

ETHICS FOR OREGON



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CHAPTER 1

ETHICS DEFINED

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

After studying this chapter you will be able to:

1. Define ethics.
2. Differentiate between amoral and ethical values.
3. List and characterize two systems of ethics.
4. Differentiate between legal versus ethical codes.
5. Discuss the development of law and ethics.
6. List examples of philosophers who contributed to the development of ethics.

Ethics is the “science of morals”. A moral is an accepted rule or standard of human behavior. The understanding of “accepted” is “accepted by society”, and accepted only insofar as the behavior in question being behavior that affects others in the society, even if only indirectly. The implication of this definition is therefore that private actions that have no impact on others are a matter for personal morality, which is not of business or organizational concern.

However, the distinction between personal morality and business morality may not always be so clearly defined. This is because individuals bring personal values to their jobs and to the real or perceived problems of moral choice that confront them at work. Moral choices sometimes must be made because of tensions within individuals, between individuals, or between individuals and what they believe to be the values that drive their organizations.

Furthermore, business organizations do not operate in a social vacuum. Because of the ways business organizations can and do affect the lives and livelihoods of society at large, some would argue that business organizations are kind of “moral agents” in society. Therefore managers and general public alike often wrestle with defining exactly what constitutes the ethical way of doing business, and what constitutes proper constraints on individual self-interests, and by whom shall these constraints be imposed.

A further complexity results from the fact that businesses are increasingly becoming global in nature. Different countries have or seem to have vastly different customs and values. Understanding and assessing whether and how these different cultural and ethical conflicts should be taken into account is often most difficult.

ATTITUDES TOWARD ETHICS

AMORAL:	Condone any actions that contribute to the corporate aim. Getting away with it is the key. No set of values other than greed.
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LEGALISTIC:	Obey the letter of the law but not the spirit of it, especially if it conflicts with profits. Ethics ignored until it becomes a problem
RESPONSIVE:	Take the view that there is something to gain from ethical behavior, Using ethics as a tool to attain corporate aim.
EMERGING:	Ethical values becoming part of the culture. Codes of ethics being action documents, and likely to contain statements reflecting core value,
ETHICAL:	Total ethical profile. Everything done is ethical, and the right thing always done by everyone. The ideal.

In general, a key focus of ethics is the concept of integrity (or honesty). Integrity in broad terms will imply that no business-persons in the course of their business functions should be party to the falsification of any facts or information or make any statement which knowingly is misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular.

Another major focus of ethics is professional competence and due care, which implies that business professionals should always perform their functions in accordance with law and regulations. In other words, business transactions and professional functions should not be undertaken unless one possesses the required competence and technical skills.

A more controversial focus is the area of freedom from conflicts of interests. The preferred position of many is that one should always avoid concurrent involvement in any business, occupation or activity, which might result in the compromising of integrity, objectivity and independence of decision making.

ETHICAL SYSTEMS

Utilitarianism (teleological ethics)	The promotion that the best long-term interest of everyone concerned should be the moral standard: one should take those actions that lead to the greatest balance of good versus bad consequences
Deontology (Kantian ethics)	It deals with the concept of duty and the rightness of acts. It emphasizes maxims, duties, rules, and principles that are so important that they should be followed whatever the consequences.

In defining law and ethics and their relationship to each other it is necessary to distinguish between moral and legal rights and duties. Morally, a person's rights consist of claims that he can

justly make to the conditions of well-being; his duties consist of what he can justly contribute to well being. Legal rights and duties - that is, claims and obligations enforceable at law - may or may not be fully in harmony with prevalent moral opinion systems in which law and ethics and religion are closely interwoven. The impact of moral opinion on law varies with the type of political structure and influence of public opinion.

In free societies the ultimate justification of law is that it serves moral ends. But the dependence of law on moral principles must not be taken to imply that there is a set of moral principles which can be laid down for guidance. However, most free societies are coming to be more or less consistent in principles that draw the line between law and morals. The task of ethics becomes two-fold: to bring out what is involved in the notion of a principle or norm of action and to recognize ideals that serve as agencies of guidance and control.

A number of consistent principles recognized in modern society are the individual, responsibility and equity. The end of law is to secure the greatest possible general individual self-assertion. In the Judeo-Christian ethic responsibility is a given: the best ordering of human society in which the individual may come to full manhood and satisfying existence. On the basis of equitable doctrine we can say confidently that morality is inseparable from the legal order; that right and wrong is part of the legal order.

HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS OF LAW AND ETHICS

The great religions of the world gave birth to several concepts that evolved into structural precepts for society. A commonality of precepts evolved with the passing of tribal customs and tribal belief systems and the rise of the great religions of the world.

"The monotheistic idea of God unifies and coordinates the spiritual goods of the race. The unity of GOD involves the unity of all classes of men. This is a long step toward equality. The sense of sin became part and parcel of the common consciousness. It is a leveler and equalizer." For the good of the tribal society now becomes for the good of the individual. It must come to pass that a given society, if it is to retain the right to exist, must be continually extending the experience of its best things to men who were at one time outside, the pale of the best. The principle of individuality, once established, draws after it the principle of progress." "If it amounts to this, that wherever you find man, you find the eternal goods, and therefore the highest worth. The scale of market prices for the common man is forever disarranged by the discovery in him of something that is above price."

Two of the primary maxims in ethics are the utilitarian rule "Each man is to count for one, nobody for more than one". The second is Kant's--Always treat humanity, whether in yourself or another, as a person, and never as a thing."

"The only ground for counting every body as one, and nobody as more than one is the presence in all men of a something or other which possesses such value that existing social forms and economic accumulations cannot bid against it."

"The social question is the moral question, first, because its ultimate root is a choice between divergent ideals of the state, that , between different ways of viewing and organizing the total human life in time and space; and secondly, because, as a consequence, the question concerning the worth of the labor turns into the question concerning the worth of the laborer". The history of conscience is the history of the individual where 'conscience' means knowing along with " ...nothing can be good for one man that is not law for all men."

SELECT DEVELOPMENT OF LAW AND ETHIC

This section will review the historical evolution of law and ethics through select excerpts of legal philosophy from Plato to Hegel.

PLATO: Plato maintained that all wrong doing is involuntary and arises from ignorance since right conduct is happiness, and wrong conduct is unhappiness, and no one therefore would willingly choose wrong conduct which would lead to unhappiness. Plato's resolution was to make a distinction between acts which were remediable in damages and acts which require punishment between injury and wrongdoing. If there had been a wrongdoing, the guilty person must not only pay for the injury, but must also be punished,...the court must teach him virtue.

Plato endeavored to extend his ideas of code making from the civil to the criminal field, and to devise a penal code based upon rational principles. In the history of jurisprudence, no one has been more fully aware of the necessity of the reign of law for any state which desires to realize the ultimate values of happiness and well-being for its citizens.

ARISTOTLE: Aristotle assigned to jurisprudence what must always be its main task, the establishment of a rational legal order for a given society. "Every art and every inquiry and similarly every action and pursuit, is thought to aim at some good; and for this reason the good has rightly been declared to be that at which all things aim." Law may also be a means in the inculcation of established ethical ideals and the promotion of new ones. The precepts of the law are to live honorably, not to hurt another, to give each man his due." He further maintained that the state must train and educate its citizen in the spirit of the law - for there is no merit in the most valuable laws if citizens are not trained and educated early. "If a man is to lead the good life he must practice it a long time."

Aristotle left a powerful legacy on the law of property, contract, inheritance, possession, crime and punishment and tort.

CICERO: Cicero established a bridgehead between ancient and modern legal thought that was to be dominant in Western thinking. Justice is one; it binds all human society, and is based on one law, which is right reason applied to command and prohibition. Cicero's jurisprudence embraced a humanitarian ideal....that what people have always sought is equality of rights before the law. Laws were invented to speak to all men at all times in one and the same voice. He paved the way for identification of law and morality.

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS: "Law is defined by St. Thomas as an ordinance of reason for the common good, made by him who has care of the community, promulgated." His definition is an attempt to embrace all the law, the eternal, the natural as well as the human; there is an effort to include what is regarded as ethically necessary. Law is a rule or measure of Acts whereby one is induced to act or restrained from acting . The elements of law...insist that it is a form of reason, holds that it must be made for the common good, by the guardian of the community, and to teach men to lead the good life.

St. Thomas stated several principles that are inherent in the law: Law binds one to Act. Therefore the first principle of human acts is the reason-modern substitutes for reasons have become utility, authority, experience. A second principle for common law asserts that choice between alternative rules of law shall rest on a deliberate balancing of possible ends and means. Third, the law must be for the common good. It rests on the ethical ideas that laws are rules of conduct which have as their final end the realization of happiness. Since, there are no limits to the good at which law aims, it is not restricted to the good of a particular person but always directed to the common good. Finally laws must be promulgated or made known to the people. Man should be informed of the laws he was expected to obey.

St. Thomas' argument for law as a necessity of human society is entirely an ethical one. The approach today attempts to show law in some sense as an essential constituent of society, generally, altogether apart from its function as an instrument in the promotion of ethical conduct. When the observance of the letter of the law is against the equality of justice and public good it is equitable to disregard it.

FRANCIS BACON: For Francis Bacon, there was only one end of law and that was the happiness of the citizens. He asserted that private rights were dependent ultimately for their security upon the preservation of public law extended to everything that affected the well being of the state. In Rome private law was that part which looked to the interests of individuals.

Bacon's ultimate achievement or ideal was that certainty was the primary necessity of law. The best law leaves the least to the discretion of the judge, and this can come about only if the laws are certain. Bacon's first remedy to achieve certainty is the basis of the theory of precedents and is therefore the root of the common law system of case law.

HOBBS: Hobbes distinguished law and right as complete opposites to each other. Right is the liberty which the laws leave us. The laws are the restraints by which we agree mutually to abridge one another's liberty. Hobbes emphasized the idea that morality was based on instructed prudence. In thinking of law he thus took his departure from neither the ethical nor the rational - his idea culminated in the doctrine that no positive law can be unjust. He admitted of the validity of ethical rules and conceded that they were anterior to the establishment of the state. Hobbes' idea became one of the most powerful weapons for the analysis of legal phenomena ever devised.

SPINOZA: His views contributed to the welfare of our social existence in that they taught social cooperation and contentment . He felt the attainment of virtuous habits is something for each man to achieve for himself if he can. Morality is not the business of the state--which is concerned solely

with security. The roots of law in Spinoza's system is uniformity. He stated that " the moral judgment is determined by what a man would do if he were free to do it," and hence it is only necessary that he should think himself to be free in order to justify moral responsibility. Moral responsibility rests solely on the attitude displayed in so-called "choice".

LEIBNIZ: His central idea was that law should be taught both as a science and as a practical discipline. He insisted upon the necessity of a liberal education for the lawyer. When we train students in the law we are instructing them in one of the most vital functions of a culture – "the maintenance and development of a dominant order of society". For Leibniz God is the foundation of all-natural Right, God's existence serves as sufficient guarantee of the highest possible legal and moral condition in the universe. His philosophy was to exalt enlightenment , education and learning. He conceived justice as a communal virtue, that is a virtue which preserves the community. Leibniz defined six types of communities: the marital community, the family community of master and servant, the community of the household, the civil community comprising the city, province and the state and finally the community of God - the church. The aim of the community was to attain happiness. For Leibniz the end of the law emphasized two tasks— one, a proper consideration of the human being and second, the attainment of the common end as the measure of social values.

LOCKE: Locke believed he could, through reason, frame a set of moral rules which would be universally applicable. He took the position that human reason needed the assistance of religion in order to work out a system of ethics. At the heart of Locke's theory of civil society was the idea of the law. The great and chief end of men uniting into commonwealths, and putting themselves under government, is the preservation of their property. Law to Locke was a branch of ethics, and laws in their essence were moral rules. He did not think of law as a command but as that which is set up by authority as a rule for the measure of conduct. In Locke's system the capacity of Supreme Power is fiduciary - it establishes a pattern to which behavior should conform--which associates rewards and penalties for conformity or infractions.....the end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom. Where there is no law there is no freedom.

HUME: Hume based his studies on human nature. In his system justice serves both an ethical and a sociological function. In ethics ...what is approved is pleasant or promotes human happiness. A legal system to be socially useful must adhere strictly to its rules even at the expense of injustice in individual cases. Hume advanced the contention that public utility is the sole origin of legal justice and the sole foundation of its merit. For example a criminal has fewer rights than an innocent man but he is nevertheless accorded some measure of protection by law. Hume distinguished many of the separate ideas which jurists now find in the concept "LAW". Property in the broad sense employed by Hume embraced the individual's rights to life, liberty and health. Hume's solution of why men obey law is essentially a sociological and not an ethical one. He attempted to show that morality was founded on feeling and not reason. Justice can be understood only on the basis of sympathy for the welfare of human life.

KANT: Kant developed his system of law on principles that originate in reason. The Kantian rule became the celebrated injunction: "Every man is free to do that which he wills provided he infringes not the equal liberty of any other man." (Herbert Spencer). Kant's conception of right

became what he termed Universal Law of Right: Every action is right which in itself or in the maxim on which it proceeds, is such that it can exist along with the freedom of the will of each and all in action. Kant made a sharp distinction between ethics and law. Ethics as distinguished from law, does not impose upon me the obligation to make the fulfillment of rights a maxim of my conduct. Kant assigned possession two meanings, physical possession and rational or juridical possession. He stated anyone who would assert the right to a thing as his, must be in possession of it as an object. "The property right is essentially a guarantee of the exclusion of other persons from the use of handling the thing. To enforce this right the holder must be able to assert his right." Kant defines moveable property as everything that can be destroyed. Kant limits the right of taking possession of the soil to the extent of the capacity to defend it. Kant's important contribution is his idea that right is a thing that presupposes a collective will of all united in a relation of common possession. One of his most influential ideas is his theory of contract. Kant calls the transference of property to another its "alienation", and the act of united wills of two persons, by which what belongs to one passes to another, he terms "contract".

Kant held that four juridical acts are involved in every contract--two preparatory; an offer followed by an indication that the offer will be accepted; these two are followed by a promise and an acceptance. In civil law Kant's separation of offer and promise still prevail. By contract, Kant held, "I acquire the promise of another, as distinguished from the thing promised." His concept of the Criminal law turns on the idea of retributive justice. He defined crime as any transgression of the public law which makes him who commits it incapable of being a citizen.

FICHTE: For Fichte the basis of law is the idea of the legal relation. The conception of law is the conception of a relation between human beings. He defines this relationship as the compulsion upon each individual to restrict his freedom in recognition of the possibility of the freedom of others. He calls this the "relation of legality". In no sense is jurisprudence to be connected with morality. Jurisprudence is not a branch of ethics. Law merely permits but morality commands. Fichte's law is a law of freedom.

Individuals are free to accept or reject it. The end of law is a community of free beings. All positive laws follow the principle of right. They cannot be arbitrary and they must be such as every rational being would make them. Fichte reached the conclusion that natural law, or a legal relation between men, is not possible except in a commonwealth and under positive law. He asserted to supporting propositions: "all law is purely the law of reason", and "all law is the law of the state". Man separates himself from his citizenship in order to elevate himself with absolute freedom to morality; but in order to do so he becomes a citizen.

HEGEL: Hegel emphasized two ideas--will and personality. "Be a person and respect others as persons." From the ideas of will and personality he developed three categories of right -- possession of property, contract and wrongdoing and crime. Hegel's system is based upon a principle of knowledge, reason, which acts universally. The ethical rules which are to guide individuals must be given a universal form.

CONCLUSIONS

In the historical development of law there are many different points of view. It is for this reason

that the law is unable to accept without modification many of the results of ethical inquiry. In modern terminology law creates a duty "...there are no properties of goodness and badness that states of affairs inherently possess, and no properties of rightness or wrongness that inhere in actions."

Value judgment in a broad sense compares contrasted ways of life; rationality, prudence and stability, (one of pleasure and happiness) versus the state of anxiety, confusion, inner turmoil and impulsive rashness. The first is a "good" way of life; the other is a "bad" way in terms of value. The best way of life involves the guidance of reason, and also the way of knowledge, of understanding, of relative freedom from error.

