

Meeting: IESBA CAG

Meeting Location: New York

Meeting Date: September 10-11 2013

Agenda Item

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Structure of the Code—Status Report

Objective of Agenda Item

1. To obtain CAG Representatives' views on the Structure of the Code Working Group's (WG) preliminary analysis of research findings.

Project Status and Timeline

2. In February 2012, the IESBA agreed to consider how it might improve the structure of the Code to raise the visibility of the requirements and prohibitions in the Code, and clarify who is responsible for meeting them (Responsibility). Also, various stakeholders have commented on issues associated with the structure, format and clarity of the Code. Some of these issues relate to the usability of the Code and may be impacting adoption and implementation.
3. The WG was formed in January 2013. The WG presented a status report summarizing its research plans and Terms of Reference at the June 2013 IESBA meeting. The Terms of Reference were approved. The research addresses whether there is a case for change.
4. The CAG considered the initiative in April 2013.
5. Following comments made at the June 2013 IESBA meeting that Responsibility should be considered separately from the research into "structure," the WG presents its findings to date on responsibility separate from the research into structure.
6. The WG will be aiming to present a preliminary report on the research at the December 2013 IESBA meeting.

April 2013 CAG Discussion

7. Below are extracts from the draft minutes of the April 2013 CAG meeting,¹ and an indication of how the WG or IESBA has responded to CAG Representatives' comments.

Representatives' Comments	WG/IESBA Response
Ms. de Beer was of the view that the initiative is very important, given concerns regarding why some jurisdictions have not adopted the Code. With respect to	Point taken into account. The WG does not intend to commence any short term initiative which could divert

¹ The minutes will be approved at the September 2013 IESBA CAG meeting.

Representatives' Comments	WG/IESBA Response
<p>the split between the short term and longer term elements, she wondered whether more research would be needed to more fully understand the issues, especially to liaise with those jurisdictions that have not adopted the Code. She cautioned against starting work on initiatives before preliminary research has been completed to avoid wasting resources if the research does not support the short term initiatives.</p>	<p>resources away from research into long term initiatives, nor commence any initiative which may be inconsistent with longer term objectives. A similar point was made by national standard setters (NSS) at the May 2013 IESBA-NSS meeting. A point also made by the NSS was that the Board should start with the end in mind.</p>
<p>With respect to the proposed research noted in Appendix 2 of the agenda material, Mr. Diomeda wondered whether it would be possible to approach IFAC member bodies that have experience with the Code to seek to understand the types of implementation difficulties they may have experienced in adopting the Code.</p>	<p>Point taken into account.</p> <p>Member bodies will be included in the the research.</p>
<p>Mr Hansen supported Ms. De Beer, noting that planning and consultation are very important. He referred to a similar project that the AICPA started in 2009 and which is nearing completion. This project was enlightening in that it gave rise to many opportunities to improve the AICPA's ethics code. He suggested consulting with organizations that have undertaken such work. He expressed support for the idea of an electronic Code. He noted that from a regulatory perspective, this might help with respect to archiving in terms of knowing what standards were effective at a point in time. He did not believe that re-packaging parts of the Code was a useful option, because an electronic Code would eliminate the need for it. Mr. Sylph noted that the diversity of member bodies' membership profiles should be considered if a re-packaging option were pursued. Mr. Thomson noted that there are those who support the idea of separate packages but a drawback is that professional accountants may focus on one package and overlook another package that contains relevant material. For example, a professional accountant providing only tax services may overlook an auditor independence package that is relevant because other professional accountants in the firm provide audit services. He was of the view that an electronic Code should help address this.</p>	<p>Support noted.</p> <p>An IESBA member with experience of the AICPA's work is on the WG. In addition, the AICPA is included in the research.</p> <p>Point about repackaging noted and will be taken into account with research findings on this matter.</p>

