524.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 524.2 Employment relationships with an audit client might create a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

All Audit Clients

- 524.3 A1 A familiarity or intimidation threat might be created if any of the following individuals have been an audit team member or partner of the firm or a network firm:
- A director or officer of the audit client.
 - An employee in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of the client's accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

Former Partner or Audit Team Member Restrictions

- R524.4** The firm shall ensure that no significant connection remains between the firm or a network firm and:
- (a) A former partner who has joined an audit client of the firm; or
 - (b) A former audit team member who has joined the audit client, if either has joined the audit client as:
 - (i) A director or officer; or
 - (ii) An employee in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of the client's

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accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

A significant connection remains between the firm or a network firm and the individual, unless:

- (a) The individual is not entitled to any benefits or payments from the firm or network firm that are not made in accordance with fixed pre-determined arrangements;
- (b) Any amount owed to the individual is not material to the firm or the network firm; and
- (c) The individual does not continue to participate or appear to participate in the firm's or the network firm's business or professional activities.

524.4 A1 Even if the requirements of paragraph R524.4 are met, a familiarity or intimidation threat might still be created.

524.4 A2 A familiarity or intimidation threat might also be created if a former partner of the firm or network firm has joined an entity in one of the positions described in paragraph 524.3 A1 and the entity subsequently becomes an audit client of the firm.

524.4 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:

- The position the individual has taken at the client.
- Any involvement the individual will have with the audit team.
- The length of time since the individual was an audit team member or partner of the firm or network firm.
- The former position of the individual within the audit team, firm or network firm. An example is whether the individual was responsible for maintaining regular contact with the client's management or those charged with governance.

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- 524.4 A4 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such familiarity or intimidation threats include:
- Modifying the audit plan.
 - Assigning to the audit team individuals who have sufficient experience relative to the individual who has joined the client.
 - Having an appropriate reviewer review the work of the former audit team member.

Audit Team Members Entering Employment with a Client

- R524.5** A firm or network firm shall have policies and procedures that require audit team members to notify the firm or network firm when entering employment negotiations with an audit client.
- 524.5 A1 A self-interest threat is created when an audit team member participates in the audit engagement while knowing that the audit team member will, or might, join the client at some time in the future.
- 524.5 A2 An example of an action that might eliminate such a self-interest threat is removing the individual from the audit team.
- 524.5 A3 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest threat is having an appropriate reviewer review any significant judgments made by that individual while on the team.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

Key Audit Partners

- R524.6** Subject to paragraph R524.8, if an individual who was a key audit partner with respect to an audit client that is a public interest entity joins the client as:
- (a) A director or officer; or
 - (b) An employee in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of the client's accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion,

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independence is compromised unless, subsequent to the individual ceasing to be a key audit partner:

- (i) The audit client has issued audited financial statements covering a period of not less than twelve months; and
- (ii) The individual was not an audit team member with respect to the audit of those financial statements.

Senior or Managing Partner (Chief Executive or Equivalent) of the Firm

R524.7 Subject to paragraph R524.8, if an individual who was the Senior or Managing Partner (Chief Executive or equivalent) of the firm joins an audit client that is a public interest entity as:

- (a) A director or officer; or
- (b) An employee in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of the client's accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion,

independence is compromised, unless twelve months have passed since the individual was the Senior or Managing Partner (Chief Executive or equivalent) of the firm.

Business Combinations

R524.8 As an exception to paragraphs R524.6 and R524.7, independence is not compromised if the circumstances set out in those paragraphs arise as a result of a business combination and:

- (a) The position was not taken in contemplation of the business combination;
- (b) Any benefits or payments due to the former partner from the firm or a network firm have been settled in full, unless made in accordance with fixed pre-determined arrangements and any amount owed to the partner is not material to the firm or network firm as applicable;

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- (c) The former partner does not continue to participate or appear to participate in the firm's or network firm's business or professional activities; and
- (d) The firm discusses the former partner's position held with the audit client with those charged with governance.

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SECTION 525 TEMPORARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS

Introduction

- 525.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 525.2 The loan of personnel to an audit client might create a self-review, advocacy or familiarity threat. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 525.3 A1 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address threats created by the loan of personnel by a firm or a network firm to an audit client include:
- Conducting an additional review of the work performed by the loaned personnel might address a self-review threat.
 - Not including the loaned personnel as an audit team member might address a familiarity or advocacy threat.
 - Not giving the loaned personnel audit responsibility for any function or activity that the personnel performed during the loaned personnel assignment might address a self-review threat.
- 525.3 A2 When familiarity and advocacy threats are created by the loan of personnel by a firm or a network firm to an audit client, such that the firm or the network firm becomes too closely aligned with the views and interests of management, safeguards are often not available.
- R525.4** A firm or network firm shall not loan personnel to an audit client unless the firm or network firm is satisfied that:

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- (a) Such assistance is provided only for a short period of time;
- (b) Such personnel will not assume management responsibilities and the audit client will be responsible for directing and supervising the activities of the personnel.
- (c) Any threat to the independence of the firm or network firm arising from the professional services undertaken by such personnel is eliminated or safeguards are applied to reduce such threat to an acceptable level; and
- (d) Such personnel will undertake only the services permissible under section 2(2) of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. They will not undertake or be involved in professional services that the firm or network firm is prohibited from performing by the Code or any other law.

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SECTION 540

LONG ASSOCIATION OF PERSONNEL (INCLUDING PARTNER ROTATION) WITH AN AUDIT CLIENT

Introduction

- 540.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 540.2 When an individual is involved in an audit engagement over a long period of time, familiarity and self-interest threats might be created. This section sets out requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

All Audit Clients

- 540.3 A1 Although an understanding of an audit client and its environment is fundamental to audit quality, a familiarity threat might be created as a result of an individual's long association as an audit team member with:
- (a) The audit client and its operations;
 - (b) The audit client's senior management; or
 - (c) The financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion or the financial information which forms the basis of the financial statements.
- 540.3 A2 A self-interest threat might be created as a result of an individual's concern about losing a longstanding client or an interest in maintaining a close personal relationship with a member of senior management or those charged with governance. Such a threat might influence the individual's judgment inappropriately.
- 540.3 A3 Factors that are relevant to evaluating the level of such familiarity or self-interest threats include:

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(a) In relation to the individual:

- The overall length of the individual's relationship with the client, including if such relationship existed while the individual was at a prior firm.
- How long the individual has been an engagement team member, and the nature of the roles performed.
- The extent to which the work of the individual is directed, reviewed and supervised by more senior personnel.
- The extent to which the individual, due to the individual's seniority, has the ability to influence the outcome of the audit, for example, by making key decisions or directing the work of other engagement team members.
- The closeness of the individual's personal relationship with senior management or those charged with governance.
- The nature, frequency and extent of the interaction between the individual and senior management or those charged with governance.

(b) In relation to the audit client:

- The nature or complexity of the client's accounting and financial reporting issues and whether they have changed.
- Whether there have been any recent changes in senior management or those charged with governance.
- Whether there have been any structural changes in the client's organization which impact the nature, frequency and extent of interactions the individual might have with senior management or those charged with governance.

540.3 A4 The combination of two or more factors might increase or reduce the level of the threats. For example, familiarity threats created over time by the increasingly close relationship

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between an individual and a member of the client's senior management would be reduced by the departure of that member of the client's senior management.

540.3 A5 An example of an action that might eliminate the familiarity and self-interest threats created by an individual being involved in an audit engagement over a long period of time would be rotating the individual off the audit team.

540.3 A6 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such familiarity or self-interest threats include:

- Changing the role of the individual on the audit team or the nature and extent of the tasks the individual performs.
- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not an audit team member review the work of the individual.
- Performing regular independent internal or external quality reviews of the engagement.

R540.4 If a firm decides that the level of the threats created can only be addressed by rotating the individual off the audit team, the firm shall determine an appropriate period during which the individual shall not:

- (a) Be a member of the engagement team for the audit engagement;
- (b) Provide quality control for the audit engagement; or
- (c) Exert direct influence on the outcome of the audit engagement.

The period shall be of sufficient duration to allow the familiarity and self-interest threats to be addressed. In the case of a public interest entity, paragraphs R540.5 to R540.21 also apply.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

R540.5 Subject to paragraphs R540.7 to R540.9, in respect of an audit of a public interest entity, an individual shall not act in

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any of the following roles, or a combination of such roles, for a period of more than seven cumulative years (the “time-on” period):

- (a) The engagement partner;
- (b) The individual appointed as responsible for the engagement quality control review; or
- (c) Any other key audit partner role.

After the time-on period, the individual shall serve a “cooling-off” period in accordance with the provisions in paragraphs R540.11 to R540.19.

R540.6 In calculating the time-on period, the count of years shall not be restarted unless the individual ceases to act in any one of the roles in paragraph R540.5(a) to (c) for a minimum period. This minimum period is a consecutive period equal to at least the cooling-off period determined in accordance with paragraphs R540.11 to R540.13 as applicable to the role in which the individual served in the year immediately before ceasing such involvement.

540.6 A1 For example, an individual who served as engagement partner for four years followed by three years off can only act thereafter as a key audit partner on the same audit engagement for three further years (making a total of seven cumulative years). Thereafter, that individual is required to cool off in accordance with paragraph R540.15.

R540.7 As an exception to paragraph R540.5, key audit partners whose continuity is especially important to audit quality may, in rare cases due to unforeseen circumstances outside the firm’s control, and with the concurrence of those charged with governance, be permitted to serve an additional year as a key audit partner as long as the threat to independence can be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level.

540.7 A1 For example, a key audit partner may remain in that role on the audit team for up to one additional year in circumstances where, due to unforeseen events, a required rotation was not

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possible, as might be the case due to serious illness of the intended engagement partner. In such circumstances, this will involve the firm discussing with those charged with governance the reasons why the planned rotation cannot take place and the need for any safeguards to reduce any threat created.

R540.8 If an audit client becomes a public interest entity, a firm shall take into account the length of time an individual has served the audit client as a key audit partner before the client becomes a public interest entity in determining the timing of the rotation. If the individual has served the audit client as a key audit partner for a period of five cumulative years or less when the client becomes a public interest entity, the number of years the individual may continue to serve the client in that capacity before rotating off the engagement is seven years less the number of years already served. As an exception to paragraph R540.5, if the individual has served the audit client as a key audit partner for a period of six or more cumulative years when the client becomes a public interest entity, the individual may continue to serve in that capacity with the concurrence of those charged with governance for a maximum of two additional years before rotating off the engagement.

R540.9 When a firm has only a few people with the necessary knowledge and experience to serve as a key audit partner on the audit of a public interest entity, rotation of key audit partners might not be possible. In these circumstances the firm should apply other safeguards to reduce the threat to an acceptable level. Such safeguards would include involving an additional chartered accountant who was not otherwise associated with the audit team to review the work done or otherwise advise as necessary. This individual could be someone from outside the firm or someone within the firm who was not otherwise associated with the audit team.

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Other Considerations Relating to the Time-on Period

- R540.10** In evaluating the threats created by an individual's long association with an audit engagement, a firm shall give particular consideration to the roles undertaken and the length of an individual's association with the audit engagement prior to the individual becoming a key audit partner.
- 540.10 A1 There might be situations where the firm, in applying the conceptual framework, concludes that it is not appropriate for an individual who is a key audit partner to continue in that role even though the length of time served as a key audit partner is less than seven years.

Cooling-off Period

- R540.11** If the individual acted as the engagement partner for seven cumulative years, the cooling-off period shall be five consecutive years.
- R540.12** Where the individual has been appointed as responsible for the engagement quality control review and has acted in that capacity for seven cumulative years, the cooling-off period shall be three consecutive years.
- R540.13** If the individual has acted as a key audit partner other than in the capacities set out in paragraphs R540.11 and R540.12 for seven cumulative years, the cooling-off period shall be two consecutive years.

Service in a combination of key audit partner roles

- R540.15** If the individual acted in a combination of key audit partner roles and served as the engagement partner for four or more cumulative years, the cooling-off period shall be five consecutive years.
- R540.16** Subject to paragraph R540.17(a), if the individual acted in a combination of key audit partner roles and served as the key audit partner responsible for the engagement quality control review for four or more cumulative years, the cooling-off period shall be three consecutive years.

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R540.17 If an individual has acted in a combination of engagement partner and engagement quality control review roles for four or more cumulative years during the time-on period, the cooling-off period shall:

- (a) As an exception to paragraph R540.16, be five consecutive years where the individual has been the engagement partner for three or more years; or
- (b) Be three consecutive years in the case of any other combination.

R540.18 If the individual acted in any combination of key audit partner roles other than those addressed in paragraphs R540.15 to R540.17, the cooling-off period shall be two consecutive years.

Service at a Prior Firm

R540.19 In determining the number of years that an individual has been a key audit partner as set out in paragraph R540.5, the length of the relationship shall, where relevant, include time while the individual was a key audit partner on that engagement at a prior firm.

Restrictions on Activities During the Cooling-off Period

R540.21 For the duration of the relevant cooling-off period, the individual shall not:

- (a) Be an engagement team member or provide engagement quality control review for the audit engagement;
- (b) Consult with the engagement team or the client regarding technical or industry-specific issues, transactions or events affecting the audit engagement (other than discussions with the engagement team limited to work undertaken or conclusions reached in the last year of the individual's time-on period where this remains relevant to the audit);

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- (c) Be responsible for leading or coordinating the professional services provided by the firm or a network firm to the audit client, or overseeing the relationship of the firm or a network firm with the audit client; or
- (d) Undertake any other role or activity not referred to above with respect to the audit client, including the provision of non-assurance services that would result in the individual:
 - (i) Having significant or frequent interaction with senior management or those charged with governance; or
 - (ii) Exerting direct influence on the outcome of the audit engagement.

540.21 A1 The provisions of paragraph R540.21 are not intended to prevent the individual from assuming a leadership role in the firm or a network firm, such as that of the Senior or Managing Partner (Chief Executive or equivalent).

Provisions applicable to audit clients under other regulations

540.22 If rotation of partners for an audit client has been stipulated vide any industry/Sector specific provisions contained in a statute, the said provisions shall be applicable with regard to such industry/Sector.

540.23 In case of an audit client being a company, in accordance with the Section 139 of the Companies, Act, 2013, the members of a company may resolve to provide that in the Firm appointed by them, the auditing partner and its team shall be rotated at such intervals as may be resolved by the members. If they resolve to provide shorter time on period, such shorter period will prevail.

R540.24 Additional rotation requirements are prescribed by certain regulators such as Reserve Bank of India for certain NBFCs, National Housing Board for Housing Finance Companies, and any other Regulator, subject to amendments as may be made from time to time.

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SECTION 550 AUDITOR ROTATION

R550.1 Auditor rotation requirements prescribed under various regulations are set out below. This is not an exhaustive list. Members shall comply with requirements stipulated by any other regulator not covered hereunder. Further, these regulations are subject to amendments, as may be made from time to time.

Auditor rotation requirements under the Companies Act, 2013

In accordance with Section 139(2) of the Companies Act, 2013, *“no listed company or a company belonging to such class or classes of companies as may be prescribed⁵, shall appoint or re-appoint—*

- (a) an individual as auditor for more than one term of five consecutive years; and*
- (b) an audit firm as auditor for more than two terms of five consecutive years:*

⁶[Provided that—

- (i) an individual auditor who has completed his term under clause (a) shall not be eligible for re-appointment as auditor in the same company for five years from the completion of his term;*

⁵ For the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 139, the class of companies shall mean the following classes of companies excluding one person companies and small companies:-

- (a) all unlisted public companies having paid up share capital of rupees ten crore or more;
- (b) all private limited companies having paid up share capital of rupees fifty crore or more
- (c) all companies having paid up share capital of below threshold limit mentioned in (a) and (b) above, but having public borrowings from financial institutions, banks or public deposits of rupees fifty crores or more.

⁶ In case of Specified IFSC Private Company- All provisos to sub section (2) of section 139 shall not apply. - Notification Dated 4th January 2017.

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- (ii) *an audit firm which has completed its term under clause (b), shall not be eligible for re-appointment as auditor in the same company for five years from the completion of such term:*

Provided further that as on the date of appointment no audit firm having a common partner or partners to the other audit firm, whose tenure has expired in a company immediately preceding the financial year, shall be appointed as auditor of the same company for a period of five years:

Provided also that every company, existing on or before the commencement of this Act which is required to comply with the provisions of this sub-section, shall comply with requirements of this sub-section within a period which shall not be later than the date of the first annual general meeting of the company held, within the period specified under sub-section (1) of section 96, after three years from the date of commencement of this Act.

Provided also that, nothing contained in this sub-section shall prejudice the right of the company to remove an auditor or the right of the auditor to resign from such office of the company."

For detailed provisions, please refer to the complete Section 139 of the Companies Act 2013.

Auditor rotation requirements for stock brokers

In accordance with the SEBI circular SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD/P/CIR/2025/90 issued dated 17th June 2025, the prescribed rotation requirements are as under:

15.7.3. No stock broker shall appoint or re-appoint—

15.7.3.1 an individual as statutory auditor for more than one term of five consecutive years;

15.7.3.2 an audit firm as statutory auditor for more than two terms of five consecutive years:

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Provided that—

15.7.4. *An individual statutory auditor who has completed his term under para 15.7.3.1 above shall not be eligible for re-appointment as statutory auditor in the same stock broker for five years from the completion of his term.*

15.7.5 *An statutory audit firm which has completed its term under under para 15.7.3.2 above, shall not be eligible for re-appointment as statutory auditor in the same stock broker for five years from the completion of such term:*

Provided further that as on the date of appointment no statutory audit firm having a common partner or partners to the other audit firm, whose tenure has expired in a stock broker immediately preceding the financial year, shall be appointed as statutory auditor of the same stock broker for a period of five years:

Auditor rotation requirements for Mutual funds

In accordance with Para 6.5.2 of the SEBI circular SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 issued dated 27th June, 2024, the prescribed rotation requirements are as under:

“With respect to appointment of auditors in terms of Regulation 55 (1) of SEBI (MFs) Regulation, 1996, it has been decided that:

6.5.2.1 *No mutual fund shall appoint an auditor for more than 2 terms of maximum five consecutive years. Such auditor may be re-appointed after cooling-off period of 5 years.*

6.5.2.2. *Further, during the cooling-off period of five years, the incoming auditor may not include:*

- a. Any firm that has common partner(s) with the outgoing audit firm*
- b. Any associate firm(s) of the outgoing audit firm which are under the same network of audit firms*

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wherein the term “same network” includes the firms operating or functioning, hitherto or in the future, under the same brand name, trade name or common control

6.5.2.3 Existing auditors may be appointed for a maximum of 10 years (including all preceding years for which an auditor has been appointed in terms of Regulation 55 (1) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulation, 1996). In this respect, the following may be noted:

- a. Auditors who have conducted audit of the Mutual Fund for less than 9 years (as on November 30, 2017) may continue for the residual period of service.
- b. Auditors who have conducted audit of the Mutual Fund for 9 years or more (as on November 30, 2017) may continue till the end of F.Y. 2018-19
- c. Such auditors shall subsequently be eligible for re-appointment after a cooling-off period of 5 years, in terms of Paragraph 6.5.2.1 and Paragraph 6.5.2.2.

