

Policy for developing documents to guide and regulate professional practice

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Part A. About this Policy

A.1 Reason for developing this Policy

1. This Policy has been developed for the following primary purposes:
 - ▶ to help Members understand the hierarchy of documents to guide and regulate the profession (“practice documents”) adopted by the Institute, with a view to helping Members and Practice Committees determine which type of practice document should be developed for a particular case;
 - ▶ to lay down the Institute’s requirements about the circumstances in which a Professional Standard, Practice Guideline, Information Note or Discussion Note is appropriate;
 - ▶ to set out the due process requirements and rules for developing and amending each type of practice document; and
 - ▶ to provide rules and guidance for Members on good writing principles so that practice documents adopted by the Institute are clear, concise and effective, helping both Members and the public.

A.2 Compliance with this Policy

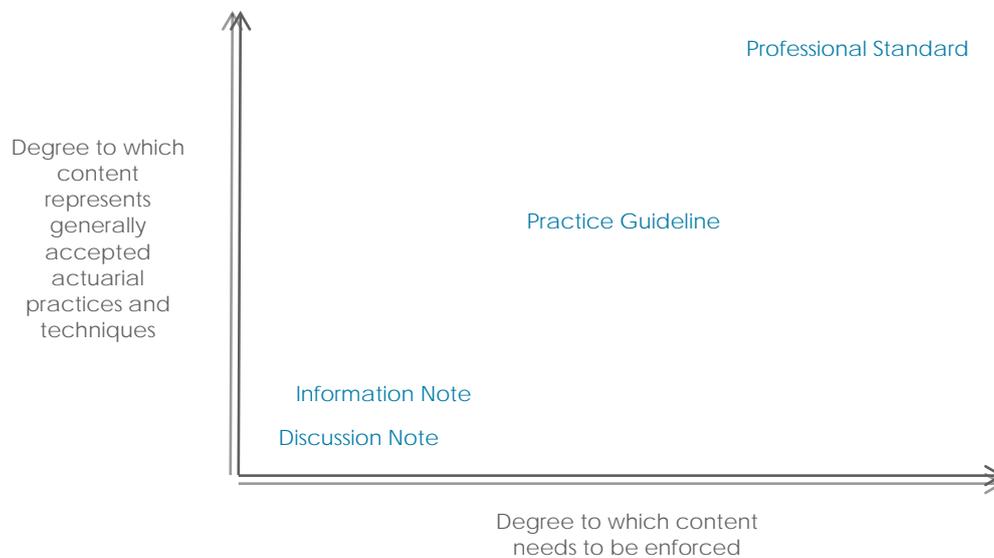
2. All Members of the Institute must comply with this Policy.

A.3 Hierarchy of professional practice documents

3. The following table sets out the hierarchy of practice documents:

Document	Status	Relevant sections of this Policy
Professional Standard	Compliance is mandatory	Parts B, E, F and I
Practice Guideline	Compliance is not mandatory – however, a Member should consider explaining any significant departure and document that explanation	Parts C, E, G and I
Information Note	Compliance is not mandatory – issued simply to provide information on a particular issue	Parts D, E, H and I
Discussion Note	Compliance is not mandatory – issued simply to encourage discussion or debate on a particular issue	Parts D, E, H and I

4. The above hierarchy may also be represented as follows:



5. The Institute's over-arching governance document is the Code of Professional Conduct ("Code"). The Code focuses on Members' standards of professional behaviour. Professional practice documents focus on practice-specific guidance and standards. They are written in the context of the Code and must be read and applied in that context.

A.4 Choosing which practice document to develop

6. The Practice Committee needs to choose which type of practice document to develop on the basis of the degree to which the subject matter:

- ▶ needs to be enforced; and
- ▶ represents generally accepted actuarial practices and techniques.

7. Section A.3 explains the relevant distinctions in more detail.

A.5 Replacing previous policies

8. This Policy replaces the following policies:

- (a) Policy for Drafting Professional Standards (released in June 2006);
- (b) Policy for Practice Committees and Taskforce Information Notes (released in July 2006);
- (c) Policy for Drafting and Developing Practice Guidelines (released in August 2008); and
- (d) Due Process for the Development and Amendment of Professional Standards



(released in December 2008).

Part B. Rules for Professional Standards

B.1 Definition of a “Professional Standard”

9. “Professional Standard” is defined in the Code as:

“a document, setting out practice requirements in a particular section or area that has been prepared in accordance with Council’s Policy for Drafting Professional Standards and has been issued by the Institute.”

