Desktop Review – Impact of AI on the accounting profession in Jurisdictions

Technical Staff have conducted a desktop review to gather information from other jurisdictions on the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on the accounting profession in general. APESB Technical Staff search focused on finding guidance provided to accountants when performing professional services in the relevant country.

The details of guidance issued by professional bodies, regulators and a firm are set out in the table below.

	Name	Website Link	Entity	Type	Ethical considerations when using AI
1.	Chartered Accountants Australia & New Zealand (CA ANZ)	CA ANZ Launches AI Fluency Playbook	Professional Body	Guidance	In August 2025, CA ANZ launched AI Fluency Playbook, a comprehensive guide designed to help members harness the power of Generative AI (GenAI) ethically, effectively and strategically. The Section on *Ethical AI use: navigating responsibilities and challenges* sets out guidance for members in applying the Code's fundamental principles in navigating the ethical challenges associated with GenAI (see pages 15-19): • *Own the outputs* – to act with integrity by approaching GenAI wisely, as the tools lack human judgment and still require human insight (page 16) • *Bring the humanity* – to maintain awareness of GenAI deficits, especially possible bias or inaccuracies in the outputs used (pages 16-17) • *Know how it works and the risks* – to critically assess AI-generated content, especially when accuracy matters (page 17) • *Privacy and Transparency* – to consider the privacy issue when using GenAI tools, and be reminded that their priority should be to meet privacy obligations (page 18) • *Build your skills* – to know GenAI tools and skills to use them effectively, including the extent of outputs used (page 19)
2.	Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW)	Generative AI and ethics	Professional Body	Guidance	The ICAEW Generative AI Guide highlights the importance of accountants' ethical considerations when using Generative AI. The Guide references the IESBA's five fundamental principles, which apply to the use of technology: • *Integrity* – to validate the integrity of model inputs and operation, and to implement independent reviews. • *Objectivity* – to avoid automation bias and overreliance on AI by gaining comfort

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					over the sources of data used to train models. • *Professional competence and due care* – to exercise professional scepticism when reviewing the AI-generated output. • *Confidentiality* – to consider confidentiality of organisational and client information not loading into public generative AI tools, and compliance with data protection laws. • *Professional behaviour – to be aware of AI hallucinations and the legal frameworks around the use of AI, such as data protection, intellectual property,* employment, and other specific regulations in jurisdictions. Aside from the IESBA principles, the Guide also included references to: • The UNESCO's established set of Recommendations on the ethics of Artificial Intelligence, which all UN Member States have adopted; and • The IESBA's guidance on Applying the Code's Conceptual Framework to Independence when working on technology relates scenarios, which applies to Generative AI. The Guide also pointed out the NOCLAR obligations, under which accountants should be mindful of their duty to act in the public interest and report any use of Generative AI that breaches, or is suspected to breach, laws and regulations.
3.	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)	Harnessing AI in public finance: opportunities and challenges	Professional Body	Guidance	CIPFA published an article on AI's impact on public finance, noting that AI can enhance accountability in public finance, but it requires strong oversight CIPFA also noted that Finance teams are crucial in adapting the UK Government's AI governance standards, Guidance: Introduction to AI assurance and ensuring systems that meet ethical and regulatory requirements. This will be a key to maintaining transparency and public confidence.
4.	Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA)	AI assessments: enhancing confidence in the use of AI | ACCA Global	Professional Body	Policy Paper	In August 2025, ACCA, in collaboration with EY and IFAC, published a policy paper on AI assessments: enhancing confidence in the use of AI. The paper identifies and discusses the components of effective AI assessments. It does this by surveying relevant AI assessment frameworks – both voluntary and regulatory – in key jurisdictions where businesses and policymakers are working to build confidence in AI

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					It also highlighted key considerations for selecting AI assessment providers, including their competency and qualifications, objectivity, and professional accountability to standards and guidelines such as the IESBA Code (page 14).
5.	Department of Industry, Science and Resources (AU)	Australia's Artificial Intelligence Ethics Principles	Government	Guidance	In October 2024, the Department of Industry Science and Resources revised Australia's AI Ethics Principles to guide businesses and governments in designing, developing and implementing AI responsibly. The AI Ethics principles encompass human, societal and environmental wellbeing, human-centred values, fairness, privacy protection and security, reliability and safety, transparency and explainability, contestability, and accountability. The principles are entirely voluntary and are designed to prompt organisations to consider the impact of using AI-enabled systems.
6.	Digital Transformation Agency (AU)	Technical standard for the government's use of artificial intelligence	Government	AI technical standard	In August 2025, the Digital Transformation Agency (DTA) developed the Australian Government AI technical standard to support the safe and responsible use of AI. The standard outlines best practice for the end-to-end design, development, deployment, and use of AI systems. It reinforces the Australian Government's commitment to Australia's AI Ethics Principles (as noted in item 5 above).
7.	Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (UK)	How the 'Introduction to AI assurance' guide is supporting the government's innovative approach to AI regulation	Government	Guidance	In February 2024, the Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (DSIT) published guidance - Introduction to AI assurance - in response to the UK government's *A pro-innovation approach to AI regulation (2023)*. This guidance aims to support organisations in understanding how AI assurance techniques can be used to ensure the safe and responsible development and deployment of AI systems.
8.	EY Global	EY's commitment to ethical and responsible AI principles | EY - Australia	Accounting Firm	Guidance	In September 2023, EY Global published its responsible AI principles, which guide EY teams in the development and use of AI, including: Accountability, Data Protection, Reliability, Security, Transparency, Explainability, Fairness, Compliance, and Sustainability.