Statutory Central Auditors (SCA) /Statutory Auditors (SAs) rotation requirements for Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs), UCBs and NBFCs (including HFCs)

In accordance with the RBI circular DoS.CO.ARG/SEC.01/08.91.001/2021-22 issued dated 27th April 2021, “In order to protect the independence of the auditors/audit firms, Entities will have to appoint the SCAs/SAs for a continuous period of three years, subject to the firms satisfying the eligibility norms each year. Further, Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) and UCBs can remove the audit firms during the above period only with the prior approval of the concerned office of RBI (Department of Supervision), as applicable for prior approval for appointment, as mentioned at Para 3.2 of this circular. NBFCs removing the SCAs/SAs before completion of three years tenure shall

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inform concerned SSM/RO at RBI about it, along with reasons/justification for the same, within a month of such a decision being taken. An audit firm would not be eligible for reappointment in the same Entity for six years (two tenures) after completion of full or part of one term of the audit tenure. However, audit firms can continue to undertake statutory audit of other Entities”.

Auditor rotation requirements for appointed under Employees’ provident funds scheme, 1952

As per paragraph 24(c) of the Employees’ provident funds scheme, 1952, *“the same auditors should not be appointed for two consecutive years and not more than two years in a block of six years”.*

SECTION 600
PROVISION OF NON-ASSURANCE SERVICES TO AN AUDIT
CLIENT

Introduction

- 600.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent, and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 600.2 Firms and network firms might provide a range of non-assurance services to their audit clients, consistent with their skills and expertise. Providing non-assurance services to audit clients might create threats to compliance with the fundamental principles and threats to independence.
- 600.3 This section sets out requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence when providing non- assurance services to audit clients. The subsections that follow set out specific requirements and application material that are relevant when a firm or network firm provides certain types of non-assurance services to audit clients and indicate the types of threats that might be created as a result.
- 600.4 Some subsections include requirements that expressly prohibit a firm or a network firm from providing certain services to an audit client because the threats created cannot be eliminated and safeguards are not capable of being applied to reduce the threats to an acceptable level.
- 600.4 A1 The requirements and application material in this section assist the firm in analyzing certain types of non-assurance services and the related threats that might be created if a firm or network firm provides non-assurance services to an audit client.
- Additionally, Section 141(3) (i) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that *“a person who, directly or indirectly, renders any service referred to in section 144 to the company or its*

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holding company or its subsidiary company shall not be eligible for appointment as an auditor of a company.”

As per Section 144 of the Companies Act, 2013, “an auditor appointed under the Companies Act 2013 shall provide to the company only such other services as are approved by the Board of Directors or the audit committee, as the case may be, but which shall not include any of the following services (whether such services are rendered directly or indirectly to the company or its holding company or subsidiary company), namely:—

- (a) accounting and book keeping services;*
- (b) internal audit;*
- (c) design and implementation of any financial information system;*
- (d) actuarial services;*
- (e) investment advisory services;*
- (f) investment banking services;*
- (g) rendering of outsourced financial services;*
- (h) management services; and*
- (i) any other kind of services as may be prescribed:*

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the term “directly or indirectly” shall include rendering of services by the auditor,—

- (i) in case of auditor being an individual, either himself or through his relative or any other person connected or associated with such individual or through any other entity, whatsoever, in which such individual has significant influence or control, or whose name or trade mark or brand is used by such individual;*
- (ii) in case of auditor being a firm, either itself or through any of its partners or through its parent, subsidiary or associate entity or through any other entity,*

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whatsoever, in which the firm or any partner of the firm has significant influence or control, or whose name or trade mark or brand is used by the firm or any of its partners.”

- 600.5 New business practices, the evolution of financial markets and changes in technology are some developments that make it impossible to draw up an all-inclusive list of non-assurance services that firms and network firms might provide to an audit client. The conceptual framework and the general provisions in this section apply when a firm proposes to a client to provide a non-assurance service for which there are no specific requirements and application material.
- 600.6 The requirements and application material in this section apply where a firm or a network firm uses technology to provide a non-assurance service to an audit client

Requirements and Application Material

General

Non-Assurance Services Provisions in Laws or Regulations

- 600.7 A1 Paragraphs R100.6 to 100.7 A1 set out requirements and application material relating to compliance with the Code. If there are laws and regulations relating to the provision of non-assurance services to audit clients that differ from or go beyond those set out in this section, firms providing non-assurance services to which such provisions apply need to be aware of those differences and comply with the more stringent provisions.

Risk of Assuming Management Responsibilities when Providing a Non-Assurance Services

- 600.8 A1 When a firm or a network firm provides a non-assurance service to an audit client, there is a risk that the firm or network firm will assume a management responsibility unless the firm or network firm is satisfied that the requirements in paragraph R400.21 have been complied with.

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Accepting an Engagement to Provide a Non-Assurance Service

R600.9 Before a firm or a network firm accepts an engagement to provide a non- assurance service to an audit client, the firm shall apply the conceptual framework to identify, evaluate and address any threat to independence that might be created by providing that service.

Identifying and Evaluating Threats

All Audit Clients

600.10 A1 A description of the categories of threats that might arise when a firm or a network firm provides a non-assurance service to an audit client is set out in paragraph 120.6 A3.

600.10 A2 Factors that are relevant in identifying the different threats that might be created by providing a non-assurance service to an audit client, and evaluating the level of such threats include:

- The nature, scope, intended use and purpose of the service.
- The manner in which the service will be provided, such as the personnel to be involved and their location.
- The client's dependency on the service, including the frequency with which the service will be provided.
- The legal and regulatory environment in which the service is provided.
- Whether the client is a public interest entity.
- The level of expertise of the client's management and employees with respect to the type of service provided.
- The extent to which the client determines significant matters of judgment. (Ref: Para. R400.20 to R400.21).
- Whether the outcome of the service will affect the accounting records or matters reflected in the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion, and, if so:

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- The extent to which the outcome of the service will have a material effect on the financial statements.
- The degree of subjectivity involved in determining the appropriate amounts or treatment for those matters reflected in the financial statements.
- The nature and extent of the impact of the service, if any, on the systems that generate information that forms a significant part of the client's:
 - Accounting records or financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.
 - Internal controls over financial reporting.
- The degree of reliance that will be placed on the outcome of the service as part of the audit.
- The fee relating to the provision of the non-assurance service.

600.10 A3 Subsections 601 to 610 include examples of additional factors that are relevant in identifying threats to independence created by providing certain non-assurance services, and evaluating the level of such threats.

Materiality in relation to financial statements

600.11 A1 Materiality is a factor that is relevant in evaluating threats created by providing a non- assurance service to an audit client. Subsections 601 to 610 refer to materiality in relation to an audit client's financial statements. The concept of materiality in relation to an audit is addressed in SA 320, *Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit*, and in relation to a review in SRE 2400 (Revised), *Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements*. The determination of materiality involves the exercise of professional judgment and is impacted by both quantitative and qualitative factors. It is

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also affected by perceptions of the financial information needs of users.

- 600.11 A2 Where the Code expressly prohibits the provision of a non-assurance service to an audit client, a firm or a network firm is not permitted to provide that service, regardless of the materiality of the outcome or results of the non-assurance service on the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

Providing advice and recommendations

- 600.12 A1 Providing advice and recommendations might create a self-review threat. Whether providing advice and recommendations creates a self-review threat involves making the determination set out in paragraph R600.15. Where the audit client is not a public interest entity and a self-review threat is identified, the firm is required to apply the conceptual framework to evaluate and address the threat. If the audit client is a public interest entity, paragraphs R600.17 and R600.18 apply.

Multiple non-assurance services provided to the same audit client

R600.13 When a firm or a network firm provides multiple non-assurance services to an audit client, the firm shall consider whether, in addition to the threats created by each service individually, the combined effect of such services creates or impacts threats to independence.

- 600.13 A1 In addition to paragraph 600.10 A2, factors that are relevant in a firm's evaluation of the level of threats to independence created where multiple non-assurance services are provided to an audit client might include whether:
- The combined effect of providing multiple services increases the level of threat created by each service assessed individually.
 - The combined effect of providing multiple services increases the level of any threat arising from the overall relationship with the audit client.

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Self-review threats

600.14 A1 When a firm or a network firm provides a non-assurance service to an audit client, there might be a risk of the firm auditing its own or the network firm's work, thereby giving rise to a self-review threat. A self-review threat is the threat that a firm or a network firm will not appropriately evaluate the results of a previous judgment made or an activity performed by an individual within the firm or network firm as part of a non-assurance service on which the audit team will rely when forming a judgment as part of an audit.

R600.15 Before providing a non-assurance service to an audit client, a firm or a network firm shall determine whether the provision of that service might create a self-review threat by evaluating whether there is a risk that:

- (a) The results of the service will form part of or affect the accounting records, the internal controls over financial reporting, or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion; and
- (b) In the course of the audit of those financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion, the audit team will evaluate or rely on any judgments made or activities performed by the firm or network firm when providing the service.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

600.16 A1 When the audit client is a public interest entity, stakeholders have heightened expectations regarding the firm's independence. These heightened expectations are relevant to the reasonable and informed third party test used to evaluate a self-review threat created by providing a non-assurance service to an audit client that is a public interest entity.

600.16 A2 Where the provision of a non-assurance service to an audit client that is a public interest entity creates a self-review threat, that threat cannot be eliminated, and safeguards are

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not capable of being applied to reduce that threat to an acceptable level.

Self-review threats

R600.17 A firm or a network firm shall not provide a non-assurance service to an audit client that is a public interest entity if the provision of that service might create a self-review threat in relation to the audit of the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion. (Ref: Para. 600.14 A1 and R600.15).

Providing advice and recommendations

R600.18 As an exception to paragraph R600.17, a firm or a network firm may provide advice and recommendations to an audit client that is a public interest entity in relation to information or matters arising in the course of an audit provided that the firm:

- (a) Does not assume a management responsibility (Ref: Para.R400.20 and R400.21); and
- (b) Applies the conceptual framework to identify, evaluate and address threats, other than self-review threats, to independence that might be created by the provision of that advice.

600.18 A1 Examples of advice and recommendations that might be provided in relation to information or matters arising in the course of an audit include:

- Advising on accounting and financial reporting standards or policies and financial statement disclosure requirements.
- Advising on the appropriateness of financial and accounting control and the methods used in determining the stated amounts in the financial statements and related disclosures.
- Proposing adjusting journal entries arising from audit findings.

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- Discussing findings on internal controls over financial reporting and processes and recommending improvements.
- Discussing how to resolve account reconciliation problems.
- Advising on compliance with group accounting policies.

Addressing Threats

All Audit Clients

- 600.19 A1 Paragraphs R120.10 to 120.10 A2 include a requirement and application material that are relevant when addressing threats to independence, including a description of safeguards.
- 600.19 A2 Threats to independence created by providing a non-assurance service or multiple services to an audit client vary depending on the facts and circumstances of the audit engagement and the nature of the service. Such threats might be addressed by applying safeguards or by adjusting the scope of the proposed service.
- 600.19 A3 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such threats include:
- Using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service.
 - Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in providing the service review the audit work or service performed.
- 600.19 A4 Safeguards might not be available to reduce the threats created by providing a non-assurance service to an audit client to an acceptable level. In such a situation, the application of the conceptual framework requires the firm or network firm to:
- (a) Adjust the scope of the proposed service to eliminate the circumstances that are creating the threats;

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- (b) Decline or end the service that creates the threats that cannot be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level;
or
- (c) End the audit engagement.

Communication with Those Charged With Governance Regarding Non-Assurance Services

All Audit Clients

600.20 A1 Paragraphs 400.40 A1 and 400.40 A2 are relevant to a firm's communication with those charged with governance in relation to the provision of non-assurance services.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

600.21 A1 Paragraphs R600.22 to R600.24 require a firm to communicate with those charged with governance of a public interest entity before the firm or network firm provides non-assurance services to entities within the corporate structure of which the public interest entity forms part that might create threats to the firm's independence from the public interest entity. The purpose of the communication is to enable those charged with governance of the public interest entity to have effective oversight of the independence of the firm that audits the financial statements of that public interest entity.

600.21 A2 To facilitate compliance with such requirements, a firm might agree with those charged with governance of the public interest entity a process that addresses when and with whom the firm is to communicate. Such a process might:

- Establish the procedure for the provision of information about a proposed non-assurance service which might be on an individual engagement basis, under a general policy, or on any other agreed basis.
- Identify the entities to which the process would apply, which might include other public interest entities within the corporate structure.

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- Identify any services that can be provided to the entities identified in paragraph R600.22 without specific approval of those charged with governance if they agree as a general policy that these services are not prohibited under this section and would not create threats to the firm's independence or, if any such threats are created, they would be at an acceptable level.
- Establish how those charged with governance of multiple public interest entities within the same corporate structure have determined that authority for approving services is to be allocated.
- Establish a procedure to be followed where the provision of information necessary for those charged with governance to evaluate whether a proposed service might create a threat to the firm's independence is prohibited or limited by professional standards, laws or regulations, or might result in the disclosure of sensitive or confidential information.
- Specify how any issues not covered by the process might be resolved.

R600.22

Before a firm that audits the financial statements of a public interest entity, or a network firm accepts an engagement to provide a non- assurance service to:

- (A) That public interest entity;
- (B) Any entity that controls, directly or indirectly, that public interest entity; or
- (C) Any entity that is controlled directly or indirectly by that public interest entity,

the firm shall, unless already addressed when establishing a process agreed with those charged with governance:

- (a) Inform those charged with governance of the public interest entity that the firm has determined that the provision of the service:

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- (i) Is not prohibited; and
- (ii) Will not create a threat to the firm's independence as auditor of the public interest entity or that any identified threat is at an acceptable level or, if not, will be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level; and
- (b) Provide those charged with governance of the public interest entity with information to enable them to make an informed assessment about the impact of the provision of the service on the firm's independence.

600.22 A1 Examples of information that might be provided to those charged with governance of the public interest entity in relation to a particular non- assurance service include:

- The nature and scope of the service to be provided.
- The basis and amount of the proposed fee.
- Where the firm has identified any threats to independence that might be created by the provision of the proposed service, the basis for the firm's assessment that the threats are at an acceptable level or, if not, the actions the firm or network firm will take to eliminate or reduce any threats to independence to an acceptable level.
- Whether the combined effect of providing multiple services creates threats to independence or changes the level of previously identified threats.

R600.23 A firm or a network firm shall not provide a non-assurance service to any of the entities referred to in paragraph R600.22 unless those charged with governance of the public interest entity have concurred either under a process agreed with those charged with governance or in relation to a specific service with:

- (a) The firm's conclusion that the provision of the service will not create a threat to the firm's independence as auditor of the public interest entity, or that any identified

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threat is at an acceptable level or, if not, will be eliminated, or reduced to an acceptable level; and

- (b) The provision of that service.

R600.24

As an exception to paragraphs R600.22 and R600.23, where a firm is prohibited by applicable professional standards, laws or regulations from providing information about the proposed non- assurance service to those charged with governance of the public interest entity, or where the provision of such information would result in disclosure of sensitive or confidential information, the firm may provide the proposed service provided that:

- (a) The firm provides such information as it is able without breaching its legal or professional obligations;
- (b) The firm informs those charged with governance of the public interest entity that the provision of the service will not create a threat to the firm's independence from the public interest entity, or that any identified threat is at an acceptable level or, if not, will be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level; and
- (c) Those charged with governance do not disagree with the firm's conclusion in (b).

R600.25

The firm or the network firm, having taken into account any matters raised by those charged with governance of the audit client that is a public interest entity or by the entity referred to in paragraph R600.22 that is the recipient of the proposed service, shall decline the non- assurance service or the firm shall end the audit engagement if:

- (a) The firm or the network firm is not permitted to provide any information to those charged with governance of the audit client that is a public interest entity, unless such a situation is addressed in a process agreed in advance with those charged with governance; or
- (b) Those charged with governance of an audit client that is a public interest entity disagree with the firm's

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conclusion that the provision of the service will not create a threat to the firm's independence from the client or that any identified threat is at an acceptable level or, if not, will be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level.

Audit Client that Later Becomes a Public Interest Entity

R600.26 A non-assurance service provided, either currently or previously, by a firm or a network firm to an audit client compromises the firm's independence when the client becomes a public interest entity unless:

- (a) The previous non-assurance service complies with the provisions of this section that relate to audit clients that are not public interest entities;
- (b) Non-assurance services currently in progress that are not permitted under this section for audit clients that are public interest entities are ended before or, if that is not possible, as soon as practicable after, the client becomes a public interest entity; and
- (c) The firm and those charged with governance of the client that becomes a public interest entity agree and take further actions to address any threats to independence that are not at an acceptable level.

600.26 A1 Examples of actions that the firm might recommend to the audit client include engaging another firm to:

- Review or re-perform the affected audit work to the extent necessary.
- Evaluate the results of the non-assurance service or re-perform the non-assurance service to the extent necessary to enable the other firm to take responsibility for the service.

Considerations for Certain Related Entities

R600.27 This section includes requirements that prohibit firms and network firms from providing certain non-assurance services

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to audit clients. As an exception to those requirements and the requirement in paragraph R400.20, a firm or a network firm may assume management responsibilities or provide certain non-assurance services that would otherwise be prohibited to the following related entities of the client on whose financial statements the firm will express an opinion:

- (a) An entity that has direct or indirect control over the client (other than an engagement to which Companies Act, 2013 applies);
- (b) An entity with a direct financial interest in the client if that entity has significant influence over the client and the interest in the client is material to such entity; or
- (c) An entity which is under common control with the client, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (i) The firm or a network firm does not express an opinion on the financial statements of the related entity;
 - (ii) The firm or a network firm does not assume a management responsibility, directly or indirectly, for the entity on whose financial statements the firm will express an opinion;
 - (iii) The services do not create a self-review threat and
 - (iv) The firm addresses other threats created by providing such services that are not at an acceptable level.

Documentation

600.28 A1 Documentation of the firm's conclusions regarding compliance with this section in accordance with paragraphs R400.60 and 400.60 A1 might include:

- Key elements of the firm's understanding of the nature of the non-assurance service to be provided and

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whether and how the service might impact the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

- The nature of any threat to independence that is created by providing the service to the audit client, including whether the results of the service will be subject to audit procedures.
- The extent of management's involvement in the provision and oversight of the proposed non-assurance service.
- Any safeguards that are applied, or other actions taken to address a threat to independence.
- The firm's rationale for determining that the service is not prohibited and that any identified threat to independence is at an acceptable level.
- In relation to the provision of a proposed non-assurance service to the entities referred to in paragraph R600.22, the steps taken to comply with paragraphs R600.22 to R600.24.