Representatives' Comments	WG/IESBA Response
<p>Ms. Blomme expressed support for an electronic Code. With respect to the responsibility issue, she advised that if this issue were addressed, the Working Group should refer to the ISQC 1² model to avoid contradictions. She highlighted that in the past year and a half, FEE had spent quite some time considering the audit reform proposals in the EU. In that context, it had proven difficult to focus on the ethical requirements in the Code as it addresses both ethical standards and independence requirements. She therefore suggested that there would be merit in considering packaging independence on its own. She noted that the IESBA's one-page summary of requirements and prohibitions in the Code related to independence for audits of public interest entities (PIEs) had been the most useful instrument for FEE as it worked through the audit reform issues and in explaining the strength of the Code to stakeholders outside the profession, including politicians. She suggested that this document be given more visibility. She also thought that the IESBA's Clarity project could have been developed further. Mr. Fleck agreed with Ms. Blomme regarding the usefulness of the one-page summary of requirements and prohibitions with respect to independence for audits of PIEs.</p>	<p>Support noted.</p> <p>The WG will refer to ISQC 1.</p> <p>Support for repackaging the independence material separately is noted. This is included in the research.</p> <p>Point about visibility of high level summaries is noted and will be taken into account with research findings on this matter.</p> <p>Point noted. The WG will review the "Clarity" project and how it can inform the current work stream.</p>
<p>Mr. Koktvedgaard also commented on the value of the one-page summary in raising the awareness of the Code outside the profession. Ms. de Beer noted the interpretation risks with summaries. However, she also noted that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) produces two- to three-page summaries of its standards for directors. Given the low uptake of the Code, she indicated that she would support producing such summaries.</p>	<p>Point noted.</p>
<p>Mr. James was of the view that summarising the Code could be problematic if the summary did not accurately reflect the essence of the Board deliberations on the issues. Mr Thomson noted that the IESBA is aware of</p>	<p>Point noted, although stakeholders have generally found such summaries helpful.</p> <p>The IESBA will be cautious in producing a long summary and will not issue such a document</p>

² International Standard on Quality Control (ISQC) 1, *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements*

Representatives' Comments	WG/IESBA Response
<p>this and that it would be cautious in producing a long summary unless it was satisfied that stakeholders would not be misled by that summary. He noted that the one-page summary referred to by Ms. Blomme and Mr. Koktvedgaard did not attempt to summarize the Code but to list the relevant prohibitions and requirements.</p>	<p>unless it was satisfied that stakeholders will not be misled.</p>
<p>Messrs. James and Grund wondered if the short-term initiatives, especially summaries of the Code, would be subject to proper due process.</p>	<p>Mr. Thomson responded that the short-term initiatives should not change the Code and if they were to do so, they would require formal project proposals.</p>
<p>Mr. Hansen asked whether the numbering system would be changed over the short term.</p>	<p>Mr. Thomson responded that this would be more a matter for the longer term part of the initiative as the short-term part is not intended to lead to changes to the Code.</p>
<p>Ms. de Beer questioned whether the Code needed to be a single document as opposed to a set of standards. She noted that this matter related to her earlier comment about the need for a road-map so that it is clear where this initiative is heading.</p>	<p>Point taken into account. This question will be included in the research.</p>
<p>Mr. Fleck noted that the visibility of requirements in the Code had been an issue for some time and was one reason why the UK had not adopted the Code. In particular, prohibitions are inserted mid-way through paragraphs and the Code is unclear on "responsibility." He noted that to address this would be a significant restructuring or redrafting exercise. He advised the working group to pay particular attention to this matter when researching why jurisdictions have not adopted the Code.</p>	<p>Point taken into account. These questions will be included in the research.</p>
<p>Mr. Koktvedgaard asked whether there should be a target for uptake of the Code. Mr. Sylph noted that as IFAC cannot mandate adoption of the Code by regulators and national standard setters, targets cannot be set. But conceptually, IFAC would like to see a Code that is so clear and robust that regulators and national standard setters adopt it vs. develop their own. Mr. Holmquist concurred, noting that he would like the Code to be seen as a benchmark for adoption. He noted that Japan and Italy are in the process of translating the</p>	<p>Point noted. The matter falls outside the remit of the WG. Nevertheless, the IESBA will consider it as part of its discussions on its future strategy and work plan.</p>

Representatives' Comments	WG/IESBA Response
<p>Code. Mr. Hansen noted that while Messrs. Sylph's and Holmquist's comments may be aspirational, the AICPA's four-year project to restructure its code had as one of its objectives to synchronize that code with the IESBA Code. Mr. Koktvedgaard noted that his point was more the need to monitor the uptake as the Board should be aware of that if it intends the Code to be an inspiration for others.</p>	

Matters for CAG Consideration

A. Research – Overview

8. The research is addressing whether there is a case for change and, if so, exploring the nature of any changes that may be necessary. If the IESBA concludes that change is warranted, it will be important for the Board to assess the importance and urgency of matters to be addressed, bearing in mind that any changes will bring additional burdens on stakeholders who have to translate, adopt and implement the Code. Unless more immediate action is appropriate and the Board concludes it has sufficient information, the research may lead to the issuance of a formal consultation paper.
9. The WG members interviewed, or sent interview questions to, 34 participants, including stakeholder representatives from Europe, Australasia, Asia, North and South America, and Africa. Stakeholder groups included regulators, NSS and IFAC member bodies. The questions specifically addressed those matters on which the WG was seeking input and did not cover a reconsideration of the requirements and prohibitions in the Code. The research questions specifically addressed the following matters:
 - Separating requirements and prohibitions from guidance (Visibility)
 - Understandability (including Plain English)
 - Translatability
 - Repackaging (Navigability)
 - Complementary materials
 - Other forms of delivery media
 - Electronic Code
 - Prescribing specific responsibility of individuals in Section 290³ (Responsibility)
 - Any other matters the respondent wished to note
10. Between June and the end of August 2013, the WG has obtained input from 26 of the 34 selected participants. Input continues to be received. The WG has reviewed and categorized the responses but has not yet drawn any conclusions or developed any formal views on the various matters. This