10. Until the Code is relevantly amended, Members must take this Policy as the relevant policy for the purposes of the definition in paragraph 9 above.

11. The due process for developing or amending a Professional Standard is set out in Part F of this Policy. The due process for withdrawing a Professional Standard is set out in Part I of this Policy.

B.2 Objective of this Part B

12. This Part B is designed to ensure that all Professional Standards:

- (a) are written and developed in a consistent manner;
- (b) are “clear, concise and effective”;¹
- (c) use consistent and objective terminology; and
- (d) make mandatory obligations clear to Members.

13. All Professional Standards must comply with Part B of this Policy.

B.3 Matters covered by a Professional Standard

14. A Professional Standard is to:

- (a) set out the mandatory practice requirements, principles and directions from which it is unprofessional for a Member to depart;
- (b) set out how the Member must explain the exercise of any discretion;
- (c) deal with the technical aspects of actuarial work (it is not concerned with behavioural issues which are covered by the Code);
- (d) be consistent with the Code and any relevant legislation or regulatory standards; and

¹ The Institute has adopted the general requirement for clarity that the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission set for financial services providers’ key disclosure documents.



(e) include the material set out in Part B.5 below.

B.4 Consequences of breaching a Professional Standard

15. If a Member does not comply with a Professional Standard, then that may constitute Actionable Conduct under the Institute's Disciplinary Scheme.

B.5 Common material to be included in all Professional Standards

16. A Professional Standard must have the following opening sections and text:

1. Introduction

1.1 Application

....

1.1.2 [If relevant, state:] Work performed under this Professional Standard is Prescribed Actuarial Advice. Members' attention is directed towards the requirements of the Code in relation to Prescribed Actuarial Advice, as well as to Practice Guideline 199.01 (Prescribed Actuarial Advice Reporting).

1.2 About this standard

1.2.1 This Professional Standard:

- (a) has been prepared in accordance with the Institute's Policy for Developing Documents to Guide and Regulate Professional Practice;
- (b) must be applied in the context of the Code;
- (c) binds Members of the Institute when they perform work that the Standard covers; and
- (d) defines the Institute's requirements for all work the Standard covers.

1.2.2 If a Member believes that this Professional Standard is ambiguous or wishes to seek clarification of it, then they may consult the Institute's Professional Standards Committee for an interpretation.

1.2.3 If a Member finds that they cannot carry out their work in a way that complies with this Professional Standard then they must either:

- (a) decline to carry out the work; or
- (b) end their agreement to do so.

1.2.4 If a Member does not comply with this Professional Standard, then that may constitute Actionable Conduct under the Institute's Disciplinary Scheme.

1.3 Other relevant documents

1.3.1 This Professional Standard must be applied in the context of the relevant law, and relevant accounting and auditing standards.

1.3.2 A reference to legislation or a legislative provision in this Professional Standard includes any statutory modification, or substitution of that legislation or legislative provision and any subordinate legislation issued under that legislation or legislative provision. Similarly, a reference to a Professional Standard includes any modification or replacement of that Professional Standard.

1.3.3 Apart from the Code, from legislation or from regulatory standards, no other document, advice or consultation (including Practice Guidelines of the Institute) can be taken to modify or interpret the requirements of this Professional Standard.

1.3.4 If there is a conflict between this Professional Standard and any legislation, then the legislation takes precedence. In this context, legislation includes regulations, prudential standards, subordinate standards, rules issued by government authorities and standards issued by professional bodies which have the force of law.

2. Commencement date

3. Definitions and interpretation

4. [body of Professional Standard]

End of [name of relevant document]

17. If a term to be used in a Professional Standard is already defined in the Code, then it is not to be defined in the Professional Standard and the following clause must be used in the definitions section of the Professional Standard:

"Other capitalised terms used in this Professional Standard have the same meaning as set out in the Code."

B.6 Drafting rules for Professional Standards

18. Actuarial practice standards and requirements in a Professional Standard are mandatory. They must be denoted by the word "must".



19. The words "should" and "shall" must not be used in a Professional Standard.²
20. The word "may" is to be used in a Professional Standard when a Member is to be given a choice about an activity in which they are allowed to engage — for example, the exercise of a discretion — but which they are not required to do.
21. Any action mandated unconditionally in a Professional Standard must be an action that the Professional Standards Committee believes is within the Member's legal power. If not, the Professional Standard must mandate the action in a conditional form (for example, on a "reasonable efforts" basis).
22. General guidance on writing Professional Standards can be found in Part E of this Policy.