SUBSECTION 601 – ACCOUNTING AND BOOKKEEPING SERVICES

Introduction

601.1 In addition to the specific requirements and application material in this subsection, the requirements and application material in paragraphs 600.1 to 600.28 A1 are relevant to applying the conceptual framework when providing accounting and bookkeeping services to an audit client.

Requirements and Application Material

General

601.2 A1 Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. These responsibilities include:

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- Determining accounting policies and the accounting treatment in accordance with those policies.
- Preparing or changing source documents or originating data, in electronic or other form, evidencing the occurrence of a transaction. Examples include:
 - Purchase orders
 - Payroll time records
 - Customer orders
- Originating or changing journal entries.
- Determining or approving the account classifications of transactions.

Description of Service

601.3 A1 Accounting and bookkeeping services comprise a broad range of services including:

- Preparing accounting records or financial statements.
- Recording transactions.
- Providing payroll services.
- Resolving account reconciliation problems.
- Converting existing financial statements from one financial reporting framework to another.

Potential Threats Arising from the Provision of Accounting and Bookkeeping Services

All Audit Clients

601.4 A1 Providing accounting and bookkeeping services to an audit client creates a self-review threat when there is a risk that the results of the services will affect the accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

Audit Clients that are Not Public Interest Entities

R601.5 A firm or a network firm shall not provide to an audit client that is not a public interest entity accounting and bookkeeping

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services, including preparing financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion or financial information which forms the basis of such financial statements, unless:

- (a) The services are of a routine or mechanical nature; and
- (b) The firm addresses any threats that are not at an acceptable level.

601.5 A1 Accounting and bookkeeping services that are routine or mechanical:

- (a) Involve information, data or material in relation to which the client has made any judgments or decisions that might be necessary; and
- (b) Require little or no professional judgment.

601.5 A2 Accounting and bookkeeping services can either be manual or automated. In determining whether an automated service is routine or mechanical, factors to be considered include the activities performed by, and the output of, the technology, and whether the technology provides an automated service that is based on or requires the expertise or judgment of the firm or network firm.

601.5 A3 Examples of services, whether manual or automated, that might be regarded as routine or mechanical include:

- Preparing payroll calculations or reports based on client-originated data for approval and payment by the client.
- Recording recurring transactions for which amounts are easily determinable from source documents or originating data, such as a utility bill where the client has determined or approved the appropriate account classification.
- Calculating depreciation on fixed assets when the client determines the accounting policy and estimates of useful life and residual values.

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- Posting transactions coded by the client to the general ledger.
- Posting client-approved entries to the trial balance.
- Preparing financial statements based on information in the client-approved trial balance and preparing related notes based on client-approved records.

The firm or a network firm may provide such services to audit clients that are not public interest entities provided that the firm or network firm complies with the requirements of paragraph R400.21 to ensure that it does not assume a management responsibility in connection with the service and with the requirement in paragraph R601.5 (b).

601.5 A4 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address a self-review threat created when providing accounting and bookkeeping services of a routine or mechanical nature to an audit client that is not a public interest entity include:

- Using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service.
- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in providing the service review the audit work or service performed.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

R601.6 A firm or a network firm shall not provide accounting and bookkeeping services to an audit client that is a public interest entity.

R601.7 As an exception to paragraph R601.6, a firm or a network firm may prepare statutory financial statements for a related entity of a public interest entity audit client included in subparagraph (c) or (d) of the definition of a related entity provided that:

- (a) The audit report on the group financial statements of the public interest entity has been issued;

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- (b) The firm or network firm does not assume management responsibility and applies the conceptual framework to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence;
- (c) The firm or network firm does not prepare the accounting records underlying the statutory financial statements of the related entity and those financial statements are based on client approved information; and
- (d) The statutory financial statements of the related entity will not form the basis of future group financial statements of that public interest entity.

R601.8 As per the provisions of Volume I of Code of Ethics, it is not permitted to do the Accounting and book keeping work of the auditee client. Further, under Section 144 of Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, the restriction also applies to the subsidiary company or holding Company of the audit client.

SUBSECTION 602 – ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Introduction

602.1 In addition to the specific application material in this subsection, the requirements and application material in paragraphs 600.1 to 600.28 A1 are relevant to applying the conceptual framework when providing administrative services.

Application Material

Description of Service

602.2 A1 Administrative services involve assisting clients with their routine or mechanical tasks within the normal course of operations.

602.2 A2 Examples of administrative services include:

- Word processing or document formatting .
- Preparing administrative or statutory forms for client approval.
- Submitting such forms as instructed by the client.

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- Monitoring statutory filing dates, and advising an audit client of those dates.

Potential Threats Arising from the Provision of Administrative Services

All Audit Clients

- 602.3 A1 Providing administrative services to an audit client does not usually create a threat when such services are clerical in nature and require little to no professional judgment.

SUBSECTION 603 – VALUATION SERVICES

Introduction

- 603.1 In addition to the specific requirements and application material in this subsection, the requirements and application material in paragraphs 600.1 to 600.28 A1 are relevant to applying the conceptual framework when providing valuation services to an audit client.

Requirements and Application Material

Description of Service

- 603.2 A1 A valuation comprises the making of assumptions with regard to future developments, the application of appropriate methodologies and techniques, and the combination of both to compute a certain value, or range of values, for an asset, a liability or for the whole or part of an entity.
- 603.2 A2 If a firm or a network firm is requested to perform a valuation to assist an audit client with its tax reporting obligations or for tax planning purposes and the results of the valuation have no effect on the accounting records or the financial statements other than through accounting entries related to tax, the requirements and application material set out in paragraphs 604.17 A1 to 604.19 A1 , relating to such services, apply.

Potential Threats Arising from the Provision of Valuation Services

All Audit Clients

- 603.3 A1 Providing a valuation service to an audit client might create a self- review threat when there is a risk that the results of the

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service will affect the accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion. Such a service might also create an advocacy threat.

603.3 A2 Factors that are relevant in identifying self-review or advocacy threats created by providing valuation services to an audit client and evaluating the level of such threats include:

- The use and purpose of the valuation report.
- Whether the valuation report will be made public.
- The extent to which the valuation methodology is supported by law or regulation, other precedent or established practice.
- The extent of the client's involvement in determining and approving the valuation methodology and other significant matters of judgment.
- The degree of subjectivity inherent in the item for valuations involving standard or established methodologies.
- Whether the valuation will have a material effect on the financial statements.
- The extent of the disclosures related to the valuation in the financial statements.
- The volatility of the amounts involved as a result of dependence on future events.

When a self-review threat for an audit client that is a public interest entity has been identified, paragraph R603.5 applies.

Audit Clients that are Not Public Interest Entities

603.3 A3 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address self review or advocacy threats created by providing a valuation service to an audit client that is not a public interest entity include:

- Using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service might address self-review or advocacy threats.

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- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in providing the service review the audit work or service performed might address a self-review threat.

R603.4 A firm or a network firm shall not provide a valuation service to an audit client that is not a public interest entity if:

- (a) The valuation involves a significant degree of subjectivity; and
- (b) The valuation will have a material effect on the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

603.4 A1 Certain valuations do not involve a significant degree of subjectivity. This is likely to be the case when the underlying assumptions are established by law or regulation, or when the techniques and methodologies to be used are based on generally accepted standards or prescribed by law or regulation. In such circumstances, the results of a valuation performed by two or more parties are not likely to be materially different.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

Self-review Threats

R603.5 A firm or a network firm shall not provide a valuation service to an audit client that is a public interest entity if the provision of such valuation service might create a self-review threat. (Ref: Para. R600.15 and R600.17).

Advocacy Threats

603.5 A1 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address an advocacy threat created by providing a valuation service to an audit client that is a public interest entity is using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service.

SUBSECTION 604 – TAX SERVICES

Introduction

604.1 In addition to the specific requirements and application material in this subsection, the requirements and application

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material in paragraphs 600.1 to 600.28 A1 are relevant to applying the conceptual framework when providing a tax service to an audit client.

Requirements and Application Material

Description of Service

604.2 A1 Tax services comprise a broad range of services. This subsection deals specifically with:

- Tax return preparation.
- Tax calculations for the purpose of preparing accounting entries.
- Tax advisory services.
- Tax planning services.
- Tax services involving valuations.
- Assistance in the resolution of tax disputes.

604.2 A2 It is possible to consider tax services under broad headings, such as tax planning or compliance. However, such services are often interrelated in practice and might be combined with other types of non-assurance services provided by the firm such as corporate finance services. It is, therefore, impracticable to categorize generically the threats to which specific tax services give rise.

Potential Threats Arising from the Provision of Tax Services

604.3 A1 Providing tax services to an audit client might create a self-review threat when there is a risk that the results of the services will affect the accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion. Such services might also create an advocacy threat.

604.3 A2 Factors that are relevant in identifying self-review or advocacy threats created by providing any tax service to an audit client, and evaluating the level of such threats include:

- The particular characteristics of the engagement.

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- The level of tax expertise of the client's employees.
- The system by which the tax authorities assess and administer the tax in question and the role of the firm or network firm in that process.
- The complexity of the relevant tax regime and the degree of judgment necessary in applying it.

All Audit Clients

R604.4 A firm or a network firm shall not provide a tax service, or recommend a transaction to an audit client if the service or transaction relates to marketing, planning, or opining in favor of a tax treatment that was initially recommended, directly or indirectly, by the firm or network firm, and a significant purpose of the tax treatment or transaction is tax evasion.

604.4 A1 Unless the tax treatment has a basis in applicable tax law or regulation that the firm is confident is likely to prevail, providing the non-assurance service described in paragraph R604.4 creates self-interest, self-review and advocacy threats that cannot be eliminated and safeguards are not capable of being applied to reduce such threats to an acceptable level.

A. Tax Return Preparation

Description of Service

604.5 A1 Tax return preparation services include :

- Assisting clients with their tax reporting obligations by drafting and compiling information, including the amount of tax due (usually on standardized forms) required to be submitted to the applicable tax authorities.
- Advising on the tax return treatment of past transactions
- Responding on behalf of the audit client to the tax authorities' requests for additional information and analysis (for example, providing explanations of and technical support for the approach being taken).

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Potential Threats Arising from the Provision of Tax Return Preparation Services

All Audit Clients

604.6 A1 Providing tax return preparation services does not usually create a threat because:

- (a) Tax return preparation services are based on historical information and principally involve analysis and presentation of such historical information under existing tax law, including precedents and established practice; and
- (b) Tax returns are subject to whatever review or approval process the tax authority considers appropriate.

B. Tax Calculations for the Purpose of Preparing Accounting Entries

Description of Service

604.7 A1 Tax calculation services involves the preparation of calculations of current and deferred tax liabilities or assets for the purpose of preparing accounting entries supporting tax assets or liabilities in the financial statements of the audit client.

Potential Threats Arising from the Provision of Tax Calculation Services

All Audit Clients

604.8 A1 Preparing tax calculations of current and deferred tax liabilities (or assets) for an audit client for the purpose of preparing accounting entries that support such balances creates a self-review threat.

Audit Clients that are Not Public Interest Entities

604.9 A1 In addition to the factors in paragraph 604.3 A2, a factor that is relevant in evaluating the level of self-review threat created when preparing such calculations for an audit client is whether the calculation might have a material effect on the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

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604.9 A2 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a self-review threat when the audit client is not a public interest entity include:

- Using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service.
- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in providing the service review the audit work or service performed.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

R604.10 A firm or a network firm shall not prepare tax calculations of current and deferred tax liabilities (or assets) for an audit client that is a public interest entity (Ref: Para. R600.15 and R600.17).

C. Tax Advisory and Tax Planning Services

Description of Service

604.11 A1 Tax advisory and tax planning services comprise a broad range of services, such as advising the audit client how to structure its affairs in a tax efficient manner or advising on the application of a tax law or regulation.

Potential Threats Arising from the Provision of Tax Advisory and Tax Planning Services

All Audit clients

604.12 A1 Providing tax advisory and tax planning services to an audit client might create a self-review threat when there is a risk that the results of the services will affect the accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion. Such services might also create an advocacy threat.

604.12 A2 Providing tax advisory and tax planning services will not create a self-review threat if such services:

- (a) Are supported by a tax authority or other precedent;

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- (b) Are based on an established practice (being a practice that has been commonly used and has not been challenged by the relevant tax authority); or
- (c) Have a basis in tax law that the firm is confident is likely to prevail.

604.12 A3 In addition to paragraph 604.3 A2, factors that are relevant identifying self-review or advocacy threats created by providing tax advisory and tax planning services to audit clients and evaluating the level of such threats include:

- The degree of subjectivity involved in determining the appropriate treatment for the tax advice in the financial statements.
- Whether the tax treatment is supported by a ruling or has otherwise been cleared by the tax authority before the preparation of the financial statements.
- The extent to which the outcome of the tax advice might have a material effect on the financial statements.

When a self-review threat for an audit client that is a public interest entity has been identified, paragraph R604.15 applies.

When Effectiveness of Tax Advice Is Dependent on a Particular Accounting Treatment or Presentation

R604.13 A firm or a network firm shall not provide tax advisory and tax planning services to an audit client when:

- (a) The effectiveness of the tax advice depends on a particular accounting treatment or presentation in the financial statements and:
- (b) The audit team has doubt as to the appropriateness of the related accounting treatment or presentation under the relevant financial reporting framework.

Audit Clients that are Not Public Interest Entities

604.14 A1 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address self-review or advocacy threats created by providing tax advisory

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and tax planning services to an audit client that is not a public interest entity include:

- Using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service might address self-review or advocacy threats.
- Having an appropriate reviewer, who was not involved in providing the service review the audit work or service performed might address a self-review threat.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

Self-review Threats

R604.15 A firm or a network firm shall not provide tax advisory and tax planning services to an audit client that is a public interest entity if the provision of such services might create a self-review threat. (Ref: Para. R600.15, R600.17, 604.12 A2).

Advocacy Threats

604.15 A1 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address an advocacy threat created by providing tax advisory and tax planning services to an audit client that is a public interest entity include:

- Using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service.

D. Tax Services Involving Valuations

Description of Service

604.16 A1 The provision of tax services involving valuations might arise in a range of circumstances including:

- Merger and acquisition transactions.
- Group restructurings and corporate reorganizations.
- Transfer pricing studies.
- Stock-based compensation arrangements.

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Potential Threats Arising from the Provision of Tax Services involving Valuations

All Audit Clients

- 604.17 A1 Providing a valuation for tax purposes to an audit client might create a self-review threat when there is a risk that the results of the service will affect the accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion. Such a service might also create an advocacy threat.
- 604.17 A2 When a firm or a network firm performs a valuation for tax purposes to assist an audit client with its tax reporting obligations or for tax planning purposes, the result of the valuation might:
- (a) Have no effect on the accounting records or the financial statements other than through accounting entries related to tax. In such situations, the requirements and application material set out in this subsection apply.
 - (b) Affect the accounting records or the financial statements in ways not limited to accounting entries related to tax, for example, if the valuation leads to a revaluation of assets. In such situations, the requirements and application material set out in subsection 603 relating to valuation services apply.
- 604.17 A3 Performing a valuation for tax purposes for an audit client will not create a self-review threat if:
- (a) The underlying assumptions are either established by law or regulation, or are widely accepted; or
 - (b) The techniques and methodologies to be used are based on generally accepted standards or prescribed by law or regulation, and the valuation is subject to external review by a tax authority or similar regulatory authority.

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Audit Clients that are Not Public Interest Entities

- 604.18 A1 A firm or a network firm might perform a valuation for tax purposes for an audit client that is not a public interest entity, where the result of the valuation only affects the accounting records or the financial statements through accounting entries related to tax. This would not usually create threats if the effect on the financial statements is immaterial or the valuation as incorporated in a tax return or other filing, is subject to external review by a tax authority or similar regulatory authority.
- 604.18 A2 If the valuation that is performed for tax purposes is not subject to an external review and the effect is material to the financial statements, in addition to paragraph 604.3 A2, the following factors are relevant in identifying self-review or advocacy threats created by providing those services to an audit client that is not a public interest entity, and evaluating the level of such threats:
- The extent to which the valuation methodology is supported by tax law or regulation, other precedent or established practice.
 - The degree of subjectivity inherent in the valuation.
 - The reliability and extent of the underlying data.
- 604.18 A3 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such threats for an audit client that is not a public interest entity include:
- Using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service might address self-review or advocacy threats.
 - Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in providing the service review the audit work or service performed might address a self-review threat.

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Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

Self-review Threats

- R604.19 A firm or a network firm shall not perform a valuation for tax purposes for an audit client that is a public interest entity if the provision of that service might create a self-review threat. (Ref: Para. R600.15, R600.17, 604.17 A3).

Advocacy Threats

- 604.19 A1 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address an advocacy threat created by providing a valuation for tax purposes for an audit client that is a public interest entity include:
- Using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service.

E. Assistance in the Resolution of Tax Disputes

Description of Service

- 604.20 A1 A non-assurance service to provide assistance to an audit client in the resolution of tax disputes might arise from a tax authority's consideration of tax calculations and treatments. Such a service might include, for example, providing assistance when the tax authorities have notified the client that arguments on a particular issue have been rejected and either the tax authority or the client refers the matter for determination in a formal proceeding before a tribunal or court.

Potential Threats Arising from the Provision of Assistance in the Resolution of Tax Disputes

All Audit Clients

- 604.21 A1 Providing assistance in the resolution of a tax dispute to an audit client might create a self-review threat when there is a risk that the results of the service will affect the accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion. Such a service might also create an advocacy threat.

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604.22 A1 In addition to those identified in paragraph 604.3 A2, factors that are relevant in identifying self-review or advocacy threats created by assisting an audit client in the resolution of tax disputes, and evaluating the level of such threats include:

- The role management plays in the resolution of the dispute.
- The extent to which the outcome of the dispute will have a material effect on the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.
- Whether the firm or network firm provided the advice that is the subject of the tax dispute.
- The extent to which the matter is supported by tax law or regulation, other precedent, or established practice.
- Whether the proceedings are conducted in public.

When a self-review threat for an audit client that is a public interest entity has been identified, paragraph R604.24 applies.

Audit Clients that are Not Public Interest Entities

604.23 A1 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address self-review or advocacy threats created by assisting an audit client that is not a public interest entity in the resolution of tax disputes include:

- Using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service might address self-review or advocacy threats.
- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in providing the service review the audit work or the service performed might address a self-review threat.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

Self-review Threats

R604.24 A firm or a network firm shall not provide assistance in the resolution of tax disputes to an audit client that is a public

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interest entity if the provision of that assistance might create a self-review threat. (Ref: Para. R600.15 and R600.17).

Advocacy Threats

604.24 A1 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address an advocacy threat for an audit client that is a public interest entity is using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service.