³ Section 290, *Independence – Audit and Review Engagements*

agenda paper presents a preliminary analysis of the responses to the research and the WG's plans to draw preliminary conclusions during Q4. Input has not yet been obtained from IFIAR, although input has been obtained from some of its members. IOSCO provided a number of suggestions of relevance to this initiative in their comment letter to the IESBA strategy survey. The WG will assess whether any further communication with IOSCO would be helpful in this regard.

Preliminary Analysis

11. A preliminary analysis of the findings to date indicates a broad-based appetite for change; however this is subject to further input and evaluation by the WG. There is support for increasing the visibility of requirements, for the Code to be written in a clearer style and for complementary materials to help users better understand the Code. The research has yielded a number of options which are not sufficiently important to do in isolation but, if other more important matters cause a change to the Code, they may be worth doing.
12. The Terms of Reference state that the objective of the initiative is “to identify and recommend to the Board ways to improve the usability of the Code.” In terms of approach to the preliminary analysis, the WG has grouped options into those that would change the Code and those that would not, as well as into sub-groups of usability and understandability, and navigability. Usability is defined by the WG as “helpful and practicable,” understandability as “clear as to meaning,” and navigability as “finding relevant guidance.” Responsibility is considered to be different from issues that address the usability of the Code and is addressed separately.

Options that Would Change the Code

13. Usability and Understandability
 - Separating requirements and prohibitions from guidance (Visibility)
 - Using plain English (including translation issues and definitions)
 - Moving guidance off-Code
14. Navigability
 - More sub-headings and improved contents list
 - Splitting the Code into more sections
 - Moving Independence (Sections 290 and 291)⁴ into a separate area
 - Presenting Sections as separate standards
 - Making sections/subsections more self-contained
 - Packaging the Code for different users

Options that Would not Change the Code

15. Usability and Understandability

⁴ Section 291, *Independence – Other Assurance Engagements*

- Off-code guidance
 - Complementary materials
 - Other forms of delivery media, e.g., short summaries of the Code
16. Navigability
- Electronic Code

Options that Would Change the Code

Separating Requirements and Prohibitions from Guidance (Visibility)

17. A number of research participants expressed the view that restructuring the Code is primarily the consideration of how the visibility of the requirements and prohibitions in the Code or parts of the Code could be enhanced, for example, by providing a clear distinction between requirements and application guidance, possibly in the style of IAASB standards. Further, the length of the Code was cited as a reason for restructuring it.
18. Input in favor of Visibility includes the following:
- Legal advice received, and views expressed by auditor, securities and financial institution regulators question the enforceability of the Code, concluding that it is potentially less enforceable than the standards currently applicable to chartered accountants because it does not segregate requirements from guidance.
 - As securities regulators, we have concerns with the inability to enforce the Code due to, among other matters, the lack of precision of various requirements throughout the Code and the flexibility for auditors to exercise significant judgment in complying. We believe the Board should review the requirements within the Code to enhance the Code's enforceability by securities regulators. The current structure is a barrier to adoption of the Code.
 - Visibility is certainly a problem in relation to implementing the requirements. IESBA should separate the requirements from the commentary; should adopt a requirements-only code, with commentary at the back (or immediately after the requirements) so that it is clear which is which (like the auditing standards). More background on the reasons for conclusions would also help.
 - We believe that the IESBA should adopt a "clarity" format for the Code to provide clear mandatory objectives and a clear distinction between mandatory requirements and application guidance.
 - We also see the visibility of the various requirements and prohibitions as important in the context of on-going convergence activity.
 - The current structure means that obtaining an understanding of the various provisions in relation to a specific circumstance is not straightforward for readers.
 - We would recommend separating the examples by bringing them into a guidance which supplements the Code.
 - The independent standard setter's independence standards adopt a 'requirement, then explanation' structure. This does cause problems of, for example, inconsistency, but is

generally preferred by our ethics committee. As one put it, 'with IESBA, there is a long preamble so the main point is buried somewhere further down'. A complete separation out of requirements (or 'the main point') from the guidance is not thought helpful as people do not like having to navigate all over the place.