Moral responsibility rests solely on the attitude displayed in so-called "choice". The act of choosing is essentially a proper and stringent expression of the ethical. Whenever in a stricter sense there is a question of an either/or one can always be sure that the ethical is involved.

An ethic must first decide upon the kind of social effects which it desires to achieve and the kind which it desires to avoid. It must then decide, as far as our knowledge permits, what acts will promote the desired consequences; these acts it will praise, while those having a contrary tendency it will condemn. To the extent to which man has freedom, he needs a personal morality to guide his conduct. "Good and evil grow up together and are bound in an equilibrium that cannot be surrendered. The most we can do is try to tilt the equilibrium toward the good." The least we can do is be aware of our standards of conduct least "....the habit of being amoral should make the immoral come to seem right."

CHAPTER 2

AICPA ETHICS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

After studying this chapter you will be able to:

1. Differentiate between rulings and principles of the AICPA' Code of Professional Conduct.
2. Briefly describe the six principles.
3. List the eleven rules.
4. Outline ethics rulings on independence.
5. List consulting services prohibited by the Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act of 2002..
6. Outline the standards for tax services
7. Explain disciplinary mechanisms within the profession.
8. List the key features of corporate responsibility law (Sarbanes-Oxley act).

This chapter covers the AICPA's *Code of Professional Conduct*, Statements on Standards for Consulting Services, and the disciplinary systems within the accounting profession. This chapter has six subunits. The first section is a condensed but comprehensive summary of the AICPA Code of Conduct. The second section contains summaries of AICPA Ethics Interpretations and Professional Ethics Rulings under the 11 Rules of Conduct. The third section addresses Statements on Standards for Tax Services. The fourth section lists some of the consulting services prohibited by the Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act of 2002. The fifth section covers disciplinary systems within the profession. The final section outlines the key features of the SOX.

AICPA's CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

It consists of two sections: Principles and Rules. The six principles, which provide the framework for the rules, are goal-oriented and aspirational but nonbinding.

Synopses of the Six Principles

1. *Responsibilities.* Members should exercise sensitive professional and moral judgments when carrying out their professional responsibilities. Members should accept the obligation to act in a way that will serve the public interest, honor the public trust, and demonstrate commitment to professionalism. A distinguishing mark of a profession is acceptance of its responsibility to the public.
2. *The Public Interest.* Members should act to benefit the public interest, honor the public trust, and demonstrate commitment to professionalism. The AICPA adopted the ethical standards because a distinguishing mark of a profession is an acceptance of responsibility to the public.

3. *Integrity*. Members should perform all professional responsibilities with the highest sense of integrity to maintain public confidence.
4. *Objectivity and Independence*. A member should maintain objectivity and be free of conflicts of interest. A member in public practice should be independent in fact and appearance when providing attestation services. Objectivity is a state of mind, a quality that lends itself to a member's services. It is a distinguishing feature of the profession. The principle of objectivity imposes the obligation to be impartial, intellectually honest, and free of conflicts of interest.
5. *Due Care*. A member should follow the profession's technical and ethical standards, strive for improved competence and quality services, and discharge professional responsibility to the best of the member's ability. Members must adequately plan and supervise any activity for which they are responsible.
6. *Scope and Nature of Services*. A member in public practice should follow the Principles of the *Code of Professional Conduct* in determining the nature and scope of services.

Synopses of the Eleven Rules

Rule 101 — Independence. A member in public practice should be independent when performing professional services as required by standards-setting bodies.

- (1) In this context, rules of the state boards of accountancy, state CPA societies, the Independence Standards Board, the SEC, the General Accounting Office, and other bodies may be relevant.
- (2) Relevant AICPA standards-setting bodies are the Auditing Standards Board (ASB), Accounting and Review Services Committee, and Management Consulting Services Executive Committee. The foregoing bodies are all authorized to promulgate attestation standards.
- (3) The ASB issues Statements on Auditing Standards. Thus, SAS 1 is consistent with the requirement for auditors to maintain an independence in mental attitude. To inspire public confidence, an auditor must not only be independent (intellectually honest) but also be recognized as independent (free of any obligation to, or interest in, the client).
- (4) The fourth general attestation standard likewise requires practitioners to maintain an independence in mental attitude when performing attest engagements.
- (5) Under Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services, an accountant may not report on a review of the financial statements of a nonpublic entity if (s)he is not independent.

- (6) According to the AICPA's Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements, a practitioner must also be independent to examine or apply agreed-upon procedures to prospective financial statements.
- (7) SEC independence regulations were revised in accordance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (a) Audit committees must preapprove the services performed by accountants (permissible nonaudit services and all audit, review, and attest engagements). Approval must be either explicit or in accordance with detailed policies and procedures. If approval is by the latter, the audit committee must be informed, and no delegation of its authority to management is allowed. However, preapproval is not needed for nonaudit services representing less than 5% of the annual amount paid to the accountant if (1) the services were not recognized as nonaudit at the time of the engagement, and (2) the audit committee approves prior to completion of the audit.
 - (b) An issuer must disclose in its proxy statement or annual filing fees paid to the accountant segregated into four categories: (1) audit, (2) audit-related, (3) tax, and (4) all other. The disclosure is for the two most recent years and must describe the services in (2)-(4).
 - (c) The lead and concurring (reviewing) audit partners must rotate every 5 years, with a 5-year time-out period. Other audit partners must rotate every 7 years, with a 2-year time-out.
 - (d) An accountant is not independent if, during the audit and the period of the professional engagement, any audit partner (excluding specialty partners such as tax partners) earns or receives compensation for selling services (excluding audit, review, or attest services) to the audit client.
 - (e) Conflicts of interest. An accounting firm is not independent with respect to an audit client if a former partner, principal, shareholder, or professional employee accepts employment with a client if (s)he has a continuing financial interest in the firm or is in a position to influence the firm's operations or financial policies. Moreover, an accounting firm is not independent if a CEO, CFO, controller, or person in an equivalent position for an issuer was employed by that firm and participated in any capacity in the audit of that issuer during the year before the beginning of the audit.
 - (f) Communications with the audit committee by the accounting firm must include (1) all critical accounting policies and practices; (2) all material alternative accounting policies and practices within GAAP that were discussed with management; and (3) other material written communications with management, such as management representations and schedules of unadjusted audit

differences. These communications must be prior to filing the audit report with the SEC.

Rule 102 — *Integrity and Objectivity.* A member shall maintain objectivity and integrity, be free of conflicts of interest, not knowingly misrepresent facts, and not subordinate his/her judgment to others when performing professional services.

Rule 201 — *General Standards.* A member shall comply with the following:

- (1) Undertake only those services that the member can reasonably expect to complete with professional competence.
- (2) Exercise due professional care when performing professional services.
- (3) Adequately plan and supervise performance of professional services.
- (4) Obtain sufficient relevant data to provide a reasonable basis for conclusions in relation to any professional service.
 - (a) Proficiency. Auditors must have adequate technical training and proficiency. According to SAS 1, both education and experience, as well as proper supervision, are necessary. Objectivity and independent judgment are necessary in the preparation of the audit opinion. An auditor must have experience and seasoned judgment to accept final responsibility for an audit opinion.
 - (b) Due professional care must be exercised in the planning and performance of the audit and the preparation of the report. According to SAS 1, an auditor should have the degree of skill commonly possessed by other auditors and must exercise it with reasonable care and diligence. An auditor should also exercise professional skepticism. The exercise of due professional care allows the auditor to obtain reasonable assurance. Absolute assurance is impracticable due to characteristics of fraud such as concealment by collusion, withheld or falsified documentation, or management override of controls.

Rule 202 — *Compliance with Standards.* A member who performs professional services must comply with promulgated standards.

Rule 203 — *Accounting Principles.* A member shall not express an opinion or make an affirmative statement about conformity with GAAP or state that (s)he is not aware of any material modifications that should be made to achieve conformity with GAAP, given any departure from an accounting principle promulgated by bodies designated by the AICPA Council to establish such principles that has a material effect on the financial statements or data taken as a whole. However, if the member can demonstrate that, due to unusual circumstances, the financial statements or data would have been misleading without a departure from GAAP, the member can comply with the rule by describing the departure, its approximate effects, if

practicable, and the reasons compliance with the principle would be misleading.

Rule 301 — Confidential Client Information. A member in public practice cannot disclose confidential client information without the client's consent. However, this Rule does not affect a CPA's obligations

- (1) To comply with a validly issued and enforceable subpoena or summons or with applicable laws and regulations
- (2) To discharge his/her professional obligations properly under Conduct Rules 202 and 203
- (3) To cooperate in a review of the CPA's professional practice under AICPA or state CPA society or board of accountancy authorization
- (4) To initiate a complaint with or respond to any inquiry made by the professional ethics division, trial board of the AICPA, or an investigative or disciplinary body of a state society or board of accountancy

Rule 302 — Contingent Fees. A contingent fee is established as part of an agreement under which the amount of the fee is dependent upon the finding or result.

- (1) The receipt of contingent fees by a member is prohibited when the member performs an audit, a review, a compilation when the report will be used by third parties and the report does not disclose the CPA's lack of independence, or an examination of prospective financial information.
- (2) A contingent fee is not permitted for preparing an original or amended tax return or claim.
- (3) Fees are not deemed to be contingent if fixed by courts or other public authorities, or in tax matters, if they are based on the results of judicial proceedings or the findings of governmental agencies.

Rule 501 — Acts Discreditable. A member shall not commit an act that is discreditable to the profession. Withholding as a result of nonpayment of fees for a completed engagement certain information contained in the client's books would not be considered such an act. The member's duty to return client records is absolute. However, the duty to return other information not related to the client's books and records is not absolute. Although the client's financial information may be incomplete as a result, if fees for a completed engagement have not been paid, such other information may be withheld. Thus, the duty to return is conditional upon payment of fees with respect to information such as adjusting, closing, combining, or consolidating entries and information normally found in books of original entry and general or subsidiary ledgers.

Rule 502 — Advertising and Other Forms of Solicitation. A member in public practice shall not

seek to obtain clients by advertising or other forms of solicitation done in a false, misleading, or deceptive manner. Solicitation through coercion, overreaching, or harassing conduct is prohibited.

Rule 503 — *Commissions and Referral Fees.* A member in public practice shall not accept a commission for recommending or referring to a client any product or service, or for recommending or referring any product or service to be supplied by a client, if the member performs for that client an audit, a review, a compilation when a third party will use the financial statement and the report does not disclose the CPA's lack of independence, or an examination of prospective financial information.

- (1) Permitted commissions must be disclosed to any person or entity to whom the member recommends a product or service.
- (2) A member who accepts a referral fee for recommending services of a CPA or who pays a referral fee to obtain a client must disclose the arrangement to the client. A referral fee is compensation for recommending or referring any service of a CPA to any person. Referral fees are not considered commissions.

Rule 505 — *Form of Organization and Name.* A member may practice public accounting only in a form of organization allowed by law or regulation that conforms with resolutions of the AICPA Council.

- 1) The firm name must not be misleading.
- 2) Names of past owners may be included in the name of the successor organization.
- 3) A firm cannot designate itself as "members of the AICPA" unless all CPA owners are members.

Definitions. The following are summaries of selected ethics definitions.

- *Attest engagement* — One that requires independence.
- *Attest engagement team* — Participants in the engagement, including partners who perform concurring or second reviews and all employees and contractors retained by the firm, but excluding specialists.
- *Close relatives* — Parents, siblings, or nondependent children.
- *Covered member* — (1) An individual on the attest engagement team or who is able to influence the engagement, (2) a partner or manager who provides at least 10 hours of nonattest services to a client, (3) a partner in the office where the lead engagement partner primarily practices in relation to the engagement, (4) the firm (including its

benefit plans), and (5) an entity that can be controlled by the foregoing parties.

- *Financial institution* — An entity that normally makes loans to the public.
- *Firm* — A form of organization permitted by law or regulation that is consistent with the resolutions of the AICPA’s Council and practices public accounting. The term “firm” includes partners except for the purposes of Rule 101.
- *Immediate family* — A covered member’s spouse, equivalent of a spouse, or dependents.
- *Individual in a position to influence the attest engagement* — One who (1) evaluates the attest engagement partner or recommends his/her compensation; (2) directly supervises or manages that partner, including all levels above such supervisor or manager; (3) consults with the engagement team about technical or industry-related issues; or (4) participates in or oversees quality control for the engagement, including all senior levels.
- *Joint closely held investment* — An investment in any entity or property by the member and (1) the client, (2) the client’s officers or directors, or (3) an owner who can exercise significant influence if the investment permits such parties to control the entity or property.
- *Key position* — One in which an individual is primarily responsible for (1) significant accounting functions supporting material financial statement components, or (2) for the preparation of the statements. A key position is also one able to influence financial statement content, for example, director, CEO, CFO, general counsel, chief accountant, director of internal audit, or treasurer.
- *Normal lending procedures, terms, and requirements* — Those reasonably comparable with those for similar loans to others from the financial institution in the period when a commitment was made for a loan to a covered member.
- *Period of the professional engagement* — This period starts at the earlier of when the member signs an initial engagement letter to perform attest services or begins to perform. It continues for the entire professional relationship and does not end with the issuance of a report and start again with the next year’s engagement. It ends with the later of notification by the member or client or by issuance of a report.

Note: Common law does not recognize privileged communication between a CPA and client. In some states and in some federal tax matters, however, the auditor may be protected by a privilege created by statute.

INTERPRETATIONS AND RULINGS

Interpretations and rulings are presented for each of the eleven Rules. The Interpretations are in outline format followed by brief summaries of the Rulings.

Rule 101 — *Independence.*

A. Interpretation 101-1 (Interpretation of Rule 101)

1. Independence is impaired if, during the period of the professional engagement, a covered member

- 1) Had a direct financial interest or a material indirect financial interest in the client.
- 2) Was a trustee of any trust or executor of any estate that had a direct or material indirect financial interest in the client AND (1) the covered member's position conferred investment authority, (2) the trust/estate owned more than 10% of the client, or (3) the interest of the trust/estate was more than 10% of its total assets.
- 3) Had any joint, closely held investment that was material to the covered member.
- 4) Had a loan to or from a client, any of its officers or directors, or an individual owning at least 10% of the client. Exceptions are grandfathered loans and certain other permitted loans.

2. Independence is impaired if, during the period of the professional engagement, a firm partner or professional employee, such individual's immediate family, or a group of these individuals acting together owned more than 5% of the client.

3. Independence is impaired if, during the period covered by the financial statements or during the period of the professional engagement, a firm, or partner or professional employee of the firm, was

- 1) Also associated with the client as an officer, director, employee, promoter, underwriter, or voting trustee, or in a management capacity.
- 2) A trustee for any pension or profit-sharing trust of the client.

4. An individual may have been employed by the client or associated with the client in a capacity listed in Interpretation 101-3. Independence is impaired if (1) the employment or association overlapped the engagement, and (2) the individual participated in the engagement or was able to influence it. Independence is also impaired if the individual was otherwise a covered member relative to the client unless the individual dissociates from the client by

- 1) Ending any relationship described in Interpretation 101-3.
- 2) Disposing of any direct or material indirect financial interest in the client,
- 3) Collecting or repaying any loans to or from the client (except as permitted under the rules for grandfathered loans),
- 4) Ceasing participation in any client-sponsored employee benefit plan (unless the

client is legally required to allow participation and the individual pays the full cost), and

- 5) Liquidating or transferring any vested benefits in a client plan as soon as legally permitted. This is not required if a large penalty would result.

5. A covered member's immediate family is subject to Rule 101. However, independence is not impaired solely because

- 1) An immediate family member was employed by the client in a non-key position.
- 2) As part of his or her employment, an immediate family member of one of the following participated in a benefit plan that is a client, is sponsored by a client, or invests in a client if the plan is offered to all similarly situated employees:
 - a) A partner or manager who provided at least 10 hours of nonattest services to the client
 - b) Any partner in the office where the lead engagement partner primarily practiced in relation to the engagement

6. Independence is impaired if an individual who is participating on the engagement team, who can influence the engagement, or who is a partner in the office where the lead engagement partner primarily practices, has a close relative who

- 1) Occupied a key position with the client,
- 2) Held a material financial interest in the client that was known to the individual, or
- 3) Held a financial interest that permitted significant influence over the client.

