



National Association of State Boards of Accountancy



AICPA®

May 15, 2017

Dear State Board and Society Members, Regulators, CPAs and other interested parties:

The AICPA and NASBA have been working to develop new language which, if adopted, would clearly allow non-CPAs to assume or use management accounting designations with certain caveats and restrictions. Recently there has been disagreement about what may or may not be prohibited under Section 14 of the Uniform Accountancy Act (<http://www.aicpa.org/Advocacy/State/DownloadableDocuments/UAASeventhEdition.pdf>) as it relates to the use of management accounting designations by non-CPAs including examples such as Chartered Global Management Accountants (CGMA) and Certified Management Accountants (CMA).

Section 14 (g) currently states:

No person or firm not holding a valid certificate, permit or registration issued under Sections 6, 7, or 8 of this Act shall assume or use the title “certified accountant,” “chartered accountant,” “enrolled accountant,” “licensed accountant,” “registered accountant,” “accredited accountant,” or any other title or designation likely to be confused with the titles “certified public accountant” or “public accountant,” or use any of the abbreviations “CA,” “LA,” “RA,” “AA,” or similar abbreviation likely to be confused with the abbreviations “CPA” or “PA.” The title “Enrolled Agent” or “EA” may only be used by individuals so designated by the Internal Revenue Service.

Section 14(h) currently states:

(1) Non-licensees may not use language in any statement relating to the financial affairs of a person or entity which is conventionally used by licensees in reports on financial statements or any attest service as defined herein. In this regard, the Board shall issue safe harbor language non-licensees may use in connection with such financial information.

(2) No person or firm not holding a valid certificate, permit or registration issued under Sections 6, 7, or 8 of this Act shall assume or use any title or designation that includes the words “accountant,” “auditor,” or “accounting,” in connection with any other language (including the language of a report) that implies that such person or firm holds such a certificate, permit, or registration or has special competence as an accountant or auditor, provided, however, that this subsection does not prohibit any officer, partner, member, manager or employee of any firm or organization from affixing that person’s own signature to any statement in reference to the financial affairs of such firm or organization with any wording designating the position, title, or office that the person holds therein nor prohibit any act of a public official or employee in the performance of the person’s duties as such.

NASBA and AICPA agree that it is in the profession's and the public's interest to have a model accountancy act. A disagreement in interpretation of Section 14 does not serve the profession or its regulators well.

In light of this, new UAA language that explicitly allows for the use of management accounting designations in both public accounting and in other ways if it meets certain important criteria is being exposed for consideration and comment. Both the AICPA and NASBA are eager to receive all stakeholders' input regarding the proposed language and concept.

After serious debate with differing viewpoints expressed, the AICPA/NASBA UAA Committee voted to bring this language to the Boards of Directors for them to approve exposing it for public comment. In April both the NASBA Board and the AICPA Board approved exposing the language publicly until September 30, 2017. The language under consideration is the new Section 14(q) which is double underscored at the end of this document

Again, please note: This is not the end of the process, but an important step in gathering valuable feedback from stakeholders before deciding whether or not to make this UAA change.

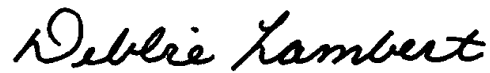
After we hear from state boards, state societies, and other interested parties during the comment period, our procedure is to have the AICPA/NASBA UAA Committee reconvene and review those comments, incorporate any appropriate edits, and then make a final recommendation to the NASBA and AICPA Boards this fall regarding whether to adopt this language, a modified version, or return the topic to the AICPA and NASBA for further discussion.

The UAA Committee would appreciate receiving your input in the form of comment letters submitted by September 30, 2017 to lhaberman@nasba.org or sjolicoeur@aicpa-cima.com.