Resolution of Tax Matters Involving Acting as An Advocate

R604.25 A firm or a network firm shall not provide tax services that involve assisting in the resolution of tax disputes to an audit client if:

- (a) The services involve acting as an advocate for the audit client before a court in the resolution of a tax matter; and
- (b) The amounts involved are material to the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

604.27 A1 Paragraphs R604.25 does not preclude a firm or a network firm from having a continuing advisory role in relation to the matter that is being heard before a court, for example:

- Responding to specific requests for information.
- Providing factual accounts or testimony about the work performed.
- Assisting the client in analyzing the tax issues related to the matter.

604.27 A2 For the purpose of this subsection, "Court" does not include a Tribunal.

SUBSECTION 605 – INTERNAL AUDIT SERVICES

Requirements and Application Material

Description of Service

605.2 A1 Internal audit services comprise a broad range of activities and might involve assisting the audit client in the performance

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of one or more aspects of its internal audit activities. Internal audit activities might include:

- Monitoring of internal control – reviewing controls, monitoring their operation and recommending improvements to them.
- Examining financial and operating information by:
 - Reviewing the means used to identify, measure, classify and report financial and operating information.
 - Inquiring specifically into individual items including detailed testing of transactions, balances and procedures.
- Reviewing the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of operating activities including non-financial activities of an entity.
- Reviewing compliance with:
 - Laws, regulations and other external requirements.
 - Management policies, directives and other internal requirements.

605.2 A2 The scope and objectives of internal audit activities vary widely and depend on the size and structure of the entity and the requirements of those charged with governance as well as the needs and expectations of management. As they might involve matters that are operational in nature, they do not necessarily relate to matters that will be subject to consideration in relation to the audit of the financial statements.

R605.3 A statutory auditor of an entity cannot be its internal auditor as it will not be possible for him to give an independent and objective opinion. Further, under Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, the restriction also applies to the subsidiary company or holding Company of the audit client.

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SUBSECTION 606 – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS SERVICES

Introduction

606.1 In addition to the specific requirements and application material in this subsection, the requirements and application material in paragraphs 600.1 to 600.28 A1 are relevant to applying the conceptual framework when providing an information technology (IT) systems service to an audit client.

The provisions stated below are subject to the restrictions under Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, which prohibit services related to design and implementation of any financial information system to the Company, its holding company and subsidiary company.

Requirements and Application Material

Description of Service

606.2 A1 IT systems services comprise a broad range of services including:

- Designing or developing hardware or software IT systems.
- Implementing IT systems, including installation, configuration, interfacing, or customization.
- Operating, maintaining, monitoring, updating or upgrading IT systems.
- Collecting or storing data or managing (directly or indirectly) the hosting of data.

606.2 A2 The IT systems might:

- (a) Aggregate source data;
- (b) Form part of the internal control over financial reporting; or
- (c) Generate information that affects the accounting records or financial statements, including related disclosures.

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However, the IT systems might also involve matters that are unrelated to the audit client's accounting records or the internal control over financial reporting or financial statements.

Risk of Assuming Management Responsibility When Providing an IT Systems Service

R606.3 Paragraph R400.20 precludes a firm or a network firm from assuming a management responsibility. When providing IT systems services to an audit client the firm or network firm shall be satisfied that:

- (a) The client acknowledges its responsibility for establishing and monitoring a system of internal controls;
- (b) The client, through a competent individual (or individuals), preferably within senior management, makes all management decisions that are the proper responsibility of management with respect to the design, development, implementation, operation, maintenance, monitoring, updating or upgrading of the IT systems;
- (c) The client evaluates the adequacy and results of the design, development, implementation, operation, maintenance, monitoring, updating or upgrading of the IT system; and
- (d) The client is responsible for operating the IT system and for the data it generates and uses.

606.3 A1 Examples of IT systems services that result in the assumption of a management responsibility include where a firm or a network firm:

- Stores data or manages (directly or indirectly) the hosting of data on behalf of the audit client. Such services include:

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- Acting as the only access to a financial or non-financial information system of the audit client.
- Taking custody of or storing the audit client's data or records such that the audit client's data or records are otherwise incomplete.
- Providing electronic security or back-up services, such as business continuity or a disaster recovery function, for the audit client's data or records.
- Operates, maintains, or monitors the audit client's IT systems, network or website.

606.3 A2 The collection, receipt, transmission and retention of data provided by an audit client in the course of an audit or to enable the provision of a permissible service to that client does not result in an assumption of management responsibility.

Potential Threats Arising from the Provision of IT Systems Services

All Audit Clients

- 606.4 A1 Providing IT systems services to an audit client might create a self-review threat when there is a risk that the results of the services will affect the audit of the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.
- 606.4 A2 Factors that are relevant in identifying a self-review threat created by providing an IT systems service to an audit client , and evaluating the level of such a threat include:
- The nature of the service.
 - The nature of the client's IT systems and the extent to which the IT systems service impacts or interacts with the client's accounting records, internal controls over financial reporting or financial statements.
 - The degree of reliance that will be placed on the particular IT systems as part of the audit.

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When a self-review threat for an audit client that is a public interest entity has been identified, paragraph R606.6 applies.

- 606.4 A3 Examples of IT systems services that create a self-review threat when they form part of or affect an audit client's accounting records or system of internal control over financial reporting include:
- Designing, developing, implementing, operating, maintaining, monitoring, updating or upgrading IT systems, including those related to cybersecurity.
 - Supporting an audit client's IT systems, including network and software applications.
 - Implementing accounting or financial information reporting software, whether or not it was developed by the firm or a network firm.

Audit Clients that are Not Public Interest Entities

- 606.5 A1 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address a self-review threat created by the provision of an IT systems service to an audit client that is not a public interest entity is using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

- R606.6** A firm or a network firm shall not provide IT systems services to an audit client that is a public interest entity if the provision of such services might create a self-review threat (Ref: Para. R600.15 and R600.17).

SUBSECTION 607 – LITIGATION SUPPORT SERVICES

Introduction

- 607.1 In addition to the specific requirements and application material in this subsection, the requirements and application material in paragraphs 600.1 to 600.28 A1 are relevant to applying the conceptual framework when providing a litigation support service to an audit client.

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Requirements and Application Material

Description of Service

- 607.2 A1 Litigation support services might include activities such as:
- Assisting with document management and retrieval.
 - Acting as a witness, including an expert witness.
 - Calculating estimated damages or other amounts that might become receivable or payable as the result of litigation or other legal dispute.
 - Forensic or investigative services.

Potential Threats Arising from the Provision of Litigation Support Services

All Audit Clients

- 607.3 A1 Providing litigation support services to an audit client might create a self-review threat when there is a risk that the results of the services will affect the accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion. Such services might also create an advocacy threat.
- 607.4 A1 Factors that are relevant in identifying self-review or advocacy threats created by providing litigation support services to an audit client, and evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The legal and regulatory environment in which the service is provided.
 - The nature and characteristics of the service.
 - The extent to which the outcome of the litigation support service might involve estimating, or might affect the estimation of, damages or other amounts that might have a material effect on the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

When a self-review threat for an audit client that is a public interest entity has been identified, paragraph R607.6 applies.

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607.4 A2 If a firm or a network firm provides a litigation support service to an audit client and the service might involve estimating , or might affect the estimation of, damages or other amounts that affect the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion, the requirements and application material set out in Subsection 603 related to valuation services apply.

R607.5 A firm or a network firm shall not provide forensic accounting and investigative service to an audit client

Audit Clients that are Not Public Interest Entities

607.5 A1 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address a self- review or advocacy threat created by providing a litigation support service to an audit client that is not a public interest entity is using a professional who was not an audit team member to perform the service.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

Self-review Threats

R607.6 A firm or a network firm shall not provide litigation support services to an audit client that is a public interest entity if the provision of such services might create a self-review threat. (Ref: Para. R600.15 and R600.17).

607.6 A1 An example of a service that is prohibited because it might create a self-review threat is providing advice in connection with a legal proceeding where there is a risk that the outcome of the service affects the quantification of any provision or other amount in the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

Advocacy Threats

607.6 A2 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address an advocacy threat created by providing a litigation support service to an audit client that is a public interest entity is using a professional who was not an audit team member to perform the service.

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Acting as a Witness

All Audit Clients

- 607.7 A1 A professional within the firm or the network firm might give evidence to a tribunal or court as a witness of fact or as an expert witness.
- (a) A witness of fact is an individual who gives evidence to a tribunal or court based on his or her direct knowledge of facts or events.
 - (b) An expert witness is an individual who gives evidence, including opinions on matters, to a tribunal or court based on that individual's expertise.
- 607.7 A2 A threat to independence is not created when an individual, in relation to a matter that involves an audit client, acts as a witness of fact and in the course of doing so provides an opinion within the individual's area of expertise in response to a question asked in the course of giving factual evidence.
- 607.7 A3 The advocacy threat created when acting as an expert witness on behalf of an audit client is at an acceptable level if a firm or a network firm is:
- (a) Appointed by a tribunal or court to act as an expert witness in a matter involving a client; or
 - (b) Engaged to advise or act as an expert witness in relation to a class action (or an equivalent group representative action) provided that:
 - (i) The firm's audit clients constitute less than 20% of the members of the class or group (in number and in value);
 - (ii) No audit client is designated to lead the class or group; and
 - (iii) No audit client is authorized by the class or group to determine the nature and scope of the services to be provided by the firm or the terms on which such services are to be provided.

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Audit Clients that are Not Public Interest Entities

- 607.8 A1 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address an advocacy threat for an audit client that is not a public interest entity is using a professional to perform the service who is not, and has not been, an audit team member.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

- R607.9** A firm or a network firm, or an individual within a firm or a network firm, shall not act for an audit client that is a public interest entity as an expert witness in a matter unless the circumstances set out in paragraph 607.7 A3 apply.

SUBSECTION 608 – LEGAL SERVICES

Introduction

- 608.1 In addition to the specific requirements and application material in this subsection, the requirements and application material in paragraphs 600.1 to 600.28A1 are relevant to applying the conceptual framework when providing a legal service to an audit client.

Requirements and Application Material

Description of Service

- 608.2 A1 Legal services are defined as any services for which the individual providing the services must either:
- (a) Have the required legal training to practice law; or
 - (b) Be admitted to practice law before the courts of India.
- 608.2 A2 This subsection deals specifically with:
- Providing legal advice.
 - Acting as general counsel.
 - Acting in an advocacy role.

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Potential Threats Arising from Providing Legal Services

All Audit Clients

608.3 A1 Providing legal services to an audit client might create a self-review threat when there is a risk that the results of the services will affect the accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion. Such services might also create an advocacy threat.

A. Providing Legal Advice

Description of Service

608.4 A1 Providing legal advice might include a wide and diversified range of service areas including both corporate and commercial services to audit clients, such as:

- Contract support.
- Supporting an audit client in executing a transaction.
- Mergers and acquisitions.
- Supporting and assisting an audit client's internal legal department.
- Legal due diligence and restructuring.

Potential Threats Arising from Providing Legal Advice

All Audit Clients

608.5 A1 Factors that are relevant in identifying self-review or advocacy threats created by providing legal advice to an audit client, and evaluating the level of such threats include:

- The materiality of the specific matter in relation to the client's financial statements.
- The complexity of the legal matter and the degree of judgment necessary to provide the service.

When a self-review threat for an audit client that is a public interest entity has been identified, paragraph R608.7 applies.

608.5 A2 Examples of legal advice that might create a self-review threat include:

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- Estimating a potential loss arising from a lawsuit for the purpose of recording a provision in the client's financial statements.
- Interpreting provisions in contracts that might give rise to liabilities reflected in the client's financial statements.

608.5 A3 Negotiating on behalf of an audit client might create an advocacy threat or might result in the firm or network firm assuming a management responsibility.

Audit Clients that are Not Public Interest Entities

608.6 A1 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address self-review or advocacy threats: created by providing legal advice to an audit client that is not a public interest entity include:

- Using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service might address a self-review or advocacy threat.
- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in providing the service review the audit work or the service performed might address a self-review threat.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

Self-review Threats

R608.7 A firm or a network firm shall not provide legal advice to an audit client that is a public interest entity if the provision of such a service might create a self-review threat. (Ref: Para. R600.15 and R600.17).

Advocacy Threats

608.8 A1 The considerations in paragraphs 608.5 A1 and 608.5 A3 to 608.6 A1 are also relevant to evaluating and addressing advocacy threats that might be created by providing legal advice to an audit client that is a public interest entity.

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B. Acting as General Counsel

All Audit Clients

R608.9 A partner or employee of the firm or the network firm shall not serve as General Counsel of an audit client.

608.9 A1 The position of General Counsel is usually a senior management position with broad responsibility for the legal affairs of a company.

C. Acting in an Advocacy Role

R608.10 A firm or a network firm shall not act in an advocacy role for an audit client in resolving a dispute or litigation when the amounts involved are material to the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

608.10 A1 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address a self-review threat created when acting in an advocacy role for an audit client when the amounts involved are not material to the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion include:

- Using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service.
- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in providing the service review the audit work or the service performed.

SUBSECTION 609 – RECRUITING SERVICES

Introduction

609.1 In addition to the specific requirements and application material in this subsection, the requirements and application material in paragraphs 600.1 to 600.28 A1 are relevant to applying the conceptual framework when providing a recruiting service to an audit client.

Requirements and Application Material

Description of Service

609.2 A1 Recruiting services might include activities such as:

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- Developing a job description.
- Developing a process for identifying and selecting potential candidates.
- Searching for or seeking out candidates.
- Screening potential candidates for the role by:
 - Reviewing the professional qualifications or competence of applicants and determining their suitability for the position.
 - Undertaking reference checks of prospective candidates.
 - Interviewing and selecting suitable candidates and advising on candidates' competence.
- Determining employment terms and negotiating details, such as salary, hours and other compensation.

Risk of Assuming Management Responsibility When Providing a Recruiting Service

R609.3 Paragraph R400.20 precludes a firm or a network firm from assuming a management responsibility. When providing a recruiting service to an audit client, the firm shall be satisfied that:

- (a) The client assigns the responsibility to make all management decisions with respect to hiring the candidate for the position to a competent employee, preferably within senior management; and
- (b) The client makes all management decisions with respect to the hiring process, including:
 - Determining the suitability of prospective candidates and selecting suitable candidates for the position.
 - Determining employment terms and negotiating details, such as salary, hours and other compensation.

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Potential Threats Arising from Providing Recruiting Services

All Audit Clients

- 609.4 A1 Providing recruiting services to an audit client might create a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat.
- 609.4 A2 Providing the following services does not usually create a threat as long as individuals within the firm or the network firm do not assume a management responsibility:
- Reviewing the professional qualifications of a number of applicants and providing advice on their suitability for the position.
 - Interviewing candidates and advising on a candidate's competence for financial accounting, administrative or control positions.
- 609.4 A3 Factors that are relevant in identifying self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threats created by providing recruiting services to an audit client, and evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The nature of the requested assistance.
 - The role of the individual to be recruited.
 - Any conflicts of interest or relationships that might exist between the candidates and the firm providing the advice or service.
- 609.4 A4 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service.

Recruiting Services that are Prohibited

- R609.5** When providing recruiting services to an audit client, the firm or the network firm shall not act as a negotiator on the client's behalf.
- R609.6** A firm or a network firm shall not provide a recruiting service to an audit client if the service relates to:

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- (a) Searching for or seeking out candidates;
- (b) Undertaking reference checks of prospective candidates;
- (c) Recommending the person to be appointed; or
- (d) Advising on the terms of employment, remuneration or related benefits of a particular candidate, with respect to the following positions:
 - (i) A director or officer of the entity; or
 - (ii) A member of senior management in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of the client's accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion.

SUBSECTION 610 – CORPORATE FINANCE SERVICES

Introduction

610.1 In addition to the specific requirements and application material in this subsection, the requirements and application material in paragraphs 600.1 to 600.28 A1 are relevant to applying the conceptual framework when providing a corporate finance service to an audit client.

The provisions stated below are subject to restrictions under Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, which apply to the Company including its holding company and subsidiary company.

Requirements and Application Material

Description of Service

- 610.2 A1 Examples of corporate finance services include:
- Assisting an audit client in developing corporate strategies.
 - Identifying possible targets for the audit client to acquire.
 - Advising on the potential purchase or disposal price of an asset.

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- Assisting in finance raising transactions.
- Providing structuring advice.
- Providing advice on the structuring of a corporate finance transaction or on financing arrangements

Potential Threats Arising from the Provision of Corporate Finance Services

All Audit Clients

610.3 A1 Providing corporate finance services to an audit client might create a self-review threat when there is a risk that the results of the services will affect the accounting records or the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion. Such services might also create an advocacy threat.

610.4 A1 Factors that are relevant in identifying self-review or advocacy threats created by providing corporate finance services to an audit client, and evaluating the level of such threats include:

- The degree of subjectivity involved in determining the appropriate treatment for the outcome or consequences of the corporate finance advice in the financial statements.
- The extent to which:
 - The outcome of the corporate finance advice will directly affect amounts recorded in the financial statements.
 - The outcome of the corporate finance service might have a material effect on the financial statements.

When a self-review threat for an audit client that is a public interest entity has been identified, paragraph R610.8 applies.

Corporate Finance Services that are Prohibited

R610.5 A firm or a network firm shall not provide corporate finance services that involve promoting, dealing in, or underwriting the shares, debt instruments and other financial instruments

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issued by the audit client or providing advice on investment in such shares, debt instruments and other financial instruments.

R610.6 A firm or a network firm shall not provide advice in relation to corporate finance services to an audit client where:

- (a) The effectiveness of such advice depends on a particular accounting treatment or presentation in the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion and
- (b) The audit team has doubt as to the appropriateness of the related accounting treatment or presentation under the relevant financial reporting framework.

Audit Clients that are Not Public Interest Entities

610.7 A1 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address self-review or advocacy threats created by providing corporate finance services to an audit client that is not a public interest entity include:

- Using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service might address self-review or advocacy threats.
- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in providing the service review the audit work or service performed might address a self-review threat.

Audit Clients that are Public Interest Entities

Self-review Threats

R610.8 A firm or a network firm shall not provide corporate finance services to an audit client that is a public interest entity if the provision of such services might create a self-review threat. (Ref: Para. R600.15 and R600.17).

Advocacy Threats

610.8 A1 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address advocacy threats created by providing corporate finance services to an audit client that is a public interest entity is using professionals who are not audit team members to perform the service.

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SECTION 800

REPORTS ON SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS THAT INCLUDE A RESTRICTION ON USE AND DISTRIBUTION (AUDIT AND REVIEW ENGAGEMENTS)

Introduction

- 800.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 800.2 This section sets out certain modifications to Part 4A which are permitted in certain circumstances involving audits of special purpose financial statements where the report includes a restriction on use and distribution. In this section, an engagement to issue a restricted use and distribution report in the circumstances set out in paragraph R800.3 is referred to as an “eligible audit engagement.”