B.7 Achieving free competition

23. For the Professional Standards Committee and Council to approve a Professional Standard that presents potentially significant additional cost or other burdens to the customer (when compared with services provided by other competing experts) they must – to help achieve free competition – be confident that either:
 - (a) the cost or disadvantage is outweighed by the need to protect the public interest; or
 - (b) the need for a Professional Standard is supported by a formal mandate from a government agency or regulator.

B.8 Requirements for an Explanatory Memorandum

24. The principal requirements for an Explanatory Memorandum are set out in Part F.7.4 of this Policy.
25. An Explanatory Memorandum is not part of a Professional Standard.

² Guidance on how to write material in other types of professional regulation documents setting out how Members "should" do something that is not mandatory is in Part E of this Policy.

Part C. Rules for Practice Guidelines

C.1 Definition of a “Practice Guideline”

26. The Institute’s Practice Guidelines:
- (a) form part of the constantly evolving knowledge of the actuarial profession in Australia;
 - (b) constitute generally accepted actuarial practices and techniques that Council considers will help Members to deliver competent Professional Services; and
 - (c) support the requirements of the Code that Members maintain their knowledge and skill.
27. Practice Guidelines:
- (a) are not mandatory. (Any Mandatory duties for Members are covered in Professional Standards – refer Part B of this Policy.);
 - (b) do not form part of a Professional Standard; and
 - (c) are not to be written so as to interpret, or expand upon, a Professional Standard.
28. The due process for developing or amending a Practice Guideline is set out in Part G of this Policy. The due process for withdrawing a Practice Guideline is set out in Part I of this Policy.

C.2 Objective of this Part C

29. This Part C is designed to ensure that all Practice Guidelines:
- (a) are written and developed in a consistent manner;
 - (b) are “clear, concise and effective”;³ and
 - (c) use consistent and objective terminology.
30. All Practice Guidelines must comply with Part C of this Policy.

C.3 Matters covered by a Practice Guideline

31. A Practice Guideline is to:
- (a) document generally accepted actuarial practices and techniques that Council believes will help Members to deliver competent Professional Services;

³ The Institute has adopted the general requirement for clarity that the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission set for financial services providers’ key disclosure documents.

- (b) be consistent with the Code, Professional Standards and any relevant legislation or regulatory standards; and
- (c) include the material set out in Part C.4 below.

C.4 Common material to be included in all Practice Guidelines

32. A Practice Guideline must have the following opening sections and text:

1. Introduction

1.1 Application

....

1.1.2 Members' attention is drawn to clause 1.1.2 of Practice Guideline 199.01 (Prescribed Actuarial Advice Reporting).

1.2 About this Practice Guideline

1.2.1 This Practice Guideline:

(e) has been prepared in accordance with the Institute's Policy for Developing Documents to Guide and Regulate Professional Practice; and

(f) is to be applied in the context of the Code.

1.2.2 This Practice Guideline is not mandatory. Even so, if this Practice Guideline covers the Professional Services a Member provides, then the Member should consider explaining any significant departure from this Practice Guideline to the Principal, and document that explanation.

1.3 Other relevant documents

1.3.1 This Practice Guideline must be applied in the context of the relevant law, and relevant accounting and auditing standards.

1.3.2 A reference to legislation or a legislative provision in this Practice Guideline includes any statutory modification, or substitution of that legislation or legislative provision and any subordinate legislation issued under that legislation or legislative provision. Similarly, a reference to a Professional Standard or Practice Guideline includes any modification or replacement of that Professional Standard or Practice Guideline.

1.3.3 Apart from the Code or a Professional Standard, from legislation or from regulatory standards, no other document, advice or consultation can be taken to modify or interpret the requirements of this Practice Guideline.

- 1.3.4 If there is a conflict between this Practice Guideline and any legislation, then the legislation takes precedence. In this context, legislation includes regulations, prudential standards, subordinate standards, rules issued by government authorities and standards issued by professional bodies which have the force of law.

2. Commencement date

3. Definitions and interpretation

4. [body of Practice Guideline]

End of [name of relevant document]

33. If a term to be used in a Practice Guideline is already defined in the Code, then it is not to be defined in the Practice Guideline and the following clause must be used in the definitions section of the Practice Guideline:

“Other capitalised terms used in this Practice Guideline have the same meaning as set out in the Code.”

C.5 Drafting Rules for Practice Guidelines

34. Practice Guidelines do not set out mandatory duties for members of the Institute (these are contained in Professional Standards). To avoid confusion, the words “must” and “shall” are not to be used in a Practice Guideline.
35. General guidance on writing Practice Guidelines can be found in Part E of this Policy.