Sincerely,



J. Coalter Baker, CPA
Chair, NASBA UAA Committee



Debbie Lambert, CPA
Chair, AICPA UAA Committee

SECTION 14

UNLAWFUL ACTS

- (a) **Only licensees and individuals who have practice privileges under Section 23 of this Act may issue a report on financial statements of any person, firm, organization, or governmental unit or offer to render or render any attest or compilation service, as defined herein. This restriction does not prohibit any act of a public official or public employee in the performance of that person's duties as such; or prohibit the performance by any non-licensee of other services involving the use of accounting skills, including the preparation of tax returns, management advisory services, and the preparation of financial statements without the issuance of reports thereon. Non-licensees may prepare financial statements and issue non-attest transmittals or information thereon which do not purport to be in compliance with the Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARS).**

COMMENT: This provision, giving application to the definition of attest in Section 3(b) and report in Section 3(r) above, is the cornerstone prohibition of the Uniform Act, reserving the performance of those professional services calling upon the highest degree of professional skill and having greatest consequence for persons using attested information--namely, the audit function and other attest and compilation services as defined herein -- to licensees. It is so drafted as to make as clear and emphatic as possible the limited nature of this exclusively reserved function and the rights of unlicensed persons to perform all other functions. Consistent with Section 23, individuals with practice privileges may render these reserved professional services to the same extent as licensees.

This provision is also intended to extend the reservation of the audit function to other services that also call for special skills and carry particular consequence for users of such other services, albeit in each respect to a lesser degree than the audit function. Thus, reserved services include the performance of compilations and reviews of financial statements, in accordance with the AICPA's Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services, which set out the standards to be met in a compilation or review and specify the form of communication to management or report to be issued. Also reserved to licensees are attestation engagements performed in accordance with Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements which set forth the standards to be met and the reporting on the engagements enumerated in the SSAEs. The subsection is intended to prevent issuance by non-licensees of reports or communication to management using that standard language or language deceptively similar to it. Safe harbor language which may be used by non-licensees is set out in Model Rule 14-2.

- (b) **Licensees and individuals who have practice privileges under Section 23 of this Act performing attest or compilation services must provide those services in accordance with applicable professional standards.**

- (c) **No person not holding a valid certificate or a practice privilege pursuant to Section 23 of this Act shall use or assume the title “certified public accountant,” or the abbreviation “CPA” or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that such person is a certified public accountant.**

COMMENT: This subsection prohibits the use by persons not holding certificates, or practice privileges, of the two titles, “certified public accountant” and “CPA,” that are specifically and inextricably tied to the granting of a certificate as certified public accountant under Section 6.

- (d) **No firm shall provide attest services or assume or use the title “certified public accountants,” or the abbreviation “CPAs,” or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that such firm is a CPA firm unless (1) the firm holds a valid permit issued under Section 7 of this Act, and (2) ownership of the firm is in accord with this Act and rules promulgated by the Board.**

COMMENT: Like the preceding subsection, this one restricts use of the two titles “certified public accountants” and “CPAs,” but in this instance by firms, requiring the holding of a firm permit to practice unless they qualify for exemption as explained in Section 14(p). It also restricts unlicensed firms from providing attest services.

- (e) **No person shall assume or use the title “public accountant,” or the abbreviation “PA,” or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that such person is a public accountant unless that person holds a valid registration issued under Section 8 of this Act.**

COMMENT: This subsection, and the one that follows, reserve the title “public accountant” and its abbreviation in the same fashion as subsections (c) and (d) do for the title “certified public accountant” and its abbreviation. The two provisions would of course only be required in a jurisdiction where there were grandfathered public accountants as contemplated by Section 8.

- (f) **No firm not holding a valid permit issued under Section 7 of this Act shall provide attest services or assume or use the title “public accountant,” the abbreviation “PA,” or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that such firm is composed of public accountants.**

COMMENT: See the comments following subsections (d) and (e).

- (g) **No person or firm not holding a valid certificate, permit or registration issued under Sections 6, 7, or 8 of this Act shall assume or use the title “certified accountant,”**

“chartered accountant,” “enrolled accountant,” “licensed accountant,” “registered accountant,” “accredited accountant,” or any other title or designation likely to be confused with the titles “certified public accountant” or “public accountant,” or use any of the abbreviations “CA,” “LA,” “RA,” “AA,” or similar abbreviation likely to be confused with the abbreviations “CPA” or “PA.” The title “Enrolled Agent” or “EA” may only be used by individuals so designated by the Internal Revenue Service.

COMMENT: This provision is intended to supplement the prohibitions of subsections (c) through (f) on use of titles by prohibiting other titles that may be misleadingly similar to the titles specifically reserved to licensees or that otherwise suggest that their holders are licensed.

