

EXHIBIT 46

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re:

**BERNARD L. MADOFF
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
LLC,**

Debtor,

**IRVING H. PICARD, Trustee for
the Liquidation of Bernard L.
Madoff Investment Securities LLC,**

Plaintiff,

v.

SAUL B. KATZ, et al.,

Defendants.

Adv. Pro. No. 08-01789 (BRL)

SIPA LIQUIDATION

**(Substantively Consolidated)
Adv. Pro. No. 10-5287 (BRL)**

11-CV-03605 (JSR) (HBP)

Bruce Dubinsky Deposition Binder

Tabs 81-137

Part III of III

ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT
PRIVILEGED & CONFIDENTIAL

DUFF & PHELPS

EXHIBIT

D-25C
1-17-12



a Wolters Kluwer business

Accounting Research Manager ® - Audit Public

AICPA - American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Auditing Standards (SAS)\Codification
AU Section 200: The General Standards
AU Section 220: Independence

**Accounting Research Manager
Interpretive Guidance:**

Miller GAAS Practice Manual: AU Section 220 - Independence

AU Section 220: Independence

Source: SAS No. 1, section 220**Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: November, 1972.**

All rights reserved. For information about the procedure for requesting permission to make copies of any part of this work, please call the AICPA Copyright Permissions Hotline at 201-938-3245. A Permissions Request Form for emailing requests is available at <http://www.aicpa.org> by clicking on the copyright notice on any page. Otherwise, requests should be written and mailed to the Permissions Department, AICPA, Harborside Financial Center, 201 Plaza Three, Jersey City, NJ 07311-3881.

.01 The second general standard is:

The auditor must maintain independence in mental attitude in all matters relating to the audit.

[Revised, November 2006, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 113.]

.02 This standard requires that the auditor be independent; aside from being in public practice (as distinct from being in private practice), he must be without bias with respect to the client since otherwise he would lack that impartiality necessary for the dependability of his findings, however excellent his technical proficiency may be. However, independence does not imply the attitude of a prosecutor but rather a judicial impartiality that recognizes an obligation for fairness not only to management and owners of a business but also to creditors and those who may otherwise rely (in part, at least) upon the independent auditor's report, as in the case of prospective owners or creditors.

.03 It is of utmost importance to the profession that the general public maintain confidence in the independence of independent auditors. Public confidence would be impaired by evidence that independence was actually lacking, and it might also be impaired by the existence of circumstances which reasonable people might believe likely to influence independence. To *be* independent, the auditor must be intellectually honest; to *be recognized* as independent, he must be free from any obligation to or interest in the client, its management, or its owners. For example, an independent auditor auditing a company of which he was also a director might be intellectually honest, but it is

unlikely that the public would accept him as independent since he would be in effect auditing decisions which he had a part in making. Likewise, an auditor with a substantial financial interest in a company might be unbiased in expressing his opinion on the financial statements of the company, but the public would be reluctant to believe that he was unbiased. Independent auditors should not only be independent in fact; they should avoid situations that may lead outsiders to doubt their independence.

.04 The profession has established, through the AICPA's Code of Professional Conduct, precepts to guard against the *presumption* of loss of independence. "Presumption" is stressed because the possession of intrinsic independence is a matter of personal quality rather than of rules that formulate certain objective tests. Insofar as these precepts have been incorporated in the profession's code, they have the force of professional law for the independent auditor.

.05 The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has also adopted requirements for independence of auditors who report on financial statements filed with it that differ from the AICPA requirements in certain respects.^[1]

[1] [Footnote deleted, December 2001, to acknowledge the dissolution of the Independence Standard Board.]

.06 The independent auditor should administer his practice within the spirit of these precepts and rules if he is to achieve a proper degree of independence in the conduct of his work.

.07 To emphasize independence from management, many corporations follow the practice of having the independent auditor appointed by the board of directors or elected by the stockholders.

[# Top](#)