C.6 Requirements for an Explanatory Memorandum

36. The requirements for an Explanatory Memorandum are set out in Part G of this Policy.
37. An Explanatory Memorandum is not part of a Practice Guideline.

Part D. Rules for Information and Discussion Notes

D.1 Definition of an Information Note or Discussion Note

38. From time to time, a Practice Committee or Taskforce may issue Information or Discussion Notes on topics of interest to Members in their delivery of Professional Services. The purpose of an Information Note is to provide information to – and, for a Discussion Note, to encourage discussion among – Members on a particular issue. They are to be issued as set out in Part H.
39. Both Information Notes and Discussion Notes are:
 - (a) not mandatory;
 - (b) not to be written so as to interpret, or expand upon, a Professional Standard or Practice Guideline.

D.2 Drafting rules for Information Notes and Discussion Notes

40. Each Information Note and Discussion Note must:
 - (a) clearly include the date of issue; and
 - (b) nominate a Member from the relevant Practice Committee or Taskforce to whom feedback or comments can be supplied.
41. General guidance on writing Information Notes and Discussion Notes can be found in Part E of this Policy.

Part E. Writing for clarity

E.1 Making a practice document clear

42. To help make the practice document “clear, concise and effective”:
- ▶ think rigorously about the material from the reader’s point of view — then write from that point of view; and
 - ▶ focus on the purposes of the practice document. For example, for a Professional Standard, the purposes include: to regulate behaviour, to direct people what to do, and to make it easy for them to understand what it is they need to do.
43. Following are some guidelines that help to make writing clear.

E.2 Language — words and sentences

44. Technical actuarial terms are fine in a practice document. However, when it comes to other words and phrases, prefer familiar words and everyday language — for example, prefer “end” rather than “terminate”, and “about” rather than “in relation to”.
45. Prefer the active voice — for example:
- ▶ “A member does not need to do X unless it is required by the law.”
is better rewritten as:
 - ▶ “A member does not need to do X unless the law requires it”.
46. Prefer verbs rather than nouns — for example:
- ▶ “She is *conducting* a review of the data provided”
is better rewritten as:
 - ▶ “She is *reviewing* the data provided”.
47. Use short sentences— try to have fewer than 25 words in a sentence. (You should be embarrassed if you write more than one 40+ word sentence a page.)
48. If you have a long sentence, check whether it contains more than one idea. If it does:
- ▶ try putting a full stop between ideas — then tweak the text to preserve the flow. Generally, you should have only one idea in each sentence; or
 - ▶ try putting each idea in separate bullet points that flow from some introductory text.
49. Remove unnecessary words from every sentence — short or long. For example, instead of writing “A Member must have regard to . . .”, write “A Member must consider . . .”. George Orwell famously said “If it is possible to cut a word out, always cut it out”.

50. Remember, these tips are only guidelines. Sometimes, you'll need to breach them — just as this Policy does in some places.

E.3 Structure — the ordering and grouping of ideas

51. Put the main message at the start of a document, a chapter, a section.
52. Present information in an order that makes most sense to the reader.
53. Group related information.
54. Use meaningful headings that convey key messages or that ask questions readers will find engaging.
55. Make sure headings accurately describe the information they head. If you change topic, then you need a new heading – so you probably need at least 3 headings a page.

E.4 Design — beyond the words

56. Use tables, charts, etc to help convey messages.

E.5 How to provide “guidance” or other

57. Take great care when seeking to guide actuaries on how something (that is not mandatory) “should” be done.
58. Experience has shown that finessing the language about non-mandatory guidance can complicate and delay the preparation and review of practice documents. In light of that experience, certain phrases are to be used in practice documents for the sort of guidance that approaches being “mandatory”. The phrases reflect the 2 levels of that sort of guidance that drafters have sought to set, as shown in the table in the next section.
59. If an Information Note or Discussion Note sets out aspects that Members may find useful to consider in undertaking particular work, then the word “could” is to be preferred.

E.6 Two levels of “guidance” for non-mandatory provisions: language to use; content to include

Level of guidance	Sentiment and aim behind guidance	Language to use and content to include — with examples
Typical practice	This is what many/most actuaries do. It is normal professional practice. But Members are free to do something else.	<p>Use: “typically”, “common practice”</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ “An actuary valuing asset type X would typically use an ABC approach”. ▶ “It is common practice to record details of the . . .”
Deviations from approach are rare	<p>Although deviations from this practice are possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ any deviation would be assumed to be less than professional; and ▶ a Member would be expected to most carefully justify the deviation. 	<p>Use: “expected” and a caution to justify.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ “An actuary valuing asset type X would be expected to use an ABC approach. If they used any other approach, they would be wise to carefully justify that approach in their report/notes”. ▶ “A Member is expected to record details of the PQR. If they do not record those details, then in their report/notes, they would be wise to carefully justify why they didn’t.”