19. Input in favor of the status quo includes the following:
 - The Code is based on the fundamental principles and the decision-making framework. Paragraph 100.4 specifies that when the word 'shall' is used a requirement is imposed. This, we think, is sufficient for a principles-based ethics code. Having the requirements and guidance together assists professional accountants in considering the threats, their significance and available / appropriate safeguards. The current approach allows for coherence between principles and explanation that assists in the Code's understandability and usability.
 - Auditing is complex and I do not believe simple prohibitions would be better.
20. An additional argument in favor of Visibility is that it would help translators identify the requirements.
21. Given the support for increasing Visibility, the WG anticipates the next stage is to explore possible ways to increase Visibility. A number of suggestions were provided by research respondents in this regard.

Plain English

22. Some users, especially those whose first language is not English, have reported difficulty in understanding the Code, especially the long and complex sentences. NSS and IFAC member bodies that translate the Code have commented similarly. Input from stakeholders included the following:
 - The Code's definition of certain words to mean something other than their standard definition is confusing and leads to misinterpretation of the Code. Examples are "audit," defined to include "review," and "firm" defined to include "network firm."
 - There are several instances of quasi-definitions in the code ('for the purposes of this section, x equals y'). Each use of a defined term should be highlighted, as in practice users dive in and out of the code rather than reading it from cover to cover.
 - Sentences are long and unwieldy, not helped by use of phrases such as 'the professional accountant in public practice'.
 - Certainly agree that it should be written in plain English and if it is going to be done, do it properly rather than tinkering. Need short sentences and removal of obscure nuances.
 - The complexity of the drafting makes it difficult to understand. The long, qualified sentences are tortuous, and must be able to be drafted more simply. Part of it is trying to sound legalistic, when what is needed is simple language. It is a hybrid between principles and incredibly detailed stuff.
 - The style of wording reflects the hybrid, quasi legalistic style.

23. A small number of stakeholders reported that the length and complexity of sentences do not appear to have caused undue difficulty and that auditing is complex and requires complex language.
24. The WG believes that a style guide/style conventions/drafting conventions for use on future projects may help reduce the complexity of language in future changes to the Code. In this regard, at the June 2013 IESBA meeting, the WG presented a style guide included in the AICPA's April 2013 exposure draft, *Proposed Revised AICPA Code of Professional Conduct*, as an example of style conventions that could be adopted. The Board considered the AICPA example to be too general for the Board's purposes and asked the WG to explore redrafting some sections of the Code in plain English and to progress drafting conventions.
25. The WG notes that there are multiple ways to write in plain English. The WG has obtained four different examples of plain English as illustrations (see Agenda Item G-1), to contrast a journalistic plain English style applied to Section 220 (Conflicts of Interest) and paragraphs 290.102-290.117 (Financial Interests) with a quasi-legal plain English style.
26. The WG has not yet explored drafting conventions pending Board consideration of the plain English examples.
27. The Code was described by one respondent as having a "quasi-legal" style. Writing the Code in plain English may assist users in understanding complex issues, assist users who translate the Code and establish good writing disciplines for the Board. Using a legal drafter may make the Code more acceptable to those adopting it for legal purposes. The WG has not yet considered the relative merits of a plain English Code and of a legal drafting style.
28. The WG has also not yet discussed the issues raised in the examples of plain English but believes that they highlight the sorts of issues that the Board would need to address if a plain English editor were used. Using paragraph 220.1 of the Conflicts of Interest section as an example, matters that might need to be addressed include:
 - The level of colloquialism that is acceptable, e.g., the use of "you" as opposed to "the professional accountant in public practice," and "may be faced with" changed to "you could run into."
 - Changing the meaning inadvertently, e.g., changing "a particular matter" to "a particular professional service", and moving the final sentence (cross referencing assurance) to be the second sentence makes the section appear to be about auditing.
29. If the Board were to explore Plain English editing further, the WG believes that it would be helpful to develop a style guide in advance of the editing process. This would define the boundaries within which the plain English editor would work and any bright lines the Board wishes to be observed. The WG will consider the Board's current drafting conventions and the Plain English illustrations and any other appropriate sources in developing a style guide.
30. Establishing a plain English guide for use by the Board on future projects would require limited resources and it would have limited impact as it would only influence future projects. However, redrafting the Code in plain English would be a more significant task. If plain English were used on future projects, the Code would end up containing Sections written in very different styles. The WG plans to consider whether a change to plain English should be undertaken incrementally.

