

Audit Partner rotation requirements in Australia Technical Staff Q&As

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Purpose

Australian professional and ethical requirements relating to audit partner rotation will change for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 as per the Close-Off Document issued by APESB in respect of the revised long association provisions of the Code. To assist the Australian accounting profession to prepare for this change, the Technical Staff of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited (APESB) have prepared this Q&A publication.

The revised provisions will amend the existing Long Association provisions in Sections 290 and 291 of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code). The provisions will be formally issued in conjunction with the release of a new restructured Code in the second half of 2018.

The provisions released in Australia will align with the international *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* released by the International Ethics Standard Board for Accountants (IESBA). The IESBA's equivalent publication on *Long Association of Personnel with an Audit Client Questions & Answers* publication has been utilised as the base document in the preparation of this publication.

Limitations

This APESB Q&A document and the associated Close-Off Document has been prepared by the Technical Staff of the APESB based on the IESBA's equivalent documents available as at the date of issue.

The IESBA is expected to release the final revised long association provisions of the Code when they release the new restructured International Code in early 2018. While the possibility of changes to these international documents is remote, Members in Public Practice and Firms should be aware that if there are changes they may not be reflected in this document.

Important note

This publication has been prepared by Technical Staff of the APESB. It does not constitute an authoritative or official pronouncement of APESB.

This publication and the examples contained within are provided for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be, and cannot be, all-inclusive. The examples in this publication are provided to illustrate the requirements of the Code and are not intended to address all possible circumstances.

The publication does not amend or override the Code, the text of which alone is authoritative. Reading this publication is not a substitute for reading the full text of the Code and other relevant APESB pronouncements.

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A. Introduction

Key changes to audit partner rotation requirements

APESB will revise the Code in 2018 to include amendments to the provisions on the long association of personnel with an audit or assurance client in Sections 290 and 291.

The most significant changes affect audit partners of Public Interest Entities (PIEs). The changes will see an increase in the time required for an audit partner of a PIE to cool-off if they are either an Engagement Partner (EP) or the Engagement Quality Control Review (EQCR) Partner.

The Auditor rotation rules primarily impact a Key Audit Partner who can be classified as an Engagement Partner, Engagement Quality Control Review (EQCR) Partner or other Key Audit Partners (KAPs). The impact on these three roles is set out below.

Engagement Partners

Where current laws or regulations apply which specify a cooling-off period of 2 years, the cooling-off period for Engagement Partners on PIE audits will now increase from 2 years to 3 years effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. This cooling-off period of 3 years is only applicable for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and prior to 31 December 2023 (**transition period**). Subsequent to the end of the [transition period](#), the Engagement Partner will be subject to a 5 year cooling-off period.

Where there are no applicable laws and regulations specifying a cooling-off period then the cooling-off period for Engagement Partners on PIE audits will increase from 2 years to 5 years for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

Engagement Quality Control Review (EQCR) Partner

For periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 the cooling-off period for EQCR Partners will increase from 2 years to 3 years.

Other Key Audit Partners

For all other Key Audit Partners (KAPs), the cooling-off period will remain unchanged at 2 years.

A summary of the changes to the current rotation requirements is set out in Tables 1 and 2 below. [Table 1](#) sets out the requirements for Listed Entities and APRA regulated entities, where a shorter cooling-off period (i.e. 2 years) is mandated by laws and regulations. In these circumstances during the [transition period](#) a cooling-off period of 3 years must be used (i.e. higher of 3 years in the Code or 2 years in the laws or regulations). [Table 2](#) sets out the requirements for all other PIEs where a shorter cooling-off is not mandated by laws and regulations.

Note that for both tables:

- the cooling-off period is the minimum number of consecutive years that a Key Audit Partner must cool-off from the audit engagement, and
- the time-on period is the maximum number of cumulative (but not necessarily consecutive) years the applicable audit partner can perform a Key Audit Partner role on an engagement (Refer to [Q3](#)).

Table 1: Rotation requirements for Listed Entities and APRA regulated entities

Role	Current		Transition (1 Jan 2019 to pre 31 Dec 2023)		Full Provisions (post 31 Dec 2023)	
	Time on (yrs)	Cooling off (yrs)	Time on (yrs)	Cooling off (yrs)	Time on (yrs)	Cooling off (yrs)
Engagement Partner	5/7**	2	5/7**	3	5/7**	5
EQCR Partner	5/7**	2	5/7**	3	5/7**	3
Other Key Audit Partners	7	2	7	2	7	2

** In accordance with applicable laws and regulations, Audit Engagement and EQCR Partners can serve in the same role for a maximum of five years¹, but may be extended by the Audit Client or a regulator in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.²

Pursuant to paragraph 290.168, firms may have the opportunity for relief from the partner rotation requirements in the Code based on an exemption provided by a relevant regulator, subject to conditions being imposed.³ Where such relief is available, the individual could remain as a Key Audit Partner (for example, as the Engagement Partner) on the audit engagement in accordance with any conditions specified under such relief.

Table 2: Rotation requirements for all PIEs other than Listed Entities and APRA regulated entities

Role	Current		Full provisions (from 1 Jan 2019)	
	Time on (yrs)	Cooling off (yrs)	Time on (yrs)	Cooling off (yrs)
Engagement Partner	7	2	7	5
EQCR Partner	7	2	7	3
Other Key Audit Partners	7	2	7	2

¹ Refer to s324DA of the *Corporations Act 2001* for Audit Partner rotation requirements for Listed Entities. APRA Prudential Standards CPS 510 *Governance* (July 2017) and SPS 510 *Governance* (July 2017) provides partner rotation requirements for APRA regulated entities.

² Refer also to s324DAA of the *Corporations Act 2001* in respect of extension of Audit Partner time-on periods for audits of Listed Entities.

³ Refer to s342A of the *Corporations Act 2001* which specifies that the Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC) may grant extensions. APRA has the authority to grant extensions for Audit Partners of APRA regulated entities.

For auditors of all other entities where laws and regulations do not mandate the cooling-off period, additional requirements and guidance have been included in the Code, such as the need to address familiarity and self-interest threats to Independence by determining an appropriate cooling-off period for Key Audit Partners.

Refer to [Appendices A to D](#) for flowcharts which maps out the existing and new audit partner rotation requirements.

For the full details of the changes to the audit partner rotation provisions please refer to the Close-Off document on the [APESB website](#).

Who do the changes apply to?

The changes to the auditor partner rotation requirements in the Code are substantial and therefore all Members in Public Practice who perform audit and assurance services will need to consider the impact of these changes.

An individual will need to cool-off from an audit or assurance engagement if it is determined that there are familiarity and self-interest threats to Independence. The period of cooling-off will need to be determined by the Member and the Firm.

For Members in Public Practice who perform audits or reviews of financial statements for PIEs, the changes are more prescriptive and set out specific time-on and cooling-off periods for specific roles undertaken by Key Audit Partners. Members and Firms will need to consider the type of PIE they are auditing and whether there are specific laws and regulations that impact the cooling-off period during the [transition period](#). Refer to the section [Public Interest Entities](#) below for information on PIEs and to [Questions 3 to 11](#) for further information on shorter cooling-off periods applicable during the [transition period](#).

Further details of these changes are available in the Close-Off document.

Public Interest Entities

The Code includes a definition of a PIE and its meaning in paragraphs 290.25 to AUST 290.26.1. The definition of PIE includes the following:

- a Listed Entity (including a listed entity as defined in Section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001*); or
- an entity (a) defined by regulation or legislation as a public interest entity or (b) for which the audit is required by regulation or legislation to be conducted in compliance with the same Independence requirements that apply to the audit of Listed Entities. Such regulation may be promulgated by any relevant regulator, including an audit regulator.

In determining whether an entity is a PIE it is important for a Member in Public Practice or Firm to consider the specifics of the entity such as the nature of the business including its size and the number of employees and whether there are a large number and wide range of stakeholders.

In Australia, entities that would generally meet the definition of PIEs (as per paragraph AUST 290.26.1) include:

- Authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs) and authorised non-operating holding companies (NOHCs) regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) under the *Banking Act 1959*;
- Authorised insurers and authorised NOHCs regulated by APRA under Section 122 of the *Insurance Act 1973*;
- Life insurance companies and registered NOHCs regulated by APRA under the *Life Insurance Act 1995*;
- Disclosing entities as defined in Section 111AC of the *Corporations Act 2001*;
- Registrable superannuation entity (RSE) licensees, and RSEs under their trusteeship that have five or more members, regulated by APRA under the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*; and
- Other issuers of debt and equity instruments to the public.