7. Because listing all situations in which an appearance of a lack of independence might arise is not feasible, members also should consider whether a relationship between the member and the client or an associate of the client might lead to a reasonable conclusion that independence is lacking.

8. Under Rule 101, materiality is determined by aggregating the interests of the covered member and his/her immediate family.

B. Interpretation 101-2 (Employment or association with attest clients)

A former partner or professional employee (POPE) of the firm who is employed by or associated with an attest client in a key position impairs the firm's independence unless

- (1) Amounts due to the former POPE are not material to the firm, and the payment formula is fixed during the payout period. Retirement benefits may also be adjusted for inflation, and interest may be paid.
- (2) The former POPE cannot influence the firm's operations or financial policies.

- (3) Once employed or associated with the client, the former POPE does not participate or appear to participate in, and is not associated with, the firm, regardless of compensation, for example, by consulting, use of an office, or inclusion in membership lists.
- (4) The engagement team considers the risk that the POPE's knowledge of the audit plan will reduce audit effectiveness.
- (5) The firm assesses when team members can effectively deal with the POPE.
- (6) The engagement is reviewed to determine whether team members maintained professional skepticism in dealings with the POPE.

A team member's consideration of employment or association with the client impairs independence absent prompt reporting to the firm and removal from the team.

C. Interpretation 101-3 (Performance of nonattest services)

- 1) Before a member and his or her firm performs nonattest services (such as tax or consulting services) for an attest client, (s)he must comply with Interpretation 101-3 to avoid impairment of independence. If the applicable independence rules of an authoritative body (e.g., the SEC or a state board of accountancy) are more restrictive, the member must comply with them.
- 2) General Requirements. Performing management functions or making management decisions impairs independence, but providing advice, research, and recommendations does not.
 - a) The member should be satisfied that the client will make an informed judgment about the results of nonattest services and be able to designate a competent employee (preferably a senior manager) to oversee the services; evaluate their adequacy and results; make management decisions and perform management functions; accept responsibility for results; and establish and maintain internal controls.
 - b) The member and client should agree about the objectives and limitations of the engagement, the services to be performed, and mutual responsibilities. The understanding should be documented in writing. This requirement does not apply to routine services, those provided before the client became an attest client, and those performed before 2005.
- 3) General activities that impair independence include
 - a) Exercise or possession of authority over transactions on a client's behalf
 - b) Preparing source documents evidencing transactions

- c) Custody of client assets
 - d) Supervision of client employees in normal activities
 - e) Determining member recommendations to be implemented
 - f) Reporting to the board on behalf of management
 - g) Service as a stock transfer or escrow agent, registrar, or general counsel
- 4) Examples of nonattest services that may not impair independence if the general requirements are met include bookkeeping, disbursement, benefit plan administration (e.g., preparing participant account valuations and statements), investment advisory, finance, executive search, business risk consulting, and IT (but designing a system or operating a network impairs independence).
- 5) An appraisal, valuation, or actuarial service impairs independence if the results are material to the financial statements and significant subjectivity is involved. For example, a valuation for a business combination, but not an actuarial valuation for a pension liability, usually involves significant subjectivity. Furthermore, appraisal, valuation, and actuarial services not performed for financial statement purposes do not impair independence if the other requirements of Interpretation 101-3 are satisfied.
- 6) Internal audit assistance services impair independence unless the member ensures that the client understands its responsibility for internal control and managing the internal audit function. Accordingly, the member must ensure that the client designates a competent individual to oversee internal audit; determines the scope, risk, and frequency of its activities; evaluates its findings; and evaluates the adequacy of its procedures.
- a) The member should be satisfied that the client's governing body is informed about his/her role so that it can develop proper guidelines.
 - b) The member may assist in preliminary risk assessment, preparation of the audit plan, and recommendation of priorities.
 - c) Independence is impaired if the member, among other things, performs an ongoing monitoring or control function, determines which control recommendations are adopted, reports to the board on behalf of management, approves or is responsible for the overall audit work plan, or is a client employee or manager (or the equivalent).
 - d) Services that are normal extensions of the external audit scope (e.g., confirming receivables or analyzing balances) and engagements under the attestation standards do not impair independence.
- 7) SEC regulations promulgated under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 prohibit auditors of public companies from performing certain nonaudit services:
- a) Appraisal and other valuation services.
 - b) Designing and implementing financial information systems.

- c) Internal auditing or actuarial functions unless the firm reasonably concludes it will not examine such work during the financial statement audit.
- d) Management services.
- e) Human resource services.
- f) Bookkeeping if the firm also conducts an audit.
- g) Expert services not pertaining to the audit.
- h) Investment banking or advisory services.
- i) Broker-dealer services.

D. Interpretation 101-4 (Honorary directorships and trusteeships of non-for-profit organizations)

A member in an honorary position will not impair independence if (s)he is associated with the financial statements of a not-for-profit organization that (s)he allows to use his/her name on letterheads and circulated materials to lend prestige to the organization. However, the member should not be able to vote or participate in board or management decisions and should be identified as an honorary director or trustee.

E Interpretation 101-5 (Loans from financial institution clients)

- 1) Grandfathered loans. Independence is not impaired by (a) unsecured loans that are not material to the covered member's net worth or (b) secured loans (including home mortgages) provided that the loans were obtained from a financial institution under its normal lending procedures, terms, and requirements. However, loans are grandfathered only if
 - a) They were kept fully current at all times after the borrower became a covered member, and the terms did not change in a way not allowed in the original agreement.
 - b) They were obtained
 - i) From a financial institution before it became a client requiring independence;
 - ii) From a client not requiring independence and were sold to one requiring independence;
 - iii) Prior to February 5, 2001 and satisfied the requirements of the Interpretation then effective;
 - iv) During the period from February 5, 2001 through May 31, 2002, and the covered member complied with SEC regulations then effective; or
 - v) After May 31, 2002 from a client requiring independence before the borrower became a covered member relative to the client.
- 2) The date a grandfathered loan is obtained is the date a loan commitment or line of

credit was granted.

- 3) The collateral for a secured grandfathered loan must equal or exceed the remaining balance of the loan during its term. If the loan exceeds the value of collateral, this excess must not be material to the covered member's net worth.
- 4) In the case of a limited partnership in which covered members have a combined interest exceeding 50% or a general partnership in which covered members control the partnership, the loan is ascribed to each covered member based on his/her legal liability as a limited or general partner. Even if this amount is zero, renegotiating the loan or entering into a new loan that is not an "other permitted loan" is deemed to impair independence.
- 5) Other permitted loans. The following loans are permitted even if the client is one for which independence is required, provided that they are obtained under normal lending procedures, terms, and requirements and are always kept current:
 - a) Automobile loans and leases collateralized by the automobile
 - b) Loans fully collateralized by the cash surrender value of insurance
 - c) Loans fully collateralized by cash deposits
 - d) Credit cards and overdraft reserve accounts with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$10,000 or less on a current basis by the payment due date

F. Interpretation 101-6 (Effect of actual or threatened litigation)

- 1) Litigation between client and member
 - a) Independence is impaired when litigation is begun by
 - i) The present management alleging deficiencies in audit work
 - ii) The member alleging management fraud or deceit
 - b) An expressed intention by the management to litigate against the member for alleged deficiencies in audit work will impair independence if it is probable that the claim will be filed.
 - c) Independence is not impaired when the threatened or actual litigation is not related to the audit and the amount is not material. Examples include disputes over billings for services and results of tax advice.
- 2) Litigation by security holders (primary litigation)
 - a) Shareholders may bring a class action against the client company or its management without impairing independence. Often the member and the client are both defendants, but if cross-claims are filed, adverse interests may arise and independence may be impaired.
 - b) Cross-claims filed by the client to protect a right to legal redress in the event of a future adverse decision do not impair independence in the

- absence of a significant risk of a material settlement.
 - c) Cross-claims against the member by an underwriter do not impair independence if no similar claims are made by the client.
 - d) Cross-claims filed against the member by persons who are also officers or directors of other clients do not usually impair independence with respect to the other clients.
- 3) Other third-party litigation
- a) Litigation may be commenced against the member by a creditor or insurer that alleges reliance on financial statements of the client. This litigation does not affect independence if the client is not the plaintiff or is a nominal plaintiff. Independence may be impaired if the third party (e.g., an insurance company) is also a client of the member and there is a significant risk of a material settlement.
- 4) If a reasonable person would conclude that litigation poses an unacceptable risk of impairment of independence, the member should disengage or disclaim an opinion for lack of independence.

G. Interpretation 101-8 (Financial interests in nonclients having investor or investee relationships with the client)

- 1) Independence is impaired when
- a) A member has a direct or material indirect financial interest in the nonclient if the investee is material to the investor.
 - b) A member has a material interest in a nonclient who is an immaterial investee of the client investor.
 - c) A member can exercise significant influence over a nonclient investor who has an immaterial interest in the client investee.
- 2) Independence is not impaired if a member did not know about the financial interests described above.

H. Interpretation 101-10 (Effect on independence of relationships with entities included in governmental financial statements)

- 1) A financial reporting entity's basic financial statements (BFS) issued in accordance with U.S. GAAP include the government-wide statements (reporting governmental activities, business-type activities, and discretely presented component units), fund financial statements (reporting major funds, nonmajor governmental and enterprise funds, internal service funds, blended component units, and fiduciary funds), and other entities disclosed in the notes of the BFS. Disclosures should be made in the

notes to the BFS about related organizations, joint ventures, jointly governed organizations, etc.

2) An auditor of the BFS of the entity must be independent of it. Nevertheless, a primary auditor need not be independent with respect to any fund, component unit, or disclosed entity if (s)he explicitly relies on reports by other auditors on such fund, etc. Moreover, (s)he need not be independent of a disclosed entity if the reporting entity is not financially accountable for it and the required disclosure does not include financial information.

a) Neither the covered member nor a member of his/her immediate family should occupy a key position with a fund, component unit, or disclosed entity.

3) An auditor of the statements of a fund, component unit, or disclosed entity who is not auditing the primary government must be independent only of the statements reported on. Nevertheless, the covered member or a member of his/her immediate family may not occupy a key position with the primary government.

I. Interpretation 101-11 (Independence and attest engagements)

1) This interpretation applies only to engagements, other than examinations and reviews, covered by SSAEs when the use of the report is restricted.

2) The following covered members and their immediate families must be independent in relation to the responsible party:

a) An individual on the attest engagement team.

b) An individual who directly supervises or manages the attest engagement partner.

c) Individuals who consult with the attest engagement team about technical or industry-related matters specific to the engagement.

3) Independence is impaired if the firm had a material relationship with the responsible party prohibited under Rule 101.

4) A firm may provide nonattest services to the responsible party that are prohibited due to an association as an employer, director, officer, promoter, voting trustee, or pension trustee. However, if they do not relate directly to the subject matter of the attest engagement, independence is not impaired.

5) When the party that engages the firm is not the responsible party or associated

therewith, individuals on the attest engagement need not be independent of the party that engaged the firm. However, they should consider their responsibilities regarding conflicts of interest.

J. Interpretation 101-12 (Independence and cooperative arrangements with clients)

- 1) Independence is impaired if, during the engagement or at the time of expressing an opinion, a member's firm had any material cooperative arrangement with the client.
 - a) A cooperative arrangement means joint participation in a business activity.

K. Interpretation 101-14 (Effect of APSs on independence rules)

- 1) The independence rules for an alternative practice structure (APS) apply to all structures in which "the 'traditional firm' engaged in attest services is closely aligned with another organization, public or private, that performs other professional services." For example, a CPA firm may be sold to another entity having subsidiaries or divisions such as a bank, an insurance company, a broker-dealer, and entities providing nonattest services (tax, management consulting, etc.). The owners and employees of the CPA firm become employees of one of the parent's subsidiaries or divisions and may offer nonattest services. Moreover, the original owners of the acquired CPA firm create a new CPA firm to offer attest services. The majority ownership of the new firm must be held by CPAs, but it leases employees, offices, and equipment from the parent, which may also provide advertising and perform back office functions. The owners of the new CPA firm pay a negotiated amount for such services.
- 2) In the example above, the term "member or a member's firm" includes the new CPA firm (the firm) and any leased or employed person or entity.
- 3) When two or more new CPA firms are "closely aligned" with another organization, issues arise as to whether owners of one perform services or have significant economic interests in another. Thus, if an owner of one performs services for another, (s)he is deemed to be an owner of both. Similar issues arise regarding managers (leased or otherwise).
- 4) In an APS, persons and entities included in "member or a member's firm" are closely aligned with other persons and entities. The latter include direct superiors who can directly control the activities of an owner or manager. A

direct superior is an immediate superior who can direct the activities of an owner or manager so as to be able to directly or indirectly derive a benefit. Direct superiors are subject to the same independence rules as persons included in “member or a member’s firm.”

5) An indirect superior (defined to include a spouse, cohabitant, or dependents of an indirect superior) is one or more levels above a direct superior and does not have a direct reporting relationship with the new CPA firm’s owners and managers. Less restrictive standards apply to indirect superiors and to other entities in the consolidated group.

- a) These parties may not have a relationship involving a direct financial interest or an indirect material financial interest with an attest client of the new CPA firm that is material.
 - b) These parties also should not exercise significant influence over the attest client.
 - c) Other entities in the consolidated group and their employees may not be promoters, underwriters, directors, officers, or voting trustees of an attest client. However, with the foregoing exceptions, indirect superiors and other consolidated entities may provide services to an attest client that a member could not without impairing independence.
- 6) The new CPA firm may not perform a service requiring independence for any entity in the consolidated group.
- 7) Independence is impaired with regard to an attest client who exercises significant influence over, or has a material investment in, the parent.
- 8) Referrals within the consolidated group are subject to the provisions regarding conflicts of interest.

Ethics Rulings on Independence — Rule 101.

Independence Not Impaired

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- 1. Membership in a client trade association provided the member is not an officer or a director, or in a position equivalent to management.
 - 2. The member provides advisory services for a client.
 - 3. A member is designated to serve as an executor of an individual’s estate that owns the majority of the stock of a corporation. Independence with respect to the corporation is not

impaired unless the member serves as executor.

4. A CPA is a director of a federated fund-raising organization, e.g., United Way, and audits local charities receiving funds. Independence with respect to the charities is not impaired unless the organization exercises managerial control over them.
5. A CPA has a pro rata share of securities in a social club, unless (s)he is on the governing board or takes part in management.
6. A member serves on a citizens' committee advising a county and on another committee advising the state where the county is located.
7. A CPA's ownership of shares in a mutual fund that holds some of a client's shares. Independence becomes impaired if the indirect interest becomes material or the CPA has significant influence over the mutual fund.
8. A member and a client bank serve in a co-fiduciary capacity with respect to an estate, provided the estate assets are not material.
9. A client financial services company has custody of a covered member's assets (not in depository accounts); services are provided under its normal procedures, terms, and requirements; and any assets subject to risk of loss are immaterial to the member's net worth.
10. Independence is not impaired if a member audits an employee benefit plan unless a partner or professional employee of the firm had significant influence over the employer(s); was in a key position with the employer; or was associated with the employer as a promoter, underwriter, or voting trustee.
11. The mere servicing of a member's loan by a client financial institution.
12. When a covered member has a checking or savings account, certificate of deposit, or money market account in a client financial institution, provided the amounts are fully insured. Uninsured amounts do not impair independence if they are immaterial or if they are reduced to an immaterial balance within 30 days. A firm's independence is not impaired if the probability is remote that the depository institution will have financial difficulty.
13. Membership in a client credit union if all the following are met:
 1. Each member qualifies to join the credit union without regard to the professional services.
 2. The member's vote must not have significant influence over policies.
 3. Loans must be limited to grandfathered and other permitted loans made under normal procedures, terms, and requirements.
 4. Any deposits with the credit union must meet the conditions in number 12.
14. A member's service as treasurer of a mayoral campaign organization. Independence is impaired with respect to the organization itself, but not the political party of the candidate or

the city.