E.7 Referring to legislation

60. Refer to a legislative requirement:

- ▶ in a way that sets the requirement as mandatory and that helps readers;
- ▶ without putting the mandatory requirement at risk of becoming out of date if the law changes.

61. For example:

Instead of writing . . .	Write . . .
The actuarial certificate must be in a form that the Taxation	The actuarial certificate must be in a form that the Taxation Commissioner has approved. At the time this Professional Standard was issued, the relevant

Instead of writing . . .	Write . . .
Commissioner has approved in Taxation Ruling IT 12345.	form and approval were in Taxation Ruling IT 12345. <i>or</i> The actuarial certificate must be in a form that the Taxation Commissioner has approved. *
	<hr/> <p>* At the time this Professional Standard was issued, the relevant form and approval were in Taxation Ruling IT 12345.</p> <hr/>

Part F. Due process for developing and amending Professional Standards

F.1 Introduction

62. The Institute establishes and maintains the Code and Professional Standards (together, “standards”) to govern the way its members provide Professional Services, including actuarial advice.
63. The purpose of this Part F is to set the due process for:
- ▶ developing new standards — whether from scratch or by converting a mandatory Guidance Note or Practice Guideline to a new standard; and
 - ▶ amending existing standards.

F.2 Different process for different levels of activity

64. The process:
- ▶ for updating legislative or regulatory references in standards, making minor corrections or making amendments following an interpretation of a Professional Standard by the PSC, is set out in Part F.10; and
 - ▶ for any more substantial changes or developments is set out in Parts F.5 to F.9.

F.3 Council powers to issue a Professional Standard

65. The situations in which Council may issue a Professional Standard include the following:
- ▶ for an established field of actuarial work on any topic about which there is broad consensus within the profession as to both the need for a Professional Standard and the content of the Professional Standard;
 - ▶ if the law provides for actuarial duties, work or practice that a government body regulates; or
 - ▶ if a government body asks the Institute to instruct Members how they are to perform certain actuarial activities.
66. If Council issues a Professional Standard in response to a legal requirement or request from a government body, then Council may issue that Professional Standard regardless of whether there is professional consensus as to the need for, or content of, the Professional Standard. In such cases, and before the Professional Standard is issued, Council is to ask the relevant government body to comment on the Professional Standard’s contents. Council will take any such comments into account.

F.4 Definitions

67. In this Part F, “meet(s) the Approval Criteria” means the proposed Exposure Draft or final standard:
- (a) conforms with this Part F and is in accordance with any Drafting Accord approved by the PSC;
 - (b) has been prepared in accordance with the due process requirements of this Part F;
 - (c) is consistent with:
 - (i) the rationale and background set out in the Explanatory Memorandum;
 - (ii) the Code;
 - (iii) other relevant Professional Standards;
 - (iv) any relevant legislation or regulatory standards; and
 - (d) appropriately reflects any comments or reactions from relevant regulators or agencies.

F.5 Proposal Stage

F.5.1 Initiate a Proposal to the PSC

68. Anyone may propose in writing to the PSC that a standard be developed or amended (“Proposal”).

F.5.2 PSC review of a Proposal

PSC may reject a Proposal

69. If the PSC is not satisfied that the Proposal is necessary to enhance the profession of Actuary or to protect the public interest, then:
- (a) if the Proposal has been initiated by the Government, a regulator or other Government agency, then the PSC is to refer the Proposal to Council for it to decide whether the Proposal should proceed or be rejected. In the referral, the PSC is to outline why it is not satisfied that the Proposal is necessary to enhance the profession of Actuary or protect the public interest; and
 - (b) in all other cases, the PSC is to respond to the proposer in writing as to why the PSC rejected the Proposal and is to copy that response to Council for noting.

PSC may accept a Proposal

70. If the PSC accepts that a Proposal is necessary to enhance the profession of Actuary or

protect the public interest, by helping to ensure the delivery of competent professional services, then the PSC:

- (a) may require the relevant Practice Committee to develop a drafting accord (“Drafting Accord”) or to commence writing; or
- (b) if the Proposal relates to a multi-practice standard, may require a relevant Taskforce, Committee or similar group to develop or amend the standard or to develop a Drafting Accord. In that case, all references to “Practice Committees” in the balance of this Part F refer to the Taskforce, Committee or group, as required.