Effective date for the new requirements

The changes to the audit partner rotation requirements are expected to be issued in the restructured Code in Australia during the second half of the 2018 calendar year.

The audit partner rotation requirements in Australia will align with the international *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* released by the IESBA. The IESBA has released a Close-Off Document for the new provisions on long association of personnel with an audit or assurance client. However, they will not release the final provisions until the release of the new restructured international Code, expected to be issued in early 2018.

Subsequent to the international release, APESB will complete its due process and finalise the audit partner rotation provisions within the restructured Code.

However, as Members in Public Practice will need to meet the requirements of these provisions from the effective date (i.e. for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019), APESB is encouraging Members and Firms to consider how the new requirements will impact their current plans for audit partner rotation now.

Note that there is transitional relief for Engagement Partners who perform audits and reviews for PIEs, such as Listed Entities or APRA related entities, where a shorter cooling-off period is mandated by laws or regulations (refer to the section [Key changes to audit partner rotation requirements](#) above and [Question 3](#)).

B. General provisions on partner rotation

Q1. What are the general provisions for the long association of personnel with an audit or assurance engagement?

The Code requires individuals and Firms to perform an assessment as to whether there are any threats to Independence created from an individual being associated over a long period of time with an audit or assurance client. If threats are identified the individual and the Firm need to put in place safeguards to bring these threats to an acceptable level. A key safeguard that could be implemented is removing the individual from the audit or assurance engagement for a sufficient period to ensure the threat is adequately addressed.

If the engagement is for the audit of a PIE there are additional requirements that must be met by the individual and the Firm. These requirements are set out in the proposed paragraphs 290.153 to 290.168 in the Close-Off Document, and discussed in [Section C](#) of this publication.

C. Specific provisions for audits of PIEs

Q2. Are the audit partner rotation requirements the same for all PIEs?

No. In addition to the audit partner rotation requirements in the Code, there are laws and regulations in Australia which set out audit partner rotation requirements for some entities, such as Listed Entities and APRA regulated entities. The impact of complying with these laws and regulations as well as the Code requirements creates different rotation requirements for the Key Audit Partners of these PIEs.

The Code also specifies different rotation requirements for the different roles undertaken by audit partners in relation to the audit engagement. While the time-on period for all audit partners is the same maximum number of years, there are different cooling-off periods required for the different roles.

Refer to [Question 3](#) for the specific rotation requirements where a shorter cooling-off period is mandated by laws and regulations (applicable to Listed Entities and APRA regulated entities during the [transition period](#)).

Refer to [Question 4](#) for the specific rotation requirements for entities where laws and regulations do not apply (applicable to PIEs excluding Listed and APRA regulated entities).

[Appendices A](#) to [D](#) sets out the audit partner rotation requirements in a flowchart.

Q3. What are the requirements where a shorter cooling-off period is allowed under laws and regulations (i.e. for Listed and APRA regulated entities)?

In Australia, there are Engagement Partners of PIEs that are required to comply with audit partner rotation requirements set out in specific laws and regulations, such as Listed Entities subject to the *Corporations Act 2001* and APRA regulated entities⁴, in addition to the requirements in the Code. These partners must follow the stricter requirements of the Code or the relevant law or regulation to ensure compliance with all relevant requirements.

⁴ Listed Entities as defined in the *Corporations Act 2001* and APRA regulated entities including those covered by APRA Prudential Standards CPS 510 *Governance* (July 2017) and SPS 510 *Governance* (July 2017).

Another important factor in determining the rotation requirements for these Engagement Partners is that the new requirements in the Code allow a shorter cooling-off period during the [transition period](#). The shorter cooling-off period is the higher of three years or the period specified in the laws and regulations (i.e. two years) and will be applicable as long as the time-on period does not exceed seven years. This provision will only apply during the [transition period](#). After that date, the cooling-off period will be 5 years.

A summary of the audit partner rotation requirements for Listed Entities and APRA related entities is set out in [Table 1](#) in [Section A](#), and [Appendices B](#) and [C](#).

Q4. What are the requirements where a shorter cooling-off period is not allowed (i.e. all PIEs other than Listed or APRA regulated entities)?

When there are no specific laws and regulations that apply to the PIE, the audit partners must comply with the specific requirements of the Code set out in paragraphs 290.153 to 290.162 and paragraphs 290.164 to 290.168.

Paragraph 290.163 allowing the substitution of a shorter cooling-off period will generally not apply to audit engagements for PIEs other than Listed and APRA regulated entities in Australia. This also means that there will be no transition period where the cooling-off period gradually steps up to the full provisions of the Code.

A summary of the audit partner rotation requirements for PIEs that are unable to substitute a shorter cooling-off period is set out in [Table 2](#) in [Section A](#) and [Appendix D](#).

Engagement Partner on a Subsidiary of a Public Interest Entity

Q5. Individual A has served as the Engagement Partner for the audit of a PIE (P) for five years. Individual B has served as the Engagement Partner on the audit of a subsidiary (S) of P for five years. How long is the cooling-off period for individuals A and B if PIE (P) is a Listed or APRA regulated entity?

Individual A

In accordance with paragraphs 290.163 and AUST 290.163.1 of the Code, for audits of financial statements during the [transition period](#), individual A will be required to cool-off from the audit engagement for three consecutive years (i.e. higher of 3 years specified in the Code or 2 years in laws or regulations).

If the audit was for financial statements beginning on or after 31 December 2023 individual A will be required to cool-off from the audit engagement for five consecutive years.

Note that the length of the cooling-off periods will be the same if the Audit Client or the regulator permits Individual A to increase their time-on period to 7 years.

Individual B

To determine the appropriate cooling-off period for Individual B it is necessary to consider B's role in the context of the audit of S and the group audit of P.

When reviewing B's role in the audit of S, the first consideration is whether S is a PIE. If S is a PIE then the second consideration is whether that PIE is itself a Listed or APRA regulated entity.

If S is a Listed or APRA regulated entity, then the cooling-off periods for Individual B will be consistent with the cooling-off periods for Individual A. For audits of financial statements during the [transition period](#), B will be required to cool-off from the engagement for three consecutive years. For audits of financial statements beginning on or after 31 December 2023 the cooling-off period for B must be for five consecutive years.

If S is a PIE other than a Listed or APRA regulated entity the cooling-off period for B must be 5 years.

From the perspective of the group audit of P, it is necessary to determine if B is a Key Audit Partner. This determination would depend, for example, on the significance of the subsidiary to the group and whether individual B makes key decisions or judgements with respect to the group audit. If individual B was a Key Audit Partner in respect of P's group audit, he or she is required to serve a two-year cooling-off period from the group audit. (See also [Question 9](#).)

If individual B was not a Key Audit Partner in P's group audit, there is no cooling-off requirement for individual B from the group audit. However, individual B will be subject to the general provisions set out in paragraphs 290.148 to 290.152 of the Code.

Q6. Individual C has served for seven years as the Engagement Partner for the audit of a PIE (Q) that is not a Listed or APRA regulated entity. Individual D has served as the Engagement Partner on the audit of a subsidiary (T) of Q for five years. How long is the cooling-off period for individuals C and D?

Individual C

A cooling-off period of five consecutive years applies to individual C, as the Engagement Partner responsible for the audit reports issued on behalf of the Firm for the audit of Q. This Engagement Partner is sometimes referred to as the "Lead Audit Engagement Partner" in a group audit.

Individual D

To determine the appropriate cooling-off period for Individual D it is necessary to consider D's role in the context of the audit of T and the group audit of Q.

When reviewing D's role in the audit of T, the first consideration is whether T is a PIE. If T is a PIE then the second consideration is whether that PIE is itself a Listed or APRA regulated entity.

If T is a Listed or APRA regulated entity, then the cooling-off periods will be as follows:

- For audits of financial statements during the [transition period](#), D will be required to cool-off from the engagement for three consecutive years.
- For audits of financial statements beginning on or after 31 December 2023 the cooling-off period for D must be for five consecutive years.

If T is a PIE other than a Listed or APRA regulated entity the cooling-off period for D must be 5 years. However, D may serve a further two years on the audit engagement before the relevant cooling-off periods become applicable.

From the perspective of the group audit of Q, it is necessary to determine if D is a Key Audit Partner. This determination would depend, for example, on the significance of the subsidiary to the group and whether individual D makes key decisions or judgements with respect to the group audit. If individual D was a Key Audit Partner in respect of Q's group audit, he or she is required to serve a two-year cooling-off period from the group audit. (See also [Question 9](#).)