Definitions

31. It is understood that users are not always aware when words and phrases in the Code are definitions and when reference is needed to the list of definitions to fully understand the provision in the Code. This includes quasi-definitions when words or phrases are given different meanings from their normal use, e.g., “audit engagement” includes “review engagement,; and “firm” includes “network firm” in Section 290.
32. Users would be helped if there were a clearer indication of meaning when a key term is used. Examples identified by the WG include:
- In earlier versions of the Code, key terms were identified with an asterisk the first time they were used.
 - In Australian tax legislation, every defined term is asterisked.
 - Bolding, capitalization, and italics could also be used but have their limitations.
 - An electronic Code could link each defined term to its meaning.

Moving Guidance Off-Code

33. Guidance, including examples, could be removed from the Code and perhaps the rationale for the requirement could be added to the guidance. This would deal with pressure to add specific applications (e.g., broker-dealers). This would reduce the length of the Code and clarify what type of comment is where. The disadvantage of this option is that material outside the Code may be omitted or ignored.

More Sub-Headings and Improved Contents List

34. This could be achieved without difficulty. One respondent noted that there are inconsistencies and inaccuracies in the use of sub-headings in the Code.

Splitting Code into More Sections

35. This would make sections smaller and more manageable. It would be relatively easy to do but the change would be disruptive to IFAC member bodies for little benefit, unless undertaken as part of a larger exercise.

Presenting Sections as Separate Standards

36. The Code could be subdivided into a number of individual standards, like auditing and accounting standards. This would simplify the process when changes are made to parts of the Code and facilitate users’ finding relevant sections/standards. However, the change would be disruptive to IFAC member bodies unless undertaken as part of a larger exercise. The WG noted that an argument against this option is that it disrupts the logical flow of the Code.

Making Sections/Subsections More Self-Contained

37. Either as well as, or instead of presenting sections as separate standards, sections could be redrafted to be more self-contained. This would reduce the need for cross referencing between

sections and moving between sections but as a consequence individual sections would be more repetitive and consequently longer.

Packaging the Code for Different Users

38. Either as part of, or instead of, an electronic Code the sections of the Code can be structured to present only the relevant sections to users. For example, professional accountants in business (PAIBs) would be presented with Parts A and C; auditors would be presented with the entire Code, etc. This would make the Code more relevant to users and reduce the apparent length by omitting content irrelevant to their needs. Also, if guidance were omitted from the Independence sections, thus leaving only requirements and prohibitions, this may facilitate the adoption of the Code directly into local legislation. The WG could consider whether it is feasible to separate Independence from the conceptual framework. The WG could also consider whether the threats and safeguards approach could be removed from Independence or whether it would be acceptable to regulators were the threats and safeguards approach to remain within the Independence sections.
39. If Independence were separated from the rest of the Code, it may be necessary to have a more explicit link between the Independence material and the fundamental principles, in particular objectivity.
40. Input in favor of repackaging the Code includes the following:
- Some regulators are only responsible for independence.
 - Some IFAC member bodies mainly or only have practitioners or PAIBs.
 - Sections 290 and 291 might be easier to understand if presented as standards (with appropriate material from Part A included).
 - Differentiation of the material between professional accountants in public practice and PAIBs would be helpful.
 - It might help perception issues on the bulk of the code.
 - The Code is very unbalanced. Independence should be separated out as a stand-alone document, maybe even a separate standard.
 - Most accountants would only be interested in one of these sections, and it would be helpful for it to be self-contained.
 - There is certainly a case for at least separating out Section 290 more. Its rule-based approach is 'infecting' the rest of the code. Separation will allow different styles to be used more.
41. Input not in favor of repackaging the Code includes the following:
- Electronic media can achieve this through filtering.
 - Not keen on having Section 290 split into PIE and non-PIE as it implies different principles.
 - Audit professionals are accustomed to the current structure of the Code.
 - This could generate ambiguities and confusions.

- There would still need to be an overall notion of a code of ethics, containing all the statements, or there may be a completeness issue.
 - IESBA Code is already separated into sections applicable to the type of professional accountant
42. Splitting Section 290 into PIE and non-PIE sections may assist users in finding the sections relevant to their needs. However, this option would require a significant rewrite of the Code and could impact the meaning.

Moving Independence into Separate Part/Area

43. Sections 290 and 291 are disproportionately larger than any other sections and they are more rules-based than the rest of the Code which is more principles-based.
44. The main advantages of moving Independence into a separate area would be to make the Code more manageable and accessible to the profession outside audit, e.g., PAIBs, consultants, small- and medium-sized entity (SME) business advisers, tax specialists etc. It would be relatively easy to do but the benefits may not be significant and the change would be disruptive to IFAC member bodies for little benefit, unless undertaken as part of a larger exercise.