15. If a member leases property to or from a client under an operating lease with terms comparable to those of similar leases, and all amounts are paid in accordance with the lease. If, however, the lease is a capital lease, independence would be impaired unless the lease is tantamount to a permitted loan.
16. Inclusion of a clause in an engagement letter providing for member indemnification by the client.
17. A predispute agreement with a client to use alternative dispute resolution (ADR) techniques.
18. Commencement of an ADR proceeding. However, Interpretation 101-6 applies, and independence may be impaired if the proceeding is sufficiently similar to litigation because the parties have material adverse interests, e.g., in binding arbitration.
19. Performing extended audit services regarding reporting on internal control if management assumes responsibility for control, and management does not rely on the member's work as the primary basis for its assertion.

Independence Impaired

1. Acceptance of more than a token gift from a client.
2. The member signs or cosigns checks or purchase orders or exercises general supervision to ensure compliance as a representative of a creditors' committee in control of a debtor corporation.
3. The member serves as an elected legislator in a municipal body at the same time as (s)he is performing an audit of that body.
4. With respect to a foundation and an estate if the member is a trustee of the foundation that is the beneficiary of the estate.
5. A CPA serves on the board of directors of a client nonprofit social club.
6. A CPA is on a client's committee that administers the deferred compensation program.
7. A CPA is a director of a company and an auditor of the profit sharing and retirement trust.
8. A CPA owns an immaterial amount of bonds in a municipal authority (considered a loan).
9. With respect to a common interest realty association (CIRA) as a result of owning or leasing realty. But no impairment occurs if the CIRA has governmental functions, the CPA's annual assessment is immaterial, sale of the CIRA or common assets does not result in a distribution to the member, CIRA creditors have no recourse to the member, and the CPA is not a manager or employee of the CIRA.

10. A CPA owns an investment club that holds a client's shares (a direct financial interest).
11. A member of a university's faculty audits the student senate fund (the member will audit functions performed by the university, which is his/her employer).
12. If billed or unbilled fees, or a note arising from the fees, for client services rendered more than 1 year before the current year's report date remain unpaid. Not applicable if the client is in bankruptcy.
13. When a CPA is on the board of directors of a fund-raising organization; unless the position is honorary.
14. If a member's retirement or savings plan has a direct or material indirect financial interest in a client.
15. A direct financial interest in a client whether or not the interest is placed in a blind trust.
16. For both partnerships, when two limited partnerships have the same general partner and a member has a material interest in one of the partnerships.
17. The use of partners, shareholders, and professional employees from another firm that is not independent of the client. Their work can be used in the same manner as that of internal auditors.
18. A CPA's service on a client's advisory board unless it
 - a. Is in fact advisory.
 - b. Has no authority to make management decisions, and
 - c. Is distinct from the board of directors with few common members.
19. A CPA who is not independent may not express an audit opinion or issue a review report, but (s)he may issue a compilation report disclosing the lack of independence.
20. A member who is a general partner in a partnership that invests in a client. If the member is a limited partner, independence would not be impaired unless the interest in the client is material.
21. If a member is a limited partner in a limited partnership (LP) and the client is a general partner, the member lacks independence with respect to the LP, the client if the client has a material interest in the LP, and a subsidiary of the LP if the member's interest is material.
22. A member's joint interest in a vacation home with a principal shareholder of a client will be considered a "joint closely held business investment" (even if it is only intended for personal use) if the interest is material.
23. Unless a loan from a nonclient subsidiary of a client parent is "grandfathered" or "permitted" under Interpretation 101-5, it impairs independence with respect to the parent. However, a loan from a nonclient parent does not impair independence with respect to a client subsidiary

if the subsidiary is not material to the parent.

24. If a report was issued when a member was independent, (s)he may reissue it or consent to its use when his/her independence is impaired provided (s)he did not do any post-audit work (not including reading subsequent statements or inquiries of subsequent auditors) while not independent.
 25. Agreeing to indemnify a client for losses arising from lawsuits, etc., that relate directly or indirectly to client acts impairs independence.
 26. When a member has significant influence over an entity with significant influence over a client.
 27. Independence is impaired with respect to the client and the plan if a member participates in a client's health and welfare plan. But, if participation arises from permitted employment of the immediate family of the covered member, no impairment occurs provided the plan is offered to all employees in equivalent positions.
 28. When investment contributions by a member are invested or managed by a nonclient firm that offers financial services products (FSP5) that allow the member to direct his/her investment, independence is impaired if the FSP is invested in that client, whether or not the member directs the investment (a direct interest). If the member does not have authority to direct the investment, and the FSP invests in the client, an indirect interest results. If it is material to the member, independence is impaired. If the FSP invests only in the member's clients, the interest is direct, and independence is impaired.
 29. A member's performing investment management or custodial services for an employee benefit plan sponsored by a client impairs independence regarding the plan. Independence is also impaired regarding the client-sponsor of a defined benefit plan if the assets involved are material to the plan or sponsor. Independence is not impaired regarding a client-sponsor of a defined contribution plan if the member performs no management functions and does not have custody of the assets.
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Rule 102— *Integrity and Objectivity.*

- a. Interpretation 102-1. Knowing misrepresentations of facts include knowingly making materially false and misleading entries in financial statements or records, failing to make corrections in materially false or misleading statements or records when the member has such authority, or signing a document with materially false and misleading information.
- b. Interpretation 102-2. If a conflict of interest arises that could impair objectivity When a member performs a professional service, Rule 102 will not prohibit the service if disclosure is made to and permission is obtained from the appropriate parties. However, an independence objection cannot be overcome by disclosure and consent. The following are examples of situations in which

objectivity may be impaired:

- 1) Performing litigation services for the plaintiff when the defendant is a client
 - 2) Providing tax or personal financial planning (PFP) services to both parties to a divorce
 - 3) Suggesting that a PFP client invest in a business in which the member has an interest
 - 4) Providing tax or PFP services to family members with conflicting interests
 - 5) Performing consulting services for a client that is a major competitor of a company in which the member has a significant financial interest, occupies a management position, or exercises influence
 - 6) Serving on a board of tax appeals that hears matters involving clients
 - 7) Providing services in connection with a real estate purchase from a client
 - 8) Referring a tax or PFP client to a service provider that refers clients to the member under an exclusive arrangement
 - 9) Referring a client to a service bureau in which the member or a partner in the member's firm has a material interest
- c. Interpretation 102-3. In dealings with an employer's external accountant, a member must be candid and not knowingly misrepresent facts or fail to disclose material facts.
- d. Interpretation 102-4. If a member and his/her supervisor have a dispute about statement preparation or recording of transactions, the member should do nothing if the supervisor's position is an acceptable alternative and does not materially misrepresent the facts.
- 1) If the member concludes that a material misstatement would result, (s)he should consult the appropriate higher level(s) of management and should consider documenting relevant matters.
 - 2) If, after such discussions, the member concludes that action was not taken, (s)he should consider the continuing relationship with the employer, the obligation to communicate with third parties, and the desirability of consulting legal counsel.

- e. Interpretation 102-5. Educational services, e.g., teaching and research, are professional services subject to Rule 102.
- f. Interpretation 102-6. Professional services involving client advocacy are governed by the Code, e.g., Rules 201, 202, 203, and 102. If independence is required for a service, Rule 101 also applies.
 - 1) If the service stretches the bounds of performance standards, exceeds sound and reasonable professional practice, or compromises credibility, and therefore poses an unacceptable risk of injury to the member's or the firm's reputation, the propriety of accepting the engagement should be considered.

Ethics Rulings on Integrity and Objectivity — Rule 102.

1. A member in public practice should not ordinarily serve as a director of a bank if it engages in significant transactions with his/her clients. The rules on confidential client information and conflict of interest may be violated.
2. The use of the CPA designation by a member not in public practice if it implies the member is independent of his/her employer is an intentional misrepresentation. The member should clearly indicate the employment title in any transmittal in which (s)he uses the CPA designation. If the member states that a financial statement conforms with GAAP, Rule 203 applies.
3. A member is a director of a federated fund-raising organization from which local charities that are clients (with significant relationships with the member) receive funds. If the significant relationship is disclosed and consent is received from the appropriate parties, performance of services not requiring independence is allowed.
4. A company approaches a member to provide PFP or tax services for its executives, who consent to the arrangement and are aware of any relationship the member has with the company. The result of the services could be recommendations adverse to company interests. Rule 102 and Rule 301 do not prohibit acceptance of the engagement if the member believes (s)he can perform objectively. The member should consider informing all parties of possible results. The member should also consider responsibilities to the company and to the executives under Rule 301.
5. Service as an expert witness does not constitute client advocacy.
6. If a member is an officer, director, or principal shareholder of an entity having a loan to or from a client, independence is impaired with respect to that client if the member controls the entity, unless the loan is specifically permitted. If the member does not control the entity, the guidance in the interpretations should be considered. Disclosure and consent may therefore overcome the conflict-of-interest objection and permit the performance of the professional service for the client, provided the member believes it can be done with objectivity.

Rule 201 — *General Standards.*

- a. Interpretation 201-1. A member should have the competence to complete professional services according to professional standards and with reasonable care and diligence.
 - 1) Competence involves technical qualifications and the ability to supervise and evaluate the work. It relates to knowledge of standards, techniques, and technical subject matter and to the ability to exercise sound judgment.
 - 2) In some cases, additional research and consultation is a normal part of performing services. However, if a member cannot gain sufficient competence, (s)he should suggest the engagement of someone competent.

Rule 202 — *Compliance with Standards. No interpretations.***Rule 203 — *Accounting Principles.***

- a. Interpretation 203-1. Professional judgment should be used in determining what constitutes unusual circumstances requiring a departure from established principles to prevent the financial statements or data from being misleading. Events that may justify such departures are new legislation or evolution of a new form of business transaction. An unusual degree of materiality or conflicting industry practices ordinarily do not justify departures.
- b. Interpretation 203-2. The body designated to establish accounting principles for nongovernmental entities is the FASB. Unsuperseded SFASs, ARB5, and APB Opinions are accounting principles within the meaning of Rule 203. The GASB, with respect to Statements of Governmental Accounting Standards, is the designated body for state and local governments. The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), with respect to its Statements of Federal Accounting Standards adopted and issued beginning in March 1993, is the designated body for federal governmental entities.
- c. Interpretation 203-4. Rule 203 applies to all members regarding any affirmative statement about GAAP conformity.
 - 1) Thus, Rule 203 applies to members who sign client reports to regulatory agencies, creditors, or auditors that contain such representations.

Ethics Rulings on General and Technical Standards — Rules 201, 202, 203.

1. The member has a responsibility to make sure that a subcontractor (s)he has selected has the professional qualifications and skills needed.
 2. A member is not required to be able to perform all the services of a newly hired systems analyst. But the member must be qualified to supervise and evaluate the specialist's work.
 3. If a member submits financial statements in his/her capacity as an officer, shareholder, partner, director, or employee to a third party, the member's relationship to the entity should be clearly communicated. No implication of independence should be made. Rule 203 applies if the communication states that the financial statements conform with GAAP. If the member acts as a public practitioner or submits the statements on his/her public practitioner's letterhead, (s)he should comply with applicable standards, including disclosure of lack of independence.
 4. Rule 203 applies to members who perform litigation support services.
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Rule 301 — *Confidential Client Information*

- a. Interpretation 301-3. The rule against disclosure of confidential information does not prohibit the review of a member's professional practice pursuant to a purchase, sale, or merger of the practice. However, appropriate precautions (e.g., a written confidentiality agreement) should be taken so that the prospective buyer does not disclose any confidential client information.

Rule 302 — *Contingent Fees.*

- a. Interpretation 302-1. An example of circumstances in which a contingent fee is not allowed is the preparation of an amended income tax return for a client claiming a refund of taxes because of an inadvertent omission of a proper deduction.
 - 1) Examples of circumstances in which a contingent fee is allowed include
 - a) Representation of a client in an examination by a revenue agent
 - b) Representation of a client who is obtaining a private letter ruling
 - c) Filing an amended tax return claiming a refund based on a tax issue that is the subject of a test case involving a different taxpayer

Ethics Rulings on Responsibilities to Clients — Rules 301 and 302.

1. A member may use an outside service to process tax returns provided (s)he takes all necessary precautions to prevent the release of confidential information.

2. A member may give a client's profit and loss percentages to a trade association provided the member has permission from the client.
3. A member who withdrew from an engagement because of fraud on a client's tax return should suggest that the successor obtain permission from the client to reveal the reasons for leaving.
4. A member may use a records-retention agency to store client records, but the responsibility for confidentiality still lies with the member.
5. A member may work for a municipality in verifying that proper amounts of taxes have been paid by the area businesses. Members are prohibited from releasing any confidential information obtained in their professional capacity.
6. A member may reveal a client's name without permission unless disclosure would constitute release of confidential information.
7. A member performing a consulting service must maintain the confidentiality of nonclient outside sources. If the client does not agree to this arrangement, the member should withdraw.
8. Knowledge and expertise obtained from a prior engagement may be used on behalf of a current client provided that the details of the other engagement are not revealed without permission.
9. A member who prepares a joint tax return should consider both spouses to be clients. After the spouses have divorced, the member will not violate Rule 301 if (s)he releases information to either spouse. But the legal implications should be discussed with an attorney.
10. A contingent fee or commission is considered to be received when the performance of related services is complete and the fee or commission is determined.
11. Rule 301 does not prohibit a member from releasing confidential client information to the member's liability insurance carrier solely to assist the defense against a claim against the member.
12. A member may make disclosures necessary to initiate, pursue, or defend legal or alternative dispute resolution proceedings. Rule 301 does not prohibit compliance with laws or regulations.
13. A member who provides investment advisory services for an attest client for a percentage of the investment portfolio violates Rule 302 unless the fee is a specified percentage of the portfolio, the dollar amount of the portfolio is determined at the beginning of each quarterly (or longer) period and is adjusted only for the client's additions or withdrawals, and the fee arrangement is not renewed more often than quarterly.
14. Providing investment advisory services to the owners, officers, or employees of an attest client or to a nonattest client employee benefit plan sponsored by an attest client for a

contingent fee does not violate Rule 302. Referring for commission the products or services of a nonclient or a nonattest client to the foregoing parties does not violate Rule 503 if the commission is disclosed to them. However, the member should consider the possible conflict of interest and also Rule 301.

15. See Ethics Ruling 25 under Rule 503.

Rule 501 — Acts *Discreditable*

- a. Interpretation 501-1. Client records must be returned after a client demands them even if fees have not been paid. This ethical standard applies even if the state in which the member practices grants a lien on certain records in his/her possession.
 - 1) Client records are defined as “any accounting or other records belonging to the client that were provided to the member by or on behalf of the client.”
 - 2) However, “a member’s workpapers — including, but not limited to, analyses and schedules prepared by the client at the request of the member — are the member’s property, not client records, and need not be made available.”
 - 3) Moreover, the duty to return is not absolute regarding certain other information. Examples include adjusting, closing, combining, and consolidating entries; information usually found in the journals and ledgers; and tax and depreciation carryforward information. When the engagement is complete, this information should be made available upon request in the medium in which it is requested if it exists in that medium. But information need not be converted from a nonelectronic format to an electronic one. Furthermore, the information need not be provided if all fees due the member have not been paid.
- b. Interpretation 501-2. When a court or administrative agency has made a final determination that a member has violated an antidiscrimination law, (s)he is deemed to have committed an act discreditable.
- c. Interpretation 501-3. In a governmental audit, failure to adhere to applicable audit standards, guides, procedures, statutes, rules, and regulations is an act discreditable to the profession unless the report discloses the failure and the reasons therefore.
- d. Interpretation 501-4. Negligently making, or permitting or directing another to make, materially false and misleading entries in the financial statements or records; negligently failing to correct materially false and misleading

statements when the member has such authority; or negligently signing, or permitting or directing another to sign, a document with materially false and misleading information is an act discreditable.