Requirements and Application Material

General

- R800.3** When a firm intends to issue a report on an audit of special purpose financial statements which includes a restriction on use and distribution, the independence requirements set out in Part 4A shall be eligible for the modifications that are permitted by this section, but only if:
- (a) The firm communicates with the intended users of the report regarding the modified independence requirements that are to be applied in providing the service; and
 - (b) The intended users of the report understand the purpose and limitations of the report and explicitly agree to the application of the modifications.
- 800.3 A1 The intended users of the report might obtain an understanding of the purpose and limitations of the report by participating, either directly, or indirectly through a

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representative who has authority to act for the intended users, in establishing the nature and scope of the engagement. In either case, this participation helps the firm to communicate with intended users about independence matters, including the circumstances that are relevant to applying the conceptual framework. It also allows the firm to obtain the agreement of the intended users to the modified independence requirements.

R800.4 Where the intended users are a class of users who are not specifically identifiable by name at the time the engagement terms are established, the firm shall subsequently make such users aware of the modified independence requirements agreed to by their representative.

800.4 A1 For example, where the intended users are a class of users such as lenders in a syndicated loan arrangement, the firm might describe the modified independence requirements in an engagement letter to the representative of the lenders. The representative might then make the firm's engagement letter available to the members of the group of lenders to meet the requirement for the firm to make such users aware of the modified independence requirements agreed to by the representative.

R800.5 When the firm performs an eligible audit engagement, any modifications to Part 4A shall be limited to those set out in paragraphs R800.7 to R800.14. The firm shall not apply these modifications when an audit of financial statements is required by law or regulation.

R800.6 If the firm also issues an audit report that does not include a restriction on use and distribution for the same client, the firm shall apply Part 4A to that audit engagement.

Public Interest Entities

R800.7 When the firm performs an eligible audit engagement, the firm does not need to apply the independence requirements set out in Part 4A that apply only to public interest entity audit engagements.

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Related Entities

R800.8 When the firm performs an eligible audit engagement, references to “audit client” in Part 4A do not need to include its related entities. However, when the audit team knows or has reason to believe that a relationship or circumstance involving a related entity of the client is relevant to the evaluation of the firm’s independence of the client, the audit team shall include that related entity when identifying, evaluating and addressing threats to independence.

Financial Interests, Loans and Guarantees, Close Business Relationships, and Family and Personal Relationships

R800.10 When the firm performs an eligible audit engagement:

- (a) The relevant provisions set out in Sections 510, 511, 520, 521, 522, 524 and 525 need apply only to the members of the engagement team, their immediate family members and, where applicable, close family members;
- (b) The firm shall identify, evaluate and address any threats to independence created by interests and relationships, as set out in Sections 510, 511, 520, 521, 522, 524 and 525, between the audit client and the following audit team members:
 - (i) Those who provide consultation regarding technical or industry specific issues, transactions or events; and
 - (ii) Those who provide quality control for the engagement, including those who perform the engagement quality control review,; and
- (c) The firm shall evaluate and address any threats that the engagement team has reason to believe are created by interests and relationships between the audit client and others within the firm who can directly influence the outcome of the audit engagement.

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- 800.10 A1 Others within a firm who can directly influence the outcome of the audit engagement include those who recommend the compensation, or who provide direct supervisory, management or other oversight, of the audit engagement partner in connection with the performance of the audit engagement including those at all successively senior levels above the engagement partner through to the individual who is the firm's Senior or Managing Partner (Chief Executive or equivalent).
- R800.11** When the firm performs an eligible audit engagement, the firm shall evaluate and address any threats that the engagement team has reason to believe are created by financial interests in the audit client held by individuals, as set out in paragraphs R510.4(c) and (d), R510.5, R510.7 and 510.10 A5 and A9.
- R800.12** When the firm performs an eligible audit engagement, the firm, in applying the provisions set out in paragraphs R510.4(a), R510.6 and R510.7 to interests of the firm, shall not hold a material direct or a material indirect financial interest in the audit client.

Employment with an Audit Client

- R800.13** When the firm performs an eligible audit engagement, the firm shall evaluate and address any threats created by any employment relationships as set out in paragraphs 524.3 A1 to 524.5 A3.

Providing Non-Assurance Services

- R800.14** If the firm performs an eligible audit engagement and provides a non-assurance service to the audit client, the firm shall comply with Sections 410 to 430 and Section 600, including its subsections, subject to paragraphs R800.7 to R800.9.

**PART 4B – INDEPENDENCE FOR ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENTS
OTHER THAN AUDIT AND REVIEW ENGAGEMENTS**

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PART 4B
INDEPENDENCE FOR ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENTS
OTHER THAN AUDIT AND REVIEW ENGAGEMENTS

SECTION 900
APPLYING THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK TO INDEPENDENCE
FOR ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENTS OTHER THAN AUDIT AND
REVIEW ENGAGEMENTS

Introduction

General

- 900.1 This Part applies to assurance engagements other than audit engagements and review engagements (referred to as “assurance engagements” in this Part). Examples of such engagements include:
- An audit of specific elements, accounts or items of a financial statement.
 - Performance assurance on a company’s key performance indicators.
 - Engagements to issue reports or certificates under the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes (Revised 2016) for clients which are not financial statements audit clients.
- 900.2 In this Part, the term “chartered accountant” refers to individual chartered accountants in practice and their firms.
- 900.3 SQC 1 requires a firm to establish policies and procedures designed to provide it with reasonable assurance that the firm, its personnel and, where applicable, others subject to independence requirements maintain independence where required by relevant ethics standards. SAEs establish responsibilities for engagement partners and engagement teams at the level of the engagement. The allocation of responsibilities within a firm will depend on its size, structure and organization. Many of the provisions of Part 4B do not

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prescribe the specific responsibility of individuals within the firm for actions related to independence, instead referring to “firm” for ease of reference. Firms assign responsibility for a particular action to an individual or a group of individuals (such as an assurance team) in accordance with SQC 1. In addition, an individual chartered accountant remains responsible for compliance with any provisions that apply to that accountant’s activities, interests or relationships.

900.4 Independence is linked to the principles of objectivity and integrity. It comprises:

- (a) Independence of mind – the state of mind that permits the expression of a conclusion without being affected by influences that compromise professional judgment, thereby allowing an individual to act with integrity, and exercise objectivity and professional skepticism.
- (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 assurance team member’s integrity, objectivity or professional skepticism has been compromised.

In this Part, references to an individual or firm being “independent” mean that the individual or firm has complied with the provisions of this Part.

900.5 When performing assurance engagements, the Code requires firms to comply with the fundamental principles and be independent. This Part sets out specific requirements and application material on how to apply the conceptual framework to maintain independence when performing such engagements. The conceptual framework set out in Section 120 applies to independence as it does to the fundamental principles set out in Section 110.

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- 900.6 This Part describes:
- (a) Facts and circumstances, including professional activities, interests and relationships, that create or might create threats to independence;
 - (b) Potential actions, including safeguards, that might be appropriate to address any such threats; and
 - (c) Some situations where the threats cannot be eliminated or there can be no safeguards to reduce the threats to an acceptable level.

Description of Other Assurance Engagements

- 900.7 Assurance engagements are designed to enhance intended users' degree of confidence about the outcome of the evaluation or measurement of a subject matter against criteria. In an assurance engagement, the firm expresses a conclusion designed to enhance the degree of confidence of the intended users (other than the responsible party) about the outcome of the evaluation or measurement of a subject matter against criteria. The Assurance Framework describes the elements and objectives of an assurance engagement and identifies engagements to which SAEs apply. For a description of the elements and objectives of an assurance engagement, refer to the Assurance Framework.
- 900.7.1 The outcome of the evaluation or measurement of a subject matter is the information that results from applying the criteria to the subject matter. The term "subject matter information" is used to mean the outcome of the evaluation or measurement of a subject matter.
- 900.7.2 Assurance engagements might be assertion-based or direct reporting. In either case, they involve three separate parties: a firm, a responsible party and intended users.
- 900.7.3 In an assertion-based assurance engagement, the evaluation or measurement of the subject matter is performed by the responsible party. The subject matter information is in the

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form of an assertion by the responsible party that is made available to the intended users.

- 900.7.4 In a direct reporting assurance engagement, the firm:
- (a) Directly performs the evaluation or measurement of the subject matter; or
 - (b) Obtains a representation from the responsible party that has performed the evaluation or measurement that is not available to the intended users. The subject matter information is provided to the intended users in the assurance report.

Reports that Include a Restriction on Use and Distribution

- 900.9 An assurance report might include a restriction on use and distribution. If it does and the conditions set out in Section 990 are met, then the independence requirements in this Part may be modified as provided in Section 990.

Audit and Review Engagements

- 900.10 Independence standards for audit and review engagements are set out in Part 4A – *Independence for Audit and Review Engagements*. If a firm performs both an assurance engagement and an audit or review engagement for the same client, the requirements in Part 4A continue to apply to the firm, a network firm and the audit or review team members.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- R900.11** A firm performing an assurance engagement shall be independent.
- R900.12** A firm shall apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence in relation to an assurance engagement.

Prohibition on Assuming Management Responsibilities

- R900.13** A firm shall not assume a management responsibility related to the subject matter or subject matter information of an

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assurance engagement provided by the firm. If the firm assumes a management responsibility as part of any other service provided to the assurance client, the firm shall ensure that the responsibility is not related to the subject matter or subject matter information of the assurance engagement provided by the firm.

- 900.13 A1 Management responsibilities involve controlling, leading and directing an entity, including making decisions regarding the acquisition, deployment and control of human, financial, technological, physical and intangible resources.
- 900.13 A2 Providing a non-assurance service to an assurance client creates self-review and self-interest threats if the firm assumes a management responsibility when performing the service. In relation to providing a service related to the subject matter or subject matter information of an assurance engagement provided by the firm, assuming a management responsibility also creates a familiarity threat and might create an advocacy threat because the firm becomes too closely aligned with the views and interests of management.
- 900.13 A3 Determining whether an activity is a management responsibility depends on the circumstances and requires the exercise of professional judgment. Examples of activities that would be considered a management responsibility include:
- Setting policies and strategic direction.
 - Hiring or dismissing employees.
 - Directing and taking responsibility for the actions of employees in relation to the employees' work for the entity.
 - Authorizing transactions.
 - Controlling or managing bank accounts or investments.
 - Deciding which recommendations of the firm or other third parties to implement.

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- Reporting to those charged with governance on behalf of management.
- Taking responsibility for designing, implementing, monitoring and maintaining internal control.

900.13 A6 Subject to the compliance with paragraph R900.14 providing advice and recommendations to assist the management of an assurance client in discharging its responsibilities is not assuming a management responsibility (Ref: Paras. R900.13 to 900.13 A3).

R900.14 To avoid assuming a management responsibility when providing non-assurance services to an assurance client that are related to the subject matter or subject matter information of the assurance engagement, the firm shall be satisfied that client management makes all related judgments and decisions that are the proper responsibility of management. This includes ensuring that the client's management:

- (a) Designates an individual who possesses suitable skill, knowledge and experience to be responsible at all times for the client's decisions and to oversee the services. Such an individual, preferably within senior management, would understand:
 - (i) The objectives, nature and results of the services; and
 - (ii) The respective client and firm responsibilities.However, the individual is not required to possess the expertise to perform or re-perform the services.
- (b) Provides oversight of the services and evaluates the adequacy of the results of the service performed for the client's purpose; and
- (c) Accepts responsibility for the actions, if any, to be taken arising from the results of the services.

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Multiple Responsible Parties

900.15 A1 In some assurance engagements, whether assertion-based or direct reporting, there might be several responsible parties. In determining whether it is necessary to apply the provisions in this Part to each responsible party in such engagements, the firm may take into account certain matters. These matters include whether an interest or relationship between the firm, or an assurance team member, and a particular responsible party would create a threat to independence that is not trivial and inconsequential in the context of the subject matter information. This determination will take into account factors such as:

- (a) The materiality of the subject matter information (or of the subject matter) for which the particular responsible party is responsible.
- (b) The degree of public interest associated with the engagement.

If the firm determines that the threat created by any such interest or relationship with a particular responsible party would be trivial and inconsequential, it might not be necessary to apply all of the provisions of this section to that responsible party.

Network firms

R900.16 When a firm knows or has reason to believe that interests and relationships of a network firm create a threat to the firm's independence, the firm shall evaluate and address any such threat.

900.16 A1 Network firms are discussed in paragraphs 400.50 A1 to 400.51 A1.

Related Entities

R900.17 When the assurance team knows or has reason to believe that a relationship or circumstance involving a related entity of the assurance client is relevant to the evaluation of the firm's independence from the client, the assurance team shall

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include that related entity when identifying, evaluating and addressing threats to independence.

Types of Assurance Engagements

Assertion-based Assurance Engagements

R900.18 When performing an assertion-based assurance engagement:

- (a) The assurance team members and the firm shall be independent of the assurance client (the party responsible for the subject matter information, and which might be responsible for the subject matter) as set out in this Part. The independence requirements set out in this Part prohibit certain relationships between assurance team members and (i) directors or officers, and (ii) individuals at the client in a position to exert significant influence over the subject matter information;
- (b) The firm shall apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to relationships with individuals at the client in a position to exert significant influence over the subject matter of the engagement; and
- (c) The firm shall evaluate and address any threats that the firm has reason to believe are created by network firm interests and relationships.

R900.19 When performing an assertion-based assurance engagement where the responsible party is responsible for the subject matter information but not the subject matter:

- (a) The assurance team members and the firm shall be independent of the party responsible for the subject matter information (the assurance client); and
- (b) The firm shall evaluate and address any threats the firm has reason to believe are created by interests and relationships between an assurance team member, the firm, a network firm and the party responsible for the subject matter.

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- 900.19 A1 In the majority of assertion-based assurance engagements, the responsible party is responsible for both the subject matter information and the subject matter. However, in some engagements, the responsible party might not be responsible for the subject matter. An example might be when a firm is engaged to perform an assurance engagement regarding a report that an environmental consultant has prepared about a company's sustainability practices for distribution to intended users. In this case, the environmental consultant is the responsible party for the subject matter information but the company is responsible for the subject matter (the sustainability practices).

Direct Reporting Assurance Engagements

- R900.20** When performing a direct reporting assurance engagement:
- (a) The assurance team members and the firm shall be independent of the assurance client (the party responsible for the subject matter); and
 - (b) The firm shall evaluate and address any threats to independence the firm has reason to believe are created by network firm interests and relationships.

Period During which Independence is Required

- R900.30** Independence, as required by this Part, shall be maintained during both:
- (a) The engagement period; and
 - (b) The period covered by the subject matter information.
- 900.30 A1 The engagement period starts when the engagement team begins to perform assurance services with respect to the particular engagement. The engagement period ends when the assurance report is issued. When the engagement is of a recurring nature, it ends at the later of the notification by either party that the professional relationship has ended or the issuance of the final assurance report.

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- R900.31** If an entity becomes an assurance client during or after the period covered by the subject matter information on which the firm will express a conclusion, the firm shall determine whether any threats to independence are created by:
- (a) Financial or business relationships with the assurance client during or after the period covered by the subject matter information but before accepting the assurance engagement; or
 - (b) Previous services provided to the assurance client.
- R900.32** Threats to independence are created if a non-assurance service was provided to the assurance client during, or after the period covered by the subject matter information, but before the engagement team begins to perform assurance services, and the service would not be permitted during the engagement period. In such circumstances, the firm shall evaluate and address any threat to independence created by the service. If the threats are not at an acceptable level, the firm shall only accept the assurance engagement if the threats are reduced to an acceptable level.
- 900.32 A1 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such threats include:
- Using professionals who are not assurance team members to perform the service.
 - Having an appropriate reviewer review the assurance and non-assurance work as appropriate.
- R900.33** Subject to the applicable restrictions stated under paragraph R900.12, if a non-assurance service that would not be permitted during the engagement period has not been completed and it is not practical to complete or end the service before the commencement of professional services in connection with the assurance engagement, the firm shall only accept the assurance engagement if:
- (a) The firm is satisfied that:

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- (i) The non-assurance service will be completed within a short period of time; or
- (ii) The client has arrangements in place to transition the service to another provider within a short period of time;
- (b) The firm applies safeguards when necessary during the service period; and
- (c) The firm discusses the matter with the party engaging the firm or those charged with governance of the assurance client.

Communication with Those Charged With Governance

900.34 A1 Paragraphs R300.9 to 300.9 A2 set out requirements and application material that is relevant to communications with a party engaging the firm or those charged with governance of the assurance client.

900.34 A2 Communication with a party engaging the firm or those charged with governance of the assurance client might be appropriate when significant judgments are made, and conclusions reached, to address threats to independence in relation to an assurance engagement because the subject matter information of that engagement is the outcome of a previously performed non-assurance service.

General Documentation of Independence for Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review Engagements

R900.40 A firm shall document conclusions regarding compliance with this Part, and the substance of any relevant discussions that support those conclusions. In particular:

- (a) When safeguards are applied to address a threat, the firm shall document the nature of the threat and the safeguards in place or applied; and
- (b) When a threat required significant analysis and the firm concluded that the threat was already at an acceptable

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level, the firm shall document the nature of the threat and the rationale for the conclusion.

- 900.40 A1 Documentation provides evidence of the firm's judgments in forming conclusions regarding compliance with this Part. However, a lack of documentation does not determine whether a firm considered a particular matter or whether the firm is independent.

Breach of an Independence Provision for Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review Engagements

When a Firm Identifies a Breach

R900.50 Subject to the additional restrictions under paragraph R900.12 of the code, if a firm concludes that a breach of a requirement in this Part has occurred, the firm shall:

- (a) End, suspend or eliminate the interest or relationship that created the breach;
- (b) Evaluate the significance of the breach and its impact on the firm's objectivity and ability to issue an assurance report; and
- (c) Determine whether action can be taken that satisfactorily addresses the consequences of the breach.

In making this determination, the firm shall exercise professional judgment and take into account whether a reasonable and informed third party would be likely to conclude that the firm's objectivity would be compromised, and therefore, the firm would be unable to issue an assurance report.

R900.51 If the firm determines that action cannot be taken to address the consequences of the breach satisfactorily, the firm shall, as soon as possible, inform the party that engaged the firm or those charged with governance, as appropriate. The firm shall also take the steps necessary to end the assurance engagement in compliance with any applicable legal or regulatory requirements relevant to ending the assurance engagement.

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- R900.52** Subject to the additional restrictions under paragraph R900.12 of the code, if the firm determines that action can be taken to address the consequences of the breach satisfactorily, the firm shall discuss the breach and the action it has taken or proposes to take with the party that engaged the firm or those charged with governance, as appropriate. The firm shall discuss the breach and the proposed action on a timely basis, taking into account the circumstances of the engagement and the breach.
- R900.53** If the party that engaged the firm does not, or those charged with governance do not concur that the action proposed by the firm in accordance with paragraph R900.50(c) satisfactorily addresses the consequences of the breach, the firm shall take the steps necessary to end the assurance engagement in compliance with any applicable legal or regulatory requirements relevant to ending the assurance engagement.

