

CHAPTER 13
RULES OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND CONDUCT

[Prior to 5/1/02, see 193A—Chapter 11]

193A—13.1(542) Applicability.

13.1(1) The AICPA Code of Professional Conduct is based upon the premise that the reliance of the public in general and of the business community in particular on sound financial reporting and on the implication of professional competence inherent in the authorized use of a board-regulated title relating to the practice of public accountancy imposes on persons engaged in such practice certain obligations both to their clients and to the public. These obligations, which the rules of professional ethics and conduct are intended to enforce where necessary, include the obligation to maintain independence of thought and action and a continued commitment to learning and professional improvement, to observe applicable generally accepted accounting principles and generally accepted auditing standards, to promote the public interest through sound and informative financial reporting, to hold the affairs of clients in confidence, and to maintain high standards of personal conduct in all professional activities in whatever capacity performed.

13.1(2) In addition to the rules specifically enumerated herein, and only to the extent applicable to certificate holders' and licensees' respective scope of practice, all certificate holders and licensees are obligated to comply with the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct. In the event of a conflict or inconsistency between the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct and rules specifically enumerated herein, the rules specifically enumerated herein prevail.

13.1(3) The rules of professional ethics and conduct apply to all professional services performed by all CPAs and LPAs, whether or not they are engaged in the practice of public accountancy, except where the wording of a rule clearly indicates that the applicability is specifically limited to the practice of public accountancy.

13.1(4) A CPA or an LPA engaged in the practice of public accountancy outside the United States will not be subject to discipline by the board for departing, with respect to such foreign practice, from any of the board's rules of professional ethics and conduct, so long as the CPA's or LPA's conduct is in accordance with the standards of professional conduct applicable to the practice of public accountancy in the country in which the CPA or LPA is practicing. However, even in such a case, if a CPA's or an LPA's name is associated with financial statements in such manner as to imply that the CPA or LPA is acting as an independent public accountant and under circumstances that would entitle the reader of the financial statement to assume that United States practices are followed, the CPA or LPA will comply with applicable generally accepted engagement standards and applicable generally accepted accounting principles.

13.1(5) A CPA or an LPA may be held responsible for compliance with the rules of professional ethics and conduct by all persons associated with the accountant in the practice of public accounting who are either under the accountant's supervision or are licensees, partners or shareholders in the accountant's practice.

13.1(6) CPAs and CPA firms exercising a practice privilege in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa are subject to the professional standards set forth in this chapter.

13.1(7) These rules complement the grounds for discipline set out in 193A—Chapter 14.
[ARC 7689C, IAB 3/6/24, effective 4/10/24]

193A—13.2(542) Rules applicable to all CPAs and LPAs.

13.2(1) *Cooperation with board inquiry.* A CPA or an LPA will, when requested, respond to communications from the board within 30 days.

13.2(2) *Reporting convictions, judgments, and disciplinary actions.* In addition to any other reporting obligations in Iowa Code chapter 542 or these rules, a CPA or an LPA needs to notify the board within 30 days of:

a. Imposition upon the CPA or LPA of discipline including, but not limited to, censure, reprimand, sanction, probation, civil penalty, fine, consent decree or order, or suspension, revocation or modification of a license, certificate, permit or practice rights by:

- (1) The SEC, PCAOB, or IRS (by the Director of Practice); or
- (2) Another state board of accountancy for cause other than failure to pay a professional fee by the due date or failure to complete continuing education obligations by another state board of accountancy; or
- (3) Any other federal or state agency regarding the CPA's or LPA's conduct while rendering professional services; or
- (4) Any foreign authority or credentialing body that regulates the practice of accountancy;
 - b. Occurrence of any matter reportable by the CPA or LPA to the PCAOB pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, Section 102(b)(2)(f) as amended to December 29, 2022, and PCAOB rules and forms adopted pursuant thereto;
 - c. Any judgment, award or settlement of a civil action or arbitration proceeding in which the CPA or LPA was a party if the matter included allegations of gross negligence, violation of specific standards of practice, fraud, or misappropriation of funds in the practice of accounting; provided, however, licensed firms will notify the board regarding civil judgments, settlements or arbitration awards directly involving the firm's practice of public accounting in this state; or
 - d. Criminal charges, deferred prosecution or conviction or plea of no contest to which the CPA or LPA is a defendant if the crime is:
 - (1) Any felony under the laws of the United States or any state of the United States or any foreign jurisdiction; or
 - (2) Any crime, including a misdemeanor, if an essential element of the offense is dishonesty, deceit or fraud, as more fully described in Iowa Code section 542.5(2).