- e. Interpretation 501-5. A member must follow GAAP and the requirements of governing bodies, commissions, or regulatory agencies when preparing financial statements or related information or in performing attest services for entities subject to their jurisdiction. A material departure from the requirements is an act discreditable unless the member discloses the reasons.
- f. Interpretation 501-6. Solicitation or knowing disclosure of May 1996 or later CPA examination questions or answers is an act discreditable.
- g. Interpretation 501-7. Failing to comply with laws regarding timely filing of personal or firm tax returns or timely remittance of taxes collected for others is an act discreditable.

Rule 502 — *Advertising and Other Forms of Solicitation.*

- a. Interpretation 502-2. False, misleading, or deceptive acts are prohibited because they are against public interest. These prohibited activities include
 - 1) Creating false expectations of favorable results
 - 2) Implying the ability to influence any court, regulatory agency, or similar body
 - 3) Representing that specific services will be performed for a stated fee when it is likely at the time of the representation that the fees will be substantially increased and the client is not advised of the possibility
 - 4) Other representations that would cause a reasonable person to misunderstand or be deceived
- b. Interpretation 502-5. Members are permitted to render services to clients of third parties. If the third party obtained its clients through advertising, the members must ascertain that all promotional efforts were within the Rules of Conduct. Members must not do through others what they are prohibited from doing themselves.

Rule 503 — *Commissions and Referral Fees. No interpretations.*

Rule 505 — *Form of Organization and Name.*

- a. According to the relevant AICPA Council Resolution, a member may practice public accounting only in a firm or organization with certain characteristics.

- 1) If such an entity performs any audit under the SASs, a review under the SSARSs, or an examination of prospective information under the SSAEs or holds itself out as a firm of CPAs, an entity must have the following attributes:
 - a) CPAs must own a majority of the firm in terms of financial interests and voting rights.
 - b) A non-CPA owner, including an investor or commercial enterprise, must be actively engaged in providing services to clients as his/her/its principal occupation.
 - c) A CPA must have ultimate responsibility for all services provided.
 - d) A non-CPA owner must have a baccalaureate degree.
 - e) Non-CPA owners cannot hold themselves out to be CPAs, must abide by the Code, must complete the work-related CPE requirements, and are ineligible for AICPA membership.
 - f) Owners must own their equity in their own right.
 - g) Ownership must be transferred to the firm or to other qualified owners within a reasonable time if the owner ceases to be actively engaged in the firm.
 - 2) The characteristics of all other entities are considered to be whatever is legally permissible except as indicated in 3) below.
 - 3) If a firm or organization not meeting the foregoing requirements performs compilations under SSARSs, a CPA must have ultimate responsibility for any such services and for each business unit performing such services. Moreover, any compilation report must be signed individually by a CPA.
- b. Interpretation 505-2. A member in the practice of public accounting may own an interest in a separate business that performs the services for which standards are established. If the member, individually or with his/her firm or members of the firm, controls the separate business (as defined by U.S. GAAP), the entity and all its owners and employees must comply with the Code. Absent such control, the member, but not the separate business, its other owners, and its employees, would be subject to the Code.

- c. Interpretation 505-3. The overriding focus of the Council Resolution, the Code, and other AICPA requirements is that CPAs remain responsible, financially and otherwise, for the attest work performed to protect the public interest. However, in the context of alternative practice structures (APSs), CPAs may own the majority of financial interests in the attest firm, but substantially all revenues may be paid to another entity in return for services and the lease of employees, equipment, etc. Nevertheless, given the previously mentioned safeguards, if the CPA-owners of the attest firm remain financially responsible under state law, they are deemed to be in compliance with the financial-interests requirement of the Resolution.

Ethics Rulings on Other Responsibilities and Practices — Rules 501 -503, and 505.

1. A firm may arrange with a bank to collect notes issued by a client in payment of fees.
2. A CPA employed by a firm with one or more non-CPA practitioners must obey the Rules of Conduct. If the CPA becomes a partner, (s)he is responsible for compliance with the Rules of Conduct by all associated practitioners.
3. A CPA who teaches a course is responsible for determining that promotional efforts are within Rule 502.
4. A member not in public practice who is controller of a bank may use the CPA title on bank stationery and in paid advertisements.
5. A member who is an attorney and a CPA may use a letterhead with both titles on it.
6. A member interviewed by the press should observe the Rules of Conduct and not provide information that the member could not publish.
7. A member may serve as a director of a consumer credit company if (s)he does not audit the company and avoids conflicts of interest.
8. Although members may share an office, have the same employees, etc., they should not use a letterhead with both their names unless a partnership exists.
9. CPA firms that wish to form an association are not allowed to use the title of an association (e.g., Smith, Jones & Associates) because the public may believe a true partnership exists instead of an association. Each firm should use its own letterhead indicating the others as correspondents.
10. A CPA and a non-CPA who dissolve their partnership should sign an audit report, after

dissolution, in a way not implying a partnership.

11. The title “nonproprietary partner” should not be used by someone who is not a partner because it is misleading.
12. A member may have his/her own CPA practice and be a partner of a public accounting firm all other members of which are noncertified.
13. A partnership may continue to practice using the managing partner’s name as the firm name after (s)he withdraws. “And Company” should be added to the partnership name.
14. If a CPA forms a partnership with a non-CPA, the CPA is responsible for the non-CPA’s violation of the Code.
15. A firm may use an established firm name in different states even though the roster of partners differs.
16. When two partnerships merge, they may retain a title that includes a retired or former partner’s name.
17. A newsletter, tax booklet, etc., not prepared by the member or member’s firm (member) may be attributed to the member if the member has a reasonable basis to believe the information attributed to the member is not false, misleading, or deceptive.
18. If a CPA in public practice forms a separate business that centralizes billing services for physicians, the CPA must comply with the Rules of Conduct because this service is of a type performed by public accountants.
19. CPA firms that are associated for joint advertising and other purposes should practice under their own names and indicate the association in other ways.
20. A CPA is not required to give the client a prepared tax return if the engagement to prepare the return is terminated prior to completion. Only the records originally provided by the client must be returned.
21. The designation “Personal Financial Specialists” may only be used on a letterhead when all partners or shareholders have the AICPA-awarded designation. However, the individual members holding the designation may use it after their names.
22. A member is permitted to purchase a product and resell it to a client. Any profits collected are not considered a commission because the member had title to the product and assumed the risks of ownership.
23. A member may contract with a computer hardware maintenance servicer to support a client’s computer operations and charge a higher fee to the client than the servicer charges the member.

24. A member's spouse may provide services to the member's attest client for a contingent fee or refer products or services for a commission to or from the member's attest client, provided the spouse's activities are separate from the member's practice and the member is not significantly involved. However, a conflict of interest issue may arise.
25. A CPA may not refer for commissions products to clients through distributors and agents when the CPA is performing any of the services described in Rule 503. If the services are not being provided by the CPA, (s)he may refer the products provided (s)he discloses the commissions to the clients
26. Individuals associated with a client may be involved in an internal dispute, and each may request client records and other information. The CPA is under an obligation to supply certain information specified by Interpretation 501-1. This obligation is satisfied by turning over any required information to the designated client representative.
27. A CPA in partnership with non-CPA5 may sign the firm name to a report and below it affix his/her name with the CPA designation. However, it must be clear that the partnership does not consist entirely of CPAs.
28. Unless permitted by contract, if the relationship of a member who is not an owner of a firm is terminated, (s)he may not take or retain originals or copies from the firm's client files or proprietary information without permission.
29. See Ethics Ruling 14 under Rule 302.
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CONSULTING SERVICES PROHIBITED BY SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Title II of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 prohibits most "consulting" services outside the scope of practice of auditors.

- (a) These services are prohibited even if pre-approved by the issuer's audit committee.
- (b) Prohibited services include:
- Bookkeeping and related services,
 - Design and implementation of financial information systems,
 - Appraisal or valuation services (including fairness opinions and contribution-in-kind reports), (*Note:* The valuations relate to financial statement items and not valuations per se.)
 - Actuarial services,
 - Internal audit outsourcing, *Note:* "Operational" internal audits are allowed.
 - Services that provide any management or human resources,
 - Investment or broker/dealer services, and
 - Legal and "expert services unrelated to the audit."
 - Any other service that the board determines, by regulation, is impermissible.

(c) Services Not Prohibited. Firms, however, may provide tax services (including tax planning and tax compliance) or others that are not listed, provided the firm receives pre-approval from the board. However, certain tax planning products, like tax avoidance services, may be considered prohibited nonaudit services.

STANDARDS FOR TAX SERVICES

The AICPA has issued eight Statements on Standards for Tax Services. The statements are enforceable under the AICPA's *Code of Professional Conduct*.

SSTS No. 1 — *Tax Return Positions*

- a. An AICPA member should not recommend a position unless (s)he has a good faith belief that the position has a realistic possibility of being sustained if challenged. A member may reach such a position on the basis of well-reasoned articles or treatises or pronouncements of the taxing authority.
- b. A member should not prepare or sign a return if (s)he knows it takes a position that cannot be recommended as stated in a. above.
- c. Despite a. and b., a member may recommend a position that is not frivolous (knowingly advanced in bad faith and improper) if (s)he advises disclosures. The member may prepare or sign a return containing such a position if the position is properly disclosed.
- d. A member should advise the taxpayer of possible penalties associated with the recommended tax return position.
- e. A member should not recommend a position that
 - 1) Exploits the taxing authority's audit selection process, or
 - 2) Is advanced solely to obtain leverage in the bargaining process.
- f. A member has the right and responsibility to be an advocate for the taxpayer. A taxpayer has no obligation to pay more taxes than legally owed.

SSTS No.2— *Answers to Questions on Returns*

- a. A member should make a reasonable effort to obtain appropriate answers to all questions on a tax return before signing as preparer.
- b. Examples of reasonable grounds for omitting an answer

- 1) Information is not readily available, and the answer is insignificant with respect to taxable income or loss or the tax liability.
 - 2) Genuine uncertainty exists as to the meaning of the question in relation to the particular return.
 - 3) The answer to the question is voluminous, and the return states that the data will be supplied upon examination.
- c. A taxpayer is not required to explain on the return the omission of an answer when reasonable grounds exist for the omission. The member should consider whether the omission causes the return to be incomplete.

SSTS No. 3— *Certain Procedural Aspects of Preparing Returns*

- a. A member may rely without verification on information provided by the taxpayer or third parties. Reasonable inquiries should be made if information appears to be incorrect, incomplete, or inconsistent on its face or on the basis of other facts known. Prior returns should be consulted if feasible.
- b. Inquiries should be made to determine whether the taxpayer has met requirements to maintain books, records, or documentation to support deductions.
- c. A member who prepares a return should consider information known from another taxpayer's return if it is relevant, its consideration is necessary, and its use does not violate any law or rule of confidentiality.

SSTS No.4— *Use of Estimates*

- a. A member may use the taxpayer's estimates if it is impracticable to obtain exact data, and the estimates are reasonable under the facts.
- b. Estimates should be presented so as not to imply greater accuracy than exists.
- c. The taxpayer is responsible for providing the estimated data.
- d. Appraisals and valuations are not considered estimates.

SSTS No.5— *Departure from a Position Previously Conducted in an Administrative Proceeding or Court Decision*

- a. The treatment of an item as determined in an administrative proceeding or a court decision does not restrict the recommendation of a different tax treatment in later years, unless the taxpayer is bound to a specified treatment in the later year.

SSTS No.6— *Knowledge of Error: Return Preparation*

- a. The member should inform the taxpayer upon becoming aware of an error in a previously filed return or that the taxpayer did not file a required form.
- b. The member should recommend measures to take.
- c. The member is not obligated to inform the taxing authority and may not do so without the taxpayer's permission, unless required by law.
- d. If the member is requested to prepare a return when the taxpayer has not corrected a previous year's error, the member should consider whether to continue a professional relationship with the taxpayer or withdraw.
- e. If the member prepares the current return, the member should take reasonable steps to ensure that the error is not repeated.

SSTS No.7— *Knowledge of Error: Administrative Proceedings*

- a. The responsibilities are the same as stated in SSTs No. 6 except that they relate to representation of a taxpayer in an administrative proceeding.
- b. The taxpayer's agreement must be obtained to disclose the error to the taxing authority.
- c. Errors include a position on a return that no longer meets these standards (SSTS No. 1) because of retroactive legislation, judicial decisions, or administrative pronouncements. An error does not include an item with an insignificant effect.

SSTS No. 8— *Form and Content of Advice to Clients*

- a. When providing tax advice to a taxpayer, a member should use judgment to ensure that the advice reflects professional competence and meets the taxpayer's needs.
- b. When advising or consulting on tax matters, the member should follow SSTs No. 1.
- c. A member is not obligated to communicate with the taxpayer when subsequent developments affect previous advice. However, (s)he is obligated to do so when helping to implement the plans associated with the advice or when undertaking the obligation by specific agreement.
- d. Tax advice can be in any form. However, important, unusual, or complicated

transactions should be in writing.

Note: Members may use a trade name as long as it is not deceptive or misleading. "Pay Less" may be construed as misleading for a tax service.

DISCIPLINARY SYSTEMS WITHIN THE PROFESSION

1. The AICPA's disciplinary mechanisms include the Professional Ethics Division and a joint trial board..
 - a. The Professional Ethics Division investigates ethics violations. It imposes sanctions in less serious cases. For example, it may require an AICPA member to take additional CPE courses as a remedial measure.
 - b. More serious infractions come before a joint trial board panel, which can acquit, admonish (censure), suspend, or expel a member. It may also take such other disciplinary, remedial, or corrective action as it deems to be appropriate. The *CPA Letter* publishes information about suspensions and expulsions.
 - 1) A decision of a trial board panel may be appealed to the full trial board. The determination of this body is conclusive.
 - 2) Upon the member's exhaustion of legal appeals, automatic expulsion without a hearing results when a member has been convicted of, or has received an adverse judgment for,
 - a) Committing a felony
 - b) Willfully failing to file a tax return
 - c) Filing a fraudulent tax return on the member's or a client's behalf
 - d) Aiding in preparing a fraudulent tax return for a client
 - 3) Automatic expulsion also occurs when a member's CPA certificate is revoked by action of any governmental agency, e.g., a state board of accountancy.
 - 4) Expulsion from the AICPA or a state society does not bar the individual from the practice of public accounting.
 - a) A valid state-issued license is required to practice.
 - b) Thus, violation of a state code of conduct promulgated by a board of accountancy is more serious than expulsion from the AICPA

because it may result in revocation of the CPA certificate.

c. Joint Ethics Enforcement Program (JEEP)

- 1) The AICPA and most state societies have agreements that permit referral of an ethics complaint either to the AICPA or to a state society.
- 2) The AICPA handles matters of national concern, those involving two or more states, and those in litigation.
 - a) JEEP also promotes formal cooperation between the ethics committees of the AICPA and of the state societies.

2. The SEC, IRS, and PCAOB may also discipline accountants.

a. The SEC may seek an injunction from a court to prohibit future violations of the securities laws. Moreover, under its Rule of Practice 2(e), the SEC may conduct administrative proceedings that are quasi-judicial.

- 1) Pursuant to such proceedings, it may suspend or permanently revoke the right to practice before the SEC, including the right to sign any document filed by an SEC registrant, if the accountant
 - a) Does not have the qualifications to represent others
 - b) Lacks character or integrity
 - c) Has engaged in unethical or unprofessional conduct
 - d) Has willfully violated, or willfully aided and abetted the violation of, the federal securities laws or their rules and regulations
- 2) Suspension by the SEC may also result from
 - a) Conviction of a felony, or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude
 - b) Revocation or suspension of a license to practice
 - c) Being permanently enjoined from violation of the federal securities acts
- 3) Some Rule 2(e) proceedings have prohibited not only individuals but also accounting firms from accepting SEC clients.
- 4) Under the Securities Law Enforcement Act of 1990, the SEC may impose civil penalties in administrative proceedings of up to \$100,000 for a natural person

and \$500,000 for any other person. Furthermore, the SEC may order a violator to account for and surrender any profits from wrongdoing and may issue cease-and-desist orders for violations.