If individual D was not a Key Audit Partner in Q's group audit, there is no cooling-off requirement for individual D from the group audit. However, individual D will be subject to the general provisions set out in paragraphs 290.148 to 290.152 of the Code.

Engagement Partner on the Audit of a Public Interest Entity moving to a Subsidiary Audit

Q7. Individual A has completed a cumulative period of five years as Engagement Partner on the audit of a PIE (P) that is a Listed Entity. Could individual A participate in the audit of a subsidiary (S) of P for purposes of the group audit of P without completing the required cooling-off period?

No. Paragraph 290.27 of the extant Code states that:

- a) where an Audit Client is a Listed Entity, references to an Audit Client include its related entities (which include subsidiaries); and
- b) for all other Audit Clients, references to an Audit Client include related entities over which the client has direct or indirect control (which also would include subsidiaries).

Accordingly, individual A is subject to the same cooling-off period with respect to both P and S, as the reference to the Audit Client (P) also includes S. For audits of financial statements during the [transition period](#), this means Individual A is not allowed to participate in the audit of S for purposes of the group audit of P without completing the required cooling-off period of three years. For audits of financial statements beginning on or after 31 December 2023, the mandatory cooling-off period would be five consecutive years.

Q8. Individual C has completed a cumulative period of seven years as Engagement Partner on the audit of a PIE (Q) that is not a Listed or APRA regulated entity. Could individual C participate in the audit of a subsidiary (T) of Q for purposes of the group audit of Q without completing the required cooling-off period of five years?

No. Paragraph 290.27 of the extant Code states that:

- c) where an Audit Client is a Listed Entity, references to an Audit Client include its related entities (which include subsidiaries); and
- d) for all other Audit Clients, references to an Audit Client include related entities over which the client has direct or indirect control (which also would include subsidiaries).

Accordingly, individual C is subject to a five-year cooling-off period with respect to both Q and T, as the reference to the Audit Client (Q) also includes T. Individual C is not permitted under the Code to participate in the audit of T for purposes of the group audit of Q without completing the required cooling-off period of five years.

Engagement Partner on the Audit of a Subsidiary moving to the Audit of the PIE Parent

Q9. Individual C has completed a cumulative period of seven years as Engagement Partner on the audit of a subsidiary (S) of a PIE (P). Could individual C participate in the group audit of P after completing the seven year time-on period on the audit of S?

The answer depends on whether individual C was a Key Audit Partner in the group audit of P; and whether S is a Listed Entity and, if so, whether it is material to P.

If individual C was considered to be a Key Audit Partner in the group audit of P, he or she would not be able to participate in the group audit until the completion of the appropriate cooling-off period. If S is a PIE, individual C would be required to serve a five year cooling-off period (or a three year cooling-off period if paragraph 290.163 of the Code applies) in relation to the audit of S.

If individual C was not considered to be a Key Audit Partner with respect to the group audit of P, but S is a Listed Entity and it is material to P, individual C would not be able to participate in the group audit of P⁵. Under the related entity provision in paragraph 290.27, the reference to Audit Client (in this case, S) will also include P⁶. Individual C would therefore not be permitted to participate in the group audit of P without completing the required cooling-off period of five years (or three years during the [transition period](#)).

Signing Partner Different from Engagement Partner

Q10. The Code defines the Engagement Partner as the partner or other person 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 to sign the audit report. In the situation where the partner who signs the audit report (the signing partner) is not the same individual as the Engagement Partner, which cooling-off provisions apply to the former?

The signing partner, if different, would normally also be treated as an Engagement Partner and would be subject to the same requirements as the Engagement Partner.

Where more than one audit partner is required to sign the audit report, it may not be reasonable or appropriate to treat all the signing partners as Engagement Partners. In this case, determining which cooling-off provisions apply would depend on engagement circumstances and the reasons why there are additional signing partner(s). At a minimum, however, any signing partner who is not the Engagement Partner would be a Key Audit Partner and therefore subject to a minimum two year cooling-off period as applicable to the audit of a PIE.

Q11. Paragraph 290.163 allowing a shorter cooling-off period for Engagement Partners will have effect only for audits of financial statements of PIEs for periods beginning prior to 31 December 2023. Does this mean that for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 31 December 2023 the cooling-off requirement will increase to five consecutive years even though the relevant laws and regulations have not changed?

Yes. Paragraph 290.163 is intended to facilitate the transition to the new cooling-off period of five consecutive years for Engagement Partners on audits of PIEs in those jurisdictions (such as Australia) where a shorter cooling-off period is currently specified by a legislative body or regulator (or organisation authorised or recognised by such legislative body or regulator). The impact of this transitional provision is that the cooling-off period will be three consecutive years as long as the time-on period does not exceed seven years.

APESB has added paragraph AUST 290.163.1 to the Code to clarify how the application of this provision affects Listed Entities subject to the *Corporations Act 2001* and APRA regulated entities (see [Question 3](#) for more detailed information).

The IESBA has committed to review this transitional provision to take account of, among other things, relevant legislative and regulatory developments as well as the experience of the application of the provisions in practice. However, this does not necessarily mean the provisions will change and Members in Public Practice and their Firms need to ensure they have put in place adequate plans to meet the requirements of the Code as specified in the Close-Off document.

⁵ If S is material to P, it is likely that the Engagement Partner on S would be a Key Audit Partner in the group audit of P. However, this is not necessarily the case in all circumstances. This is because under the definition of a Key Audit Partner in the Code, whether the individual is a Key Audit Partner depends on whether he or she makes key decisions or judgements on significant matters with respect to the group audit, and not on whether S is material to P.

⁶ The definition of a related entity under the Code includes an entity that has direct or indirect control over the client if the client is material to such entity.

D. Entities listed in other jurisdictions

Q12. Are audit partner rotation requirements impacted if the audit client is listed in a foreign jurisdiction?

Potentially.

When an audit client is listed in a foreign jurisdiction, the Member in Public Practice or a Firm will need to consider a number of matters to help them determine the applicable audit partner rotation requirements. These matters would include:

- The structure of the entity;
- The jurisdiction where the relevant entity is incorporated and domiciled;
- The laws and regulations that require the entity to prepare a financial report;
- The laws and regulations that require an audit to be performed on the financial report;
- Applicable stock exchange listing rules for the jurisdiction where the entity is listed;
- Relevant laws, regulations, and professional and ethical requirements relating to the rotation of audit partners, and audit firms where applicable;
- The role of the individual within the group audit (i.e. responsible for the group, head or subsidiary audit);
- The Key Audit Partner role of the Member;
- Applicable policies and procedures of the entity relating to the appointment and removal of the auditor (these may be issued by the Audit Committee); and
- Applicable policies and procedures of the Firm.

In some situations, an entity may also be a dual listed entity. The term 'dual listed entities' is used to refer to entities that are listed on multiple stock exchanges. The way the dual listing is achieved may vary depending on the requirements in the relevant jurisdictions and the structure of the company(s) involved (for example separate companies established in separate jurisdictions, or a single entity established and registered on the stock exchange in one jurisdiction which is also registered on the stock exchange in another jurisdiction).

The audit partner rotation requirements which will apply to the key audit partners for an entity listed in a foreign jurisdiction or a dual listed entity may also need to vary to ensure the requirements in the relevant jurisdictions are complied with.

The Member or Firm may find, after reviewing the considerations listed above, that they need to comply with multiple audit partner rotation requirements. The Member or Firm must ensure they comply with the more stringent rotation requirements. This may mean that the rotation to be undertaken is a hybrid of applicable audit partner rotation requirements.

Australian domiciled entity listed on both the Australian and New Zealand stock exchange

Q13. Individual E is the Engagement Partner for the audit of Aust Co, an Australian incorporated company that is listed on both the Australian and New Zealand Stock Exchanges.

At 30 June 2018 E has served as Engagement Partner on the audit of Aust Co for five years and is now required under audit partner rotation requirements to cool-off. What is the appropriate cooling-off period for Individual E?