71. The PSC is to prepare a paper to Council setting out the Proposal for Council’s noting.

F.5.3 Develop and approve a Drafting Accord

Purpose and content of a Drafting Accord

72. The purpose of a Drafting Accord is to clarify the objectives, process and timeframe for developing or amending the standard.
73. The PSC will decide whether a Drafting Accord will be required in a particular case. Usually, a Drafting Accord would be required only for the developing of a new Professional Standard or for a major reworking of an existing Professional Standard.
74. A Drafting Accord is to set out:
- (a) the scope of the proposed standard or amendments to a standard;
 - (b) an outline of the structure of the proposed standard or amended standard;
 - (c) the relevant principles that apply to the proposed standard or amendments to the standard;
 - (d) how the Practice Committee will ensure that appropriate quality controls and resources are in place, maintained and enforced throughout the writing process; and
 - (e) a timetable for the progress of the new or amended standard through the stages set out in this Part F.

Process for approving a Drafting Accord

75. The Practice Committee is to send a representative to a PSC meeting to submit the proposed Drafting Accord to the PSC for approval.
76. If the PSC approves the Drafting Accord (either with or without amendment), then the PSC is to notify the relevant Practice Committee that it may commence writing.
77. If the PSC does not approve the Drafting Accord, then the relevant Practice

Committee is to prepare a revised Drafting Accord and re-submit it to the PSC for approval until the PSC is satisfied with the Drafting Accord.

F.6 Writing Stage

F.6.1 Form the Drafting Committee

78. Once the PSC has notified the relevant Practice Committee that it may commence writing a standard or amendments to a standard, the Practice Committee is to form a Drafting Committee.
79. The Drafting Committee must:
 - (a) be comprised of Members with experience that is recent and relevant to the particular Proposal; and
 - (b) throughout the writing process, consult with the relevant Practice Committee, the PSC and other stakeholders.

F.6.2 Consider the need for an Issues Brief

80. Before the Drafting Committee commences writing, it is to consider whether to release an Issues Brief to Members. Usually, an Issues Brief would be released if major or controversial changes to a standard are being contemplated.
81. An Issues Brief can reduce or avoid wasted effort by:
 - (a) providing an opportunity to gather initial feedback from Members and others on issues; and
 - (b) enabling a more focused and consensus-driven understanding of the issues before writing begins.
82. Sample Issues Briefs are available from the Institute.

F.6.3 Draft to reflect Approval Criteria

83. The Drafting Committee must make sure that a new or amended standard is written so as to meet the Approval Criteria.
84. The Institute staff member who has responsibility for practice documents is available to assist and advise the Drafting Committee, as required.

F.6.4 Prepare the Explanatory Memorandum

85. The Drafting Committee must prepare an Explanatory Memorandum to accompany the Exposure Draft(s), and the final version, of the new or amended standard when issued to Members. The Explanatory Memorandum must include the full background and rationale for developing or amending a standard. The Explanatory Memorandum is not part of the standard.

F.7 Exposure Stage

F.7.1 Practice Committee obligations before seeking PSC release approval

86. Before the relevant Practice Committee presents the Exposure Draft and Explanatory Memorandum to the PSC, the relevant Practice Committee must approve the drafts.
87. To approve the drafts, the Practice Committee must be satisfied that:
 - (a) they are consistent with any relevant Drafting Accord (or that the Drafting Accord should be amended to be consistent with the drafts);
 - (b) they are clear, concise and effective;
 - (c) they are technically sound and consistent with the legislation and regulatory standards; and
 - (d) the Drafting Committee has properly considered any comments received on any previous Exposure Draft(s).

F.7.2 PSC approval of release of Exposure Draft

88. The relevant Practice Committee must arrange for a member of the Practice Committee or the Drafting Committee to attend a PSC meeting to present the approved Exposure Draft and Explanatory Memorandum.
89. The PSC decides whether to approve the release of the Exposure Draft and Explanatory Memorandum for comment (it may require changes to the drafts). In so deciding, the PSC is to consider:
 - (a) the effectiveness of the new or amended standard in meeting the intent of any relevant Drafting Accord; and
 - (b) whether the proposed standard meets the Approval Criteria.⁴

F.7.3 Exposure to Members

90. If the PSC approves the release of the Exposure Draft and Explanatory Memorandum, then the Institute staff member who has responsibility for practice documents is to circulate them to:
 - (a) Members for written comment;
 - (b) any other interested persons or organisations for written comment; and
 - (c) any legal or other professional adviser whose advice about the proposed new or amended standard the PSC requires.