- b. The IRS may prohibit an accountant from practicing before the IRS if the person is incompetent or disreputable or does not comply with tax rules and regulations.
 - 1) The IRS may also impose fines.
- c. The PCAOB was established by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
 - 1) A firm's registration application must contain information about a firm's quality control and a description of all actions pending against it. This information may have a great effect on enforcement actions and potential punishments. Moreover, the firm must give consent to cooperate with PCAOB investigations.
 - 2) The PCAOB has rule-making authority regarding quality control, ethics and auditing standards. These rules, especially those governing quality control, will have great relevance to enforcement actions.
 - 3) The PCAOB will inspect large firms annually and report violations to the SEC and state authorities. All attestation engagements, notably those in litigation, may be reviewed. The inspection also involves a quality control assessment. Furthermore, the inspection report must include the firm's response. The firm then has twelve months to correct the reported weaknesses.
 - 4) The PCAOB has substantially the same investigatory scope with respect to accountants as the SEC. The PCAOB may request that the SEC issue subpoenas to third parties, and it may deregister any uncooperative firm.
 - 5) The PCAOB has no injunctive power, but it may institute administrative proceedings. It may seek disassociation of a person from a registered firm, suspension (temporary or permanent) of the firm's registration, or a penalty of up to \$15 million. The extreme cases in which the harshest penalties may be imposed include repeated instances of negligent misconduct. By contrast, the SEC may impose the severest punishments when the firm has engaged in just one instance of highly unreasonable conduct.
- 3. State boards of accountancy and state CPA societies also have codes of ethics and/or rules of conduct.
 - a. State boards are governmental agencies that license CPAs to use the designation

“Certified Public Accountant” and prohibit non-CPAs from performing the attest function. They can suspend or revoke licensure through administrative process.

- 1) Like the AICPA, state boards have trial boards to conduct administrative hearings.
- b. State societies are voluntary, private organizations that can admonish, suspend, or expel members.

Note: A CPA may not claim to be endorsed by the Institute. A member may, however, state that (s)he is a member.

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY LAW (SARBANES-OXLEY ACT) **(www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/corporateresponsibility/)**

President George W. Bush signed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-204) on Tuesday, July 30, 2002. Congress presented the act to the president on July 26, 2002, after passage in the Senate by a 99-0 vote and in the House by a 423-3 margin.

As enacted, the law will directly impact the following groups:

1. CPAs and CPA firms auditing public companies;
2. Publicly traded companies, their employees, officers, and owners—including holders of more than 10 percent of the outstanding common shares. This category would include CPAs employed by publicly traded companies as chief financial officers (CFOs) or in the finance department;
3. Attorneys who work for or have as clients publicly traded companies; and
4. Brokers, dealers, investment bankers and financial analysts who work for these companies.

The Act changes how publicly traded companies are audited, and reshapes the financial reporting system. This Act adopts tough new provisions to deter and punish corporate and accounting fraud and corruption, ensures justice for wrongdoers, and protects the interests of workers and shareholders.

This law improves the quality and transparency of financial reporting, independent audits, and accounting services for public companies. It also:

- Creates a Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (**www.pcaobus.org**) to enforce professional standards, ethics, and competence for the accounting profession;
- Strengthens the independence of firms that audit public companies;
- Increases corporate responsibility and the usefulness of corporate financial disclosure;

- Increases penalties for corporate wrongdoing;
- Protects the objectivity and independence of securities analysts; and
- Increases Securities and Exchange Commission resources.

Under this law, CEOs and chief financial officers must personally vouch for the truth and fairness of their company's disclosures. And those financial disclosures will be broader and better than ever before.

Corporate officials will play by the same rules as their employees. In the periods when workers are prevented from buying and selling company stock in their pensions or 401 (k)s, corporate officials will also be banned from any buying or selling.

Corporate misdeeds will be found and punished. This law authorizes new funding for investigators and technology at the SEC to uncover wrongdoing. The SEC will now have the administrative authority to bar dishonest directors and officers from ever again serving in positions of corporate responsibility. The penalties for obstructing justice and shredding documents are greatly increased.

Specifics

New Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)

- The law establishes a five-member accounting oversight board that is subject to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) oversight.
- Though the board oversees accounting firms, only two members of the board may be CPAs.
- The SEC will appoint the board.
- Duties of the board include registering public accounting firms that prepare audit reports; and establishing or adopting auditing, quality control, ethics and independence standards.
- The board also inspects, investigates and disciplines public accounting firms and enforces compliance with the act.
- **Registration with the Board Is Mandatory.** For public accounting firms, foreign or domestic, that participate in the preparation or issuance of any audit report with respect to a public company. Registration and annual fees collected from each registered CPA firm will go towards the costs of processing and reviewing applications and annual reports.
- **Seven-Year Record Retention Requirement.** PCAOB must adopt a rule to require registered CPA firms to prepare and maintain audit work papers and other information related to an audit for at least seven years in sufficient detail to support the conclusions

reached in the audit report. (A separate criminal provision requires retention of all audit and review workpapers for five years from the end of the fiscal year in which the audit or review was completed.)

- **Cooperation with CPA Groups.** The board will cooperate with professional accountant groups and advisory groups to increase the effectiveness of the standards setting process. (The PCAOB may cooperate, but authority to set standards rests with the PCAOB, subject to SEC review.)
- **Annual Inspections.** Inspection of registered public accounting firms shall occur annually for every registered public accounting firm that regularly provides audit reports for more than 100 issuers (at least once every three years for registered firms that audit fewer than 100 issuers).
- **Investigations.** The board may investigate any act, omission or practice by a registered firm or an individual associated with a registered firm for any possible violation of the act, the board's rules, professional standards, or provisions of the securities laws relating to the preparation and issuance of audit reports.
 - (a) The board may require testimony or documents and information (including audit work papers) from a registered firm or individual associated with a registered firm or in the possession of any other person.
- Sanctions for violations that the board finds may include:
 - (a) Suspension or revocation of a registration;
 - (b) Suspension or bar of a person from further associating with any registered public accounting firm;
 - (c) Limitations on the activities of a firm or person associated with the firm; and
 - (d) Penalize the firm up to \$2 million per violation, up to a maximum of \$15 million.
 - (e) Individuals employed or associated with a registered firm who violate the act can face penalties that range from required additional continuing professional education (CPE) or training, disbarment of the individual from further association with any registered public accounting firm, or even a fine up to \$100,000 for each violation, up to a maximum of \$750,000.
 - (1) A portion of the penalties collected will go to accounting scholarships.
- **Funding.** The law also provides independent funding for the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). While the SEC and American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) both have recognized FASB as the standard setting body for accounting principles, federal authority to issue auditing, quality control, ethics and independence standards may seriously impact the AICPA's role in official pronouncements.
 - (a) **Source.** The budget for the board and FASB will be payable from "annual accounting support fees" set by the board and approved by the Commission. The fees will be collected from publicly traded companies and will be determined by dividing the average

monthly equity market capitalization of the company for the preceding fiscal year by the average monthly equity market capitalization of all such companies for that year.

Other Requirements for CPA Firms

- **Audit Reports Require Concurring Partner Review.** Requires a concurring or second partner's review and approval of all audit reports and their issuance.
- **"Revolving Door" Employment of CPAs with Audit Clients Is Banned.** A registered CPA firm is prohibited from auditing any SEC registered client whose chief executive, CFO, controller or equivalent was on the audit team of the firm within the past year.
- **Audit Partner Rotation Required.** Audit partners who either have performed audit services or been responsible for reviewing the audit of a particular client must be rotated every five consecutive years. CPAs should read carefully the requirements for rotation of both the partner-in-charge and the concurring review partner for certain organizational constraints.
 - (a) **No Firm Rotation Requirement.** Firm rotation is not required. However, the U.S. Comptroller General will study and review the potential effects of mandatory rotation and will report its findings to the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the House Committee on Financial Services.
- **CPA Firms Are Required to Report Directly to the Audit Committee.**
- **CPA Firm Consolidations to Be Studied.** The U.S. Comptroller General will conduct a study analyzing the impact of the merger of CPA firms to determine if consolidation leads to higher costs, lower quality of services, impairment of auditor independence, or lack of choice.
- **Corporate and Criminal Fraud Accountability.** Changes to the securities laws can penalize anyone found to have destroyed, altered, hid or falsified records or documents to impede, obstruct or influence an investigation conducted by any federal agency, or in bankruptcy, with fines or up to 20 years imprisonment, or both.
- **Current Requirements for Audit Firms.** Accountants are required to maintain all audit or review workpapers for a period of five years from the end of the fiscal period in which the audit or review was concluded.
- **Additional Rules.** The law requires the SEC to promulgate rules and regulations on the retention of any and all materials related to an audit, including communications, correspondence and other documents created, sent or received in connection with an audit or review.
 - (a) **Penalties.** For violating the requirement or the rules that will be developed will result in a fine, or up to 10 years imprisonment, or both.

Internal Control Report.

Under Section 404 of the act, management must establish and document internal control procedures and include in the annual report a report on the company's **internal control over financial reporting**. This report is to include

1. A statement of management's responsibility for internal control;
2. Management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control as of the end of the most recent fiscal year;
3. Identification of the framework used to evaluate the effectiveness of internal control (such as the report of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations);
4. A statement about whether significant changes in controls were made after their evaluation, including any corrective actions; and
5. A statement that the external auditor has issued an attestation report on management's assessment.

Because of Section 404, two audit opinions are expressed: one on **internal control** and one on the **financial statements**. The auditor must attest to and report on management's assessment.

The auditor must evaluate whether the structure and procedures

- Include records accurately and fairly reflecting the firm's transactions.
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded so as to permit statements to be prepared in accordance with GAAP.

The auditor's report also must describe any material weaknesses in the controls. The evaluation is not to be the subject of a separate engagement but be in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements.

Of Note to Industry Members—Requirements for Corporations, Their Officers and Board Members

- **No Lying to the Auditor.** The act makes unlawful for an officer or director or anyone acting for a principal to take any action to fraudulently influence, coerce, manipulate or mislead the auditing CPA firm.
- **Code of Ethics for Financial Officers.** The SEC is mandated to issue rules adopting a code of ethics for senior financial officers.
- **Financial Expert Requirement.** The SEC is required to issue rules requiring a publicly traded company's audit committee to be comprised of at least one member who is a financial expert.
- **Audit Committee Responsible for Public Accounting Firm.** The Act vests the audit committee of a publicly traded company with responsibility for the appointment,

compensation and oversight of any registered public accounting firm employed to perform audit services.

- **Audit Committee Independence.** Requires audit committee members to be members of the board of directors of the company, and to otherwise be independent.
- **CEOs & CFOs Required to Affirm Financials.** Chief executive officers (CEOs) and CFOs must certify in every annual report that they have reviewed the report and that it does not contain untrue statements or omissions of material facts.
(a) **Penalty for Violation.** If material noncompliance causes the company to restate its financials, the CEO and CFO forfeit any bonuses and other incentives received during the 12-month period following the first filing of the erroneous financials.
- **CEOs & CFOs Must Enact Internal Controls.** CEOs and CFOs will be responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls to ensure they are notified of material information.
- **Penalties for Fraud.** The Act also has stiffened penalties for corporate and criminal fraud by company insiders. The law makes it a crime to destroy, alter or falsify records in a federal investigation or if a company declares bankruptcy. The penalty for those found guilty includes fines, or up to 20 years imprisonment, or both.
- **Companies Affected by the Act.** Publicly traded companies affected by the Act are those defined as an “issuer” under Section 3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, whose securities are registered under Section 12 of the 1934 Act. An issuer also is considered a company that is required to file reports under Section 15(d) of the Act, or that files or has filed a registration statement that has not yet become effective under the Securities Act of 1933.
- **Debts Not Dischargeable in Bankruptcy.** Amends federal bankruptcy law to make non-dischargeable in bankruptcy certain debts that result from a violation relating to federal or state securities law, or of common law fraud pertaining to securities sales or purchases.
- **Expanded Statute of Limitations for Securities Fraud.** For a civil action brought by a non-government entity or individual, an action involving a claim of securities fraud, deceit or manipulation may be brought not later than the earlier of two years after discovery or five years after the violation.
- **No Listing on National Exchanges for Violators.** The SEC will direct national securities exchanges and associations to prohibit the listing of securities of a noncompliant company.
- **No Insider Trading.** No insider trading is permitted during pension fund blackout periods. The insider must forfeit any profit during this period to the company.

- **SEC Rules on Enhanced Financial Disclosures.**
 - (a) Off-Balance Sheet Transactions: All quarterly and annual financial reports filed with the SEC must disclose all material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the issuer with unconsolidated entities. Disclosure must be made on significant aspects relating to financial condition, liquidity, capital expenditures, resources, and components of revenue and expenses.
 - (b) Pro Forma Figures: Pro forma financial information in any report filed with the SEC or in any public release cannot contain false or misleading statements or omit material facts necessary to make the financial information not misleading.
- **No Personal Loans.** No personal loans or extensions of credit to company executives either directly or through a subsidiary, except for certain extensions of credit under an open-ended credit plan or charge card, home improvement and manufactured home loans, or extensions of credit by a broker or dealer to its employee to buy, trade or carry securities.
 - (a) The terms of permitted loans cannot be more favorable than those offered to the general public.

Criminal Penalties Enhanced*

BEHAVIOR	SENTENCE
The alteration, destruction, concealment of any records with the intent of obstructing a federal investigation.	Fine and/or up to 10 years imprisonment.
Failure to maintain audit or review “workpapers” for at least five years.	Fine and/or up to 5 years imprisonment.
Anyone who “knowingly executes, or attempts to execute, a scheme” to defraud a purchaser of securities.	Fine and/or up to 10 years imprisonment.
Any CEO or CFO who “recklessly” violates his or her certification of the company’s financial statements. If violation is willful.	Fine of up to \$1,000,000 and/or up to 10 years imprisonment. Fine of up to \$5 million and/or up to 20 years imprisonment.
Two or more persons who conspire to commit any offense against or to defraud the U.S. or its agencies.	Fine and/or up to 10 years imprisonment.

Any person who “corruptly” alters, destroys, conceals, etc., any records or documents with the intent of impairing the integrity of the record or document for use in an official proceeding.	Fine and/or up to 20 years imprisonment.
Mail and wire fraud.	Increase from 5 to 20 years imprisonment.
Violating applicable Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) provisions.	Various lengths depending on violation.

* Source: Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and New York City Office of the Comptroller.

CHAPTER 3
STANDARDS OF ETHICAL CONDUCT FOR PRACTITIONERS
OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
FOR CERTIFIED MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTANTS (CMA) AND THE CERTIFIED IN
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (CFM)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

After studying this chapter you will be able to:

1. Describe the level of competence required by accountants (CMAs) and financial managers (CFMs).
2. Distinguish between the concepts of confidentiality and integrity.
3. Outline and clarify a method of resolution of ethical conflict.

Practitioners of management accounting and financial management have an obligation to the public, their profession, the organizations they serve, and themselves, to maintain the highest standards of ethical conduct. In recognition of this obligation, the Institute of Management Accountants (IMA) has promulgated the following standards of ethical conduct for practitioners of management accounting and financial management. Adherence to these standards, both domestically and internationally, is integral to achieving the *Objectives of Management Accounting*. Practitioners of management accounting and financial management shall not commit acts contrary to these standards nor shall they condone the commission of such acts by others within their organizations.

Competence

Practitioners of management accounting and financial management have a responsibility to:

- Maintain an appropriate level of professional competence by ongoing development of their knowledge and skills.
- Perform their professional duties in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, and technical standards.
- Prepare complete and clear reports and recommendations after appropriate analyses of relevant and reliable information.

Confidentiality

Practitioners of management accounting and financial management have a responsibility to:

- Refrain from disclosing confidential information acquired in the course of their work except when authorized, unless legally obligated to do so.
- Inform subordinates as appropriate regarding the confidentiality of information acquired in the course of their work and monitor their activities to assure the maintenance of that

confidentiality.

