

DRAFT TO SHOW CHANGES FROM APRIL 2015 MEETING

Agenda Item 1E



Amendments to AR-C section 60, *General Principles for Engagements Performed in Accordance With Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*)

Introduction, Definitions, and Requirements	Application and Other Explanatory Material
1. AR-C section 60 provides general principles for engagements performed in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARSS) issued by the Accounting and Review Services Committee (ARSC) and codified into AR-C sections. This amendment revises AR section 60 so that it applies to SSARSS engagements performed on subject matter other than historical financial statements.	
2. New language is shown in boldface italics; deleted language is shown by strikethrough.	
Introduction	
Scope of This Section	<u><i>Scope of This Section (Ref: par. 04)</i></u>

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<p>.01 This section provides general principles for engagements performed in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARSs) issued by the Accounting and Review Services Committee (ARSC) and codified into AR-C sections. This section also sets forth the meaning of certain terms used in SSARSs when describing the professional requirements imposed on accountants performing a review, compilation, or an engagement to prepare financial statements <i>an engagement in accordance with SSARSs</i>.</p>	
<p>.02 This section is intended to help accountants better understand their professional responsibilities when performing an engagement in accordance with SSARSs. Additional sections have been established to set forth specific performance and reporting requirements. Such additional requirements are based on the general principles provided by this section, and any requirements created by this section also have been incorporated into the additional sections.</p>	
<p>.03 SSARSs are written in the context of a review <i>preparation</i>, compilation, or an <i>review</i> engagement to prepare financial statements or a compilation or assembly of prospective financial information performed by an accountant. They are to be adapted as necessary in the circumstances when applied to reviews, compilations, and engagements to prepare <i>on</i></p>	

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<p>other historical or prospective financial information. SSARSs do not address the responsibilities of the accountant that may exist in legislation, regulation, or otherwise. Such responsibilities may differ from those established in SSARSs. Accordingly, although the accountant may find aspects of SSARSs helpful in such circumstances, it is the responsibility of the accountant to ensure compliance with all relevant legal, regulatory, or professional obligations.</p>	
<p><u>.0704 The financial statements subject to the engagement performed in accordance with SSARSs are those of the entity. SSARSs do not impose responsibilities on management and do not override laws and regulations that govern their responsibilities. (Ref: par. .A1-.A10A8)</u></p>	<p><u><i>A1. If the accountant is engaged to perform an engagement in accordance with SSARSs on financial information other than historical financial statements (for example, the preparation or compilation of prospective financial information or the compilation of pro forma financial information), references in this section to financial statements is to be taken as a reference to such other financial information.</i></u></p> <p><u>.A1 — The preconditions for the performance of an engagement to prepare financial statements are included in paragraph .25 of this section.</u></p> <p><u>A2. The preconditions for the performance of a compilation engagement are included in paragraph .25 of this section and paragraph .08 of section 80, <i>Compilation Engagements</i>.</u></p>

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	.A3 The preconditions for the performance of a review engagement are included in paragraph .25 of this section and paragraphs .08-.09 of section 90, <i>Review of Financial Statements</i>.
Effective Date	
.04 This section is effective for engagements performed in accordance with SSARSs for periods ending on or after December 15, 2015. Early implementation is permitted.	
Objective	
.05 The objective of the accountant is to obtain an understanding of the general principles for engagements performed in accordance with SSARSs.	
Definitions	
<p>.06⁰⁷ For purposes of SSARSs, the following terms have the meanings attributed as follows:</p> <p>Engagement partner.^{fn1}-^{fn2} The partner or other person in the firm who is responsible for the engagement and its performance and for the report that is issued on behalf of the firm and who, when required, has the appropriate authority from a professional, legal, or regulatory body.</p>	

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<p>Engagement team. All accountants and staff performing the engagement and any individuals engaged by the firm who perform procedures on the engagement.</p> <p>Firm. A form of organization permitted by law or regulation whose characteristics conform to resolutions of the Council of the AICPA and that is engaged in the practice of public accounting.</p> <p>Interpretive publications. Interpretations of SSARSs; exhibits to SSARSs; the AICPA Guide Compilation and Review Engagements Review, Compilation, and Financial Statement Preparation, Compilation, and Review Engagements,^{fn2} guidance on <u>preparation</u>, reviews, compilations, and <u>review</u> engagements to prepare financial statements included in AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides; guidance on compilations and engagements to assemble prospective financial information included in the AICPA Guide, Prospective Financial Information, and AICPA Statements of Position, to the extent that those statements are applicable to such engagements.</p> <p>Other preparation, compilation and review SSARSs engagement publications. Publications other than interpretive publications. These include AICPA accounting <u>preparation, compilation,</u> and review publications not defined as interpretive publications;</p>	

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<p>the AICPA's annual Alert <u>addressing engagements performed in accordance with</u> Developments in Review, Compilation, and Financial Statement Preparation—Engagements; articles addressing <u>preparation, compilation, and</u> reviews, compilations, and engagements to prepare financial statements engagements performed in accordance with SSARSs in the <i>Journal of Accountancy</i> and other professional journals; continuing professional education programs and other instruction materials, textbooks, guide books, programs for <u>preparation, compilation, and</u> reviews, compilations, and engagements to prepare financial statements engagements performed in accordance with SSARSs, and checklists; and other publications addressing <u>preparation, compilation, and</u> reviews, compilations, and engagements to prepare financial statements engagements performed in accordance with SSARSs from state CPA societies, other organizations, and individuals.</p> <p>Professional judgment. The application of relevant training, knowledge, and experience, within the context provided by SSARSs and ethical standards, in making informed decisions about the courses of action that are appropriate in the circumstances of the <u>preparation, compilation, or</u> review, compilation, or engagement to prepare financial statements engagement.</p>	

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<p>^{fn 1-2}This term is also defined in paragraph .13 of QC section 10, <i>A Firm's System of Quality Control</i> (AICPA, <i>Professional Standards</i>) for purposes of the Statements on Quality Control Standards. Refer to QC section 10 for specific language.</p> <p>^{fn2}The title of the 2015 guide will be <i>Review, Compilation, and Financial Statement Preparation Engagements</i>.</p>	
<p>Requirements</p>	
<p>Financial Statements Information</p>	
<p>.07 The financial statements information subject to the engagement performed in accordance with SSARSs are those of the entity. SSARSs do not impose responsibilities on management and do not override laws and regulations that govern their responsibilities. (Ref: par. A1 A10A13)</p>	<p>A1. The financial information may be, for example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical financial statements • Specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement • Supplementary Information • Required supplementary information • Pro forma financial information • Prospective financial information <p>A1A2 The preconditions for the performance of an engagement to prepare financial statements are included in paragraph .25 of this section.</p> <p>A2A3. The preconditions for the performance of a compilation engagement of financial statements are included in paragraph</p>