13.2(3) *Firm's duty to report.* Each firm will designate a CPA or an LPA as responsible for firm licensure or office registration and responsible for reporting any matter reportable under this rule.

13.2(4) *Solicitation or disclosure of CPA examination questions and answers.* A CPA or an LPA who solicits or knowingly discloses a Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination question(s) or answer(s) without the written authorization of the AICPA has committed an act discreditable to the profession.

13.2(5) *Falsely reporting continuing professional education (CPE).* A CPA or an LPA has committed an act discreditable to the profession when the CPA or LPA falsely reports CPE credits to the board.

[ARC 7689C, IAB 3/6/24, effective 4/10/24]

193A—13.3(542) Rules applicable to CPAs and LPAs who use the titles in offering or rendering products or services to clients.

13.3(1) *Use of title.*

a. *Certified public accountant.* Only a person who holds an active, unexpired certificate and who complies with 193A—Chapter 5, Licensure Status and Renewal of Certificates and Licenses, and 193A—Chapter 10, Continuing Education, or a person lawfully exercising a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20 may use or assume the title “certified public accountant” or the abbreviation “CPA” or any other title, designation, word(s), letter(s), abbreviation(s), sign, card, or device indicating that such person is a certified public accountant.

b. *Licensed public accountant.* Only a person holding a license as a licensed public accountant may use or assume the title “licensed public accountant” or the abbreviation “LPA” or any other title, designation, word(s), letter(s), abbreviation(s), sign, card, or device indicating that such person is a licensed public accountant.

13.3(2) *Forms of practice.*

a. *Certified public accountant firms.* A sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or any other form of organization has to apply for a permit to practice under Iowa Code section 542.7 and these rules as a firm of certified public accountants in order to use the title “CPAs” or “CPA firm,” as more fully described in 193A—Chapter 7.

b. *Licensed public accounting firms.* A sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or any other form of organization has to apply for a permit to practice under Iowa

Code section 542.8 and these rules as a firm of licensed public accountants in order to use the title “LPAs” or “LPA firm,” as more fully described in 193A—Chapter 8.

13.3(3) *Acting through others.* A CPA or an LPA is obligated to not allow others to carry out on the CPA’s or LPA’s behalf, either with or without compensation, acts which, if carried out by the CPA or LPA, would violate the rules of professional ethics and conduct.

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193A—13.4(542) Audit, review and other attest services.

13.4(1) *Practice privilege.* All audit, review, and other attest services performed in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa has to be performed through a CPA firm that holds an active Iowa firm permit to practice or through an out-of-state CPA firm exercising a practice privilege in compliance with Iowa Code section 542.20(5) and 542.20(6) and associated rules and the peer review and ownership provisions of Iowa Code section 542.7. Unless Iowa certification is specifically mandated by a governmental body or client, the individual CPAs performing such attest services may either hold an active Iowa CPA certificate or exercise a practice privilege as more fully described in Iowa Code section 542.20. LPAs and LPA firms are not authorized to perform attest services.

13.4(2) Reserved.

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193A—13.5(542) Compilation.

13.5(1) *Who can perform.* Only a CPA licensed under Iowa Code section 542.6 or 542.19, or any other applicable law or rule; an LPA licensed under Iowa Code section 542.8, or any other applicable law or rule; or a CPA exercising a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20 may issue a report in standard form upon a compilation of financial information or otherwise provide compilation services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa. (More information can be found in rule 193A—6.4(542).)

13.5(2) *Peer review.* All individuals described in 193A—subrule 6.4(1) will satisfy peer review obligations, individually or through a peer review of a CPA or an LPA firm holding a permit to practice pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.7 or 542.8 or a CPA firm exercising a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20.

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193A—13.6(542) Rules applicable to tax practice. CPAs, LPAs, and persons who are not CPAs or LPAs may perform tax services in Iowa. The rules of professional ethics and conduct in this chapter apply to any CPA or LPA who is licensed in Iowa and to any CPA exercising a practice privilege in Iowa whenever such person informs the client or prospective client that the person is a CPA or an LPA. Clients may be so informed in a number of ways, including oral or written representations, the display of a CPA certificate or LPA license, or use of the CPA or LPA title in advertising, telephone or Internet directories, letterhead, business cards or email.

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