- Refrain from using or appearing to use confidential information acquired in the course of their work for unethical or illegal advantage, either personally or through third parties.

Integrity

Practitioners of management accounting and financial management have a responsibility to:

- Avoid actual or apparent conflicts of interest and advise all appropriate parties of any potential conflict.
- Refrain from engaging in any activity that would prejudice their ability to carry out their duties ethically.
- Refuse any gift, favor, or hospitality that would influence or would appear to influence their actions.
- Refrain from either actively or passively subverting the attainment of the organization's legitimate and ethical objectives.
- Recognize and communicate professional limitations or other constraints that would preclude responsible judgment or successful performance of an activity.
- Communicate unfavorable as well as favorable information and professional judgments or opinions.
- Refrain from engaging in or supporting any activity that would discredit the profession.

Objectivity

Practitioners of management accounting and financial management have a responsibility to:

- Communicate information fairly and objectively.
- Disclose fully all relevant information that could reasonably be expected to influence an intended user's understanding of the reports, comments, and recommendations presented.

Resolution of Ethical Conflict

In applying the standards of ethical conduct, practitioners of management accounting and financial management may encounter problems in identifying unethical behavior or in resolving an ethical conflict. When faced with significant ethical issues, practitioners of management accounting and financial management should follow the established policies of the organization bearing on the resolution of such conflict. If these policies do not resolve the ethical conflict, such practitioners should consider the following courses of action:

- Discuss such problems with the immediate superior except when it appears that the superior is involved, in which case the problem should be presented initially to the next higher managerial level. If satisfactory resolution cannot be achieved when the problem is initially presented, submit the issues to the next higher managerial level. If the immediate superior is the chief executive officer, or equivalent, the acceptable reviewing authority may be a group such as the audit committee, executive committee, board of directors, board of trustees, or owners. Contact with levels above the immediate superior should be initiated only with the

superior's knowledge, assuming the superior is not involved. Except where legally prescribed, communication of such problems to authorities or individuals not employed or engaged by the organization is not considered appropriate.

- Clarify relevant ethical issues by confidential discussion with an objective advisor (e.g., IMA Ethics Counseling Service) to obtain a better understanding of possible courses of action.
- Consult your own attorney as to legal obligations and rights concerning the ethical conflict.
- If the ethical conflict still exists after exhausting all levels of internal review, there may be no other recourse on significant matters than to resign from the organization and to submit an informative memorandum to an appropriate representative of the organization. After resignation, depending on the nature of the ethical conflict, it may also be appropriate to notify other parties.

(Source: Statement on Management Accounting 1C (Revised), Objectives: Standards of Ethical Conduct for Practitioners of Management Accounting and Financial Management, April 1997, pp. 69-70).

CHAPTER 4 OREGON ETHICS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

After studying this chapter you will be able to:

1. Outline the professional conduct and ethics for Oregon CPAs.
2. Summarize the ethical concepts promulgated in the Code of Professional Conduct.

Sponsors of Oregon Ethics CPE programs are required to register with the Oregon Board of Accountancy each year. The registration date for ethics sponsors has been changed to January 31 of each year. Current ethics sponsors will not be requested to update their registration until January 31, 2006. New sponsors must register before providing an ethics program to Oregon licensees. A list of registered sponsors is available on the Board's website www.boa.state.or.us

Active licensees in Oregon are required to report four hours of CPE in professional conduct and ethics every four years commencing with the renewal period that begins July 1, 2000 for even-numbered licensees and July 1, 2001 for odd-numbered licensees. OAR 801-040-0010(5)&(6). The next reporting date for Oregon licensees who have an odd-numbered license is June 30, 2005. Oregon licensees with an even-numbered license are required to report 4 hours of ethics CPE again in 2008.

In order to qualify for CPE credit, Oregon ethics CPE must be offered by a sponsor registered with the Board. Ethics programs must include information pertaining to each of the following topics:

- (a) Oregon Revised Statutes and Oregon Administrative Rules pertaining to the practice of public accountancy;
- (b) Examples of issues or situations that require a licensee to understand relevant statutes and rules;
- (c) The Code of Professional Conduct adopted by the Board and set forth in OAR Chapter 801, Division 030; and
- (d) Overview of recent case law pertaining to ethics and professional responsibilities of the accounting profession.

Ethics sponsors may register on the Board website or request a registration form from the Board office. Sponsors that do not update their registration by January 31 of each year will be removed from the list of approved sponsors. The registration form requires the sponsor to state that the sponsor has obtained a copy of the most recent materials to be used in the ethics CPE programs.

Updated materials for 2005 Ethics programs are included with this communication by internet link or by e-mail attachment. The 2005 materials may also be downloaded from the Board website. The 2005 materials must be included in programs presented during 2005.

COMMISSIONS, REFERRAL FEES AND CONTINGENT FEES

Applicable Statutes or Administrative Rules

ORS 673.012

OAR 801-030-0005

OAR 801-030-0005(3) and (4) describe the circumstances when licensees are prohibited from paying or receiving commissions, referral fees and contingent fees. The prohibitions apply when the holder of a permit or any partner, officer, shareholder, member, manager or owner of the firm performs any of the following services:

- audit, review or agreed-upon-procedures of a financial statement;
- examination of prospective financial information, or
- compilation of a financial statement if the compilation report does not disclose a lack of independence between the client and the licensee.

The prohibitions also apply during the period in which the certified public accountant, public accountant or firm is engaged to perform the services listed, including the period that is subject of the report and the period covered by any historical financial statements involved in the listed services.

What is meant by "during the period"

The period of prohibition begins at the time the licensee has accepted an engagement to perform attest or compilation services, includes the period covered by the engagement, and extends through the report date on the engagement.

If the licensee is engaged to do attest or compilation services for a subsequent period, there would be no period of time that the licensee is not covered by this prohibition. The prohibition could extend until it is implicit that the firm is no longer providing attest or compilation services for the client, especially if the firm has been providing such services on an on-going, periodic basis. Issuing a letter of resignation from providing the services would be considered reasonable documentation of the termination.

Disclosure Requirements

OAR 801-030-0005 describes the written disclosure that is required for transactions involving commissions, referral fees or contingent fees that are not prohibited. Licensees are required to keep copies of written disclosures for a period of six years after performance of the services. This requirement is subject to audit by the Board of Accountancy.

CONTINUING VIOLATIONS

Applicable Statutes or Administrative Rules

ORS 673.400

OAR 801-030-0020(13)

The Oregon Board of Accountancy implemented an administrative rule to define conduct that constitutes a “continuing violation.” Implementation of this rule allows the Board to develop fair and consistent penalties for violation that are continuous in nature. Fair and consistent enforcement of the rule will result in more effective public protection. The effective date of this rule is February 1, 2005.

Examples of a continuing violation include misleading advertising that continues over a period of time, or the posting of a sign, or billboard, information on a website or other advertising that wrongfully states or indicates that the individual or firm is licensed to practice public accountancy. Conduct that is completed by a single specific action is not a continuing violation.

Under the proposed rule, continuing violations are subject to a civil penalty for each day that the violation continues. Upon receipt of a complaint or information alleging a continuing violation the Board shall provide written notice of the complaint to the subject of the complaint describing the alleged violation under investigation.

If it is determined that a continuing violation occurred, civil penalties of \$5,000 per day may be imposed for each day that the violation continues **after the date of the notice**. A single \$5,000 penalty may be imposed for the period of violation that occurred prior to the date of notice from the Board.

MAY A CPA OR PA WORK AS THE EMPLOYEE OF A LICENSED TAX CONSULTANT AND SIGN TAX RETURNS USING THE "CPA" OR "PA" DESIGNATION?

Applicable Statutes or Administrative Rules

ORS 673.320

OAR 801-030-0005

There are no provisions in the Oregon Accountancy Act or Oregon Administrative Rules that prohibit a CPA or PA (licensee) from working for a licensed tax consultant (LTC). However a licensee should consider the following provisions in determining whether or not it is appropriate to use the CPA or PA designation when signing tax returns prepared in the course of such employment:

ORS 670.320 prohibits the use of the title or designations "certified public accountant" or "public accountant" or the abbreviations "CPA" or "PA", or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card or device tending to indicate that the person is a certified public accountant or public accountant except by those persons holding a valid CPA certificate or PA license and permit issued under ORS 673. ORS 670.320 also prohibits any business organization from using the CPA or PA title or designation, or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card or device tending to indicate that the business organization is composed of certified public accountants or public accountants unless the business organization is registered under ORS 673.160.

OAR 801-030-0005 (5) (a) allows licensees engaged in a business or occupation other than the practice of public accountancy or performance of attestation services to use the "CPA" or "PA" designation in oral or other communication such as business cards, stationery or comparable forms so long as the use of the designation does not indicate in any way that the licensee is authorized to perform public accountancy or attestation services as part of the licensee's other business or occupation.

If the CPA or PA who wishes to sign tax returns using the CPA or PA designation holds a valid, active permit issued under ORS 673, and if the LTC business organization does not use any terms, descriptions or titles that would indicate that the business organization is composed of CPAs or PAs, the remaining question is whether the use of the CPA/PA designation in a particular instance would indicate to the public that the licensee is authorized to perform public accountancy services as an employee of the LTC. The answer to this question must be determined based on the facts of each situation.

The fact that a CPA is preparing taxes within an LTC firm may not be sufficient by itself to suggest that the licensee is authorized to perform public accountancy or attest services as part of the LTC business. Nevertheless the licensee must determine whether the CPA or PA designation may be used based on the specific circumstances. Facts that may affect the decision are representations made by the LTC, other services performed by the licensee or by the LTC, or whether disclaimers are provided to the client.

QUALIFIED INSTRUCTOR FOR CPE PROGRAMS:

Applicable Statutes or Administrative Rules

ORS 673.165

OAR 801-040-0030(2)(e)

OAR 801-040-0030(2)(e) requires programs to be conducted by a qualified instructor whose background, training, education, or experience makes it appropriate for the person to teach or lead a discussion on the subject matter of the particular program.

The Continuing Education Committee recommends and the Board has approved a minimum of 5 years experience in any area of instruction before one is considered to be a qualified instructor by experience.

An individual who is not approved for the Roster of Municipal Auditors is not qualified to teach CPE programs regarding governmental audits unless the individual can demonstrate expertise by his/her personal background, training, or experience in performing municipal audits.

Licensing Staff Members

Applicable Statutes or Administrative Rules

ORS 673.320

An out-of-state firm with one or more Oregon licensed CPAs provides professional services to clients in Oregon. Other CPAs who are not licensed in Oregon assist with the project. The work project may require the physical presence of unlicensed staff in Oregon. The final work product is signed by an Oregon licensed CPA who is associated with the firm.

Question: Are staff members who do not sign off on final work product required to be licensed in Oregon if they assist with engagements for Oregon clients? The same question is presented when public accounting firms in Oregon assign unlicensed individuals to assist with engagements that are supervised by an Oregon CPA.

Short Answer: No

Discussion: ORS 673.320 requires an Oregon license to perform attest services; ORS 673.320 (11) describes circumstances when professional services may be performed in Oregon by CPAs who are not licensed in Oregon. Neither this section of the statute nor administrative rules consider the licensing requirement for staff members who perform work for an engagement that is supervised (and signed) by a CPA who is licensed in Oregon.

The objective of the licensing requirement is to assure that persons who profess special competence in public accountancy have demonstrated their qualifications to do so. The situation described above presents little risk of harm to the public if the engagement is supervised, reviewed and signed by an Oregon licensee. The scope of authority of staff members working on such engagements should be well-defined and any activities beyond the scope of authority may be unlicensed practice.

Unlicensed staff members should be advised not to provide answers to client questions that are unrelated to the specific engagement. Responding to unrelated questions would be beyond the scope of authority of the engagement, which is unlicensed activity.

Staff members who are licensed in another jurisdiction should also be advised not to hold out as a CPA or PA in Oregon. This can be avoided by including the state of licensing each time the CPA or PA designation is displayed or used.

Licensee Information and Public Record Requests

Applicable Statutes or Administrative Rules

ORS 192.410 – 192.505

The Oregon Board of Accountancy is subject to requirements of the Oregon Public Records Law (ORS Chapter 192). Information that licensees are required to submit as a condition of licensing is a matter of public record. Under Oregon Public Records Law the Board is required to provide a copy of public records upon written request.

Licensees are required to submit both a business and home address to the Board of Accountancy and to designate the official address, to which all correspondence is mailed. Licensees may designate a post office box as the official address so long as a street address is also provided. Only the PO Box is listed as the official address.

In response to a public records request for a list of licensees and their addresses, the Board provides the licensee's official address as it is listed in the Board database.

There is a provision in the public records law that exempts an individual's home address from disclosure only if the individual requesting the exemption can demonstrate that public release of the home address would endanger the personal safety of the individual or the personal safety of a family member residing with the individual.

Licensees who are concerned about privacy but do not qualify under the personal safety exemption may designate their work address or a PO Box as the official address. Neither a business address nor a business e-mail address is protected under ORS Chapter 192.

CLIENT RECORDS AND WORKING PAPERS

Applicable Statutes or Administrative Rules

ORS 673.380

OAR 801-030-0015(2)

Licensees may not withhold client records and working papers based on the client's refusal to pay the licensee's fees.

ORS 673.380 requires licensees to provide to a client or former client any records belonging to or obtained from or on behalf of the client, and a copy of the licensee's working papers, to the extent that the working papers include records that would ordinarily constitute part of the client's records and are not otherwise available to the client.

The requirement to return client records and working papers differs depending on whether or not the licensee has issued the work product that is the subject of the engagement.

A client's request for return of records that is made within a reasonable time and that occurs **prior to** the issuance of tax return, financial statement, report or other document prepared by a licensee: the licensee shall furnish, within a reasonable time to the client or former client any accounting or other records belonging to, or obtained from or on behalf of the client, that the licensee received for the client's account or removed from the client's premises.

EXPLANATION: If the CPA or PA received any records owned by the client, the records must be returned. Client records do not include the work product or working papers of the CPA/PA.

A client's request for return of records that is made within a reasonable time and that occurs **after** the issuance of a tax return, financial statement, report or other document prepared by a licensee: the licensee shall furnish, within a reasonable time to the client or former client:

1. A copy of a tax return, financial statement, report or other document issued by a licensee to or for such client or former client;
2. Any accounting or other records belonging to or obtained from or on behalf of the client that the licensee removed from the client's premises or received for the client's account; and
3. A copy of the licensee's working papers, to the extent that the working papers include records that would ordinarily constitute part of the client's records and are not otherwise available to the client.
4. Working papers, for this rule, include but are not limited to all statements, records, schedules, general ledgers, journals, trial balances and depreciation schedules made by a licensee incident to or in the course of rendering services to a client or former client. Working papers are and shall remain the property of the licensee in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary between the licensee and the client.

EXPLANATION: The licensee is required to provide a copy of the work product that was issued for the engagement and return any records obtained from the client. The requirement to return working papers may vary; for example, if the client has a complete accounting system including a general ledger, sub ledgers, a fixed asset accounting process and maintains their own account analysis and reconciliations, only copies of the adjusting entries with explanations and any supporting working papers would be necessary.

The client may have a general ledger, but may depend on the CPA/PA to adjust and close the general ledger. In that event, copies of both adjusting entries, with explanations and any supporting papers, and closing entries would be provided to the client.

If the client does not have a general ledger and only provides the CPA/PA with transaction summaries that the CPA/PA uses to prepare a working trial balance, copies of the adjusted working trial balance, transaction entries, adjusting entries with explanations and any supporting working papers, and closing entries would be provided to the client.

If the CPA/PA prepared the fixed asset depreciation schedule because the client does not have one, or because the CPA/PA adjusted the client's schedule, a copy must be provided.

If the CPA/PA prepared a bank reconciliation because the client did not do one, a copy must be provided.

If the CPA/PA determines and prepares schedules of account balances that the client does not ordinarily prepare, and the CPA/PA reported on such schedules, copies must be provided to the client. Examples of such schedules include, but are not limited to:

Investments	Prepaid expenses
Accounts payable	Accrued liabilities
Owners' equity	Current portion of long-term debt
Accounts Receivable	Income tax expenses and payable
Bad Debts	

If the client determined the account balances and provided schedules, copies of the schedules with the CPA/PA notes and conclusions are not required to be provided.