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	<p>.25 of this section and paragraph .08 of section 80, <i>Compilation Engagements of Financial Statements.</i></p> <p>.A3A4 The preconditions for the performance of a review engagement are included in paragraph .25 of this section and paragraphs .08-.09 of section 90, <i>Review of Financial Statements.</i></p> <p>A5. The preconditions for an engagement to assemble prospective financial information are included in paragraphs .24-.25 of this section and paragraphs 9-11 of proposed section 100, <i>Assembly of Prospective Financial Information.</i></p> <p>A6. The preconditions for a compilation of prospective financial information are included in paragraphs .24-.25 of this section and paragraphs 9-11 of proposed section 110, <i>Compilation of Prospective Financial Information.</i></p> <p>.A4A7 The preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements <i>information</i> require</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the identification of the applicable financial reporting framework, in the context of any relevant laws or regulations.

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	<p style="color: red;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements <i>information</i> in accordance with that framework. • the inclusion of an adequate description of that framework in the financial statements <i>information</i>. </p> <p style="color: red;"> The preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements <i>information</i> require management to exercise judgment when making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances as well as when selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies. These judgments are made in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework. </p> <p style="color: red;"> A5A8 The financial statements <i>information</i> may be prepared in accordance with one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A general purpose framework (a financial reporting framework designed to meet the common financial information needs of a wide range of users) • A special purpose framework </p> <p style="color: red;"> A6A9 The applicable financial reporting framework often encompasses financial accounting standards promulgated by an authorized or recognized standards-setting organization or legislative or regulatory requirements. In some cases, the financial reporting framework may encompass both financial accounting standards </p>

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	<p>promulgated by an authorized or recognized standards-setting organization and legislative or regulatory requirements. Other sources may provide direction on the application of the applicable financial reporting framework. In some cases, the applicable financial reporting framework may encompass such other sources or may even consist only of such sources. Such other sources may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legal and ethical environment, including statutes, regulations, court decisions, and professional ethical obligations regarding accounting matters • Published accounting interpretations of varying authority issued by standards setting, professional, or regulatory organizations • Published views of varying authority on emerging accounting issues issued by standards setting, professional, or regulatory organizations • General and industry practices widely recognized and prevalent • Accounting literature <p>When conflicts exist between the financial reporting framework and the sources from which direction on its application may be obtained or among the sources that encompass the financial</p>

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	<p>reporting framework, the source with the highest authority prevails.</p> <p>.A7A10 The requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework determine the form and content of the financial statements <i>information</i>. Although the framework may not specify how to account for or disclose all transactions or events, it ordinarily embodies sufficiently broad principles that can serve as a basis for developing and applying accounting policies that are consistent with the concepts underlying the requirements of the framework.</p> <p>.A8A11 The financial accounting standards promulgated by organizations that are authorized or recognized to promulgate standards to be used by entities for preparing financial statements in accordance with a general purpose framework include the FASB Accounting Standards Codification;[®] International Financial Reporting Standards, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards, issued by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board for U.S. federal government entities; and Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board for U.S. state and local governmental entities.</p> <p>.A9A12 The requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework also determine what constitutes a</p>

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	<p>complete set of financial statements. In the case of many frameworks, financial statements are intended to provide information about the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of an entity. For example, a complete set of financial statements might include a balance sheet, an income statement, a statement of changes in equity, a cash flow statement, and related notes. For some other financial reporting frameworks, a single financial statement and the related notes might constitute a complete set of financial statements. Examples of a single financial statement, each of which would include related notes, include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance sheet • Statement of income or statement of operations • Statement of retained earnings • Statement of cash flows • Statement of assets and liabilities • Statement of changes in owners' equity • Statement of revenue and expenses • Statement of operations by product lines <p>A10A13 An accountant may be engaged to prepare or perform a compilation or review engagement on a complete set of financial statements or an individual financial statement (for example, balance sheet only). The financial statements may be for</p>

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	<p>an annual period or for a shorter or longer period, depending on management's needs. However, it is likely not appropriate for the entity to present financial statements for a period longer or shorter than an annual period in a comparative presentation with financial statements for an annual period.</p>
<p>Ethical Requirements</p>	<p>Ethical Requirements (Ref: par. .08)</p>
<p>.08 The accountant should comply with relevant ethical requirements. (Ref: par. .A11A14 .A14A17)</p>	<p>.A11A14 The accountant is subject to relevant ethical requirements relating to engagements performed in accordance with SSARSs. Ethical requirements consist of those contained in the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct, together with rules of state boards of accountancy and applicable regulatory agencies that are more restrictive.</p> <p>.A12A15 The AICPA Code of Professional Conduct establishes the fundamental principles of professional ethics, which include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibilities • The public interest • Integrity • Objectivity and independence • Due care • Scope and nature of services

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	<p>.A13A16 — Due care requires the accountant to discharge professional responsibilities with competence and have the appropriate capabilities to perform the engagement and enable an appropriate accountant’s report to be issued, if applicable.</p> <p>.A14A17 — QC section 10, <i>A Firm’s System of Quality Control</i> (AICPA, <i>Professional Standards</i>), sets out the firm’s responsibilities to establish and maintain its system of quality control for engagements performed in accordance with SSARSs and establish policies and procedures designed to provide it with reasonable assurance that the firm and its personnel comply with relevant ethical requirements, including those pertaining to independence.^{fn 4}</p> <p>^{fn 4} Paragraphs .21 –.25 of QC section 10.</p>
Professional Judgment	Professional Judgment (Ref: par. 09)
<p>.09 The accountant should exercise professional judgment in the performance of an engagement in accordance with SSARSs. (Ref: par. .A15A18<u>A15A13</u>–.A19A22<u>A19A17</u>)</p>	<p>.A15A18 Professional judgment is essential to the proper conduct of an engagement in accordance with SSARSs because interpretation of relevant ethical requirements and SSARSs and the informed decisions required throughout the engagement cannot be made without the application of relevant knowledge and experience to the facts and circumstances.</p>