- (h)(1) Non-licensees may not use language in any statement relating to the financial affairs of a person or entity which is conventionally used by licensees in reports on financial statements or any attest service as defined herein. In this regard, the Board shall issue safe harbor language non-licensees may use in connection with such financial information.**
- (2) No person or firm not holding a valid certificate, permit or registration issued under Sections 6, 7, or 8 of this Act shall assume or use any title or designation that includes the words “accountant,” “auditor,” or “accounting,” in connection with any other language (including the language of a report) that implies that such person or firm holds such a certificate, permit, or registration or has special competence as an accountant or auditor, provided, however, that this subsection does not prohibit any officer, partner, member, manager or employee of any firm or organization from affixing that person’s own signature to any statement in reference to the financial affairs of such firm or organization with any wording designating the position, title, or office that the person holds therein nor prohibit any act of a public official or employee in the performance of the person’s duties as such.**

COMMENT: This provision clarifies the language and titles that are prohibited for non-licensees. Like the preceding subsection, subsection (h)(2) of this provision is intended to supplement the prohibitions of subsections (c) through (f), by prohibiting other titles which may be misleadingly similar to the specifically reserved titles or that otherwise suggest licensure. In the interest of making the prohibition against the issuance by unlicensed persons of reports on audits, reviews, compilations and reports issued under SSAE as tight and difficult to evade as possible, there is also some overlap between this provision and the prohibitions in subsection (a). Safe harbor language is set out in Rule 14-2.

- (i) No person holding a certificate or registration or firm holding a permit under this Act shall use a professional or firm name or designation that is misleading about the legal form of the firm, or about the persons who are partners, officers, members, managers or shareholders of the firm, or about any other matter, provided, however, that names of one or more former partners, members, managers or shareholders may be included in the name of a firm or its successor. A common brand name, including common**

initials, used by a CPA Firm in its name, is not misleading if said firm is a Network Firm as defined in the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct (“Code”) in effect July 1, 2011 and, when offering or rendering services that require independence under AICPA standards, said firm must comply with the Code’s applicable standards on independence.

COMMENT: With regard to use of a common brand name or common initials by a Network Firm, this language should be considered in conjunction with Rules 14-1 (c) and (d), which provide further clarity and guidance.

- (j) None of the foregoing provisions of this Section shall have any application to a person or firm holding a certification, designation, degree, or license granted in a foreign country entitling the holder thereof to engage in the practice of public accountancy or its equivalent in such country, whose activities in this State are limited to the provision of professional services to persons or firms who are residents of, governments of, or business entities of the country in which the person holds such entitlement, who performs no attest or compilation services as defined in this Act and who issues no reports as defined in this Act with respect to information of any other persons, firms, or governmental units in this State, and who does not use in this State any title or designation other than the one under which the person practices in such country, followed by a translation of such title or designation into the English language, if it is in a different language, and by the name of such country.**

COMMENT: The right spelled out in this provision, of foreign licensees to provide services in the state to foreign-based clients, looking to the issuance of reports only in foreign countries, is essentially what foreign licensees have a right to do under most laws now in effect, simply because no provision in those laws restricts such a right. The foreign titles used by foreign licensees might otherwise run afoul of standard prohibitions with respect to titles (such as one on titles misleadingly similar to “CPA”) but this provision would grant a dispensation not found in most laws now in force.

- (k) No holder of a certificate issued under Section 6 of this Act or a registration issued under Section 8 of this Act shall perform attest services through any business form that does not hold a valid permit issued under Section 7 of this Act.**

COMMENT: See the comments following Sections 6(a), 7(a) and 8.

- (l) No individual licensee shall issue a report in standard form upon a compilation of financial information through any form of business that does not hold a valid permit issued under Section 7 of this Act unless the report discloses the name of the business through which the individual is issuing the report, and the individual:**

- (1) signs the compilation report identifying the individual as a CPA or PA,**
 - (2) meets the competency requirement provided in applicable standards, and**
 - (3) undergoes no less frequently than once every three years, a peer review conducted in such manner as the Board shall by rule specify, and such review shall include verification that such individual has met the competency requirements set out in professional standards for such services.**
- (m) Nothing herein shall prohibit a practicing attorney or firm of attorneys from preparing or presenting records or documents customarily prepared by an attorney or firm of attorneys in connection with the attorney's professional work in the practice of law.**
- (n)(1) A licensee shall not for a commission recommend or refer to a client any product or service, or for a commission recommend or refer any product or service to be supplied by a client, or receive a commission, when the licensee also performs for that client,**
- (A) an audit or review of a financial statement; or**
 - (B) a compilation of a financial statement when the licensee expects, or reasonably might expect, that a third party will use the financial statement and the licensee's compilation report does not disclose a lack of independence; or**
 - (C) an examination of prospective financial information.**

This prohibition applies during the period in which the licensee is engaged to perform any of the services listed above and the period covered by any historical financial statements involved in such listed services.