Matters to Consider

In determining the relevant cooling-off period Individual E would have considered the following factors:

- As Aust Co is incorporated in Australia it needs to prepare financial statements in accordance with Part 2M of the *Corporations Act 2001*.
- The *Corporations Act 2001* sets out audit partner rotation requirements in s.324DA which apply to Individual E as the Engagement Partner of a listed company (i.e. Aust Co).
- Individual E is a Member in Public Practice who must comply with the audit partner rotation requirements of the Code. In accordance with paragraphs 290.163 and AUST 290.163.1 of the Code, Individual E will be required to cool-off from the audit engagement for three consecutive years (i.e. higher of 3 years specified in the Code or 2 years in laws or regulations).
- The timing of the cooling-off period and whether it falls within the [transition period](#) (as outlined in paragraph AUST290.163.1 of the Code). Subsequent to the end of the [transition period](#), the Engagement Partner will be subject to a 5 year cooling-off period.
- The ASX Listing rules require the audit of Aust Co to be conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards by a registered company auditor.
- Whether Aust Co is listed on the NZX as a Dual Listed Issuer or an Overseas Listed Entity as defined in the NZX Listing Rules (as this determines the NZX Listing Rules that would be applicable to Aust Co).
- Aust Co must comply with the applicable listing requirements in the NZX Listing Rules. This includes Rule 3.6.3 which requires the Audit Committee of an entity listed on the NZX to ensure that the external auditor or lead audit partner is changed at least every five years.
- The NZX Listing Rules allow Aust Co to lodge accounts prepared in accordance with *Corporations Act 2001* requirements instead of the *Financial Management Authority Act 2011* requirements.

Conclusion

Based on the specific facts and circumstances set out in this example Individual E will need to cool-off from the audit engagement for a minimum period of three consecutive years. Individual E could come back to the audit engagement in any Key Audit Partner role for the 2022 audit.

Members are cautioned that the determination of the appropriate cooling-off period to meet audit partner rotation requirements is a matter to be determined based on the particular facts and circumstances. The conclusion for this example is based on the facts and circumstances outlined above and any changes to those facts and circumstances may change the outcome of the required cooling-off period to be undertaken by Key Audit Partners.

New Zealand domiciled entity listed on both the New Zealand and Australian stock exchange

Q14. Individual W is the Engagement Partner for the audit of NZ Co, a New Zealand incorporated company that is listed on both the New Zealand and Australian Stock Exchanges.

At 30 June 2018 W has served as Engagement Partner on the audit of NZ Co for five years. Can Individual W serve an additional two years as Engagement Partner for this audit engagement? If Individual W needs to cool-off what is the appropriate period?

Matters to Consider

In determining the relevant cooling-off period Individual W would have considered the following factors:

- As NZ Co is incorporated in New Zealand it needs to ensure that financial statements prepared are audited by a qualified auditor (refer to Section 207 of the *Companies Act 1993 (NZ)*).
- NZ Co must comply with the applicable listing requirements in the NZX Listing Rules. This includes Rule 3.6.3 which requires the Audit Committee of an entity listed on the NZX to ensure that the external auditor or lead audit partner is changed at least every five years. Note that this listing rule applies to Dual Listed Entities but not Overseas Listed Entities.
- Individual E is a Member in Public Practice who must comply with the audit partner rotation requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (PES 1)*. The proposed amendments for long association provisions to PES 1 (paragraph 290.155) would require Individual W to cool-off from the audit engagement for five consecutive years.
- Whether NZ Co is listed on the ASX as a Standard Listing, a Foreign Exempt Listing or an ASX Debt Listing as defined in the ASX Listing Rules (as this determines the ASX Listing Rules applicable to NZ Co).
- The ASX Listing Rules allow NZ Co to lodge accounts prepared in accordance with NZ laws and regulations as long as the accounts comply with the rules of the NZX and NZ Co is listed on the ASX as a Foreign Exempt Listing.

Conclusion

As NZ Co is a Listed Entity on the NZX, the Audit Committee of NZ Co would have been required to advise Individual W to cool-off from the audit engagement. Based on the specific facts and circumstances set out in this example the minimum period for cooling-off for Individual W is five consecutive years off the audit engagement. Individual W could come back to the audit engagement in any Key Audit Partner role for the 2024 audit.

Members are cautioned that the determination of the appropriate cooling-off period to meet audit partner rotation requirements is a matter to be determined based on the particular facts and circumstances. The conclusion for this example is based on the facts and circumstances outlined above and any changes to those facts and circumstances may change the outcome of the required cooling-off period to be undertaken by Key Audit Partners.

E. Breaks in service

Q15. How do breaks in service affect the determination of time-on and cooling-off periods for an Engagement Partner, an EQCR Partner or any other Key Audit Partner for the audit of a PIE?

In calculating the time-on period, the count of years may be restarted if the break in service is equal to at least the cooling-off period determined in accordance with paragraphs 290.155 to 290.157 as applicable to the Key Audit Partner role in which the individual served in the year immediately prior to the break in service. Breaks in service that are shorter than the required cooling-off period do not contribute to the consecutive cooling-off period.

For example, if a Key Audit Partner for the audit of a PIE (that is not a Listed or APRA regulated entity) has completed five years in the role and is off the engagement for one year due to medical leave, the one year off does not count towards cooling-off and the cumulative time-on period. He or she could therefore return to the engagement as a Key Audit Partner for a further two years (completing a total of seven cumulative years of service) before being required to serve the cooling-off period associated with his or her role on the engagement.

In contrast, if the Key Audit Partner had acted as the EQCR Partner for those five years, followed by three years off the engagement, then he or she will have cooled off and could return to the engagement for a further seven years.

[Table 3](#) below illustrates some examples of how the cooling-off period would apply in the case of an audit of a PIE (which is not a Listed or APRA regulated entity) where “X” represents a year in which the individual was not a Key Audit Partner on the audit. For the purposes of this table, “KAP” refers to an individual who was neither the Engagement Partner nor the EQCR Partner.

Table 3: Effect of Breaks in Service on cooling-off periods for PIEs that are not Listed or APRA regulated entities

Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Cooling-off period
EP	EP	EP	EP	EP	EP	X	EP		5 consecutive yrs off at the end of Yr 8 (Note 1)
EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	X	X	EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	3 consecutive yrs off at the end of Yr 9 (Note 2)
KAP	KAP	KAP	X	KAP	KAP	X	KAP	KAP	2 consecutive yrs off at the end of Yr 9 (Note 3)
KAP	KAP	KAP	X	X					The KAP could return in Yr 6 for a further 7 year period (Note 4)

Notes

1. The one year off the engagement in year 7 does not constitute cooling-off as it is less than the five consecutive years off required to achieve cooling-off for an EP. So, the individual reaches seven cumulative years on the engagement at the end of year 8 after which he or she must serve a cooling-off period of five consecutive years.
2. The two years off the engagement in years 5 and 6 do not constitute cooling-off as they are less than the three consecutive years off required to achieve cooling-off for an EQCR. So, the individual reaches seven cumulative years on the engagement at the end of year 9, after which he or she must serve a cooling-off period of three consecutive years.
3. The two years off the engagement in years 4 and 7 do not constitute cooling-off as they do not add up to two consecutive years off required to achieve cooling for a KAP. So, the individual reaches seven cumulative years on the engagement at the end of year 9, after which he or she must serve a cooling-off period of two consecutive years.
4. The individual has effectively served a cooling-off period of two consecutive years in years 4 and 5 (even though not required by the Code as he or she had not completed 7 years on the audit) and therefore could return in year 6 in any Key Audit Partner role for a further 7-year period.

[Table 4](#) below illustrates further examples for the audit of a PIE that is a Listed or APRA related entity. Note “X” represents a year in which the individual was not a Key Audit Partner on the audit. For the purposes of this table, “KAP” refers to an individual who was neither the Engagement Partner nor the EQCR Partner.

Table 4: Effect of Breaks in Service on cooling-off periods for PIEs that are Listed or APRA regulated entities

Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Cooling-off period
EP	EP	EP	EP	X	EP	X	X	X	3 consecutive yrs for periods during the transition period or 5 consecutive yrs for periods beginning on or after 31/12/23 at the end of Yr 6 (Note 5)
EQCR	EQCR	X	EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	X	X	X	3 consecutive yrs off at the end of Yr 6 (Note 6)
KAP	KAP	KAP	X	KAP	KAP	X	KAP	KAP	2 consecutive yrs off at the end of Yr 9 (Note 7)
KAP	KAP	KAP	X	X					The KAP could return in Yr 6 for a further 7 year period (Note 8)

Notes

5. The one year off the engagement in year 5 does not constitute cooling-off as it is less than the required cooling-off period for Engagement Partners. So, the individual reaches five years on the engagement at the end of year 6 after which he or she must serve a cooling-off period of three years for periods during the [transition period](#) or five consecutive years for periods beginning on or after 31 December 2023.
6. The EQCR has completed five years on this role at the end of year 6. He or she needs to cool-off for three consecutive years to achieve the required cooling-off period for an EQCR Partner.
7. The two years off the engagement in years 4 and 7 do not constitute cooling-off as they do not add up to the two consecutive years off required to achieve cooling for a KAP. So, the individual reaches seven cumulative years on the engagement at the end of year 9, after which he or she must serve a cooling-off period of two consecutive years.
8. The individual has effectively served a cooling-off period of two consecutive years in years 4 and 5 (even though not required by the Code as he or she had not completed 7 years on the audit) and therefore could return in year 6 in any Key Audit Partner Role for a further 7 year period.