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	<p>A16.119 — The distinguishing feature of the professional judgment expected of the accountant is that it is exercised by an accountant whose training, knowledge, and experience have assisted in developing the necessary competencies to achieve reasonable judgments and make informed decisions about appropriate courses of action when undertaking an engagement in accordance with SSARSs. Consultation on difficult or contentious matters during the course of the engagement, both within the engagement team and between the engagement team and others at the appropriate level within or outside the firm, assists the accountant in making informed and reasonable judgments.</p> <p>A17.120 — The exercise of professional judgment in individual engagements is based on the facts and circumstances that are known by the accountant throughout the engagement, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge acquired from engagements carried out for the entity's financial statements in prior periods, where applicable. • the accountant's understanding of the entity and its environment, including its accounting system, and the application of the applicable financial reporting framework in the entity's industry. • the extent to which the preparation and presentation of the financial statements <i>information</i> requires the

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	<p style="text-align: center;">exercise of judgment by management or the accountant, if applicable.</p> <p>.A18.A21 Professional judgment can be evaluated based on whether the judgment reached reflects a competent application of SSARSs and accounting principles and is appropriate in light of, and consistent with, the facts and circumstances that were known to the accountant up to the date of the issuance of financial statements prepared by the accountant, <i>prospective financial statements assembled by the accountant</i>, or the date of the accountant's compilation or review report.</p> <p>.A19.A22<u>A19.A17</u> Professional judgment needs to be exercised throughout the engagement performed in accordance with SSARSs. It also needs to be appropriately documented in accordance with the requirements of <i>the applicable AR-C</i> section 70, <i>Preparation of Financial Statements</i>; section 80, <i>Compilation Engagements</i>; or section 90, <i>Review of Financial Statements</i> as applicable. Professional judgment is not to be used as the justification for decisions that are not otherwise supported by the facts and circumstances of the engagement or, in a review engagement, the evidence obtained.</p>
Conduct of the Engagement in Accordance With SSARSs	Conduct of an Engagement in Accordance With SSARSs
.10 The accountant must perform a review, compilation, or an engagement to prepare financial statements <i>and a compilation or engagement to assemble prospective</i>	

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<p>financial information in accordance with SSARSs, except for certain reviews of interim financial information as discussed in section 90, Review of Financial Statements.^{fn3}</p> <p>^{fn3}Paragraph .02 of section 90, Review of Financial Statements.</p>	
<p>Complying With AR-C Sections Relevant to the Engagement</p>	<p>Complying With AR-C Sections Relevant to the Engagement (Ref: par. .11-.12)</p>
<p>.11 The accountant should comply with all AR-C sections relevant to the engagement. An AR-C section is relevant to the engagement when the AR-C section is in effect, and the circumstances addressed by the AR-C section exist. (Ref: par. .A20A23<u>A20A18</u>-.A25A28<u>A25A23</u>)</p>	<p>.A20A23 ARSC is designated to promulgate standards under the “General Standards Rule” (AICPA, <i>Professional Standards</i>, ET sec. 1.300.001) and the “Compliance With Standards Rule” (AICPA, <i>Professional Standards</i>, ET sec. 1.310.001) of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct^{fn-5} with respect to unaudited financial statements or other unaudited financial information of an entity that is not required to file financial statements with a regulatory agency in connection with the sale or trading of its securities in a public market. ARSC develops and issues standards in the form of SSARSs through a process that includes deliberation in meetings open to the public, public exposure of proposed SSARSs, and a formal vote. SSARSs are codified in AR-C sections in AICPA <i>Professional Standards</i>.</p> <p>.A21A24 SSARSs provide the standards used for fulfilling the overall objectives of the accountant’s work. SSARSs address the general responsibilities of the accountant as</p>

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	<p style="color: red;">well as the accountant's further considerations relevant to the application of those responsibilities to specific topics.</p> <p style="color: red;">.A22A25 — The scope, effective date, and any specific limitation of the applicability of a specific AR-C section are made clear in the AR-C section. Unless otherwise stated in the AR-C section, the accountant is permitted to apply an AR-C section before the effective date specified therein.</p> <p style="color: red;">.A23A26 — In certain engagements, the accountant also may be required to comply with other requirements in addition to SSARSs. SSARSs do not override law or regulation that governs a review, compilation, or an engagement to prepare financial statements, <i>or an engagement to assemble prospective financial information</i>. In the event that such law or regulation differs from SSARSs, an engagement conducted only in accordance with law or regulation will not necessarily comply with SSARSs.</p> <p style="color: red;">.A24A27.A24A22 The accountant may also conduct the compilation or review <i>of financial statements</i> in accordance with both SSARSs and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), <i>Compilation Engagements</i>, • International Standard on Review Engagements 2400 (Revised), <i>Engagements to Review Historical</i>

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Financial Statements, or</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compilation or review standards of a specific jurisdiction or country. <p>In such cases, in addition to complying with each of the AR-C sections relevant to the engagement, it may be necessary for the accountant to perform additional compilation or review procedures in order to comply with the other compilation or review standards.</p> <p>A25A28 — SSARSs are relevant to engagements to prepare financial statements and compilations and reviews of financial statements of governmental entities. The accountant’s responsibilities, however, may be affected by law, regulation, or other authority (such as government policy requirements or resolutions of the legislature), which may encompass a broader scope than an engagement in accordance with SSARSs. These additional responsibilities are not dealt with in SSARSs.</p> <p>fn-5 AICPA’s Professional Ethics Executive Committee has restructured the Code of Professional Conduct. References in this standard are to the revised code, which is effective December 15, 2014. It is available at http://pub.aicpa.org/codeofconduct.</p>
<p>.12 — The accountant should have an understanding of the entire text of an AR-C section, including its application and</p>	<p>A26A29 — In addition to objectives and requirements, an AR-C section contains related guidance in the form of</p>

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<p>other explanatory material, to understand its objectives and apply its requirements properly. (Ref: par. .A26A29 .A30A33)</p>	<p>application and other explanatory material. It may also contain introductory material that provides context relevant to a proper understanding of the AR-C section and definitions. The entire text of an AR-C section, therefore, is relevant to an understanding of the objectives stated in an AR-C section and the proper application of the requirements of an AR-C section.</p> <p>.A27A30 When necessary, the application and other explanatory material provides further explanation of the requirements of an AR-C section and guidance for carrying them out. In particular, it may</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain more precisely what a requirement means or is intended to cover. • include examples of procedures that may be appropriate in the circumstances. <p>Although such guidance does not, in itself, impose a requirement, it is relevant to the proper application of the requirements of an AR-C section. The accountant is required by paragraph .12 to understand the application and other explanatory material; how the accountant applies the guidance in the engagement depends on the exercise of professional judgment in the circumstances consistent with the objective of the AR-C section. The words “may,” “might,” and “could” are used to describe these actions and procedures. The application and other</p>

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	<p>explanatory material may also provide background information on matters addressed in an AR-C section.</p> <p>A28A31 Appendixes form part of the application and other explanatory material. The purpose and intended use of an appendix are explained in the body of the related AR-C section or within the title and introduction of the appendix itself.</p> <p>A29A32 Introductory material may include, as needed, such matters as explanation of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose and scope of the AR-C section, including how the AR-C section relates to other AR-C sections • The subject matter of the AR-C section • The respective responsibilities of the accountant and others in relation to the subject matter of the AR-C section • The context in which the AR-C section is set <p>A30A33 An AR-C section may include, in a separate section under the heading “Definitions,” a description of the meanings attributed to certain terms for purposes of SSARSs. These are provided to assist in the consistent application and interpretation of SSARSs and are not intended to override definitions that may be established for other purposes, whether in law, regulation, or</p>

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	otherwise. Unless otherwise indicated, those terms will carry the same meanings throughout SSARSs.
.13 — An accountant should not represent compliance with SSARSs in the accountant’s compilation or review report unless the accountant has complied with the requirements of this section and all other AR-C sections relevant to the engagement.	
<i>Complying With Relevant Requirements</i>	<i>Complying With Relevant Requirements</i> (Ref: par. .14)
<p>.14 Subject to paragraph .16, the accountant should comply with each requirement of the relevant AR-C section unless, in the circumstances of the engagement, the requirement is not relevant because it is conditional, and the condition does not exist. (Ref: par. .A31A34<u>A31A29</u>)</p>	<p>.A31A34<u>A31A29</u> Within a relevant AR-C section, there may be conditional requirements. Such a requirement is relevant when the circumstances envisioned in the requirement apply, and the condition exists. In some cases, a requirement may be expressed as being conditional on applicable law or regulation. For example, the accountant may be required to withdraw from the review, compilation, or engagement to prepare financial statements when withdrawal is possible under applicable law or regulation, or the accountant may be required to perform a certain action, unless prohibited by law or regulation.</p>
<i>Defining Professional Responsibilities in SSARSs</i>	<i>Defining Professional Responsibilities in SSARSs</i> (Ref: par. .15)
.15 — SSARSs use the following two categories of professional requirements, identified by specific terms, to describe the degree of responsibility they impose on accountants:	.A32A35 If an AR-C section provides that a procedure or action is one that the accountant “should consider,” consideration of the procedure or action is presumptively required.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unconditional requirements. The accountant must comply with an unconditional requirement in all cases in which such requirement is relevant. SSARSs use the word “must” to indicate an unconditional requirement. • Presumptively mandatory requirements. The accountant must comply with a presumptively mandatory requirement in all cases in which such a requirement is relevant, except in rare circumstances discussed in paragraph .16. SSARSs use the word “should” to indicate a presumptively mandatory requirement. (Ref: par. .A32A35) 	<p>Whether the accountant performs the procedure or action is based upon the outcome of the accountant’s consideration and the accountant’s professional judgment.</p>
<p>.16 In rare circumstances, the accountant may judge it necessary to depart from a relevant presumptively mandatory requirement. In such circumstances, the accountant should perform alternative procedures to achieve the intent of the requirement. The need for an accountant to depart from a relevant, presumptively mandatory requirement is expected to arise only when the requirement is for a specific procedure to be performed and, in the specific circumstances of the engagement, that procedure would be ineffective in achieving the intent of the requirement.</p>	
<p><i>Interpretive Publications</i></p>	<p><i>Interpretive Publications</i> (Ref: par. .17)</p>

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<p>.17 The accountant should consider applicable interpretive publications in the performance of an engagement in accordance with SSARSs. (Ref: par. .A33A36)</p>	<p>.A33A36 Interpretive publications are not SSARSs. <i>Interpretive publications</i> are recommendations on the application of SSARSs in specific circumstances, including engagements for entities in specialized industries. An interpretive publication is issued under the authority of ARSC only after all ARSC members have been provided an opportunity to consider and comment on whether the proposed interpretive publication is consistent with SSARSs. Compilation and review interpretations of SSARSs and exhibits to SSARSs are included in the AR-C sections.</p>
<p><i>Other Preparation, Compilation and Review SSARSs Engagement Publications</i></p>	<p><i>Other Preparation, Compilation and Review SSARSs Engagement Publications</i> (Ref: par. .18)</p>
<p>.18 In applying the guidance included in an other preparation, compilation and review <i>SSARSs engagement</i> publication, the accountant should, exercising professional judgment, assess the relevance and appropriateness of such guidance to the circumstances of the engagement. (Ref: par. .A34 .A36 .A37A36 .A39A38)</p>	<p>.A34A37 Other preparation, compilation and review <i>SSARSs engagement</i> publications have no authoritative status; however, they may help the accountant understand and apply SSARSs. The accountant is not expected to be aware of the full body of other preparation, compilation and review <i>SSARSs engagement</i> publications.</p> <p>.A35A38 Although the accountant determines the relevance of these publications in accordance with paragraph .18, the accountant may presume that other preparation, compilation and review <i>SSARSs engagement</i> publications published by the AICPA that have been reviewed by the AICPA Audit and Attest Standards staff are appropriate. These other preparation, compilation and review <i>SSARSs engagement</i></p>

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	<p>publications are listed in the exhibit, "Other Preparation, Compilation and Review SSARSs Engagement Publications."</p> <p>.A36A39A36A38 When determining whether an other preparation, compilation and review SSARSs engagement publication that has not been reviewed by the AICPA Audit and Attest Standards staff is appropriate to the circumstances of the engagement, the accountant may wish to consider the degree to which the publication is recognized as being helpful in understanding and applying SSARSs and the degree to which the issuer or author is recognized as an authority in matters addressing <u>preparation, compilation, and</u> reviews, compilations, and engagements to prepare financial statements, and engagements to assemble prospective financial information. Other preparation, compilation and review SSARSs engagement publications that have not been reviewed by the AICPA Audit and Attest Standards staff that contradict an other preparation, compilation and review SSARSs engagement publication that has been reviewed by the AICPA Audit and Attest Standards staff is inappropriate.</p>
Engagement Level Quality Control	Engagement Level Quality Control (Ref: par. .20)
.19 — In an engagement performed in accordance with SSARSs, the engagement partner should possess the competence	

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<p>and capabilities to perform the engagement and competence in financial reporting, appropriate to the engagement circumstances.</p>	
<p>.20 In an engagement performed in accordance with SSARSs, the engagement partner should take responsibility for the following: (Ref: par. .A37A40 .A40A43)</p> <p>a. The overall quality of each engagement to which that partner is assigned</p> <p>b. The direction, supervision, planning and performance of the engagement in compliance with professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements (Ref: par. .A41A44)</p> <p>c. The accountant's report being appropriate in the circumstances</p> <p>d. The engagement being performed in accordance with the firm's quality control policies and procedures, including the following:</p> <p>i. Being satisfied that appropriate procedures regarding the acceptance and continuance of client relationships and engagements have been followed, and that conclusions reached are appropriate, including considering whether there is information that would lead the engagement</p>	<p>.A37A40 Within the context of the firm's system of quality control, engagement teams have a responsibility to implement quality control procedures applicable to the engagement and provide the firm with relevant information to enable the functioning of that part of the firm's system of quality control relating to independence.</p> <p>.A38A41 The actions of the engagement partner and appropriate messages to the other members of the engagement team, in the context of the engagement partner taking responsibility for the overall quality of each engagement, emphasize the fact that quality is essential when performing an engagement in accordance with SSARSs and the importance to the quality of the engagement of</p> <p>a. performing work that complies with professional standards and regulatory and legal requirements.</p> <p>b. complying with the firm's quality control policies and procedures, as applicable.</p> <p>c. issuing a report, if applicable, for the engagement that is appropriate in the circumstances.</p>

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<p>partner to conclude that management lacks integrity (Ref: par. A42A45 A43A46)</p> <p>ii. Being satisfied that the engagement team collectively has the appropriate competence and capabilities to perform the engagement and expertise in financial reporting to</p> <p>(1) perform the engagement in accordance with professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements and</p> <p>(2) enable a report that is appropriate in the circumstances to be issued, if applicable</p> <p>iii. Taking responsibility for appropriate engagement documentation being maintained.</p>	<p>d. the engagement team's ability to raise concerns without fear of reprisals.</p> <p>A39A42 Unless information provided by the firm or other parties suggests otherwise, the engagement team is entitled to rely on the firm's system of quality control. For example, the engagement team may rely on the firm's system of quality control in relation to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • competence of personnel through their recruitment and formal training. • independence through the accumulation and communication of relevant independence information. • maintenance of client relationships through acceptance and continuance systems. • adherence to regulatory and legal requirements through the monitoring process. <p>When considering the deficiencies identified in the firm's system of quality control that may affect the engagement, the engagement partner may consider measures taken by the firm to rectify those deficiencies.</p> <p>A40A43 A deficiency in the firm's system of quality control does not necessarily indicate that an engagement was not</p>

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	<p>performed in accordance with professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements or that the accountant's report, if applicable, was not appropriate.</p> <p><i>Assignment of Engagement Teams</i> Assignment of Engagement Teams (Ref: par. .20b)</p> <p>.A41A44 — When considering the appropriate competence and capabilities expected of the engagement team as a whole, the engagement partner may take into consideration such matters as the team's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding of, and practical experience with, engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation. • understanding of professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. • technical expertise, including expertise with relevant information technology and specialized areas of accounting or attest services. • knowledge of relevant industries in which the client operates. • ability to apply professional judgment.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding of the firm's quality control policies and procedures. <p>Acceptance and Continuance of Client Relationships and Engagements Performed in Accordance With SSARs Acceptance and Continuance of Client Relationships and Engagements Performed in Accordance With SSARs (Ref: par. .20(d)(i))</p> <p>.A42.A45 QC section 10 requires the firm to obtain information considered necessary in the circumstances before accepting an engagement with a new client, when deciding whether to continue an existing engagement, and when considering acceptance of a new engagement with an existing client. Information such as the following assists the engagement partner in determining whether the conclusions reached regarding the acceptance and continuance of client relationships and engagements in accordance with SSARs are appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The integrity of the principle owners, key management, and those charged with governance of the entity • Whether the engagement team is competent to perform the engagement and has the necessary capabilities, including time and resources

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the firm and the engagement team can comply with relevant ethical requirements • Significant findings or issues that have arisen during the current or previous engagement and their implications for continuing the relationship <p>A43A46 — If the engagement partner has cause to doubt management’s integrity to a degree that is likely to affect proper performance of the engagement, it is not appropriate to accept the engagement, unless required by law or regulation, because doing so may lead to the accountant being associated with the entity’s financial statements <i>information</i> in an inappropriate manner.</p>
<i>Relevant Considerations After Engagement Acceptance</i>	
<p>.21 — If the engagement partner obtains information that would have caused the firm to decline the engagement had that information been available earlier, the engagement partner should communicate that information promptly to the firm, so that the firm and the engagement partner can take the necessary action.</p>	
<i>Compliance With Relevant Ethical Requirements</i>	
<p>.22 — Throughout the engagement, the engagement partner should remain alert, through observation and making inquiries as necessary, for evidence of noncompliance</p>	

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<p>with relevant ethical requirements by members of the engagement team. If matters come to the engagement partner's attention through the firm's system of quality control or otherwise that indicate that members of the engagement team have not complied with relevant ethical requirements, the engagement partner, in consultation with others in the firm, should determine the appropriate action.</p>	
<p><i>Monitoring</i></p>	
<p>.23 — An effective system of quality control for a firm includes a monitoring process designed to provide the firm with reasonable assurance that the firm's policies and procedures relating to the system of quality control are relevant, adequate, and operating effectively. The engagement partner should consider the results of the firm's monitoring process as evidenced in the latest information circulated by the firm and, if applicable, other network firms and whether deficiencies noted in that information may affect the engagement.</p>	
<p>Acceptance and Continuance of Client Relationships and Engagements</p>	<p>Acceptance and Continuance of Client Relationships and Engagements (Ref: par. .24 .25)</p>
<p>.24 — The accountant should not accept an engagement to be performed in accordance with SSARSs if (Ref: par. .A44A47)</p>	<p>.A44A47 — The accountant's consideration of engagement continuance and relevant ethical requirements occurs throughout the engagement as conditions and changes in circumstances occur. Performing initial procedures on</p>

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<p>a. the accountant has reason to believe that relevant ethical requirements will not be satisfied; (Ref: par. .A45A48)</p> <p>b. the accountant's preliminary understanding of the engagement circumstances indicates that information needed to perform the engagement is likely to be unavailable or unreliable; or (Ref: par. .A46A49)</p> <p>c. the accountant has cause to doubt management's integrity such that it is likely to affect the performance of the engagement.</p>	<p>engagement continuance and evaluation of relevant ethical requirements at the beginning of an engagement informs the accountant's decisions and actions prior to the performance of other significant activities for the engagement.</p> <p>.A45A48 — Relevant ethical requirements with respect to a review engagement include independence.</p> <p>.A46A49 — This consideration is not directed at the need that sometimes arises in the course of an engagement to assist management by recommending adjusting entries required to finalize the financial statements <i>information</i> prepared by management. An example of where the accountant may have cause to doubt whether the information needed to perform the review will be available or reliable is when the accounting records necessary for performing analytical procedures are suspected to be substantially inaccurate or incomplete.</p>
<p>.25 — As a condition for accepting an engagement to be performed in accordance with SSARSs, the accountant should</p> <p>a. determine whether preliminary knowledge of the engagement circumstances indicate that ethical</p>	<p>.A47A50 — Factors that are relevant to the accountant's determination of the acceptability of the financial reporting framework selected by management to be applied in the preparation of the financial statements <i>information</i> include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of the financial statements <i>information</i> (for example, whether they are <i>it is</i> prepared to meet

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<p>requirements regarding professional competence will be satisfied.</p> <p>b. determine whether the financial reporting framework selected by management to be applied in the preparation of the financial statements <i>information</i> is acceptable. (Ref: par. .A47.A50)</p> <p>c. obtain the agreement of management <i>or responsible party</i> that it acknowledges and understands its responsibility (Ref: par. .A48A51-A52)</p> <p>i. for the selection of the financial reporting framework to be applied in the preparation of financial statements <i>information</i>.</p> <p>ii. for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements <i>information</i> that are <i>is</i> free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.</p> <p>iii. for preventing and detecting fraud.</p> <p>iv. for ensuring that the entity complies with laws and regulations applicable to its activities.</p> <p>v. for the accuracy and completeness of the records, documents, explanations, and other information, including significant judgments provided by management for the preparation of financial statements <i>information</i>.</p>	<p>the common financial information needs of a wide range of users)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether law or regulation prescribes the applicable financial reporting framework <p>.A51 <i>An example of a situation where the responsible party may be other than management would be in an assembly or compilation of prospective financial information.</i></p> <p>.A48A52 — In accordance with this section, the accountant is required to obtain the agreement of management <i>or the responsible party</i> on management's <i>its</i> responsibilities in relation to the financial statements <i>information</i> as a condition precedent to accepting the engagement. In smaller entities, management may not be well informed about what those responsibilities are, including those arising in applicable law or regulation. In order to obtain management's agreement on an informed basis, the accountant may find it necessary to discuss those responsibilities with management in advance of seeking management's agreement on its responsibilities.</p> <p>.A49A53 — The accountant is entitled to rely on management to provide all relevant information for the engagement. The form of the information provided by management for the purpose of the engagement will vary in different engagement circumstances. In broad terms, it will comprise records, documents, explanations, and other information relevant to the</p>

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<p>vi. to provide the accountant with (Ref: par. A49.A53)</p> <p>(1) access to all information of which management is aware that is relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements information, such as records, documentation, and other matters.</p> <p>(2) additional information that the accountant may request from management for the purpose of the engagement.</p> <p>(3) unrestricted access to persons within the entity of whom the accountant determines it necessary to make inquiries.</p>	<p>preparation of the financial statements information in accordance with the financial reporting framework adopted by management. The information provided may include, for example, information about management's assumptions, intentions, or plans underlying development of accounting estimates needed to prepare the financial statements information in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.</p>
	<p>A50A54</p> <p>Exhibit—Other Preparation, Compilation and Review SSARSs Engagement Publications</p> <p>This listing identifies <i>other preparation, compilation and review SSARSs engagement publications</i> published by the AICPA that have been reviewed by the AICPA Audit and Attest Standards staff and are, therefore, presumed to be appropriate, as defined in section 60, <i>General Principles for Engagements Performed in Accordance With Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services</i>. Products may be obtained through www.cpa2biz.com.</p>

Amendment to AR-C section 70, *Preparation of Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*)

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<p>1. AR-C section 70 applies when an accountant in public practice is engaged to prepare financial statements. This amendment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revises paragraphs .01 and .A1 to delete the preparation of prospective financial information as an example of other financial information to which section 70 may be applied as the proposed SSARS, <i>Assembly of Prospective Financial Information</i> would cover such services and <u>instead state that the section should be applied, adapted as necessary in the circumstances, to the preparation of prospective financial information.</u> • Adds an application paragraph to make clear that the signatures required by paragraph .11 of AR-C section 70 may be manual, printed, or digital (consistent with the requirement regarding accountant's compilation or review reports). • Revises paragraph .14 of AR-C section 70 to state that when the accountant is unable to include a statement on each page of the financial statements indicating, at a 	

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<p>minimum, that “no assurance is provided” on the financial statements that, in addition to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing a disclaimer that makes clear that no assurance is provided on the financial statements or • Performing a compilation engagement <p>The accountant may perform a review or an audit of the financial statements <u>information. An application paragraph is also added that states that if the subject matter of the engagement is prospective financial information, the accountant may perform an examination or an agreed-upon procedures engagement with respect to the prospective financial information. The accountant may also, when withdrawal is possible under applicable law or regulation, withdraw from the engagement.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Deletes paragraph .22 regarding documentation of the justification for a departure from a relevant presumptively mandatory requirement. The documentation requirement is not included in AR-C sections 80 or 90 and would be included in the requirement, as stated in paragraph .21, for the accountant to prepare documentation in connection with</u> 	

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<p><u>each preparation engagement in sufficient detail to provide a clear understanding of the work performed.</u></p>	
<p>2. New language is shown in boldface italics; deleted language is shown by strikethrough.</p>	
<p><u>AR-C Section 70</u> <u>Preparation of Financial Statements</u></p>	
<p><u>Introduction</u></p>	
<p><u>Scope of This Section</u></p>	<p><u>Scope of This Section (Ref: par. .01-.02)</u></p>
<p>.01 This section applies when an accountant in public practice is engaged to prepare financial statements. This section does not apply when an accountant prepares financial statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and is engaged to perform an audit, review, or compilation of those financial statements, • solely for submission to taxing authorities, 	<p>.A1 Other historical or prospective financial information to which this section may be applied includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement, such as schedules of rentals, royalties, profit participation, or provision for income taxes • Supplementary information • Required supplementary information • Pro forma financial information

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for inclusion in written personal financial plans prepared by the accountant, • in conjunction with litigation services that involve pending or potential legal or regulatory proceedings, or • in conjunction with business valuation services. <p>This section <u><i>should also be applied, adapted as necessary in the circumstances, to the preparation of prospective financial information. This section</i></u> may also be applied, adapted as necessary in the circumstances, to the preparation of other historical or prospective financial information.¹ (Ref: par. .A1)</p> <p>¹The Accounting and Review Services Committee plans to expose for public comment separate proposed Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services that would provide requirements and guidance to accountants with respect to compilation engagements on pro forma or prospective financial information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospective financial information, including budgets, forecasts, or projections
<p><u>Requirements</u></p>	
<p><u>General Principles for Performing Engagements to Prepare Financial Statements</u></p>	

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<p><u>.08</u> In addition to complying with this section, an accountant is required to comply with section 60, <i>General Principles For Engagements Performed in Accordance With Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services, adapted as necessary for engagements to prepare prospective financial information.</i></p>	
<p>.11 The engagement letter or other suitable form of written agreement should be signed by <i>(Ref: par. A8)</i></p> <p>a. the accountant or the accountant's firm and</p> <p>b. management or those charged with governance, as appropriate. <i>(Ref: par. A8.A9)</i></p>	<p>.A8 <i>The signatures of</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the accountant or the accountant's firm or</i> • <i>management or those charged with governance</i> <p><i>may be manual, printed, or digital, as appropriate.</i></p>
<p><u>Preparing the Financial Statements</u></p>	<p><u>Preparing the Financial Statements</u> (Ref: par. .10, .14-.16, and .18)</p>
<p>.14 The accountant should ensure that a statement is included on each page of the financial statements indicating, at a minimum, that “no assurance is provided” on the financial statements. If the accountant is unable to include a statement on each page of the financial statements, the accountant should <i>either</i> (Ref: par. .A11)</p>	

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<p>a. issue either a disclaimer that makes clear that no assurance is provided on the financial statements, or (Ref: par. .A12)</p> <p><u>b. perform an <i>audit, review, or</i> compilation <i>with respect to the financial statements, or</i> engagement in accordance with section 80, <i>Compilation Engagements</i>. (Ref: par. A13)</u></p> <p><u>c. when withdrawal is possible under applicable law or regulation, withdraw from the engagement</u></p>	<p><u>.A13 If the subject matter of the engagement is prospective financial information, the accountant may perform an examination or an agreed-upon procedures engagement with respect to the prospective financial information.</u></p>
<p><u>Documentation in a Preparation Engagement</u></p>	
<p>.22 If, in rare circumstances, the accountant judges it necessary to depart from a relevant presumptively mandatory requirement, the accountant must document the justification for the departure and how the alternative procedures performed in the circumstances were sufficient to achieve the intent of that requirement.</p>	

Amendment to AR-C section 80, *Compilation Engagements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*)

Introduction and Requirements	Application and Other Explanatory Material
<p>1. AR-C section 80 applies when an accountant is engaged to perform a compilation engagement. This amendment revises:</p>	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The title of section 80 • Paragraph .01 so that section 80 applies when the accountant is engaged to perform a compilation of financial statements. • Paragraph .A1 to delete the preparation of <u>pro forma and prospective financial information as an example</u>s of other financial information that may be the subject of a compilation engagement. <p>The revisions are necessary as the proposed SSARS, <i>Compilation of Prospective Financial Information</i> would cover <u>address</u> the compilation of prospective financial information <u>and the proposed SSARS, <i>Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information</i> would address the compilation of pro forma financial information.</u></p> <p>Adds an application paragraph to make clear that the signatures required by paragraph .11 of AR-C section 80 may be manual, printed, or digital (consistent with the requirement regarding accountant's compilation or review reports).</p>	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>revises paragraph .A9 to make clear that an oral understanding of the terms of the engagement is insufficient.</u> • <u>revises paragraph .27 so that the accountant is required to disclose known departures from the applicable financial reporting framework in the accountant's compilation report even when such departures are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.</u> 	
<p>2. New language is shown in boldface italics; deleted language is shown by strikethrough.</p>	
<p>AR-C Section 80</p> <p><i>Compilation Engagements</i> of Financial Statements</p>	
<p>.01 This section applies when the accountant is engaged to perform a compilation engagement of <i>financial statements</i>. This section may also be applied, adapted as necessary in the circumstances, to other historical or prospective financial information.[†] (Ref: par. .A1)</p> <p>[†] The Accounting and Review Services Committee plans to expose for public comment separate proposed Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services that would provide requirements and</p>	<p>.A1 Other historical or prospective financial information that may be the subject of a compilation engagement to which <i>this section may be applied</i> includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement, such as schedules of rentals, royalties, profit participation, or provision for income taxes • Supplementary information

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<p>guidance to accountants with respect to compilation engagements on pro forma or prospective financial information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required supplementary information • Pro forma financial information • Prospective financial information, including budgets, forecasts, or projections
<p>.11 The engagement letter or other suitable form of written agreement should be signed by (Ref: par. A7)</p> <p>c. the accountant or the accountant's firm and</p> <p>d. management or those charged with governance, as appropriate. (Ref: par. .A7.A8)</p>	<p>.A7 The signatures of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the accountant or the accountant's firm or • management or those charged with governance <p>may be manual, printed, or digital, as appropriate.</p>
<p><u>Agreement on Engagement Terms</u></p>	<p><u>Agreement on Engagement Terms (Ref: par. .10-.11 and .38)</u></p>
<p><u>.10 The accountant should agree upon the terms of the engagement with management or those charged with governance, as appropriate. The agreed-upon terms of the engagement should be documented in an engagement letter or other suitable form of written agreement and should include the following: (Ref: par. .A6-.A11)</u></p> <p><u>a. The objectives of the engagement</u></p>	<p><u>.A9 A contract is another suitable form of written communication. The understanding with management regarding the services to be performed for compilation engagements is required by paragraph .10 to be in a documented form, and, accordingly, a verbal an oral understanding is insufficient. An engagement letter is the most common and usually the most convenient method for documenting the understanding with management regarding the services to be performed for compilation engagements.</u></p>

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<p><u>b. The responsibilities of management set forth in paragraph .25c of section 60 and paragraph .08 of this section</u></p> <p><u>c. The responsibilities of the accountant</u></p> <p><u>d. The limitations of the compilation engagement</u></p> <p><u>e. Identification of the applicable financial reporting framework for the preparation of the financial statements</u></p> <p><u>f. The expected form and content of the accountant's compilation report and a statement that there may be circumstances in which the report may differ from its expected form and content</u></p>	
<p><u>Reporting Known Departures From the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework</u></p>	
<p><u>.27 When the accountant becomes aware of a departure from the applicable financial reporting framework (including inadequate disclosure) that is material to the financial statements and the financial statements are not revised, or the departure is not disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, the accountant should modify the compilation report to disclose the departure. (Ref: par. .A34)</u></p>	

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Amendment to AR-C section 90, *Review of Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*)

Requirements	Application and Other Explanatory Material
<p>1. AR-C section 90 addresses the accountant’s responsibilities when engaged to review financial statements. This amendment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adds an application paragraph to make clear that the signatures required by paragraph .12 of AR-C section 90 may be manual, printed, or digital (consistent with the requirement regarding accountant’s compilation or review reports): <p>Rrevises paragraph .39g to make clear that the accountant’s signature on the accountant’s review report can be digital.</p>	
<p>2. New language is shown in boldface italics; deleted language is shown by strikethrough.</p>	
<p>.12 The engagement letter or other suitable form of written agreement should be signed by (Ref: par. A15)</p> <p>e. the accountant or the accountant’s firm and</p> <p>f. management or those charged with governance, as appropriate. (Ref: par. A15.A16)</p>	<p>.A15 The signatures of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the accountant or the accountant’s firm or • management or those charged with governance <p>may be manual, printed, or digital, as appropriate.</p>

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Requirements	Application and Other Explanatory Material
<u>Agreement on Engagement Terms</u>	<u>Agreement on Engagement Terms</u> (Ref: par. .11-.12 and .92)
<p><u>.11</u> The accountant should agree upon the terms of the engagement with management or those charged with governance, as appropriate. The agreed-upon terms of the engagement should be documented in an engagement letter or other suitable form of written agreement and should include the following: (Ref: par. .A14-.A19)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>a. The objectives of the engagement</u> <u>b. The responsibilities of management set forth in paragraph .25c of section 60 and paragraph .09 of this section</u> <u>c. The responsibilities of the accountant</u> <u>d. The limitations of a review engagement</u> <u>e. Identification of the applicable financial reporting framework for the preparation of the financial statements</u> <u>f. The expected form and content of the accountant's review report and a statement that there may be circumstances in which the report may differ from its expected form and content</u> 	<p><u>.A17</u> A contract is another suitable form of written communication. The understanding with management regarding the services to be performed for review engagements is required by paragraph .11 to be in a documented form, and, accordingly, a verbal <i>an oral</i> understanding is insufficient. An engagement letter is the most common and usually the most convenient method for documenting the understanding with management regarding the services to be performed for review engagements.</p>
<p>.39 The written review report should include (Ref: par. A77A78)</p>	

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<p><i>a.</i> a title that includes the word <i>independent</i> to clearly indicate that it is the report of an independent accountant. (Ref: par. .A65A66)</p> <p><i>b.</i> an addressee, as appropriate for the circumstances of the engagement. (Ref: par. .A66A67)</p> <p><i>c.</i> an introductory paragraph that (Ref: par. .A67A68–.A69A70)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i.</i> identifies the entity whose financial statements have been reviewed, <i>ii.</i> states that the financial statements identified in the report were reviewed, <i>iii.</i> identifies the financial statements, <i>iv.</i> specifies the date or period covered by each financial statement, <i>v.</i> includes a statement that a review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management’s (owner’s) financial data and making inquiries of company management (owners), and <i>vi.</i> includes a statement that a review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole, and that, 	

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<p>accordingly, the accountant does not express such an opinion.</p> <p><i>d.</i> a section with the heading “Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements” that includes an explanation that management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework; this responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control sufficient to provide a reasonable basis for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. (Ref: par. A70A71)</p> <p><i>e.</i> a section with the heading “Accountant’s Responsibility” that includes the following statements:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>i.</i> The accountant’s responsibility is to conduct the review engagement in accordance with SSARSs promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. The accountant’s review report should also explain that those standards require that the accountant perform the procedures to obtain limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether the accountant is aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements for</p>	

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<p>them to be in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. (Ref: par. .A71A72-.A73A74)</p> <p>ii. The accountant believes that the review evidence the accountant has obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the accountant's conclusion.</p> <p>f. a concluding section with an appropriate heading that includes a statement about whether the accountant is aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements for them to be in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and that identifies the country of origin of those accounting principles, if applicable. (Ref: par. .A46A47)</p> <p>g. the manual, or printed, or digital signature of the accountant's firm.</p> <p>h. the city and state where the accountant practices. (Ref: par. .A74A75)</p> <p>i. the date of the review report, which should be dated no earlier than the date on which the accountant completed procedures sufficient to obtain limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether the accountant is aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements for them to</p>	

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<p>be in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, including evidence that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. all the statements that the financial statements comprise, including the related notes, have been prepared andii. management has asserted that they have taken responsibility for those financial statements. (Ref: par. .A75A76-.A76A77)	