⁴ Defined in Part F.5 of this Policy.

91. The Practice Committee or Drafting Committee may request the Institute to organise a workshop or meeting at which Members can comment on an Exposure Draft.
92. Normally, the deadline for written comments is to be at least fourteen days after the date on which the drafts are circulated. However, to ensure robust consultation, the PSC is to allow a longer period if possible.

F.7.4 Acknowledge and summarise comments

93. The Institute staff member who has responsibility for practice documents must acknowledge the receipt of written comments and forward them to the Drafting Committee.
94. The Drafting Committee must prepare a summary of the comments and of any discussion at a workshop or meeting held under paragraph 91.

F.7.5 Need for any further amendments

95. If the comments cause the Practice Committee to consider that major changes are required, then the Drafting Committee is to re-write the Exposure Draft and Explanatory Memorandum. In doing so, it is to:
 - (a) repeat the steps set out in Parts F.8.1 and F.8.2 of the Exposure Stage; and
 - (b) include with the release of each Exposure Draft, the history of the proposed or amended standard and a description as to how any comments and discussion on the previous Exposure Draft were responded to in the later draft.

F.7.6 Approval to move to the Decision Stage

96. When the Practice Committee considers that no, or only minor, amendments are required, it can submit to the PSC that the proposed standard be moved to the Decision Stage. To make that submission, it is to arrange for a member of the Practice Committee or the Drafting Committee (or both) to present to the PSC on the Practice Committee's submission.
97. The Practice Committee is to ensure that its submission provides the PSC with:
 - (a) the Drafting Committee's summary of:
 - (i) the comments received on the Exposure Draft;
 - (ii) any discussion at a workshop or meeting; and
 - (iii) how, generally, the later re-writing responded to the comments and discussion; and
 - (b) a statement from the Drafting Committee as to:

- (i) the degree to which there is consensus among the Members as to the proposed changes; and
- (ii) whether the proposed changes have taken into account any comment or reaction from relevant regulators or agencies.

F.8 Decision Stage

98. The PSC is to scrutinise the proposed new or amended standard to:

- (a) check whether the draft meets the Approval Criteria;⁵
- (b) consider whether there has been sufficient consultation about the proposed new or amended standard;
- (c) review the Drafting Committee's summary of:
 - (i) the comments received on the Exposure Draft;
 - (ii) any discussion at a workshop or meeting; and
 - (iii) how, generally, the later re-writing responded to the comments and discussion; and
- (d) review the Drafting Committee's statement as to:
 - (i) the degree to which there is consensus among the Members as to the proposed changes; and
 - (ii) whether the proposed changes have taken into account any comment or reaction from relevant regulators or agencies.

99. Following this scrutiny, the PSC may decide that:

- (a) further consultation on the proposed new or amended standard is needed (in which case, it will refer the proposed standard back to the Practice Committee for further action); or
- (b) it wishes to obtain independent advice in relation to the proposed standard.

100. After this scrutiny, and if no further consultation or independent advice is required, the PSC is to decide whether the proposed new or amended standard is to:

- (a) move to the Approval Stage; or
- (b) be sent back to the Exposure Stage.

⁵ Defined in Part F.5 of this Policy.

F.9 Approval Stage

101. If the PSC decides that a proposed new or amended standard should move to the Approval Stage, then it must submit a recommendation to Council that the new or amended standard be adopted.
102. The recommendation must:
- (a) indicate:
 - (i) whether there is broad consensus among members of the Institute as to the need for, and content of, the proposed standard; and
 - (ii) that the standard is in the public interest.
 - (b) confirm that the standard meets the Approval Criteria; and
 - (c) contain a brief history of the proposed or amended standard, a reasonable analysis of the comments received, and the effective date of commencement.
103. If Council does not accept the PSC's recommendation, then it will send the draft back to the PSC with the reasons for its rejection and with a recommendation for further action.

F.10 Legislative changes or other minor amendments to standards

104. The PSC may direct the relevant Practice Committee to form a Drafting Committee to write amendments and an Explanatory Memorandum summarising the changes if the PSC receives a Proposal for a standard to be:
- (a) updated to reflect legislative or regulatory changes;
 - (b) changed or corrected in a minor way; or
 - (c) amended in response to an interpretation of the standard given by the PSC.
105. Once the writing is complete, the Practice Committee may submit the proposed standard and draft Explanatory Memorandum to the PSC. The PSC may:
- (a) decide that the standard is to move to the Approval Stage; or
 - (b) refer the standard back to the Practice Committee for further work.
106. If the PSC decides that the standard is to move to the Approval Stage, then the PSC must recommend that to Council and outline the reasons.
107. If Council does not approve the amended standard, then it is to send the draft back to the PSC with reasons for its rejection and with a recommendation for further action.
108. A standard amended under Part F.10 does not need to comply with any other section



of this Part F other than Part F.11.