Options that Would not Change the Code

Off-Code Guidance

45. It has been reported that users in less developed economies, small and medium practices (SMPs) and PAIBs may have limited access to, or limited resources for, training that would help enhance understanding of the Code. Examples of guidance outside the Code could include case studies, flow charts, decision trees and bases for conclusions. These would assist users in consistent interpretation and understanding of the Code. However, it would be necessary to avoid accidentally extending a “quasi-Code” into new requirements. There also may be a risk that users confuse the boundary between the Code and off-Code guidance.

Complementary Materials

46. Complementary materials have the potential to aid understanding of the Code. A Basis for Conclusions that explains the rationale behind sections of the Code is an example. This is contrasted with the current Bases for Conclusions which mainly address the rationale for significant changes from the Exposure Draft. Reference was made by two respondents to an ethics toolkit which was produced by International Accounting Education Standards Board (IAESB) in the past but is no longer available. Other examples include:
- Frequently-asked questions FAQs
 - Case studies
 - Overview charts
 - A paper which summarizes an issue – e.g. fee dependency – and the rationale for the related Code provisions, might be useful.
 - A basis for conclusions for everything

- Charts and decision trees for complex requirements
 - Interpretations on how to apply the Code
 - Checklists
47. Input in favor of complementary materials include the following:
- A principles-based approach needs explanations.
 - Complementary materials aid the understanding of the Code by users.
 - The Code alone is insufficient.
 - “IESBA is too precious about the integrity of the code and it can produce more guidance outside of the code, which should concentrate on principles and policies.”
 - They would help trainers.
48. The Working Group notes that in addition to IESBA delivery media, the IESBA could consider linking the Code to ethics content developed by others, for example, case studies prepared by member bodies. This matter, which was not explicitly covered in the research, could rapidly increase the content available to users. However, the WG does recognize that this would blur the distinction between IESBA content produced under due process and “unofficial” content.
49. Complementary material could be commissioned by the IESBA. The WG could explore the idea of publishing case studies, or checklists on the kinds of matters an auditor might consider in accepting an engagement to audit a PIE or another entity. This could then be a form of checklist with a series of questions that the auditor would need to consider. Each question might have some thought prompts. For example, for a SMP accepting an audit engagement for a non-PIE client, possible questions might be: “have you discussed the potential appointment with all other partners and confirmed that there is no family or financial relationship with any partner that would prevent acceptance?” “Have you communicated with the incumbent auditor to determine if there is any professional reason why you should not accept the appointment?” “Do we have experience in this business sector?” “Is the sector high-profile/risky?”

Other Forms of Delivery Media, Such as Short Summaries of the Code

50. The high level summary of prohibitions applicable to audits of PIEs issued by IESBA in 2012⁵ is an example of other forms of delivery media. A number of other examples were suggested by respondents, including: diagrams, flow charts, decision trees, case studies, training materials etc.
51. The main advantages of other forms of delivery media are that they:
- Do not disrupt the Code.
 - Can be useful aide-memoires for users.
 - Can be useful to promote the Code to regulators.
 - Can be useful tools for training materials for educators.

⁵ See <http://www.ifac.org/sites/default/files/publications/files/IESBA%20High%20Level%20Summary%20of%20Prohibitions-Updated.pdf>

- May make the Code accessible to those who otherwise would not read it.
52. The main disadvantage of other forms of delivery media is the risk of its being used instead of the Code, potentially resulting in important details in the full Code being missed.
53. Two of the research participants noted that a summary would be unnecessary if the Code is restructured.

Electronic Code

54. The Code currently is made available in a PDF version in addition to the printed handbook. Further developments can be envisaged, including hyperlinks, interactive search facilities (“other users who searched this also searched this,” etc.), and a mobile app. If the Board chose to prioritize an electronic Code, it would need to decide if at some point the paper or electronic version would be the “official” version. An electronic version, if it superseded the paper version as the official version, may address structural issues identified elsewhere in this paper, for example improving navigation. If the IESBA were to allow IFAC member bodies to adopt the electronic version, it may facilitate direct adoption of the Code.
55. Adding hyperlinks is not expected to be resource intensive and some IFAC member bodies have already done this. If more fundamental changes were planned it would be necessary to give further consideration to how users would use the electronic version. Large firms generally have incorporated the Code into their in-house policies and procedures. An electronic Code in English is unlikely to benefit those countries where the Code has to be translated. The WG also understands that in some countries, internet access is not sufficiently reliable to allow users to rely on an electronic version. Research participants were not opposed to an electronic Code but did not consider it to be a high priority, compared with other proposals to enhance the usability of the Code.
56. Input in favor of an electronic Code includes the following:
- Firms use video clips to illustrate ethical behavior with links to key points. It is worth exploring graphic illustration. This would help SMPs.
 - An electronic Code would be a significant enhancement and would improve usability.
57. Input not in favor of an electronic Code includes the following:
- It is not a high priority. The first priority is to enhance the clarity of the Code.
 - Not an issue for members as we do it for them.
 - An IESBA version would only benefit English-speaking countries at least initially.
 - Electronic would be nice to have but does not address any of the underlying problems with the Code.
 - Nice idea but translation would cause a big workload.
 - The firms will always do their own version for their own use.
 - People will generally need to follow their own local/firm code and most of these will have at least some slight variation, so the IESBA website Code will be a backstop reference.