- (2) A licensee who is not prohibited by this section from performing services for or receiving a commission and who is paid or expects to be paid a commission shall disclose that fact to any person or entity to whom the licensee recommends or refers a product or service to which the commission relates.**

(3) Any licensee who accepts a referral fee for recommending or referring any service of a licensee to any person or entity or who pays a referral fee to obtain a client shall disclose such acceptance or payment to the client.

(o)(1) A licensee shall not:

(A) perform for a contingent fee any professional services for, or receive such a fee from a client for whom the licensee or the licensee's firm performs,

(i) an audit or review of a financial statement; or

(ii) a compilation of a financial statement when the licensee expects, or reasonably might expect, that a third party will use the financial statement and the licensee's compilation report does not disclose a lack of independence; or

(iii) an examination of prospective financial information; or

(B) Prepare an original or amended tax return or claim for a tax refund for a contingent fee for any client.

(2) The prohibition in (1) above applies during the period in which the licensee is engaged to perform any of the services listed above and the period covered by any historical financial statements involved in any such listed services.

(3) Except as stated in the next sentence, a contingent fee is a fee established for the performance of any service pursuant to an arrangement in which no fee will be charged unless a specified finding or result is attained, or in which the amount of the fee is otherwise dependent upon the finding or result of such service. Solely for purposes of this section, fees are not regarded as being contingent if fixed by courts or other public authorities, or, in tax matters, if determined based on the results of judicial proceedings or the findings of governmental agencies. A licensee's fees may vary depending, for example, on the complexity of services rendered.

COMMENT: Section 14(n) on commissions is based on Rule 503 of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct. Section 14(o) on contingent fees is based on Rule 302 of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct.

- (p) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, it shall not be a violation of this Section for a firm which does not hold a valid permit under Section 7 of this Act and which does not have an office in this state to use the title “CPA” or “Certified Public Accountants” as part of the firm’s name and to provide its professional services in this state, and licensees and individuals with practice privileges may provide services on behalf of such firms so long as the firm complies with the requirements of Section 7(a)(1)(C) or Section 7(a)(2), whichever is applicable. An individual or firm authorized under this provision to use practice privileges in this state shall comply with the requirements otherwise applicable to licensees in Section 14 of this Act.

COMMENT: Section 14(p) has been added along with revisions to Sections 23 and 7, to provide that as long as an out-of-state firm complies with the requirements of Section 7(a)(1)(C) or 7(a)(2), whichever is applicable, it can do so through practice privileged individuals without a CPA firm permit from this state. The addition of the last sentence of this Section 14(p) makes certain other provisions of Section 14 that otherwise pertain only to “Licensees” (specifically, Sections 14 (h), (k), (l), (n), and (o)) directly applicable to individuals and firms which are exempt from licensing or permit requirements in this state.

(q)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, an individual may use an accounting designation that includes the word “management”, conferred by a bona fide nationally recognized accounting organization such as the American Institute of CPAs, the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants or the Institute of Management Accountants, provided the designation does not purport to confer the right to perform audit, attest or compilation services as defined by any state or foreign jurisdiction.

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(2) An individual using an accounting designation in accordance with the provisions in Section 14(q)(1), who does not also maintain a license or practice privilege, shall not:

(A) offer or render audit, attest or compilation services for the public, except under the supervision of a licensee operating within a CPA firm that holds a permit issued in this state or another state.

(B) offer or render tax services to the public, while using such a designation, except within a CPA firm that holds a permit issued in this state or another state.

(C) establish, participate in, or promote a business that markets itself by reference to a designation in 14(q)(1) and is not also a CPA firm that holds a permit issued in this state or another state.

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(3) The Board may take such actions, as authorized in this Act, to prohibit the use of any accounting designation in this State that does not meet the criteria of this section.