F. Combination of roles

Q16. An individual has undertaken a combination of Key Audit Partner roles on the audit of a PIE during the seven-year time-on period. How should the required cooling-off period be determined in those circumstances?

The number of required years off will be determined by the roles undertaken, the type of PIE entity and the periods during which they were performed.

[Table 5](#) below provides some examples of the effect of the combination of roles for PIEs that are not Listed or APRA regulated entities.

[Table 6](#) below provides further examples for PIEs that are Listed or APRA regulated entities.

For the purposes of these tables, “KAP” refers to an individual who was neither the Engagement Partner nor the EQCR Partner. For simplicity, breaks in service (covered in [Question 15](#)) are ignored. The cooling-off period refers to consecutive years.

A full analysis of the possible combinations and the determination of the required cooling-off period is included in the [Appendices](#) of this Publication.

Table 5: Effect of the combination of roles on cooling-off periods for PIEs that are not Listed or APRA regulated entities

Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Cooling-off period
KAP	KAP	KAP	EP	EP	EP	EP	5 years (Note 1)
KAP	KAP	KAP	EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	3 years (Note 2)
EP	EP	EQCR	KAP	KAP	KAP	KAP	2 years (Note 3)
EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	EP	EP	EP	5 years ⁷ (Note 4)
EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	KAP	KAP	EP	EP	3 years (Note 5)
EP	EP	KAP	KAP	KAP	EP	EP	5 years (Note 1)

Notes

1. As the individual has served on the audit engagement for a total of seven cumulative years in a combination of roles during which he or she was the Engagement Partner for four or more years, the individual must serve a cooling-off period of five consecutive years before he or she can return to the audit engagement (see paragraph 290.158).
2. As the individual has served on the audit engagement for a total of seven cumulative years in a combination of roles during which he or she was the EQCR Partner for four or more years, the individual must serve a cooling-off period of three consecutive years before he or she can return to the audit engagement (see paragraph 290.159).
3. The individual has served on the audit engagement for a total of seven cumulative years but has not served as the Engagement Partner or the EQCR Partner for at least four of those seven years. Accordingly, the individual must serve a cooling-off period of two consecutive years before he or she can return to the engagement (see paragraph 290.161).
4. The individual has served on the audit engagement for a total of seven cumulative years in a combination of Engagement Partner and EQCR Partner roles during which he or she was the Engagement Partner for three years, the individual must serve a cooling-off period of five consecutive years before he or she can return to the audit engagement (see paragraph 290.160(a)).
5. As the individual has served on the audit engagement for a total of seven cumulative years in a combination of Key Audit Partner Roles, with more than four years in Engagement Partner and EQCR Partner roles but was the Engagement Partner for less than three years, the individual must serve a cooling-off period of three consecutive years before he or she can return to the audit engagement (see paragraph 290.160(b)).

⁷ As part of its current project to revise its International Standard on Quality Control (ISQC) 1, *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements*, the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) is examining how to address situations where an individual moves into an EQCR role on an audit engagement immediately after having served as EP on the same engagement. APESB is monitoring the progress of this ISQC1 project, including its potential implications to APES 320 *Quality Control for Firms*.

Table 6: Effect of the combination of roles on cooling-off periods for PIEs that are Listed or APRA regulated entities

Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Cooling-off period
KAP	KAP	KAP	EP	EP	EP	EP	3 years for audits during the transition period or 5 years for audits on or after 31/12/23 (Note 6)
KAP	KAP	KAP	EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	3 years (Note 7)
EP	EP	EP	KAP	KAP	KAP	KAP	2 years (Note 8)
EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	EP			3 years (Note 9)
EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	EQCR	EQCR			3 years (Note 10)
EP	EP	KAP	KAP	KAP	EP	EP	3 years for audits during the transition period or 5 years for audits on or after 31/12/23 (Note 6)
KAP	KAP	KAP	KAP	EP	EP	EP	2 years (Note 8)

Notes

6. As the individual has served on the audit engagement for a total of seven cumulative years in a combination of roles during which he or she was the Engagement Partner for four or more years, the individual must serve a cooling-off period of three years for audits during the [transition period](#) and five consecutive years for periods commencing after 31 December 2023 before he or she can return to the audit engagement (see paragraphs 290.158, 290.163, and AUST 290.163.1).
7. As the individual has served on the audit engagement for a total of seven cumulative years in a combination of roles during which he or she was the EQCR Partner for four or more years, the individual must serve a cooling-off period of three consecutive years before he or she can return to the audit engagement (see paragraph 290.159).
8. The individual has served on the audit engagement for a total of seven cumulative years as Engagement Partner for three years and KAP for four years. Accordingly, the individual must serve a cooling-off period of two consecutive years before he or she can return to the engagement (see paragraph 290.161).
9. The individual has served on the audit engagement for a total of five consecutive years in a combination of Engagement Partner and EQCR Partner roles during which he or she was the EQCR Partner for four consecutive years. Unless granted an extension, the individual must serve a cooling-off period of three consecutive years before he or she can return to the audit engagement (see paragraph 290.160(b)).
10. The individual has served on the audit engagement for a total of five years as EQCR Partner. Unless granted an extension, the individual is not able to perform the Engagement Partner or ECQR role until he or she has cooled off from the engagement for three consecutive years (see paragraph 290.159).

G. Other specific circumstances

Implications of Involvement in a Half-Year Review

- Q17. A partner signs a half-year review opinion in relation to a client that is a PIE, then another partner signs the opinion for the audit. Does the partner's service as Engagement Partner for the half-year review engagement constitute a year for the purposes of applying the rotation requirements?**

Yes. The partner for the review engagement is also considered to have served one year for the purposes of applying the rotation provisions even if he or she was not the Engagement Partner for the audit of the financial statements.

Implications of a Need to Re-audit a Prior Period

- Q18. A firm accepts a new PIE audit client that had previously been audited by another firm. In the course of auditing the current period's financial statements, it was determined that the newly engaged firm should re-audit the prior two periods for comparative purposes only (with no updated audit reports to be issued). For the purposes of the partner rotation provisions of the Code, does this engagement constitute one year or three years of service by the audit partner?**

This constitutes one year for the purposes of determining when the individuals would need to rotate.

Implications of Auditing Multiple Periods in one Calendar Year

- Q19. A firm accepts a new PIE audit client that is a Listed Entity. The newly engaged firm is required to audit three successive financial years within the first calendar year of their appointment. For the purposes of the partner rotation provisions, does this engagement constitute one year or three years of service by the audit partner?**

In Australia there are requirements in the *Corporation Act 2001* that specify audit partner rotation requirements for listed entities and listed registered schemes (s324DA). These requirements are specifically linked to the financial year of the audited body. This position is clarified in ASIC's *Regulatory Guide 187: Auditor Rotation*.

Based on the requirements of the Corporations Act, the engagement would constitute three years for the purposes of determining when the individuals would need to rotate.

Manager Becoming a Key Audit Partner

- Q20. A manager served on the audit engagement team for a PIE audit client for five years before being promoted to partner. How many years may he or she serve on the engagement as a Key Audit Partner for that audit client?**

The rotation requirements in the Code apply to time spent as a Key Audit Partner. In principle, the individual may serve seven years⁸ as a Key Audit Partner. However, the general provisions of the Code indicate that in evaluating the threat created by long association, the overall length of an individual's association with the client, how long the individual has been on the engagement team and the roles that he or she has played should be taken into account (see paragraph 290.149). A firm may decide that it is appropriate to rotate an individual off the audit team before the end of the seven year period or to serve a period off the engagement before re-joining the audit engagement team as a Key Audit Partner.

⁸ If the PIE entity is a Listed Entity or APRA regulated entity the maximum time-on period for the Engagement Partner or EQCR Partner may only be five years, unless the relevant regulator grants an extension to the time-on period.