- Good idea, but need case studies and implementation materials much more.
 - Some evidence as to how the Code is currently used would assist the IESBA to identify impediments and appropriate developments. If most members use the local version of the IESBA Code, then the proposed developments should occur at the national rather than the international level.
58. Preliminary research has been undertaken by IFAC Communications staff into examples of an electronic Code that may be possible. These range in order of sophistication from hyperlinking of the existing PDF version to an HTML version with hyperlinks (already done by a number of IFAC member bodies), to a mobile-optimized version, to an app. However the WG notes that an Electronic Code is not a high priority for many respondents.

Prescribing Specific Responsibility of Individuals in Section 290 (Responsibility)

The Issue

59. Section 290 does not, in most cases, prescribe the responsibility of individuals within the firm related to independence because responsibility may differ depending on the size, structure and organization of a firm. Examples include the following:

- A firm shall identify and evaluate threats to independence. (290.10)
- In evaluating the significance of a threat, qualitative as well as quantitative factors shall be taken into account. (290.11)

60. Paragraph 290.12 of the Code states the following:

This section does not, in most cases, prescribe the specific responsibility of individuals within the firm for actions related to independence because responsibility may differ depending on the size, structure and organization of a firm. The firm is required by International Standards on Quality Control (ISQCs) to establish policies and procedures designed to provide it with reasonable assurance that independence is maintained when required by relevant ethical requirements. In addition, International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) require the engagement partner to form a conclusion on compliance with the independence requirements that apply to the engagement.

61. The question is whether Section 290 is sufficiently precise to enable professional accountants to comply with, and regulators to enforce, the responsibility of individuals within the firm for actions related to independence.
62. The WG is considering whether to propose that 290.12 be modified to state that the firm should establish policies and procedures that clarify responsibilities.
63. The WG notes that there are 85 shall statements in Section 290 that use the passive voice and 42 that refer to “a firm.” (see table in “Analysis of Responsibility in Section 290” section below).

Reasons for Greater Precision in Defining Responsibility

64. The IESBA understands from comment letters on its past exposure drafts that the Responsibility matter poses challenges in terms of the Code's enforcement and therefore its wider adoption.

65. IOSCO noted, in its input to the IESBA's strategy survey in 2013, its concern regarding securities regulators' inability to enforce the Code due to, among other matters, the lack of precision of various requirements throughout the Code and the flexibility for auditors to exercise significant judgment in complying with the requirements. IOSCO suggested that the Board should review the requirements within the Code to enhance the Code's enforceability by securities regulators.
66. Reasons presented as part of the research for greater precision in defining responsibility included the following:
- The local ethics standards are very precise about responsibility: what is the responsibility of the engagement partner, and what of the 'ethics partner' (a partner which all but smallest firms must appoint), etc. They feel this is important, to ensure consistency and to reinforce the need for tone at the top. The ethics partner needs to be fairly senior in the hierarchy, to ensure genuine compliance, not just with the letter of the law.
 - From an enforcement perspective, it helps to be able to hold individuals to account.
 - Responsibility is not clear for enforcement because "the firm" has multiple meanings. An experienced regulator can understand the meaning but the ambiguity can lead to different interpretations.
 - Three regulators stated that from an audit regulator's perspective, the enforceability of the provisions of the Code should be the primary priority.
 - Specifying responsibility for action helps accountability.

Reasons for Not, in Most Cases, Prescribing Responsibility

67. Reasons presented from the research for not defining responsibility included:
- The engagement partner is automatically held responsible.
 - The local standards apply to members, students and firms. Responsibility does not present undue difficulty. The regulator occasionally speaks with a firm before determining who is responsible.
 - This is not regarded as problematical in practice, as ISQC 1⁶ provides for these responsibilities at firm level. ISA 220⁷ requires the engagement partner to form a conclusion on compliance with independence requirements, and ISRE 2400⁸ requires the practitioner to comply with relevant ethical requirements, including those pertaining to independence.
 - This is not an issue since our disciplinary process is very much focused on the individual.
 - No difficulty with this because responsibility matters are dealt with in various provisions of the law.