Documentation

- R900.54** In complying with the requirements in paragraphs R900.50 to R900.53, the firm shall document:
- (a) The breach;
 - (b) The actions taken;
 - (c) The key decisions made; and
 - (d) All the matters discussed with the party that engaged the firm or those charged with governance.
- R900.55** If the firm continues with the assurance engagement, it shall document:
- (a) The conclusion that, in the firm's professional judgment, objectivity has not been compromised; and
 - (b) The rationale for why the action taken satisfactorily addressed the consequences of the breach so that the firm could issue an assurance report.

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SECTION 905 FEES

Introduction

- 905.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 905.2 Fees or other types of remuneration might create a self-interest or intimidation threat. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence arising from fees charged to assurance clients.

Requirements and Application Material

Fees Paid by an Assurance Client

- 905.3 A1 When fees are negotiated with and paid by an assurance client, this creates a self-interest threat and might create an intimidation threat to independence.
- 905.3 A2 The application of the conceptual framework requires that before a firm accepts an assurance engagement for an assurance client, the firm determines whether the threats to independence created by the fees proposed to the client are at an acceptable level. The application of the conceptual framework also requires the firm to re-evaluate such threats when facts and circumstances change during the engagement period.
- 905.3 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of threats created when fees are paid by the assurance client include:
- The level of the fees for the assurance engagement and the extent to which they have regard to the resources required, taking into account the firm's commercial and market priorities.

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- The extent of any dependency between the level of the fee for, and the outcome of, the service.
- The level of the fee in the context of the service to be provided by the firm or a network firm.
- The significance of the client to the firm or partner.
- The nature of the client.
- The nature of the assurance engagement.
- The involvement of those charged with governance in agreeing fees.
- Whether the level of the fee is set by an independent third party, such as a regulatory body.

905.3 A5 The requirements and application material that follow identify circumstances which might need to be further evaluated when determining whether the threats are at an acceptable level. For those circumstances, application material includes examples of additional factors that might be relevant in evaluating the threats.

Level of Fees for Assurance Engagements

905.4 A1 Determining the fees to be charged to an assurance client, whether for assurance or other services, is a business decision of the firm taking into account the facts and circumstances relevant to that specific engagement, including the requirements of technical and professional standards.

905.4 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of self-interest and intimidation threats created by the level of the fee for an assurance engagement when paid by the assurance client include:

- The firm's commercial rationale for the fee for the assurance engagement.
- Whether undue pressure has been, or is being, applied by the client to reduce the fee for the assurance engagement.

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905.4 A3 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such threats include:

- Having an appropriate reviewer who does not take part in the assurance engagement assess the reasonableness of the fee proposed, having regard to the scope and complexity of the engagement.
- Having an appropriate reviewer who did not take part in the assurance engagement review the work performed.

Contingent Fees

905.5 A1 Contingent fees are fees calculated on a predetermined basis relating to the outcome of a transaction or the result of the services performed. A contingent fee charged through an intermediary is an example of an indirect contingent fee. In this section, a fee is not regarded as being contingent if established by a court or other public authority.

R905.6 A firm shall not charge directly or indirectly a contingent fee for an assurance engagement.

R905.7 A firm shall not charge directly or indirectly a contingent fee for a non-assurance service provided to an assurance client if the outcome of the non-assurance service, and therefore, the amount of the fee, is dependent on a future or contemporary judgment related to a matter that is material to the subject matter information of the assurance engagement.

905.7 A1 Paragraphs R905.6 and R905.7 preclude a firm from entering into certain contingent fee arrangements with an assurance client. Even if a contingent fee arrangement is not precluded when providing a non-assurance service to an assurance client, it might still impact the level of the self-interest threat.

905.7 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such a threat include:

- The range of possible fee amounts.
- Whether an appropriate authority determines the outcome on which the contingent fee depends.

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- Disclosure to intended users of the work performed by the firm and the basis of remuneration.
- The nature of the service.
- The effect of the event or transaction on the subject matter information.

905.7 A3 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a self-interest threat include:

- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in performing the non-assurance service review the relevant assurance work.
- Obtaining an advance written agreement with the client on the basis of remuneration.

Total Fees—Overdue Fees

905.8 A1 The level of the self-interest threat might be impacted if fees payable by the assurance client for the assurance engagement or other services are overdue during the period of the assurance engagement.

905.8 A2 It is generally expected that the firm will obtain payment of such overdue fees before the assurance report is issued.

905.8 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such a self-interest threat include:

- The significance of the overdue fees to the firm.
- The length of time the fees have been overdue.
- The firm's assessment of the ability and willingness of the client or other relevant party to pay the overdue fee.

905.8 A4 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a threat include:

- Obtaining partial payment of overdue fees.
- Having an appropriate reviewer who did not take part in the assurance engagement review the work performed.

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- R905.9** When a significant part of the fees due from an assurance client remains unpaid for a long time, the firm shall determine:
- (a) Whether the overdue fees might be equivalent to a loan to the client in which case the requirements and application material set out in Section 911 are applicable; and
 - (b) Whether it is appropriate for the firm to be re-appointed or continue the assurance engagement.

Total Fees—Fee Dependency

- 905.10 A1 When the total fees generated from an assurance client by the firm expressing the conclusion in an assurance engagement represent a large proportion of the total fees of that firm, the dependence on, and concern about the potential loss of, fees from that client impact the level of the self-interest threat and create an intimidation threat.
- 905.10 A2 A self-interest and intimidation threat is created in the circumstances described in paragraph 905.10 A1 even if the assurance client is not responsible for negotiating or paying the fees for the assurance engagement.
- 905.10 A3 In calculating the total fees of the firm, the firm might use financial information available from the previous financial year and estimate the proportion based on that information if appropriate.
- 905.10 A4 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such self-interest and intimidation threats include:
- The operating structure of the firm.
 - Where the firm is expected to diversify such that any dependence on the assurance client is reduced.
- 905.10 A5 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such threats include:
- Reducing the extent of services other than assurance engagements provided to the client.

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- Increasing the client base of the firm to reduce dependence on the assurance client.
- 905.10 A6 A self-interest or intimidation threat is created when the fees generated by a firm from an assurance client represent a large proportion of the revenue from an individual partner's clients.
- 905.10 A7 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The qualitative and quantitative significance of the assurance client to the partner.
 - The extent to which the compensation of the partner is dependent upon the fees generated from the client.
- 905.10 A8 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a self-interest or intimidation threat include:
- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not an assurance team member review the work.
 - Ensuring that the compensation of the partner is not significantly influenced by the fees generated from the assurance client.
 - Increasing the client base of the partner to reduce dependence on the client.

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SECTION 906 GIFTS AND HOSPITALITY

Introduction

- 906.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 906.2 Accepting gifts and hospitality from an assurance client might create a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat. This section sets out a specific requirement and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirement and Application Material

- R906.3** A firm or an assurance team member shall not accept gifts and hospitality from an assurance client, unless the value is trivial and inconsequential.
- 906.3 A1 Where a firm or assurance team member is offering or accepting an inducement to or from an assurance client, the requirements and application material set out in Section 340 apply and non-compliance with these requirements might create threats to independence.
- 906.3 A2 The requirements set out in Section 340 relating to offering or accepting inducements do not allow a firm or assurance team member to accept gifts and hospitality where the intent is to improperly influence behaviour even if the value is trivial and inconsequential.

**SECTION 907
ACTUAL OR THREATENED LITIGATION**

Introduction

- 907.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 907.2 When litigation with an assurance client occurs, or appears likely, self-interest and intimidation threats are created. This section sets out specific application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Application Material

General

- 907.3 A1 The relationship between client management and assurance team members must be characterized by complete candor and full disclosure regarding all aspects of a client's operations. Adversarial positions might result from actual or threatened litigation between an assurance client and the firm or an assurance team member. Such adversarial positions might affect management's willingness to make complete disclosures and create self-interest and intimidation threats.
- 907.3 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The materiality of the litigation.
 - Whether the litigation relates to a prior assurance engagement.
- 907.3 A3 If the litigation involves an assurance team member, an example of an action that might eliminate such self-interest and intimidation threats is removing that individual from the assurance team.
- 907.3 A4 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such self-interest and intimidation threats is having an appropriate reviewer review the work performed.

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SECTION 910 FINANCIAL INTERESTS

Introduction

- 910.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 910.2 Holding a financial interest in an assurance client might create a self-interest threat. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 910.3 A1 A financial interest might be held directly or indirectly through an intermediary such as a collective investment vehicle, an estate or a trust. When a beneficial owner has control over the intermediary or ability to influence its investment decisions, the Code defines that financial interest to be direct. Conversely, when a beneficial owner has no control over the intermediary or ability to influence its investment decisions, the Code defines that financial interest to be indirect.
- 910.3 A2 This section contains references to the “materiality” of a financial interest. In determining whether such an interest is material to an individual, the combined net worth of the individual and the individual's immediate family members may be taken into account.
- 910.3 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of a self-interest threat created by holding a financial interest in an assurance client include:
- The role of the individual holding the financial interest.
 - Whether the financial interest is direct or indirect.
 - The materiality of the financial interest.

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Financial Interests Held by the Firm, Assurance Team Members and Immediate Family

- R910.4** A direct financial interest or a material indirect financial interest in the assurance client shall not be held by:
- (a) The firm; or
 - (b) An assurance team member or any of that individual's immediate family.

Financial Interests in an Entity Controlling an Assurance Client

- R910.5** When an entity has a controlling interest in the assurance client and the client is material to the entity, neither the firm, nor an assurance team member, nor any of that individual's immediate family shall hold a direct or material indirect financial interest in that entity.

Financial Interests Held as Trustee

- R910.6** Paragraph R910.4 shall also apply to a financial interest in an assurance client held in a trust for which the firm or individual acts as trustee unless:
- (a) None of the following is a beneficiary of the trust: the trustee, the assurance team member or any of that individual's immediate family, or the firm;
 - (b) The interest in the assurance client held by the trust is not material to the trust;
 - (c) The trust is not able to exercise significant influence over the assurance client; and
 - (d) None of the following can significantly influence any investment decision involving a financial interest in the assurance client: the trustee, the assurance team member or any of that individual's immediate family, or the firm.

Financial Interests Received Unintentionally

- R910.7** If a firm, an assurance team member, or any of that individual's immediate family, receives a direct financial

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interest or a material indirect financial interest in an assurance client by way of an inheritance, gift, as a result of a merger, or in similar circumstances and the interest would not otherwise be permitted to be held under this section, then:

- (a) If the interest is received by the firm, the financial interest shall be disposed of immediately, or enough of an indirect financial interest shall be disposed of so that the remaining interest is no longer material; or
- (b) If the interest is received by an assurance team member, or by any of that individual's immediate family, the individual who received the financial interest shall immediately dispose of the financial interest, or dispose of enough of an indirect financial interest so that the remaining interest is no longer material.

Financial Interests – Other Circumstances

Close Family

- 910.8 A1 A self-interest threat might be created if an assurance team member knows that a close family member has a direct financial interest or a material indirect financial interest in the assurance client.
- 910.8 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such a threat include:
 - The nature of the relationship between the assurance team member and the close family member.
 - Whether the financial interest is direct or indirect.
 - The materiality of the financial interest to the close family member.
- 910.8 A3 Examples of actions that might eliminate such a self-interest threat include:
 - Having the close family member dispose, as soon as practicable, of all of the financial interest or dispose of enough of an indirect financial interest so that the remaining interest is no longer material.

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- Removing the individual from the assurance team.

910.8 A4 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest threat is having an appropriate reviewer review the work of the assurance team member.

Other Individuals

910.8 A5 A self-interest threat might be created if an assurance team member knows that a financial interest is held in the assurance client by individuals such as:

- Partners and professional employees of the firm, apart from those who are specifically not permitted to hold such financial interests by paragraph R910.4, or their immediate family members.
- Individuals with a close personal relationship with an assurance team member.

910.8 A6 An example of an action that might eliminate such a self-interest threat is removing the assurance team member with the personal relationship from the assurance team.

910.8 A7 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a self-interest threat include:

- Excluding the assurance team member from any significant decision-making concerning the assurance engagement.
- Having an appropriate reviewer review the work of the assurance team member.

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SECTION 911 LOANS AND GUARANTEES

Introduction

- 911.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 911.2 A loan or a guarantee of a loan with an assurance client might create a self-interest threat. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 911.3 A1 This section contains references to the “materiality” of a loan or guarantee. In determining whether such a loan or guarantee is material to an individual, the combined net worth of the individual and the individual’s immediate family members may be taken into account.

Loans and Guarantees with an Assurance Client

- R911.4** A firm, an assurance team member, or any of that individual’s immediate family shall not make or guarantee a loan to an assurance client unless the loan or guarantee is immaterial to both:
- (a) The firm or the individual making the loan or guarantee, as applicable; and
 - (b) The client.

Loans and Guarantees with an Assurance Client that is a Bank or Similar Institution

- R911.5** A firm, an assurance team member, or any of that individual’s immediate family shall not accept a loan, or a guarantee of a loan, from an assurance client that is a bank or a similar

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institution unless the loan or guarantee is made under normal lending procedures, terms and conditions.

- 911.5 A1 Examples of loans include mortgages, bank overdrafts, car loans and credit card balances.
- 911.5 A2 Even if a firm receives a loan from an assurance client that is a bank or similar institution under normal lending procedures, terms and conditions, the loan might create a self-interest threat if it is material to the assurance client or firm receiving the loan.
- 911.5 A3 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest threat is having the work reviewed by an appropriate reviewer, who is not an assurance team member, from a network firm that is not a beneficiary of the loan.

Deposit or Brokerage Accounts

- R911.6** A firm, an assurance team member, or any of that individual's immediate family shall not have deposits or a brokerage account with an assurance client that is a bank, broker, or similar institution, unless the deposit or account is held under normal commercial terms.

Loans and Guarantees with an Assurance Client that is not a Bank or Similar Institution

- R911.7** A firm or an assurance team member, or any of that individual's immediate family, shall not accept a loan from, or have a borrowing guaranteed by, an assurance client that is not a bank or similar institution, unless the loan or guarantee is immaterial to both:
- (a) The firm, or the individual receiving the loan or guarantee, as applicable; and
 - (b) The client.

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SECTION 920 BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS

Introduction

- 920.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 920.2 A close business relationship with an assurance client or its management might create a self- interest or intimidation threat. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 920.3 A1 This section contains references to the “materiality” of a financial interest and the “significance” of a business relationship. In determining whether such a financial interest is material to an individual, the combined net worth of the individual and the individual’s immediate family members may be taken into account.
- 920.3 A2 Examples of a close business relationship arising from a commercial relationship or common financial interest include:
- Having a financial interest in a joint venture with either the client or a controlling owner, director or officer or other individual who performs senior managerial activities for that client.
 - Arrangements to combine one or more services or products of the firm with one or more services or products of the client and to market the package with reference to both parties.

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Firm, Assurance Team Member or Immediate Family Business Relationships

R920.4 A firm or an assurance team member shall not have a close business relationship with an assurance client or its management unless any financial interest is immaterial and the business relationship is insignificant to the client or its management and the firm or the assurance team member, as applicable.

920.4 A1 A self-interest or intimidation threat might be created if there is a close business relationship between the assurance client or its management and the immediate family of an assurance team member.

Buying Goods or Services

920.5 A1 The purchase of goods and services including the licensing of technology from an assurance client by a firm, or an assurance team member, or any of that individual's immediate family does not usually create a threat to independence if the transaction is in the normal course of business and at arm's length. However, such transactions might be of such a nature and magnitude that they create a self-interest threat.

920.5 A2 Examples of actions that might eliminate such a self-interest threat include:

- Eliminating or reducing the magnitude of the transaction.
- Removing the individual from the assurance team.

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SECTION 921 FAMILY AND PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Introduction

- 921.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 921.2 Family or personal relationships with client personnel might create a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 921.3 A1 A self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat might be created by family and personal relationships between an assurance team member and a director or officer or, depending on their role, certain employees of the assurance client.
- 921.3 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The individual's responsibilities on the assurance team.
 - The role of the family member or other individual within the client, and the closeness of the relationship.

Immediate Family of an Assurance Team Member

- 921.4 A1 A self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is created when an immediate family member of an assurance team member is an employee in a position to exert significant influence over the subject matter of the engagement.
- 921.4 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The position held by the immediate family member.

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- The role of the assurance team member.
- 921.4 A3 An example of an action that might eliminate such a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is removing the individual from the assurance team.
- 921.4 A4 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is structuring the responsibilities of the assurance team so that the assurance team member does not deal with matters that are within the responsibility of the immediate family member.
- R921.5** An individual shall not participate as an assurance team member when any of that individual's immediate family:
- (a) Is a director or officer of the assurance client;
 - (b) Is an employee in a position to exert significant influence over the subject matter information of the assurance engagement; or
 - (c) Was in such a position during any period covered by the engagement or the subject matter information.

Close Family of an Assurance Team Member

- 921.6 A1 A self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is created when a close family member of an assurance team member is:
- (a) A director or officer of the assurance client; or
 - (b) An employee in a position to exert significant influence over the subject matter information of the assurance engagement.
- 921.6 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The nature of the relationship between the assurance team member and the close family member.
 - The position held by the close family member.
 - The role of the assurance team member.

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921.6 A3 An example of an action that might eliminate such a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is removing the individual from the assurance team.

921.6 A4 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is structuring the responsibilities of the assurance team so that the assurance team member does not deal with matters that are within the responsibility of the close family member.

Other Close Relationships of an Assurance Team Member

R921.7 An assurance team member shall consult in accordance with firm policies and procedures if the assurance team member has a close relationship with an individual who is not an immediate or close family member, but who is:

- (a) A director or officer of the assurance client; or
- (b) An employee in a position to exert significant influence over the subject matter information of the assurance engagement.

921.7 A1 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat created by such relationships include:

- The nature of the relationship between the individual and the assurance team member.
- The position the individual holds with the client.
- The role of the assurance team member.

921.7 A2 An example of an action that might eliminate such a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is removing the individual from the assurance team.

921.7 A3 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat is structuring the responsibilities of the assurance team so that the assurance team member does not deal with matters that are within the responsibility of the individual with whom the assurance team member has a close relationship.

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Relationships of Partners and Employees of the Firm

- 921.8 A1 A self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat might be created by a personal or family relationship between:
- (a) A partner or employee of the firm who is not an assurance team member; and
 - (b) A director or officer of the assurance client or an employee in a position to exert significant influence over the subject matter information of the assurance engagement.
- 921.8 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The nature of the relationship between the partner or employee of the firm and the director or officer or employee of the client.
 - The degree of interaction of the partner or employee of the firm and the director or officer or employee of the client
 - The position of the partner or employee within the firm.
 - The role of the individual within the client.
- 921.8 A3 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threats include:
- Structuring the partner's or employee's responsibilities to reduce any potential influence over the assurance engagement.
 - Having an appropriate reviewer review the relevant assurance work performed.