Entities Becoming Public Interest Entities

Q21. How do the revised long association provisions apply to audits of entities that become Public Interest Entities?

The provisions set out in paragraph 290.167 permit an Audit Partner who already has long association at the time of the entity becoming a PIE (for example, through an Initial Public Offering) to serve a further two years after listing.

However, the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*⁹ mean that any years served as the Engagement Partner or the EQCR Partner on the audit of this entity before the listing is included in determining the maximum five years time-on period allowed for Listed Entities. Therefore, a partner who has served five years or more as the Engagement Partner or EQCR Partner on the audit of a private company prior to its listing is not permitted to act in a similar role once the entity becomes a Listed Entity.

H. Transition to new provisions

Questions 22 to 29 assumes an effective date for the audit partner rotation requirements of 1 January 2019 consistent with the APESB Close-Off document. Members in Public Practice and Firms are encouraged to stay up to date with developments relating to these provisions which will be released on the [APESB website](#) as they occur.

Cooling-off Period

Q22. The Engagement Partner for the audit of a PIE that is not a Listed or APRA regulated entity served for seven cumulative years in that role with the completion of the audit of the financial period ending 31 December 2016. The individual subsequently did not participate in the 2017 and 2018 audits. Would that individual be able to come back as Engagement Partner for the 2019 audit for a new seven-year term?

Yes. Assuming the new provisions are expected to become effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and the individual has served the time-on limit of seven cumulative years with the 2016 audit, the current cooling-off requirement of two consecutive years applies. The individual would therefore have to cool-off for the 2017 and 2018 audits and could begin a new seven year term beginning with audit of the financial period ending 31 December 2019 under the new provisions.

Q23. The Engagement Partner for the audit of a PIE that is not a Listed or APRA regulated entity served for seven cumulative years in that role with the completion of the audit of the financial period ending 30 June 2017. How long should the Engagement Partner cool-off?

Assuming the new provisions are expected to become effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, the Engagement Partner needs to complete a cooling-off period of two consecutive years in accordance with the existing provisions. The individual could come back to the engagement in any Key Audit Partner role for a new seven year term with the audit for the financial period ending 30 June 2020.

⁹ Refer to s324DA of the *Corporations Act 2001* which has more restrictive Audit Partner rotation requirements for Listed Entities in Australia. The *Corporations Act 2001* restricts the number of years that an Engagement Partner can serve an Audit Client that becomes a Listed Entity.

Q24. The Engagement Partner for the audit of a PIE that is not a Listed or APRA regulated entity served for seven cumulative years in that role with the completion of the 30 June 2018 financial year audit. How long should the individual cool-off?

Assuming the new provisions become effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, the Engagement Partner needs to complete a cooling-off period of five consecutive years. The individual could come back to the engagement in any Key Audit Partner role for a new seven year term with the 2024 audit.

Q25. The Engagement Partner for the audit of a PIE that is a Listed or APRA regulated entity served for five cumulative years in that role with the completion of the 30 June 2016 financial year audit. How long should the individual cool-off?

Assuming the new provisions become effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, the Engagement Partner needs to complete a cooling-off period of two consecutive years (i.e. 2017 and 2018) in accordance with the existing provisions. The individual could come back to the audit engagement in any Key Audit Partner role for the 2019 audit.

Q26. The Engagement Partner for the audit of a PIE that is a Listed or APRA regulated entity served for five cumulative years in that role with the completion of the 31 December 2017 financial year audit. How long should the individual cool-off?

Assuming the new provisions become effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, the Engagement Partner needs to complete a cooling-off period of three consecutive years (i.e. 2018 - 2020) in accordance with the new provisions. The length of the cooling-off period must meet the new requirements as the Engagement Partner has not completed the cooling-off period under the old provisions when the new provisions came into effect. The individual could come back to the audit engagement in any Key Audit Partner role for the 2021 audit.

Q27. The Engagement Partner for the audit of a PIE that is a Listed or APRA regulated entity served for five cumulative years in that role with the completion of the 30 June 2018 audit. How long should the individual cool-off?

The Engagement Partner will need to cool-off for 3 consecutive years. The individual will not be able to be a Key Audit Partner on the audit of this entity until the 30 June 2022 audit.

The length of the cooling-off period must meet the requirements of the new provisions as the Engagement Partner had not completed a two year cooling-off period under the old provisions when the new provisions came into effect.

Q28. The Engagement Partner for the audit of a PIE that is not a Listed or APRA regulated entity served for five years in that role with the completion of the 30 June 2018 financial year audit. The individual subsequently did not participate in the 2019 and 2020 audits. Would that individual be able to come back as Engagement Partner for the 2021 audit for a new seven-year term (having cooled off for the 2019 and 2020 audits)?

No, the Engagement Partner would not be able to come back for a new seven year term. Assuming the new provisions are effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, the new cooling-off provisions in the Code apply. Accordingly, if the Engagement Partner comes off the engagement before the full permitted seven-year time-on period is served, under the new provisions the full five-year cooling-off period applies in accordance with paragraph 290.154 before the individual may come back to the engagement in any Key Audit Partner role for a new seven-year time-on period.

In this case, the individual would therefore be able to serve as Engagement Partner for an additional two years (i.e., for the 2021 and 2022 financial year audits) before reaching the cumulative seven-year time-on period. He or she would then need to cool-off for five consecutive years starting from the 2023 financial year audit.

Alternatively, the individual could remain off the engagement for the 2021, 2022 and 2023 financial year audits, reaching the five consecutive years cooling-off period applicable to Engagement Partners under the new provisions, and then come back to the 2024 audit in any Key Audit Partner role for a new seven-year time-on period.

The tables below illustrate the two options, where “X” represents a year in which the individual was not a Key Audit Partner on the audit.

Option 1

FY 2018 (Yr 5)	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 (Yr 6)	FY 2022 (Yr 7)	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028 (Yr 1)
EP	X	X	EP	EP	X	X	X	X	X	KAP

Option 2

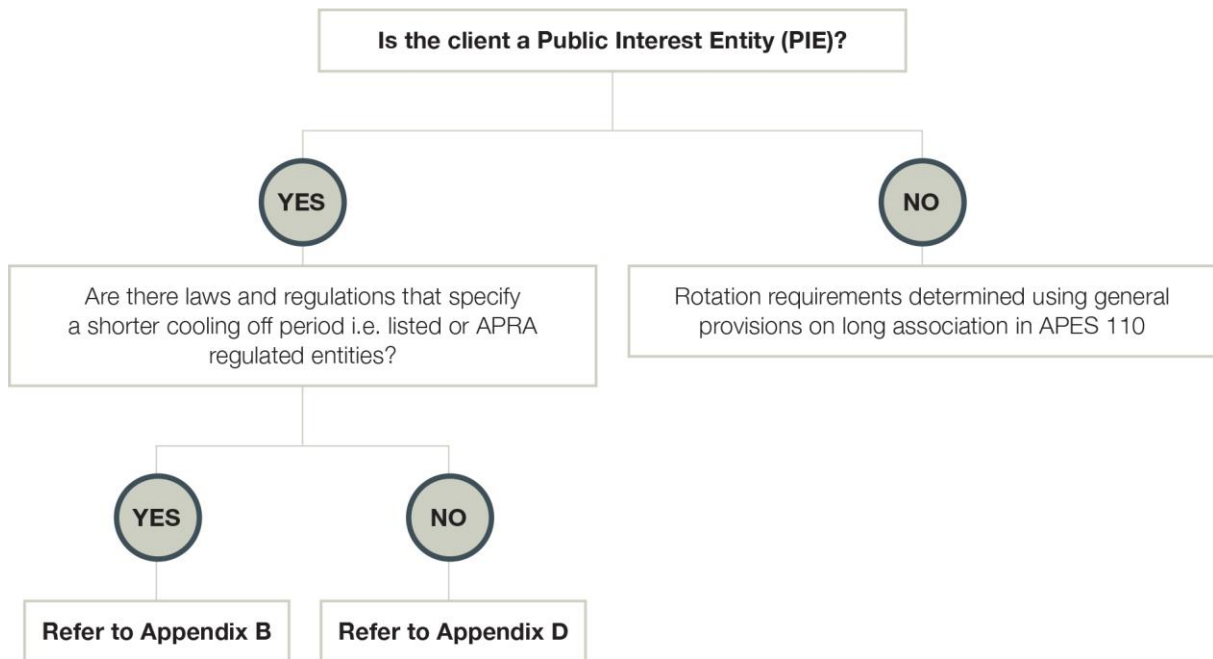
FY 2018 (Yr 5)	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024 (Yr 1)	FY 2025 (Yr 2)	FY 2026 (Yr 3)	FY 2027 (Yr 4)	FY 2028 (Yr 5)
EP	X	X	X	X	X	KAP	KAP	KAP	KAP	KAP