F.11 Format, distribution and retention of versions

109. Once Council has approved a new or amended Professional Standard, the Institute staff member who has responsibility for practice documents is to:
- (a) ensure that the final version of the Professional Standard is in the correct format and numbered in accordance with the numbering system for practice documents approved by Council;
 - (b) manage the timely publication of the Professional Standard and Explanatory Memorandum to Members, as well as any interested external parties; and
 - (c) maintain copies of all Professional Standards on file for at least ten years after they cease to have effect.

Part G. Due process for developing and amending Practice Guidelines

110. Council may approve a Practice Guideline on the recommendation of a Practice Committee or Taskforce of the Institute.
111. An Explanatory Memorandum must be prepared to accompany the Exposure Draft(s), and the final version, of any new or amended Practice Guideline when issued to Members. The Explanatory Memorandum must include:
 - (a) the full background and rationale for developing or amending the Practice Guideline; and
 - (b) a description as to how any comments or discussion on the previous Exposure Draft (if any) were responded to in later Exposure Drafts or the final version.
112. If a Practice Committee or Taskforce presents a new or amended Practice Guideline to Council, then it must include an accompanying paper to Council which:
 - (a) explains how and why the Practice Guideline has been developed or amended;
 - (b) confirms that the Practice Committee has properly consulted with relevant and interested Members and, if necessary, external parties;
 - (c) discusses the extent to which the Practice Guideline represents generally accepted actuarial practices and techniques, and the extent to which Members support it;
 - (d) confirms that the Practice Guideline has been written in accordance with this Policy; and
 - (e) confirms that the Practice Guideline is consistent with the Code, Professional Standards, and any relevant legislation or regulatory standards.
113. Once Council has approved a new or amended Practice Guideline, the Institute staff member who has responsibility for practice documents is to:
 - (a) ensure that the final version of the Practice Guideline is in the correct format and numbered in accordance with the numbering system for practice documents approved by Council;
 - (b) manage the timely publication of the Practice Guideline and Explanatory Memorandum to Members, as well as any interested external parties; and
 - (c) maintain copies of all Practice Guidelines on file for at least ten years after they cease to have effect.

Part H. Due process for developing Information and Discussion Notes

114. Following approval from the Institute staff member who has responsibility for practice documents, a Practice Committee or taskforce may issue an Information Note or Discussion Note to Members. The relevant staff member is responsible for arranging the issue of the note.
115. The relevant Practice Committee or Taskforce must formally document the issue or amendment of an Information Note or Discussion Note in its meeting minutes.
116. All Information and Discussion Notes must nominate a Member who is responsible for:
 - (a) compiling and assessing any feedback or comments; and
 - (b) reporting them to the Practice Committee or Taskforce.
117. At least once a year, the relevant Practice Committee or Taskforce must consider the currency of each Information Note and Discussion Note it has issued (or jointly issued with another Practice Committee or Taskforce) and that is still in force. It must determine whether the document needs to be updated or withdrawn.
118. The relevant Practice Committee or Taskforce must inform Council of any key issues arising for the profession as a result of feedback or comments received in relation to an Information Note or Discussion Note.



Part I. Withdrawal of practice documents

119. Council may withdraw:

- (a) a Professional Standard on the recommendation of the Professional Standards Committee; and
- (b) a Practice Guideline on the recommendation of a Practice Committee or Taskforce.

120. In the case of Information Notes and Discussion Notes, the relevant Practice Committee or Taskforce which issued the note may withdraw it, provided that it formally documents the withdrawal of the Information Note or Discussion Note in its meeting minutes. The Institute staff member who has responsibility for practice documents must ensure the timely notification of the withdrawal of the relevant note to Members, and any interested external parties.

121. In both cases set out in paragraph 119, the relevant Committee or Taskforce making such a recommendation must provide a reasonable level of explanation to Council as to why the practice document should be withdrawn.

122. If Council approves the withdrawal of the practice document, then the Institute staff member who has responsibility for practice documents must ensure the timely notification of its withdrawal to Members, and any interested external parties.

END OF POLICY