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SECTION 922

RECENT SERVICE WITH AN ASSURANCE CLIENT

Introduction

- 922.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 922.2 If an assurance team member has recently served as a director or officer or employee of the assurance client, a self-interest, self-review or familiarity threat might be created. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

Service During the Period Covered by the Assurance Report

- R922.3** The assurance team shall not include an individual who, during the period covered by the assurance report:
- (a) Had served as a director or officer of the assurance client; or
 - (b) Was an employee in a position to exert significant influence over the subject matter information of the assurance engagement.

Service Prior to the Period Covered by the Assurance Report

- 922.4 A1 A self-interest, self-review or familiarity threat might be created if, before the period covered by the assurance report, an assurance team member:
- (a) Had served as a director or officer of the assurance client; or
 - (b) Was an employee in a position to exert significant influence over the subject matter information of the assurance engagement.

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For example, a threat would be created if a decision made or work performed by the individual in the prior period, while employed by the client, is to be evaluated in the current period as part of the current assurance engagement.

922.4 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:

- The position the individual held with the client.
- The length of time since the individual left the client.
- The role of the assurance team member.

922.4 A3 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest, self-review or familiarity threat is having an appropriate reviewer review the work performed by the assurance team member.

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SECTION 923

SERVING AS A DIRECTOR OR OFFICER OF AN ASSURANCE CLIENT

Introduction

- 923.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 923.2 Serving as a director or officer of an assurance client creates self-review and self-interest threats. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

Service as Director or Officer

- R923.3** A partner or employee of the firm shall not serve as a director or officer of an assurance client of the firm.

Service as Company Secretary

- R923.4** A partner or employee of the firm shall not serve as Company Secretary for an assurance client of the firm unless:
- (a) This practice is specifically permitted under local law, professional rules or practice;
 - (b) Management makes all decisions; and
 - (c) The duties and activities performed are limited to those of a routine and administrative nature, such as preparing minutes and maintaining statutory returns.
- 923.4 A1 Duties of Company Secretary might range from: administrative duties (such as personnel management and the maintenance of company records and registers) to duties as diverse as ensuring that the company complies with regulations or providing advice on corporate governance matters. Usually this position is seen to imply a close association with the entity. Therefore, a threat is created if a

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partner or employee of the firm serves as Company Secretary for an assurance client. (More information on providing non-assurance services to an assurance client is set out in Section 950, *Provision of Non-assurances Services to an Assurance Client*.)

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SECTION 924 EMPLOYMENT WITH AN ASSURANCE CLIENT

Introduction

- 924.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 924.2 Employment relationships with an assurance client might create a self-interest, familiarity or intimidation threat. This section sets out specific requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 924.3 A1 A familiarity or intimidation threat might be created if any of the following individuals have been an assurance team member or partner of the firm:
- A director or officer of the assurance client.
 - An employee who is in a position to exert significant influence over the subject matter information of the assurance engagement.

Former Partner or Assurance Team Member Restrictions

- R924.4** If a former partner has joined an assurance client of the firm or a former assurance team member has joined the assurance client as:
- (a) A director or officer; or
 - (b) An employee in a position to exert significant influence over the subject matter information of the assurance engagement,
- The individual shall not continue to participate in the firm's business or professional activities.

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- 924.4 A1 Even if one of the individuals described in paragraph R924.4 has joined the assurance client in such a position and does not continue to participate in the firm's business or professional activities, a familiarity or intimidation threat might still be created.
- 924.4 A2 A familiarity or intimidation threat might also be created if a former partner of the firm has joined an entity in one of the positions described in paragraph 924.3 A1 and the entity subsequently becomes an assurance client of the firm.
- 924.4 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:
- The position the individual has taken at the client.
 - Any involvement the individual will have with the assurance team.
 - The length of time since the individual was an assurance team member or partner of the firm.
 - The former position of the individual within the assurance team or firm. An example is whether the individual was responsible for maintaining regular contact with the client's management or those charged with governance.
- 924.4 A4 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such a familiarity or intimidation threat include:
- Making arrangements such that the individual is not entitled to any benefits or payments from the firm, unless made in accordance with fixed pre-determined arrangements.
 - Making arrangements such that any amount owed to the individual is not material to the firm.
 - Modifying the plan for the assurance engagement.
 - Assigning to the assurance team individuals who have sufficient experience relative to the individual who has joined the client.

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- Having an appropriate reviewer review the work of the former assurance team member.

Assurance Team Members Entering Employment Negotiations with a Client

- R924.5** A firm shall have policies and procedures that require assurance team members to notify the firm when entering employment negotiations with an assurance client.
- 924.5 A1 A self-interest threat is created when an assurance team member participates in the assurance engagement while knowing that the assurance team member will, or might, join the client sometime in the future.
- 924.5 A2 An example of an action that might eliminate such a self-interest threat is removing the individual from the assurance engagement.
- 924.5 A3 An example of an action that might be a safeguard to address such a self-interest threat is having an appropriate reviewer review any significant judgments made by that assurance team member while on the team.

SECTION 940
LONG ASSOCIATION OF PERSONNEL WITH AN ASSURANCE
CLIENT

Introduction

- 940.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 940.2 When an individual is involved in an assurance engagement of a recurring nature over a long period of time, familiarity and self-interest threats might be created. This section sets out requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in such circumstances.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 940.3 A1 A familiarity threat might be created as a result of an individual's long association with:
- (a) The assurance client;
 - (b) The assurance client's senior management; or
 - (c) The subject matter and subject matter information of the assurance engagement.
- 940.3 A2 A self-interest threat might be created as a result of an individual's concern about losing a longstanding assurance client or an interest in maintaining a close personal relationship with a member of senior management or those charged with governance. Such a threat might influence the individual's judgment inappropriately.
- 940.3 A3 Factors that are relevant to evaluating the level of such familiarity or self-interest threats include:
- The nature of the assurance engagement.
 - How long the individual has been an assurance team member, the individual's seniority on the team, and the

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nature of the roles performed, including if such a relationship existed while the individual was at a prior firm.

- The extent to which the work of the individual is directed, reviewed and supervised by more senior personnel.
- The extent to which the individual, due to the individual's seniority, has the ability to influence the outcome of the assurance engagement, for example, by making key decisions or directing the work of other engagement team members.
- The closeness of the individual's personal relationship with the assurance client or, if relevant, senior management.
- The nature, frequency and extent of interaction between the individual and the assurance client.
- Whether the nature or complexity of the subject matter or subject matter information has changed.
- Whether there have been any recent changes in the individual or individuals who are the responsible party or, if relevant, senior management.

940.3 A4 The combination of two or more factors might increase or reduce the level of the threats. For example, familiarity threats created over time by the increasingly close relationship between an individual and the assurance client would be reduced by the departure of the individual who is the responsible party.

940.3 A5 An example of an action that might eliminate the familiarity and self-interest threats in relation to a specific engagement would be rotating the individual off the assurance team.

940.3 A6 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such familiarity or self-interest threats include:

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- Changing the role of the individual on the assurance team or the nature and extent of the tasks the individual performs.
- Having an appropriate reviewer who was not an assurance team member review the work of the individual.
- Performing regular independent internal or external quality reviews of the engagement.

R940.4

If a firm decides that the level of the threats created can only be addressed by rotating the individual off the assurance team, the firm shall determine an appropriate period during which the individual shall not:

- (a) Be a member of the engagement team for the assurance engagement;
- (b) Provide quality control for the assurance engagement;
or
- (c) Exert direct influence on the outcome of the assurance engagement.

The period shall be of sufficient duration to allow the familiarity and self-interest threats to be addressed.

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SECTION 950

PROVISION OF NON-ASSURANCE SERVICES TO ASSURANCE CLIENTS OTHER THAN AUDIT AND REVIEW ENGAGEMENT CLIENTS

Introduction

- 950.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent, and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 950.2 Firms might provide a range of non-assurance services to their assurance clients, consistent with their skills and expertise. Providing certain non-assurance services to assurance clients might create threats to compliance with the fundamental principles and threats to independence.
- 950.3 This section sets out requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence when providing non-assurance services to assurance clients.
- 950.4 New business practices, the evolution of financial markets and changes in technology are some developments that make it impossible to draw up an all-inclusive list of non-assurance services that firms might provide to an assurance client. The conceptual framework and the general provisions in this section apply when a firm proposes to a client to provide a non- assurance service for which there are no specific requirements and application material.
- 950.5 The requirements and application material in this section apply where a firm uses technology to provide a non-assurance service to an assurance client.

Requirements and Application Material

General

Risk of Assuming Management Responsibilities When Providing a Non-Assurance Service

- 950.6 A1 When a firm provides a non-assurance service to an assurance client, there is a risk that a firm will assume a

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management responsibility in relation to the underlying subject matter and, in an attestation engagement, the subject matter information of the assurance engagement unless the firm is satisfied that the requirements in paragraphs R900.13 and R900.14 have been complied with.

Accepting an Engagement to Provide a Non-Assurance Service

R950.7 Before a firm accepts an engagement to provide a non-assurance service to an assurance client, the firm shall apply the conceptual framework to identify, evaluate and address any threat to independence that might be created by providing that service.

Identifying and Evaluating Threats

950.8 A1 A description of the categories of threats that might arise when a firm provides a non-assurance service to an assurance client is set out in paragraph 120.6 A3.

950.8 A2 Factors that are relevant in identifying and evaluating the different threats that might be created by providing a non-assurance service to an assurance client include:

- The nature, scope, intended use and purpose of the service.
- The manner in which the service will be provided, such as the personnel to be involved and their location.
- The client's dependency on the service, including the frequency with which the service will be provided.
- The legal and regulatory environment in which the service is provided.
- Whether the client is a public interest entity.
- The level of expertise of the client's management and employees with respect to the type of service provided.
- Whether the outcome of the service will affect matters reflected in the subject matter or subject matter information of the assurance engagement, and, if so:

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- o The extent to which the outcome of the service will have a material or significant effect on the subject matter of the assurance engagement.
 - o The extent of the assurance client's involvement in determining significant matters of judgment.
- The degree of reliance that will be placed on the outcome of the service as part of the assurance engagement.
- The fee relating to the provision of the non-assurance service.

Materiality in Relation to an Assurance Client's Information

950.9 A1 Materiality is a factor that is relevant in evaluating threats created by providing a non-assurance service to an assurance client. The concept of materiality in relation to an assurance client's subject matter information is addressed in the *Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes (Revised 2016)*. The determination of materiality involves the exercise of professional judgment and is impacted by both quantitative and qualitative factors. It is also affected by perceptions of the financial or other information needs of users.

Multiple Non-assurance Services Provided to the Same Assurance Client

950.10 A1 A firm might provide multiple non-assurance services to an assurance client. In these circumstances the combined effect of threats created by providing those services is relevant to the firm's evaluation of threats.

Self-Review Threats

950.11 A1 A self-review threat might be created if the firm is involved in the preparation of subject matter information which is subsequently the subject matter information of an assurance engagement. Examples of non-assurance services that might create such self-review threats when providing services

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related to the subject matter information of an assurance engagement include:

- Developing and preparing prospective information and subsequently providing assurance on this information.
- Performing a valuation that forms part of the subject matter information of an assurance engagement.
- Designing, developing, implementing, operating, maintaining, monitoring, updating or upgrading IT systems or IT controls and subsequently undertaking an assurance engagement on a statement or report prepared about the IT systems or IT controls.
- Designing, developing, implementing, operating, maintaining, monitoring, updating or upgrading IT systems and subsequently issuing an assurance report on subject matter information, such as elements of non-financial information, that is prepared from information generated by such IT systems.

Assurance clients that are public interest entities

950.12 A1 Expectations about a firm's independence are heightened when an assurance engagement is undertaken by a firm for a public interest entity and the results of that engagement will be:

- (a) Made available publicly, including to shareholders and other stakeholders; or
- (b) Provided to an entity or organization established by law or regulation to oversee the operation of a business sector or activity.

Consideration of these expectations forms part of the reasonable and informed third party test applied when determining whether to provide a non-assurance service to an assurance client.

950.12 A2 If a self-review threat exists in relation to an engagement undertaken in the circumstances described in paragraph

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950.12 A1 (b), the firm is encouraged to disclose the existence of that self-review threat and the steps taken to address it to the party engaging the firm or those charged with governance of the assurance client and to the entity or organization established by law or regulation to oversee the operation of a business sector or activity to which the results of the engagement will be provided.

Addressing Threats

- 950.13 A1 Paragraphs R 120.10 to 120.10 A2 include a requirement and application material that are relevant when addressing threats to independence, including a description of safeguards.
- 950.13 A2 Threats to independence created by providing a non-assurance service or multiple services to an assurance client vary depending on facts and circumstances of the assurance engagement and the nature of the service. Such threats might be addressed by applying safeguards or by adjusting the scope of the proposed service.
- 950.13 A3 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address such threats include:
- Using professionals who are not assurance team members to perform the service.
 - Having an appropriate reviewer who was not involved in providing the service review the assurance work or service performed.
- 950.13 A4 Safeguards might not be available to reduce the threat created by providing a non-assurance service to an assurance client to an acceptable level. In such a situation, the application of the conceptual framework requires the firm to:
- (a) Adjust the scope of the proposed service to eliminate the circumstances that are creating the threat;
 - (b) Decline or end the service that creates the threat that cannot be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level; or
 - (c) End the assurance engagement.

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SECTION 990

REPORTS THAT INCLUDE A RESTRICTION ON USE AND DISTRIBUTION (ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENTS OTHER THAN AUDIT AND REVIEW ENGAGEMENTS)

Introduction

- 990.1 Firms are required to comply with the fundamental principles, be independent and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats to independence.
- 990.2 This section sets out certain modifications to Part 4B which are permitted in certain circumstances involving assurance engagements where the report includes a restriction on use and distribution. In this section, an engagement to issue a restricted use and distribution assurance report in the circumstances set out in paragraph R990.3 is referred to as an “eligible assurance engagement.”

Requirements and Application Material

General

- R990.3** When a firm intends to issue a report on an assurance engagement which includes a restriction on use and distribution, the independence requirements set out in Part 4B shall be eligible for the modifications that are permitted by this section, but only if:
- (a) The firm communicates with the intended users of the report regarding the modified independence requirements that are to be applied in providing the service; and
 - (b) The intended users of the report understand the purpose, subject matter information and limitations of the report and explicitly agree to the application of the modifications.
- 990.3 A1 The intended users of the report might obtain an understanding of the purpose, subject matter information, and

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limitations of the report by participating, either directly, or indirectly through a representative who has authority to act for the intended users, in establishing the nature and scope of the engagement. In either case, this participation helps the firm to communicate with intended users about independence matters, including the circumstances that are relevant to applying the conceptual framework. It also allows the firm to obtain the agreement of the intended users to the modified independence requirements.

R990.4 Where the intended users are a class of users who are not specifically identifiable by name at the time the engagement terms are established, the firm shall subsequently make such users aware of the modified independence requirements agreed to by their representative.

990.4 A1 For example, where the intended users are a class of users such as lenders in a syndicated loan arrangement, the firm might describe the modified independence requirements in an engagement letter to the representative of the lenders. The representative might then make the firm's engagement letter available to the members of the group of lenders to meet the requirement for the firm to make such users aware of the modified independence requirements agreed to by the representative.

R990.5 When the firm performs an eligible assurance engagement, any modifications to Part 4B shall be limited to those modifications set out in paragraphs R990.7 and R990.8.

R990.6 If the firm also issues an assurance report that does not include a restriction on use and distribution for the same client, the firm shall apply Part 4B to that assurance engagement.

Financial Interests, Loans and Guarantees, Close Business, Family and Personal Relationships

R990.7 When the firm performs an eligible assurance engagement:

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- (a) The relevant provisions set out in Sections 910, 911, 920, 921, 922 and 924 need apply only to the members of the engagement team, and their immediate and close family members;
- (b) The firm shall identify, evaluate and address any threats to independence created by interests and relationships, as set out in Sections 910, 911, 920, 921, 922 and 924, between the assurance client and the following assurance team members;
 - (i) Those who provide consultation regarding technical or industry specific issues, transactions or events; and
 - (ii) Those who provide quality control for the engagement including those who perform the engagement quality control review; and
- (c) The firm shall evaluate and address any threats that the engagement team has reason to believe are created by interests and relationships between the assurance client and others within the firm who can directly influence the outcome of the assurance engagement, as set out in Sections 910, 911, 920, 921, 922 and 924.

990.7 A1 Others within the firm who can directly influence the outcome of the assurance engagement include those who recommend the compensation, or who provide direct supervisory, management or other oversight, of the assurance engagement partner in connection with the performance of the assurance engagement.

R990.8 When the firm performs an eligible assurance engagement, the firm shall not hold a material direct or a material indirect financial interest in the assurance client.

GLOSSARY, INCLUDING LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS

In the *Code of Ethics for Chartered accountants (including Independence Standards)*, the singular shall be construed as including the plural as well as the reverse, and the terms below have the following meanings assigned to them.

In this Glossary, explanations of defined terms are shown in regular font; italics are used for explanations of described terms which have a specific meaning in certain parts of the Code or for additional explanations of defined terms. References are also provided to terms described in the Code.

Act	The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949
Acceptable level	A level at which a chartered accountant using the reasonable and informed third party test would likely conclude that the accountant complies with the fundamental principles.
Advertising	The communication to the public of information as to the services or skills provided by chartered accountants in practice with a view to procuring professional business.
Appropriate reviewer	<i>An appropriate reviewer is a professional with the necessary knowledge, skills, experience and authority to review, in an objective manner, the relevant work performed or service provided. Such an individual might be a chartered accountant.</i> <i>This term is described in paragraph 300.8 A4.</i>
Assurance client	The responsible party that is the person (or persons) who: (a) In a direct reporting engagement, is responsible for the subject matter; or (b) In an assertion-based engagement, is responsible for the subject matter information and might be responsible for the subject matter.
Assurance engagement	An engagement in which a chartered accountant in practice expresses a conclusion designed to enhance the degree of confidence of the intended users other than the responsible party about the outcome of the evaluation or measurement of a subject matter against criteria.

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(For guidance on assurance engagements, see the Framework for Assurance Engagements issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. The Framework for Assurance Engagements describes the elements and objectives of an assurance engagement and identifies engagements to which Standards on Auditing (SAs), Standards on Review Engagements (SREs) and Standards on Assurance Engagements (SAEs) apply.)

In Part 4B, the term ‘assurance engagement’ addresses assurance engagements other than audit engagements or review engagements.