Additional Restrictions on Activities during the Cooling-off Period

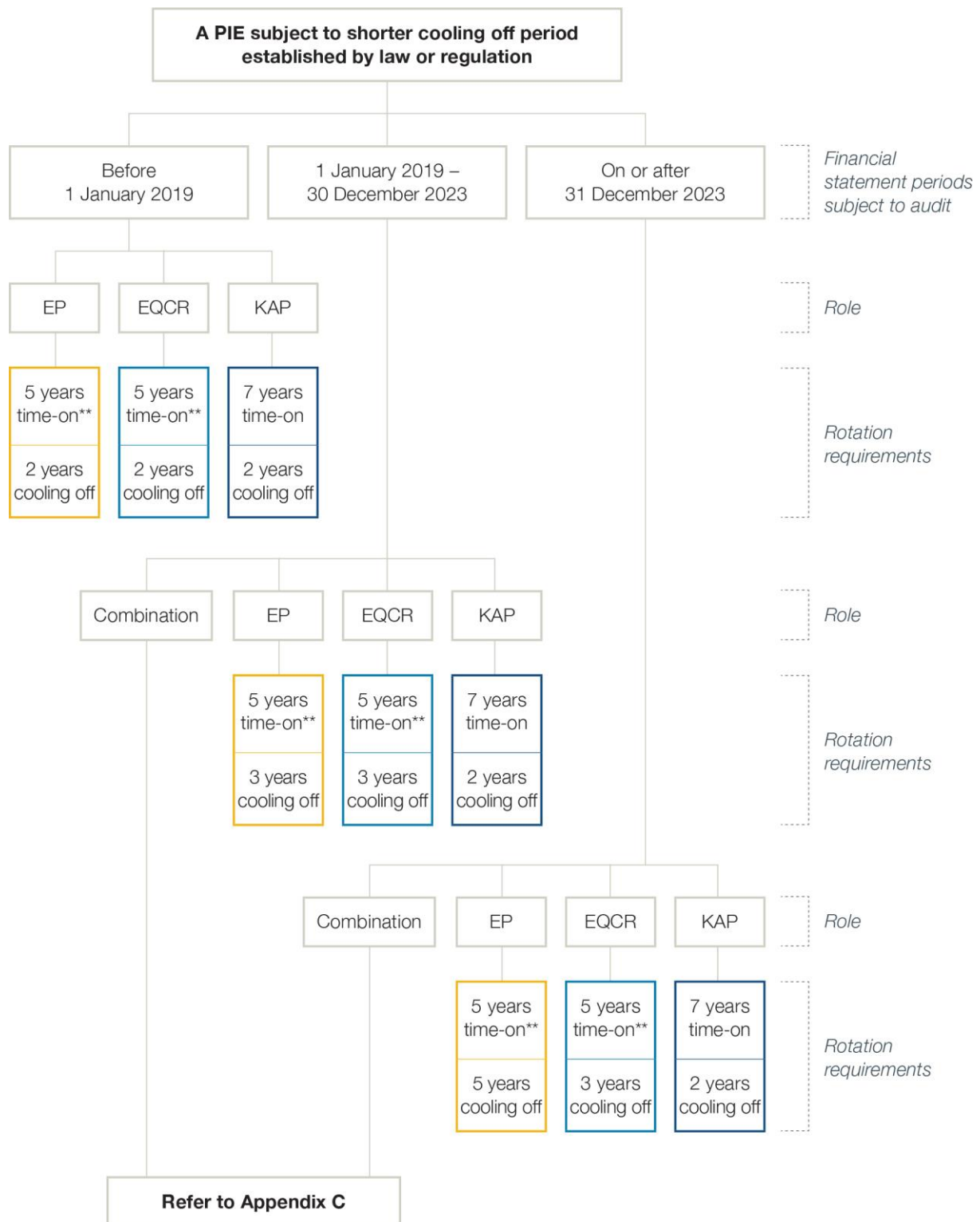
Q29. The 30 June 2017 financial year audit will be the seventh year an individual has served as a Key Audit Partner on the audit of a PIE that is not a Listed or APRA regulated entity. The individual then commences a cooling-off period starting with the 30 June 2018 audit. How should the provision regarding additional restrictions on activities during the cooling-off period be applied?

The new provisions on the scope of activities apply to all Key Audit Partners from the effective date. Accordingly, if a Key Audit Partner has completed his or her seventh cumulative year of service with the 2017 financial year audit and commenced a cooling-off period with the 2018 financial year audit, he or she would be required to comply with paragraph 290.149 of the extant Code for the financial year 2018 audit and paragraph 290.164 of the new provisions for the 2019 financial year audit and thereafter. Additional restrictions would apply in 2019. For example, during 2019 the individual would not be permitted to lead or coordinate the firm’s professional services to the Audit Client – this change would need managing in terms of a firm’s resource planning.

Appendix A – Determination of type of entity



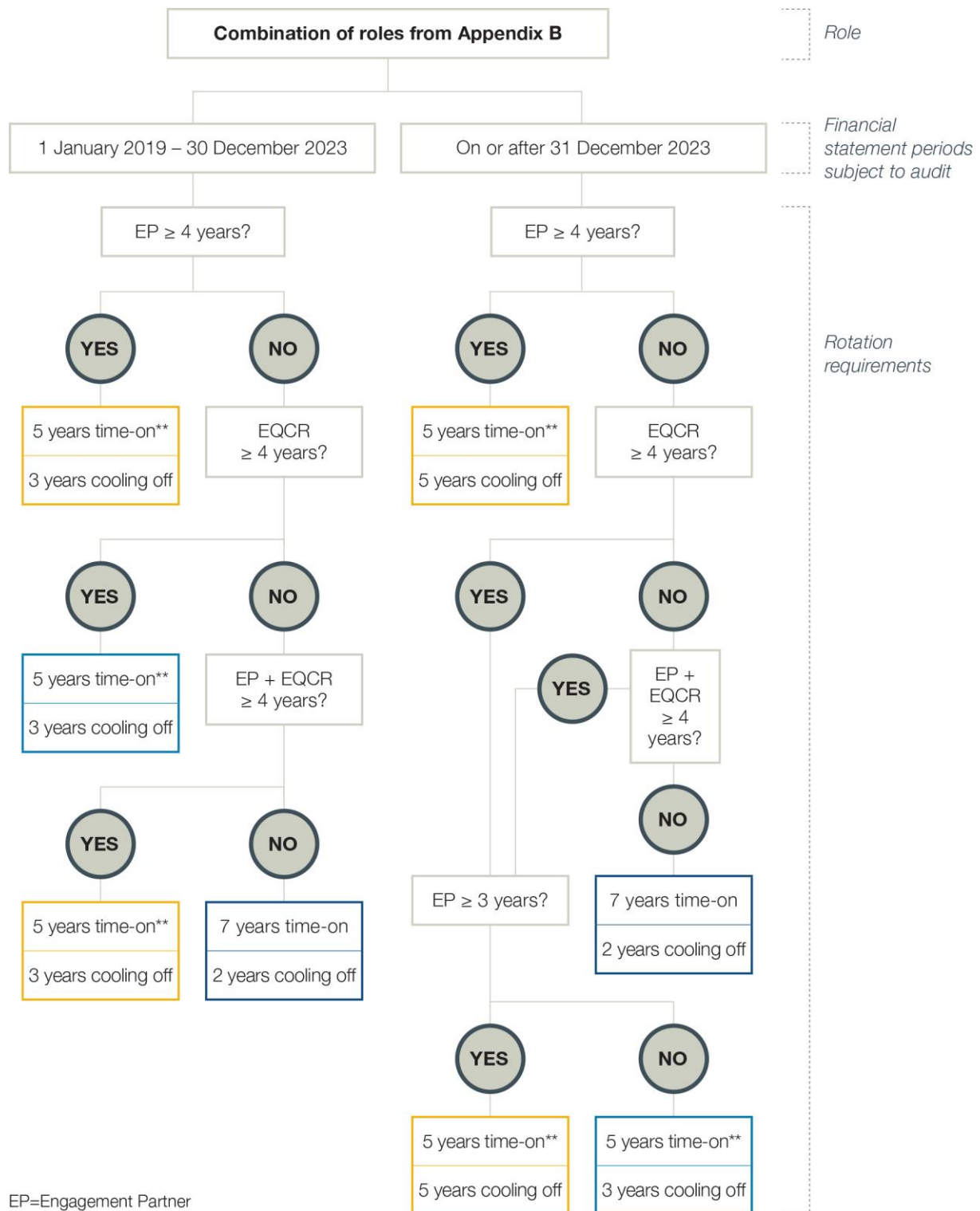
Appendix B – A Public Interest Entity (PIE) subject to a cooling-off period established by a law or regulation