⁶ International Standard on Quality Control (ISQC) 1 , *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements*

⁷ International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 220 , *Quality Control for an Audit of Financial Statements*

⁸ International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 , *Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements*

- When the Code is not specific enough, the law (specifically the Act on Auditors) stipulates further requirements.
 - The independent standard setter's independence standards do specify those responsible, but we never found there to be a problem before these applied, or in instances where Section 290 can be used. In terms of whether the code should be more specific, views vary. Some consider firms are best placed to do this. Others believe there would be merit in doing so: a need to set responsibility appears to be a common theme.
 - It has not really caused any difficulties with inspections, as the regulator can usually bring responsibility back to the correct person. Legislation finds a person to deal with.
 - Allocation of responsibilities has not been a problem hitherto. The Ethics committee chair (a volunteer) thinks that it is right for the code to specify that firms should have arrangements to allocate responsibilities but would be inappropriate for it to try and do so.
 - The firm's manual does allocate responsibilities as part of its procedures. However, this is not within the policies. An international code should not allocate responsibilities. It should focus on policies and be wary of getting into too many procedures.
 - If allocation were the only issue in the way of regulators agreeing to adopt IESBA, it would be worth it.
 - There are some passives in the code where it seems obvious that IESBA did have someone in mind: these could be rooted out.
 - It may be that the Board could give some off-code guidance on how to determine responsibilities.
 - SMPs tend not to raise this as an issue causing any specific difficulties/challenges. SMPs, especially sole practitioners and/or those operating out of one office, are likely to be easier to determine who is responsible and validate that they are fulfilling their responsibility. ISQC 1 and ISA 220 already prescribe certain responsibilities at firm level and others at engagement partner level.
68. Although supportive of changing the structure of the Code, two respondents opposed clarifying responsibility:
- We believe this project is important if the IESBA has been advised by regulators that a significant impediment to accepting the Code is its structure. If greater acceptance of the Code could be achieved by restructuring the Code, this is something we recommend the Board consider. The project description also refers to clarifying who is responsible for meeting them. We do not believe it is important to specify an individual who is responsible, as was discussed at length and rejected in connection with Independence Task Force 1. Thus, we would rate this very unimportant.
69. The need for greater prescription may be a lack of familiarity with principles-based standards. A suggestion was made at the May 2013 IESBA-NSS meeting that regulators from a "principles-based" culture have less difficulty in enforcing responsibility provisions than those from a "rules-based" culture. However this is not universally true. An example was noted by the WG of a regulator from a principles-based culture that would prefer greater prescription.

70. Comments were made by research participants from jurisdictions which have not adopted the Code to explain how they allocate responsibility:

- The standards make members responsible for non-members, so it is always possible to identify someone who is responsible.
- Under the local Code, we may hold “member” responsible for action/lack of action of others in certain cases. Generally, engagement partner would have responsibility but depends on circumstances.

Analysis of Responsibility in Section 290

71. The Working Group has analyzed the use of the passive voice and “shall” statements in Section 290 to understand the extent that responsibility is not specifically identified:

Responsibility	# “shall” occurrences?	Comment
Passive Voice, where the responsibility is not defined and would require guidance from the IESBA.	69	It is not possible to infer who is responsible for undertaking the “shall” statement. Most examples are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “An evaluation shall be made of the significance of any threats”; or • “safeguards shall be applied to eliminate the threat”
Passive Voice, where change to the active voice would not change the meaning.	16	It is possible to infer who is responsible for undertaking the “shall” statement. The passive voice appears to be unnecessary.
Firm	42	Clearly states that the “Firm” is responsible. Ambiguity may arise as firm includes network firm (paragraph 290.3). It may be unclear which individual is responsible in a complex firm.
Professional Accountant	5	Although professional accountant includes a firm (Definitions), four instances relate to documenting and one is a principle. Appears to be clear.
Audit Team	5	The definition of “Audit Team” is sufficiently broad that it would be difficult to identify who within the team is responsible; although the paragraphs in 290 are clear in identifying it is the audit team that is responsible. “Team” implies a group who work together although the definition includes a chain of command up to Chief Executive.
Lists of persons	8	Responsibility is clear

Structure of the Code – Report-Back and Status Report (Cover)
IESBA CAG Meeting (September 2013)

Responsibility	# “shall” occurrences?	Comment
The individual	4	Responsibility is clear
Miscellaneous	5	Responsibility is clear
TOTAL	154	

Matter for CAG Consideration

Representatives are asked for any comments or questions on the research findings to date and the analysis of the options identified.

Material Presented – CAG Paper

Agenda Item G-1 Examples of Plain English