Copies of the CPA/PA notes, or conclusions on any accounts or transactions, are only required to be provided to the client if the account balances or transactions reported on cannot be understood without consulting the CPA/PA notes or conclusions.

The decision whether to provide copies of all or part of the accountant's work papers depends on whether the client's records include the same information as the licensee's work product. The client must have sufficient documentation to explain or prove transactions or events that are reported by the licensee in the client's tax returns or financial statements when called upon to do so. If the documentation is sufficient and can be used for such explanation and proof, copies of work papers are not necessary. If the documents are not sufficient, copies of the appropriate work papers are required.

WHEN IS IT NECESSARY FOR A BUSINESS ORGANIZATION OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS OR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS TO

REGISTER WITH THE OREGON BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY?

Applicable Statutes or Administrative Rules

ORS 673.160

OAR 801-010-0345

"Business organization" includes any form of business organization authorized by law, including a proprietorship, partnership, corporation, professional corporation, limited liability company and limited liability partnership. The requirements to register as a business organization in the practice of public accountancy in Oregon are described in ORS 673.160 and OAR 801-010-0345.

Business organizations of certified public accountants and public accountants are required to register with the Board of Accountancy if they meet any of the following criteria:

1. Use of the terms "certified public accountant" or "public accountant" or any abbreviation for such terms;
2. Holding out to the public as being engaged in the practice of public accounting in Oregon, or
3. Performing attestation or compilation services.

A licensee who performs public accounting services as a sole proprietor is required to register with the Board of Accountancy as a public accounting firm in the following circumstances:

1. If the licensee holds out to clients or to the public that the licensee's public accounting practice is composed of more than one CPA or PA, or
2. If the licensee performs attestation or compilation services.

If you determine that the business organization or public accounting practice is required to be registered with the Board, complete and return the firm registration form with the registration fee of \$100, which is payable by check, Mastercard or Visa. Include a copy of the current registration, if any, that is required to be filed with the Corporate Division of the Office of the Secretary of State, including assumed business name registration, if applicable. Firm registrations expire on December 31 of each odd-numbered year.

Holding out to the public as a public accounting firm without a valid registration is a violation of ORS 673.160 and OAR 801-010-0345.

The firm registration form is on the Board website, or call (503) 378-4181 extension 22

Non-CPA or Non-PA Ownership of Firms

Applicable Statutes and Administrative Rules

ORS 673.160

OAR 801-010-0340; OAR 801-010-0345;

OAR 801-030-0020 (7)

ORS 673.160(4) allows CPA/PA firms in the practice of public accountancy to include non-CPAs or non-PAs as owners. OAR 801-010-0340 and OAR 801-010-0345 address requirements for Oregon public accounting firms and should be reviewed in their entirety on the BOA website. This worksheet presents an outline of the provisions for non-licensee ownership of public accounting firms, but is not a comprehensive review of the requirements.

Ownership and Management

1. A simple majority of the ownership of a public accounting firm must be held by licensed CPAs or PAs; non-licensees may own no more than 49% of the equity capital and/or voting rights. If the firm's principal place of business is in Oregon and public accounting services are provided in Oregon, a majority of the CPA or PA owners must be Oregon licensees (ORS 673.160).
2. Non-CPA/PA owners of the firm may not hold out as CPAs or PAs.
3. The person who is responsible for supervising attestation or compilation services and who signs financial statements must be an Oregon licensee.

Firm name

OAR 801-030-0020 (7) prohibits the use of any firm name that is misleading as to the organization of the firm or the legal owners or managers of the firm. If the firm name includes the names of nonlicensee owners, no form of the CPA/PA designation may be used in the firm name. The letterhead and business cards may include the CPA/PA designation after the name of each CPA/PA. Other designations held by non-CPA/PA members may also be used on letterhead or business cards.

The following examples may be helpful in determining the firm name for a public accounting firm that includes non-licensee owners. In these examples, Jones is a CPA or a PA and Smith is an MBA:

"Jones & Smith, LLC" is ok

BUT:

"Jones & Smith, LLC"

CPA firm (not a part of title, but written below) is not ok

"Jones, CPA, & Smith, LLC" is not ok

"Jones & Smith, Certified Public Accountant" is not ok

"Jones, CPA & Smith, MBA" is not ok

WHEN IS AN OUT-OF-STATE PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM REQUIRED TO

REGISTER WITH THE OREGON BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY?

Applicable Statutes or Administrative Rules

ORS 673.160

OAR 801-010-0345

Business organizations that offer public accounting services in Oregon are required to be registered with the Board. "Business organization" includes any form of business organization authorized by law, including a proprietorship, partnership, corporation, professional corporation, limited liability company and limited liability partnership ORS 673.010(3). The requirements for registration of public accounting firms are described in ORS 673.160.

A business organization with its principal place of business in another state that provides public accounting services to a client or clients in Oregon, may be required to register in Oregon, based on the answers to the following questions.

1. IF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM IS COMPOSED OF ONLY ONE CPA:

a. Does the public accounting firm hold out to Oregon clients or to the public in Oregon that it is composed of more than one CPA? (*Examples of "holding out" may include, but are not limited to: use of telecommunications, letterhead, business cards, invoices, brochures or any form of advertising that the organization is composed of more than one CPA.*)

If No, proceed to 1b.

b. Does the public accounting firm perform attest services for an Oregon client?

If Yes to either 1a or 1b, Registration is required.

2. IF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM IS COMPOSED OF MORE THAN ONE CPA, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. **If the answer to any question is Yes, Registration is required.**

a. Does the business organization use the terms "certified public accountants" or "public accountants" or the abbreviations for such terms in Oregon? **If No, proceed to 2b.**

b. Does the business organization hold out to clients in Oregon or to the public in Oregon as a business organization engaged in the practice of public accountancy in Oregon? (*Examples of "Holding out" to Oregon clients may include, but are not limited to: communication with Oregon clients by telecommunication, letterhead, business cards, invoices, brochures or any form of advertising, that the organization is engaged in the practice of public accountancy.*) **If No, proceed to 2c.**

c. Does the business organization perform attest services for Oregon clients?

If the answer to any part of Question 2 Is Yes, registration is required.

Registration is not required if you answer No to every part of Question 2.

If your business organization is required to be registered as a public accounting firm in Oregon, complete and return the firm registration form with the registration fee of \$100, which is payable by check, Mastercard or Visa. Call (503) 378-4181, extension 22 to request a firm registration form or download link to the firm registration form or forms page from the Board of Accountancy website.

The requirement to register as a business organization with the Oregon Board of Accountancy does not trigger an automatic requirement to register as a foreign business with the Oregon Secretary of State. Registration with the Secretary of State is necessary only if your business organization meets the criteria described in ORS 60.701. For information, call the Oregon Secretary of State, Corporate Division at (503) 986-2200

Competence - Preparation of Tax Return

Mr. and Mrs. Client donated an old house to the fire department for a training exercise during 2001. The fire department burned the donated house. Green, CPA prepared Client's 2001 tax return, and took a charitable contribution deduction for the appraised value of the donated house.

Department of Revenue (DOR) notified Client that DOR would audit their tax return for 2001. Client contacted Green CPA and asked if Green would represent Client during the DOR audit. Green CPA told Client that they didn't need to be represented and instructed Client to represent themselves before DOR.

DOR disallowed the charitable contribution of the donated house. When Client told Green CPA that DOR disallowed the charitable contribution for the house, Green CPA did not question the findings of the DOR auditor, but instead prepared an amended federal tax return for Client at no cost. Green CPA took inconsistent positions when he prepared the original tax return and when he prepared the amended Federal tax return without verifying the validity of the tax deduction.

BOARD ACTION:

Violation of Oar 801-030-0010(1) Failure to complete an engagement with due professional competence

Competence and Other Professional Standards

Able CPA provided professional services to Mrs. Frank during a divorce settlement. Able also prepared a business valuation of a dental practice owned by Mrs. Frank's husband. The valuation was prepared for use in the divorce proceedings.

The business valuation of the dental practice was not prepared according to professional

standards or similar pronouncements by a generally recognized authority. Instead, it was found that Able did not properly use industry statistics and had an overall lack of knowledge of standards. Able held out to Mrs. Frank that he could perform services that he was not competent to perform.

BOARD ACTION:

Violation of OAR 801-030-0010(1) Competence

Violation of OAR 801-030-0010(4) Other professional standards

Competency and Auditing Standards

ABCD, Inc. retained Green CPA as their new auditor. Blue CPA was the predecessor auditor. Blue did not receive a successor inquiry from Green.

Because Green was employed by Blue the previous year, and was the “in-charge” auditor for ABCD, Inc., Green believed he had full knowledge of ABCD, Inc.’s facts and circumstances and for that reason did not make the successor inquiry to Blue, the predecessor auditor.

Blue agreed that Green was on the audit team the previous year, but because Green was not a partner Green did not have complete knowledge about ABCD, Inc.

BOARD ACTION:

Violation of OAR 801-030-0010(1) Competence and (2) Auditing Standards

Green violated AU 315

Holding out as a Certified Public Accountant

In 1973, Green passed the CPA exam and held a CPA certificate issued in Maryland. Green did not renew his Maryland CPA certificate when it expired in 1974.

When Green moved to Oregon he did not apply for an Oregon CPA permit. Green’s letterhead included the following information:

Green, certified public accountant, 1973

BOARD ACTION:

Violation of ORS 673.320(3) Use of title or designation

“Certified Public Accountant” or “CPA”:

Integrity and Objectivity

Brown CPA provided tax services to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor for the last 14 years of their marriage. Brown CPA had knowledge of financial information that related to both husband and wife based on Brown's prior services to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

When the couple decided to divorce, Brown CPA accepted an engagement from Mr. Taylor to assist him with consultation and tax matters related to the divorce proceedings. Brown CPA prepared the final joint tax return for Mr. and Mrs. Taylor after the date of the divorce.

While Brown CPA represented the couple, Brown CPA was also representing Mr. Taylor with services that were related to the divorce proceedings. These separate services were adversarial to Mrs. Taylor.

Brown CPA did not request permission of Mrs. Taylor to represent only Mr. Taylor. Brown CPA accepted the engagement with Mr. Taylor even though it was adverse to Mrs. Taylor.

Brown CPA violated the rule on integrity and objectivity by accepting a separate engagement from Mr. Taylor which was adversarial to his engagement with Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

BOARD ACTION:

Violation of OAR 801-030-0005(2) Integrity and Objectivity

Notification of Assumed Business Name

White registered his firm name as "White CPA PC". White did not use the registered name "White CPA PC" on letterhead, business cards or when answering the telephone. Instead, White used "Accounting Services" on letterhead, business cards and when answering the telephone. "White CPA PC" did not notify the Board of the assumed business name "Accounting Services".

BOARD ACTION:

Violation of OAR 801-030-0020(10)(c) Notification of assumed business name

**Permit or registration required
Permit suspended**

Jones, CPA prepared tax returns for individuals and used his permit number while permit was lapsed. Jones also used the name of his terminated firm on these same tax returns. Jones did not respond timely to a Board letter requesting information about the complaint.

Jones permit was suspended when Jones failed to pay civil penalties assessed by the Board for violations of statutes and rules.

First Action:

BOARD ACTION:

Violation of ORS 673.320(3) Use of title or designation

Violation of ORS 673.320(4) Permit or registration required

Violation of OAR 801-030-0020(7) Failure to respond to Board communications

Second Action:

BOARD ACTION:

Violation of ORS 673.170(2)(m) Failure to pay civil penalties

Professional Misconduct; and Business transactions with clients

Smith CPA prepared tax returns for Mr. Rich. Smith borrowed \$7,500 from Mr. Rich. The \$7,500 loan from Mr. Rich to Smith was evidenced by a promissory note stating the terms of repayment. The promissory note did not state that Smith would not be bound by the Professional Code of Conduct for CPAs, or that Smith may place his own interests above those of Mr. Rich regarding payment of the promissory note. The note did not fully disclose the conflict of interest existing between Mr. Rich and Smith.

The promissory note, standing alone, was not sufficient to provide the disclosure that the CPA and the client had differing interests which may present a conflict with regard to payment of the promissory note. Smith did not pay the promissory note within the terms of the agreement.

Failure to pay the note according to the terms is a breach of contract which demonstrated a disregard for the rights of Mr. Rich who loaned the funds to Smith in good faith, fully expecting that Smith would honor the promissory note. Smith's failure to pay the money to Mr. Rich as promised would cause a reasonable person to have substantial doubts about Smith's honesty, fairness and respect for the rights of others.

BOARD ACTION:

Violation of OAR 801-030-0020(1)(a) and (b) Professional misconduct

Violation of OAR 801-030-0020(9)(a) Business transactions with clients

Dishonesty, fraud or gross negligence in the practice of public accountancy

Brown, CPA obtained a power of attorney to provide financial assistance to Ms. Frail who was in a nursing home. After Ms. Frail died, the estate's executor discovered unexplained withdrawals of funds that occurred during the time that Brown held power of attorney for Ms. Frail. The executor also discovered that nursing home expenses and pharmacy bills remained unpaid during the time that Brown held power of attorney for Ms. Frail.

Brown was also appointed treasurer of a youth club. As treasurer, Brown was responsible for the club's accounting and tax reporting. When Brown was replaced with another treasurer, the successor treasurer was unable to account for approximately \$60,000 that Brown reported as "cash in bank" on the club's financial statement.

The Board requested a response from Brown. Brown failed to respond to the board communication.

BOARD ACTION:

ORS 673.120(2)(b) Dishonesty, fraud or gross negligence in the practice of public accounting.

ORS 673.170(2)(c)

Misappropriation of funds

ORS 673.170(2)(c)(A) Lack of ability or fitness

Breach of fiduciary responsibility

OAR 801-030-0020(1)(a) and (b) Professional misconduct

Substantial doubts about honesty fairness and rights of others

OAR 801-030-0020(7) Board communications and investigations

Civil penalty for failure to respond to Board communications

Holding out as a Certified Public Accountant

Professional misconduct – State tax defaults

Murphy neglected to file tax returns or pay state income tax liabilities for tax years 1996 through 1999. Department of Revenue notified the Board of Accountancy, under the authority of ORS 305.385. The Board suspended Murphy's CPA permit until such time that Murphy filed tax returns and paid outstanding taxes to Department of Revenue.

During the time that Murphy's permit to practice was suspended, Murphy held himself out as a CPA when he signed 75 individual income tax returns, displayed his CPA wall certificate, and used business cards that included the CPA designation.

BOARD ACTION:

First Action – Violation of OAR 801-030-0020(12) State tax default

Second Action – Violation of ORS 673.320(3) Use of title or designation

"Certified Public Accountant" or "CPA":

GLOSSARY

ETHICS: standards of professional conduct and business practices adhered to by professionals in order to enhance their profession and maximize idealism, justice and fairness when dealing with the public, clients and other members of their profession.

LAWS: bodies of rules governing members of a community, state, organization, professional, etc ... and enforced by authority or compelling legislation.

MORAL: an accepted rule or standard of human behavior.

PUBLIC COMPANY ACCOUNTING OVERSIGHT BOARD (PCAOB)

(www.pcaobus.com) established in 2002 as a result of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, a private sector, non-profit corporation set up to oversee the audits of public companies and ensure that accountancy firms should no longer derive non-audit revenue streams, such as consultancy, from their audit clients.

SARBANES-OXLEY (SOX) ACT wide-ranging U.S. corporate reform legislation, coauthored by the Democrat in charge of the Senate Banking Committee, Paul Sarbanes, and Republican Congressman Michael Oxley. The Act, which became law in July 2002, lays down stringent procedures regarding the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures, places restrictions on auditors providing non-audit services and obliges top executives to verify their accounts personally. Section 409 is especially tough and requires that companies must disclose information on material changes in the financial condition or operations of the issuer on a rapid and current basis.