EP=Engagement Partner
EQCR= Engagement Quality Control Reviewer
KAP= Other key audit partner

** Time-on period of 5 years may be extended by the client or regulator up to maximum of 7 years in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

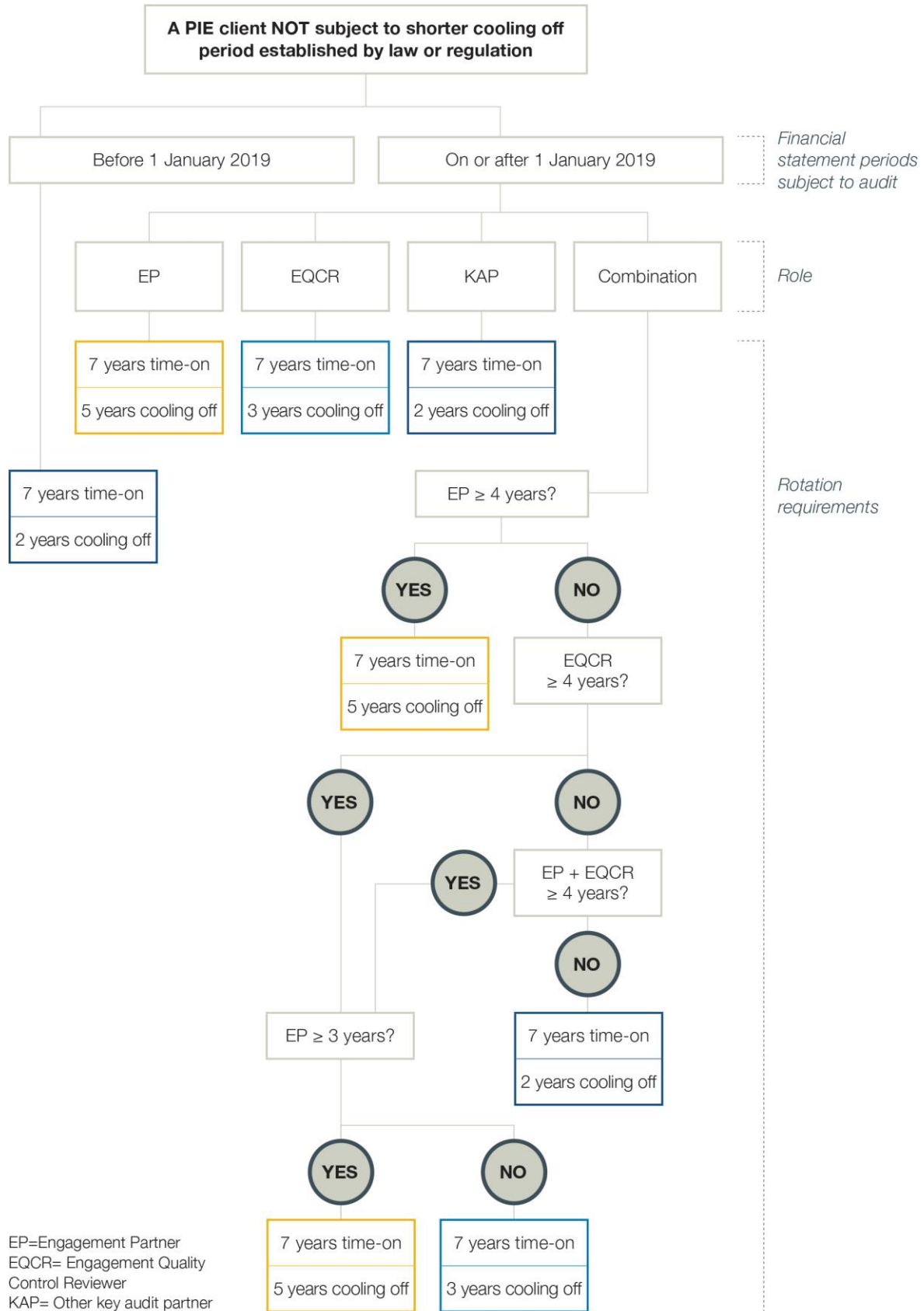
Appendix C – Combination of Audit Partner Roles



EP=Engagement Partner
EQCR= Engagement Quality Control Reviewer
KAP= Other key audit partner

** Time-on period of 5 years may be extended by the client or regulator up to maximum of 7 years in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Appendix D – A Public Interest Entity (PIE) not subject to a cooling-off period established by law or regulation



Appendix E: Application of Provisions Regarding Service in a Combination of Roles

Information on the combination of roles and the impact on audit partner rotation requirements is set out in [Question 16](#). The tables below provide further details on the combinations that may occur in practice and the related impact on the auditor partner rotation requirements.

Table A: Combination of roles for PIEs that are not Listed or APRA regulated entities

Number of Years During Time-on Period			Cooling-off (Years)	Sec. 290 Paragraph Reference
Engagement Partner	EQCR Partner	Other Key Audit Partner		
7	–	–	5	155
6	1	–	5	158
6	–	1	5	158
5	2	–	5	158
5	1	1	5	158
5	–	2	5	158
4	3	–	5	158
4	2	1	5	158
4	1	2	5	158
4	–	3	5	158
3	4	–	5	160(a)
3	3	1	5	160(a)
3	2	2	5	160(a)
3	1	3	5	160(a)
3	–	4	2	161
2	5	–	3	160(b)
2	4	1	3	160(b)
2	3	2	3	160(b)
2	2	3	3	160(b)
2	1	4	2	161
2	–	5	2	161
1	6	–	3	159
1	5	1	3	159

Number of Years During Time-on Period			Cooling-off (Years)	Sec. 290 Paragraph Reference
Engagement Partner	EQCR Partner	Other Key Audit Partner		
1	4	2	3	159
1	3	3	3	160(b)
1	2	4	2	161
1	1	5	2	161
1	–	6	2	161
–	7	-	3	156
–	6	1	3	159
–	5	2	3	159
–	4	3	3	159
–	3	4	2	161
–	2	5	2	161
–	1	6	2	161
–	–	7	2	157

Table B: Combination of roles for PIEs that are Listed or APRA regulated entities.

Number of Years During Time-on Period ¹⁰			Cooling-off (Years)	Sec.290 Paragraph Reference
Engagement Partner	EQCR Partner	Other Key Audit Partner		
5	–	–	3/5 ¹¹	163
5	–	1	3/5 ¹¹	163
5	–	2	3/5 ¹¹	163
4	1	–	3/5 ¹¹	163
4	1	1	3/5 ¹¹	163
4	1	2	3/5 ¹¹	163
4	–	3	3/5 ¹¹	163
3	2	–	3/5 ¹¹	163
3	2	2	3/5 ¹¹	163

¹⁰ This assumes that there are no extensions granted on the Engagement Partner's time-on period in instances when the individual has served the maximum of 5 years in this role.

¹¹ Cooling-off period of three years (for audits of financial statements during the [transition period](#)) and five years (for audits of financial statements beginning on or after 31 December 2023).

Number of Years During Time-on Period ¹⁰			Cooling-off (Years)	Sec.290 Paragraph Reference
Engagement Partner	EQCR Partner	Other Key Audit Partner		
3	2	1	3/5 ¹¹	163
3	1	3	3/5 ¹¹	163
3	–	4	2	161
2	3	–	3	160(b)
2	3	1	3	160(b)
2	3	2	3	160(b)
2	2	1	3	160(b)
2	2	2	3	160(b)
2	2	3	3	160(b)
2	1	4	2	161
2	–	5	2	161
1	4	–	3	159
1	4	1	3	159
1	4	2	3	159
1	3	3	3	160(b)
1	2	4	2	161
1	1	5	2	161
1	–	6	2	161
–	5	–	3	158
–	5	1	3	159
–	5	2	3	159
–	4	3	3	159
–	3	4	2	161
–	2	5	2	161
–	1	6	2	161
–	–	7	2	157

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