Assurance team	(a) All members of the engagement team for the assurance engagement; (b) All others within, or engaged by, the firm who can directly influence the outcome of the assurance engagement, including: (i) Those who recommend the compensation of, or who provide direct supervisory, management or other oversight of the assurance engagement partner in connection with the performance of the assurance engagement; (ii) Those who provide consultation regarding technical or industry specific issues, transactions or events for the assurance engagement; and (iii) Those who provide quality control for the assurance engagement, including those who perform the engagement quality control review for the assurance engagement.
Audit	<i>In Part 4A, the term “audit” applies equally to “review.”</i>
Audit client	An entity in respect of which a firm conducts an audit engagement. When the client is a listed entity, in accordance with paragraphs R400.22 and R400.23, audit client will always include its related entities. When the audit client is not a listed entity, audit client includes those related entities over which the

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client has direct or indirect control. (See also paragraph R400.27.)

In Part 4A, the term “audit client” applies equally to “review client.”

Audit engagement A reasonable assurance engagement in which a chartered accountant in practice expresses an opinion whether financial statements are prepared, in all material respects (or give a true and fair view or are presented fairly, in all material respects), in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework, such as an engagement conducted in accordance with *Standards on Auditing*. This includes a Statutory Audit, which is an audit required by legislation or other regulation.

In Part 4A, the term “audit engagement” applies equally to “review engagement.”

In Section 360, “Audit” or “Audit engagement” shall mean a reasonable assurance engagement in which a chartered accountant in practice expresses an opinion whether financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework.

Audit report *In Part 4A, the term “audit report” applies equally to “review report.”*

Audit team

- (a) All members of the engagement team for the audit engagement;
- (b) All others within, or engaged by, the firm who can directly influence the outcome of the audit engagement, including:
 - (i) Those who recommend the compensation of, or who provide direct supervisory, management or other oversight of the engagement partner in connection with the performance of the audit engagement, including those at all successively senior levels above the engagement partner through to the individual who is the firm’s Senior or Managing Partner (Chief Executive or equivalent);

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- (ii) Those who provide consultation regarding technical or industry- specific issues, transactions or events for the engagement; and
- (iii) Those who provide quality control review for the engagement including those who perform the engagement quality control review for the engagement; and
- (c) Any other individuals within a network firm who can directly influence the outcome of the audit engagement.

In Part 4A, the term “audit team” applies equally to “review team.”

Close family	A parent, child or sibling who is not an immediate family member.
Chartered Accountant	An individual who is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. In Part 1, the term “chartered accountant” refers to individual chartered accountants in service and to chartered accountants in practice and their firms. In Part 2, the term “chartered accountant” refers to chartered accountants in service. In Parts 3, 4A and 4B, the term “chartered accountant” refers to chartered accountants in practice and their firms.
Chartered Accountant in service	A chartered accountant working in areas such as commerce, industry, service, the public sector, education, the not-for-profit sector, or in regulatory or professional bodies, who might be an employee, consultant, partner, director (executive or non-executive), owner-manager or volunteer. Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India who is in practice in terms of section 2 of The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.
Chartered Accountant in practice	The term “chartered accountant in practice” is also used to refer to a firm of chartered accountants in practice.

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Chartered accountant being a key managerial personnel in service	Chartered Accountant being a key managerial personnel in service are directors, officers or senior employees able to exert significant influence over, and make decisions regarding, the acquisition, deployment and control of the employing organization's human, financial, technological, physical and intangible resources. <i>This term is described in paragraph 260.11 A1.</i>
Conceptual framework	<i>This term is described in Section 120.</i>
Confidential information	Any information, data or other material in whatever form or medium (including written, electronic, visual or oral) that is not publicly available.
Contingent fee	A fee calculated on a predetermined basis relating to the outcome of a transaction or the result of the services performed by the firm. A fee that is established by a court or other public authority is not a contingent fee.
Cooling-off period	<i>This term is described in paragraph R540.5 for the purposes of paragraphs R540.11 to R540.19.</i>
Council	The Governing body of the Institute constituted under the Act for the management of the affairs of the Institute and for discharging the functions assigned to it under the Act.
Direct financial interest	A financial interest: (a) Owned directly by and under the control of an individual or entity (including those managed on a discretionary basis by others); or (b) Beneficially owned through a collective investment vehicle, estate, trust or other intermediary over which the individual or entity has control, or the ability to influence investment decisions.
Director or officer	Those charged with the governance of an entity, or acting in an equivalent capacity, regardless of their title. In case of a Company, as defined under Sections 2(34) and 2(59) of the Companies Act, 2013.

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Eligible audit engagement	<i>This term is described in paragraph 800.2 for the purposes of Section 800</i>
Eligible assurance engagement	<i>This term is described in paragraph 990.2 for the purposes of Section 990.</i>
Engagement partner	The partner or other person ¹ in the firm who is responsible for the engagement and its performance, and for the report that is issued on behalf of the firm, and who, where required, has the appropriate authority from a professional, legal or regulatory body.
Engagement period (Audit and Review Engagements)	The engagement period starts when the audit team begins to perform the audit. The engagement period ends when the audit report is issued. When the engagement is of a recurring nature, it ends at the later of the notification by either party that the professional relationship has ended or the issuance of the final audit report. Where the audit client is a statutory audit client under Companies Act, 2013, the engagement period shall be determined in accordance with the provisions contained in the Companies Act, 2013
Engagement period (Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review Engagements)	The engagement period starts when the assurance team begins to perform assurance services with respect to the particular engagement. The engagement period ends when the assurance report is issued. When the engagement is of a recurring nature, it ends at the later of the notification by either party that the professional relationship has ended or the issuance of the final assurance report.
Engagement quality control review	A process designed to provide an objective evaluation, on or before the report is issued, of the significant judgments the engagement team made and the conclusions it reached in formulating the report.

¹ Such other person should be a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India holding Certificate of Practice

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Engagement team	All partners and staff performing the engagement, and any other individuals who perform procedures on the engagement, excluding external experts and internal auditors who provide direct assistance on the engagement. <i>In Part 4A, the term “engagement team” refers to individuals performing audit or review procedures on the audit or review engagement, respectively. This term is further described in paragraph 400.9.</i> <i>SA 220 (Revised) provides further guidance on the definition of engagement team in the context of an audit of financial statements.</i> <i>SA 620 defines an auditor’s expert as an individual or organization possessing expertise in a field other than accounting or auditing, whose work in that field is used by the auditor to assist the auditor in obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence. SA 620 deals with the auditor’s responsibilities relating to the work of such experts.</i> <i>SA 610 (Revised) deals with the auditor’s responsibilities if using the work of internal auditors, including using internal auditors to provide direct assistance on the audit engagement</i> <i>In Part 4B, the term “engagement team” refers to individuals performing assurance procedures on the assurance engagement.</i>
Existing accountant	A s chartered accountant in practice currently holding an audit appointment or carrying out accounting, tax, consulting or similar professional services for a client.
External expert	An individual (who is not a partner or a member of the professional staff, including temporary staff, of the firm or a network firm) or organization possessing skills, knowledge and experience in a field other than accounting or auditing, whose work in that field is used to assist the chartered accountant in obtaining sufficient appropriate evidence.
Financial	An interest in an equity or other security, debenture, loan or other debt instrument of an entity, including rights and

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interest	obligations to acquire such an interest and derivatives directly related to such interest.										
Financial statements	A structured representation of historical financial information, including related notes, intended to communicate an entity's economic resources or obligations at a point in time or the changes therein for a period of time in accordance with a financial reporting framework. The related notes ordinarily comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The term can relate to a complete set of financial statements, but it can also refer to a single financial statement, for example, a balance sheet, or a statement of revenues and expenses, and related explanatory notes.										
Financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion	In the case of a single entity, the financial statements of that entity. In the case of consolidated financial statements, also referred to as group financial statements, the consolidated financial statements.										
Firm	A sole practitioner, partnership including limited liability partnership or any such entity of chartered accountants, as may be permitted by law; <i>Paragraphs 400.4 and 900.3 explain how the word "firm" is used to address the responsibility of chartered accountants and firms for compliance with Parts 4A and 4B, respectively.</i>										
Fundamental principles	<i>This term is described in paragraph 110.1 A1. Each of the fundamental principles is, in turn, described in the following paragraphs:</i> <table> <tr> <td><i>Integrity</i></td><td><i>R111.1</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Objectivity</i></td><td><i>R112.1</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Professional competence and due care</i></td><td><i>R113.1</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Confidentiality</i></td><td><i>R114.1 to R114.3</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Professional behaviour</i></td><td><i>R115.1</i></td></tr> </table>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>R111.1</i>	<i>Objectivity</i>	<i>R112.1</i>	<i>Professional competence and due care</i>	<i>R113.1</i>	<i>Confidentiality</i>	<i>R114.1 to R114.3</i>	<i>Professional behaviour</i>	<i>R115.1</i>
<i>Integrity</i>	<i>R111.1</i>										
<i>Objectivity</i>	<i>R112.1</i>										
<i>Professional competence and due care</i>	<i>R113.1</i>										
<i>Confidentiality</i>	<i>R114.1 to R114.3</i>										
<i>Professional behaviour</i>	<i>R115.1</i>										

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Historical financial information Information expressed in financial terms in relation to a particular entity, derived primarily from that entity's accounting system, about economic events occurring in past time periods or about economic conditions or circumstances at points in time in the past.

Immediate family A spouse (or equivalent) or dependent.

Independence Independence comprises:

- (a) Independence of mind – the state of mind that permits the expression of a conclusion without being affected by influences that compromise professional judgment, thereby allowing an individual to act with integrity, and exercise objectivity and professional skepticism.
- (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 skepticism has been compromised.

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.

Indirect financial interest A financial interest beneficially owned through a collective investment vehicle, estate, trust or other intermediary over which the individual or entity has no control or ability to influence investment decisions.

Inducement An object, situation, or action that is used as a means to influence another individual's behaviour, but not necessarily with the intent to improperly influence that individual's behaviour.

Inducements can range from minor acts of hospitality between business colleagues (chartered accountants in service), or between chartered accountants and existing or prospective clients (for chartered accountants in practice), to acts that

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result in non-compliance with laws and regulations. An inducement can take many different forms, for example:

- *Gifts.*
- *Hospitality.*
- *Entertainment.*
- *Political or charitable donations.*
- *Appeals to friendship and loyalty.*
- *Employment or other commercial opportunities.*
- *Preferential treatment, rights or privileges*

Institute	The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India constituted under the provisions of The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.
Key audit partner	The engagement partner, the individual responsible for the engagement quality control review, and other audit partners, if any, on the engagement team who make key decisions or judgments on significant matters with respect to the audit of the financial statements on which the firm will express an opinion. Depending upon the circumstances and the role of the individuals on the audit, "other audit partners" might include, for example, engagement partners responsible for significant subsidiaries or divisions.
Listed entity	An entity whose shares, stock or debt are quoted or listed on a recognized stock exchange, or are marketed under the regulations of a recognized stock exchange or other equivalent body.
Material Subsidiary	For the purpose of Section 360, the term "Material subsidiary" shall mean a subsidiary, whose turnover or net worth exceeds ten percent of the consolidated turnover or net worth respectively, of the listed entity and its subsidiaries in the immediately preceding accounting year.
May	<i>This term is used in the Code to denote permission to take a particular action in certain circumstances, including as an exception to a requirement. It is not used to denote possibility.</i>

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Might	<i>This term is used in the Code to denote the possibility of a matter arising, an event occurring or a course of action being taken. The term does not ascribe any particular level of possibility or likelihood when used in conjunction with a threat, as the evaluation of the level of a threat depends on the facts and circumstances of any particular matter, event or course of action.</i>
Network firm	A firm or entity that belongs to a network in accordance with the networking guidelines issued by ICAI
Non-compliance with laws and regulations (Chartered accountants in Service)	<i>Non-compliance with laws and regulations ("non-compliance") comprises acts of omission or commission, intentional or unintentional, which are contrary to the prevailing laws or regulations committed by the following parties:</i> <i>(a) The chartered accountant's employing organization;</i> <i>(b) Those charged with governance of the employing organization;</i> <i>(c) Management of the employing organization; or</i> <i>(d) Other individuals working for or under the direction of the employing organization.</i> <i>This term is described in paragraph 260.5 A1.</i>
Non-compliance with laws and regulations (Chartered accountants in Practice)	<i>Non-compliance with laws and regulations ("non-compliance") comprises acts of omission or commission, intentional or unintentional, which are contrary to the prevailing laws or regulations committed by the following parties:</i> <i>(a) A client;</i> <i>(b) Those charged with governance of a client;</i> <i>(c) Management of a client; or</i> <i>(d) Other individuals working for or under the direction of a client.</i> <i>This term is described in paragraph 360.5 A1.</i>
Office	A distinct sub-group, whether organized on geographical or practice lines.

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Predecessor accountant	A chartered accountant in practice being the immediately preceding accountant who has held same or similar assignment comprising same /similar scope of work .
Professional activity	An activity requiring accountancy or related skills undertaken by a chartered accountant, including accounting, auditing, tax, management consulting, and financial management.
Professional Judgment	<i>Professional Judgment 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.</i> <i>This term is described in paragraph 120.5 A4.</i>
Professional services	Professional activities performed for clients.
Proposed accountant	A chartered accountant in practice who is considering accepting an audit appointment or an engagement to perform accounting, tax, consulting or similar professional services for a prospective client (or in some cases, an existing client).
Public interest entity	(a) A listed entity; or (b) An entity one of whose main functions is to take deposits from the public; or (c) An entity: (i) Defined by regulation or legislation as a public interest entity; or (ii) Having borrowings of ₹500 crores of rupees or more (to be assessed at both the beginning and end of the year)". <i>For purpose of this definition, it may be noted that Banks and Insurance Companies are to be considered as Public Interest Entities.</i> <i>Other entities might also be considered by the Firms to be public interest entities, as set out in paragraph 400.13 and 400.14.</i>
Reasonable	<i>The reasonable and informed third party test is a consideration</i>

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and informed third party Reasonable and informed third party test

by the chartered accountant 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 accountant 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 an accountant, but would possess the relevant knowledge and experience to understand and evaluate the appropriateness of the accountant's conclusions in an impartial manner.

These terms are described in paragraph 120.5 A9.

Related entity An entity that has any of the following relationships with the client:

- (a) An entity that has direct or indirect control over the client if the client is material to such entity;
- (b) An entity with a direct financial interest in the client if that entity has significant influence over the client and the interest in the client is material to such entity;
- (c) An entity over which the client has direct or indirect control;
- (d) An entity in which the client, or an entity related to the client under (c) above, has a direct financial interest that gives it significant influence over such entity and the interest is material to the client and its related entity in (c); and
- (e) An entity which is under common control with the client (a "sister entity") if the sister entity and the client are both material to the entity that controls both the client and sister entity.

Relative Relative as defined in sub-section (77) of section 2 of Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 4 of the Companies (Specification of definitions details) Rules, 2014 is reproduced below:

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“Relative”, with reference to any person, means anyone who is related to another, if—

- (i) they are members of a Hindu Undivided Family;*
- (ii) they are husband and wife; or*
- (iii) one person is related to the other in such manner as may be prescribed*

List of relatives in terms of clause (77) of section 2.- A person shall be deemed to be the relative of another, if he or she is related to another in the following manner, namely:-

- (1) Father:*

Provided that the term —Father includes step-father.

- (2) Mother:*

Provided that the term —Mother includes the step-mother.

- (3) Son:*

Provided that the term —Son includes the step-son.

- (4) Son’s wife.*

- (5) Daughter.*

- (6) Daughter’s husband.*

- (7) Brother:*

Provided that the term —Brother includes the step-brother;

- (8) Sister:*

Provided that the term —Sister includes the step-sister.

Review client	An entity in respect of which a firm conducts a review engagement.
Review engagement	An assurance engagement, conducted in accordance with <i>Standards on Review Engagements</i> or equivalent, in which a chartered accountant in practice expresses a conclusion on whether, on the basis of the procedures which do not provide

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all the evidence that would be required in an audit, anything has come to the accountant's attention that causes the accountant to believe that the financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework.

- Review team
- (a) All members of the engagement team for the review engagement; and
 - (b) All others within or engaged by, the firm who can directly influence the outcome of the review engagement, including:
 - (i) Those who recommend the compensation of, or who provide direct supervisory, management or other oversight of the engagement partner in connection with the performance of the review engagement, including those at all successively senior levels above the engagement partner through to the individual who is the firm's Senior or Managing Partner (Chief Executive or equivalent);
 - (ii) Those who provide consultation regarding technical or industry specific issues, transactions or events for the engagement; and
 - (iii) Those who provide quality control for the engagement, including those who perform the engagement quality control review for the engagement; and
 - (c) Any other individuals within a network firm who can directly influence the outcome of the review engagement.

Safeguards *Safeguards are actions, individually or in combination, that the chartered accountant takes that effectively reduce threats to compliance with the fundamental principles to an acceptable level.*

This term is described in paragraph 120.10 A2.

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Special purpose financial statements	Financial statements prepared in accordance with a financial reporting framework designed to meet the financial information needs of specified users.										
Substantial harm	<i>This term is described in paragraphs 260.5 A3 and 360.5 A3.</i>										
Those charged with governance	The person(s) or organization(s) (for example, a corporate trustee) with responsibility for overseeing the strategic direction of the entity and obligations related to the accountability of the entity. This includes overseeing the financial reporting process. For some entities, those charged with governance might include management personnel, for example, executive members of a governance board of a private or public sector entity, or an owner- manager.										
Threats	<i>This term is described in paragraph 120.6 A3 and includes the following categories:</i> <table> <tr> <td><i>Self interest</i></td><td><i>120.6 A3(a)</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Self-review</i></td><td><i>120.6 A3(b)</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Advocacy</i></td><td><i>120.6 A3(c)</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Familiarity</i></td><td><i>120.6 A3(d)</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Intimidation</i></td><td><i>120.6 A3(e)</i></td></tr> </table>	<i>Self interest</i>	<i>120.6 A3(a)</i>	<i>Self-review</i>	<i>120.6 A3(b)</i>	<i>Advocacy</i>	<i>120.6 A3(c)</i>	<i>Familiarity</i>	<i>120.6 A3(d)</i>	<i>Intimidation</i>	<i>120.6 A3(e)</i>
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<i>Advocacy</i>	<i>120.6 A3(c)</i>										
<i>Familiarity</i>	<i>120.6 A3(d)</i>										
<i>Intimidation</i>	<i>120.6 A3(e)</i>										
Time-on period	<i>This term is described in paragraph R540.5.</i>										

LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS AND STANDARDS REFERRED TO IN THE CODE

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Explanation
Assurance Framework	Framework for Assurance Engagements
AASB	Auditing and Assurance Standards Board
IESBA	International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants
SAs	Standards on Auditing issued by AASB
SAEs	Standards on Assurance Engagements issued by AASB
SREs	Standards on Review Engagements issued by AASB

LIST OF STANDARDS REFERRED TO IN THE CODE

Standard	Full Title
SA 220	Quality Control For An Audit Of Financial Statements
SA 320	Materiality In Planning and Performing an Audit
SA 610 (Revised)	Using the Work of Internal Auditors
SA 620	Using the Work of an Auditor's Expert
SQC 1	Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audit and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and other Assurance and Related Services Engagements
SRE 2400 (Revised)	Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements