

**CODE OF CONDUCT FUNDAMENTALS FOR CREDIT RATING
AGENCIES**



OICU-IOSCO

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INTRODUCTION

Credit rating agencies (CRAs) can play an important role in modern capital markets. CRAs typically opine on the credit risk of issuers of securities and their financial obligations. Given the vast amount of information available to investors today – some of it valuable, some of it not – CRAs can play a useful role in helping investors and others sift through this information, and analyze the credit risks they face when lending to a particular borrower or when purchasing an issuer’s debt and debt-like securities.¹

In September 2003, IOSCO’s Technical Committee published a Statement of Principles Regarding the Activities of Credit Rating Agencies.² The Principles were designed to be a useful tool for securities regulators, rating agencies and others wishing to articulate the terms and conditions under which CRAs operate and the manner in which opinions of CRAs should be used by market participants. Because CRAs are regulated and operate differently in different jurisdictions, the Principles laid out high-level objectives that rating agencies, regulators, issuers and other market participants should strive toward in order to improve investor protection and the fairness, efficiency and transparency of securities markets and reduce systemic risk. The Principles were designed to apply to all types of CRAs operating in various jurisdictions. However, to take into account the different market, legal and regulatory circumstances in which CRAs operate, and the varying size and business models of CRAs, the manner in which the Principles were to be implemented was left open. The Principles contemplated that a variety of mechanisms could be used, including both market mechanisms and regulation.

Along with the Principles, IOSCO’s Technical Committee also published a Report on the Activities of Credit Rating Agencies that outlined the activities of CRAs, the types of regulatory issues that arise relating to these activities, and how the Principles address these issues.³ The CRA Report highlighted the growing and sometimes controversial importance placed on CRA assessments and opinions, and found that, in some cases, CRAs activities are not always well understood by investors and issuers alike. Given this lack of understanding, and because CRAs typically are subject to little formal regulation or oversight in most jurisdictions, concerns have been raised regarding the manner in which CRAs protect the integrity of the rating process, ensure that investors and issuers are treated fairly, and safeguard confidential material information provided them by issuers.

¹ CRAs typically provide credit ratings for different types of debts and financial obligations — including, for example, private loans, publicly and privately traded debt securities, preferred shares and other securities that offer a fixed or variable rate of return. For simplicity’s sake, the term “debt and debt-like securities” is used herein to refer to debt securities, preferred shares, and other financial obligations of this sort that CRAs rate.

² This document can be downloaded from IOSCO’s On-Line Library at www.iosco.org (IOSCOPD151).

³ This document can be downloaded from IOSCO’s On-Line Library at www.iosco.org (IOSCOPD153).

Following publication of the CRA Principles, some commenters, including a number of CRAs, suggested that it would be useful if IOSCO were to develop a more specific and detailed code of conduct giving guidance on how the Principles could be implemented in practice. The following Code of Conduct Fundamentals for Credit Rating Agencies is the fruition of this exercise. As with the Principles, with which it should be used, the Code Fundamentals were developed out of discussions among IOSCO members, CRAs, representatives of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the International Association of Insurance Supervisors, issuers, and the public at large.⁴

The Code Fundamentals offer a set of robust, practical measures that serve as a guide to and a framework for implementing the Principles' objectives. These measures are the fundamentals which should be included in individual CRA codes of conduct, and the elements contained in the Code Fundamentals should receive the full support of CRA management and be backed by thorough compliance and enforcement mechanisms. However, the measures set forth in the Code Fundamentals are not intended to be all-inclusive: CRAs and regulators should consider whether or not additional measures may be necessary to properly implement the Principles in a specific jurisdiction, and the Technical Committee may revisit the Code Fundamentals in the future should experience dictate that modifications are necessary. Further, the Code Fundamentals are not designed to be rigid or formulistic. They are designed to offer CRAs a degree of flexibility in how these measures are incorporated into the individual codes of conduct of the CRAs themselves, according to each CRA's specific legal and market circumstances.

IOSCO Technical Committee members expect CRAs to give full effect to the Code Fundamentals. In order to promote transparency and improve the ability of market participants and regulators to judge whether a CRA has satisfactorily implemented the Code Fundamentals, CRAs should disclose how each provision of the Code Fundamentals is addressed in the CRA's own code of conduct. CRAs should explain if and how their own codes of conduct deviate from the Code Fundamentals and how such deviations nonetheless achieve the objectives laid out in the Code Fundamentals and the IOSCO CRA Principles. This will permit market participants and regulators to draw their own conclusions about whether the CRA has implemented the Code Fundamentals to their satisfaction, and to react accordingly. In developing their own codes of conduct, CRAs should keep in mind that the laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which they operate vary and take precedence over the Code Fundamentals. These laws and regulations may include direct regulation of CRAs and may incorporate elements of the Code Fundamentals itself.

Finally, the Code Fundamentals only address measures that CRAs should adopt to help ensure that the CRA Principles are properly implemented. The Code Fundamentals do not address the equally important obligations issuers have of cooperating with and providing accurate and complete information to the marketplace and the CRAs they solicit to provide ratings. While aspects of the Code Fundamentals deal with a CRA's duties to issuers, the essential purpose of the Code

⁴ A consultation draft of the Code Fundamentals was published for public comment in October 2004. This document (IOSCOPD173) and a list of public comments IOSCO received on the consultation draft (IOSCOPD177) can be downloaded from IOSCO's On-Line Library at www.iosco.org. The online version of the list of public comments includes hyperlinks to the comment letters themselves.

Fundamentals is to promote investor protection by safeguarding the integrity of the rating process. IOSCO members recognize that credit ratings, despite their numerous other uses, exist primarily to help investors assess the credit risks they face when making certain kinds of investments. Maintaining the independence of CRAs vis-à-vis the issuers they rate is vital to achieving this goal. Provisions of the Code Fundamentals dealing with CRA obligations to issuers are designed to improve the quality of credit ratings and their usefulness to investors. These provisions should not be interpreted in ways that undermine the independence of CRAs or their ability to issue timely ratings opinions.

Like the IOSCO CRA Principles, the objectives of which are reflected herein, the Code Fundamentals are also intended to be useful to all types of CRAs relying on a variety of different business models. The Code Fundamentals do not indicate a preference for one business model over another, nor are the measures described therein designed to be used only by CRAs with large staffs and compliance functions. Accordingly, the types of mechanisms and procedures CRAs adopt to ensure that the provisions of the Code Fundamentals are followed will vary according to the market and legal circumstances in which the CRA operates.

Structurally, the Code Fundamentals are broken into three sections and draw upon the organization and substance of the Principles themselves:

- ◆ The Quality and Integrity of the Rating Process;
- ◆ CRA Independence and the Avoidance of Conflicts of Interest; and,
- ◆ CRA Responsibilities to the Investing Public and Issuers.

TERMS

The Code Fundamentals are designed to apply to any CRA and any person employed by a CRA in either a full-time or part-time capacity. A CRA employee who is primarily employed as a credit analyst is referred to as an “analyst.” For the purposes of the Code Fundamentals, the terms “CRA” and “credit rating agency” refer to those entities whose business is the issuance of credit ratings for the purposes of evaluating the credit risk of issuers of debt and debt-like securities.

For the purposes of the Code Fundamentals, a “credit rating” is an opinion regarding the creditworthiness of an entity, a credit commitment, a debt or debt-like security or an issuer of such obligations, expressed using an established and defined ranking system. As described in the CRA Report, credit ratings are not recommendations to purchase, sell, or hold any security.

THE IOSCO CODE OF CONDUCT FUNDAMENTALS FOR CREDIT RATING AGENCIES

As described in the IOSCO CRA Principles, CRAs should endeavor to issue opinions that help reduce the asymmetry of information that exists between borrowers and debt and debt-like securities issuers, on one side, and lenders and the purchasers of debt and debt-like securities on the other. Rating analyses of low quality or produced

through a process of questionable integrity are of little use to market participants. Stale ratings that fail to reflect changes to an issuer's financial condition or prospects may mislead market participants. Likewise, conflicts of interest or other undue factors – internal and external – that might, or even appear to, impinge upon the independence of a rating decision can seriously undermine a CRA's credibility. Where conflicts of interest or a lack of independence is common at a CRA and hidden from investors, overall investor confidence in the transparency and integrity of a market can be harmed. CRAs also have responsibilities to the investing public and to issuers themselves, including a responsibility to protect the confidentiality of some types of information issuers share with them.

To help achieve the objectives outlined in the CRA Principles, which should be read in conjunction with the Code Fundamentals, CRAs should adopt, publish and adhere to a Code of Conduct containing the following measures:

1. QUALITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE RATING PROCESS

A. Quality of the Rating Process

- 1.1 A CRA should adopt, implement and enforce written procedures to ensure that the opinions it disseminates are based on a thorough analysis of all information known to the CRA that is relevant to its analysis according to the CRA's published rating methodology.*
- 1.2 A CRA should use rating methodologies that are rigorous, systematic, and, where possible, result in ratings that can be subjected to some form of objective validation based on historical experience.*
- 1.3 In assessing an issuer's creditworthiness, analysts involved in the preparation or review of any rating action should use methodologies established by the CRA. Analysts should apply a given methodology in a consistent manner, as determined by the CRA.*
- 1.4 Credit ratings should be assigned by the CRA and not by any individual analyst employed by the CRA; ratings should reflect all information known, and believed to be relevant, to the CRA, consistent with its published methodology; and the CRA should use people who, individually or collectively (particularly where rating committees are used) have appropriate knowledge and experience in developing a rating opinion for the type of credit being applied.*
- 1.5 A CRA should maintain internal records to support its credit opinions for a reasonable period of time or in accordance with applicable law.*
- 1.6 A CRA and its analysts should take steps to avoid issuing any credit analyses or reports that contain misrepresentations or are otherwise misleading as to the general creditworthiness of an issuer or obligation.*
- 1.7 A CRA should ensure that it has and devotes sufficient resources to carry out high-quality credit assessments of all obligations and issuers it rates.*

When deciding whether to rate or continue rating an obligation or issuer, it should assess whether it is able to devote sufficient personnel with sufficient skill sets to make a proper rating assessment, and whether its personnel likely will have access to sufficient information needed in order to make such an assessment. A CRA should adopt reasonable measures so that the information it uses in assigning a rating is of sufficient quality to support a credible rating. If the rating involves a type of financial product presenting limited historical data (such as an innovative financial vehicle), the CRA should make clear, in a prominent place, the limitations of the rating.

- 1.7-1 A CRA should establish a review function made up of one or more senior managers with appropriate experience to review the feasibility of providing a credit rating for a type of structure that is materially different from the structures the CRA currently rates.*
- 1.7-2 A CRA should establish and implement a rigorous and formal review function responsible for periodically reviewing the methodologies and models and significant changes to the methodologies and models it uses. Where feasible and appropriate for the size and scope of its credit rating services, this function should be independent of the business lines that are principally responsible for rating various classes of issuers and obligations.*
- 1.7-3 A CRA should assess whether existing methodologies and models for determining credit ratings of structured products are appropriate when the risk characteristics of the assets underlying a structured product change materially. In cases where the complexity or structure of a new type of structured product or the lack of robust data about the assets underlying the structured product raise serious questions as to whether the CRA can determine a credible credit rating for the security, CRA should refrain from issuing a credit rating.*
- 1.8 A CRA should structure its rating teams to promote continuity and avoid bias in the rating process.*

B. Monitoring and Updating

- 1.9 A CRA should ensure that adequate personnel and financial resources are allocated to monitoring and updating its ratings. Except for ratings that clearly indicate they do not entail ongoing surveillance, once a rating is published the CRA should monitor on an ongoing basis and update the rating by:
 - a. regularly reviewing the issuer's creditworthiness;*
 - b. initiating a review of the status of the rating upon becoming aware of any information that might reasonably be expected to result in a rating action (including termination of a rating), consistent with the applicable rating methodology; and,**

- c. *updating on a timely basis the rating, as appropriate, based on the results of such review.*

Subsequent monitoring should incorporate all cumulative experience obtained. Changes in ratings criteria and assumptions should be applied where appropriate to both initial ratings and subsequent ratings.

- 1.9-1 *If a CRA uses separate analytical teams for determining initial ratings and for subsequent monitoring of structured finance products, each team should have the requisite level of expertise and resources to perform their respective functions in a timely manner.*
- 1.10 *Where a CRA makes its ratings available to the public, the CRA should publicly announce if it discontinues rating an issuer or obligation. Where a CRA's ratings are provided only to its subscribers, the CRA should announce to its subscribers if it discontinues rating an issuer or obligation. In both cases, continuing publications by the CRA of the discontinued rating should indicate the date the rating was last updated and the fact that the rating is no longer being updated.*

C. Integrity of the Rating Process

- 1.11 *A CRA and its employees should comply with all applicable laws and regulations governing its activities in each jurisdiction in which it operates.*
- 1.12 *A CRA and its employees should deal fairly and honestly with issuers, investors, other market participants, and the public.*
- 1.13 *A CRA's analysts should be held to high standards of integrity, and a CRA should not employ individuals with demonstrably compromised integrity.*
- 1.14 *A CRA and its employees should not, either implicitly or explicitly, give any assurance or guarantee of a particular rating prior to a rating assessment. This does not preclude a CRA from developing prospective assessments used in structured finance and similar transactions.*
- 1.14-1 *A CRA should prohibit its analysts from making proposals or recommendations regarding the design of structured finance products that a CRA rates.*
- 1.15 *A CRA should institute policies and procedures that clearly specify a person responsible for a CRA's and a CRA's employees' compliance with the provisions of a CRA's code of conduct and with applicable laws and regulations. This person's reporting lines and compensation should be independent of a CRA's rating operations.*
- 1.16 *Upon becoming aware that another employee or entity under common control with the CRA is or has engaged in conduct that is illegal, unethical or contrary to the CRA's code of conduct, a CRA employee should report such information immediately to the individual in charge of compliance or*

an officer of the CRA, as appropriate, so proper action may be taken. A CRA's employees are not necessarily expected to be experts in the law. Nonetheless, its employees are expected to report the activities that a reasonable person would question. Any CRA officer who receives such a report from a CRA employee is obligated to take appropriate action, as determined by the laws and regulations of the jurisdiction and the rules and guidelines set forth by the CRA. CRA management should prohibit retaliation by other CRA staff or by the CRA itself against any employees who, in good faith, make such reports.

2. CRA INDEPENDENCE AND AVOIDANCE OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

A. General

- 2.1 *A CRA should not forbear or refrain from taking a rating action based on the potential effect (economic, political, or otherwise) of the action on the CRA, an issuer, an investor, or other market participant.*
- 2.2 *A CRA and its analysts should use care and professional judgment to maintain both the substance and appearance of independence and objectivity.*
- 2.3 *The determination of a credit rating should be influenced only by factors relevant to the credit assessment.*
- 2.4 *The credit rating a CRA assigns to an issuer or security should not be affected by the existence of or potential for a business relationship between the CRA (or its affiliates) and the issuer (or its affiliates) or any other party, or the non-existence of such a relationship.*
- 2.5 *A CRA should separate, operationally and legally, its credit rating business and CRA analysts from any other businesses of the CRA, including consulting businesses, that may present a conflict of interest. A CRA should ensure that ancillary business operations which do not necessarily present conflicts of interest with the CRA's rating business have in place procedures and mechanisms designed to minimize the likelihood that conflicts of interest will arise. A CRA should also define what it considers, and does not consider, to be an ancillary business and why.*

B. CRA Procedures and Policies

- 2.6 *A CRA should adopt written internal procedures and mechanisms to (1) identify, and (2) eliminate, or manage and disclose, as appropriate, any actual or potential conflicts of interest that may influence the opinions and analyses a CRA makes or the judgment and analyses of the individuals a CRA employs who have an influence on ratings decisions. A CRA's code of conduct should also state that the CRA will disclose such conflict avoidance and management measures.*

- 2.7 *A CRA's disclosures of actual and potential conflicts of interest should be complete, timely, clear, concise, specific and prominent.*
- 2.8 *A CRA should disclose the general nature of its compensation arrangements with rated entities.*
- a. *Where a CRA receives from a rated entity compensation unrelated to its ratings service, such as compensation for consulting services, a CRA should disclose the proportion such non-rating fees constitute against the fees the CRA receives from the entity for ratings services.*
 - b. *A CRA should disclose if it receives 10 percent or more of its annual revenue from a single issuer, originator, arranger, client or subscriber (including any affiliates of that issuer, originator, arranger, client or subscriber).*
 - c. *CRAs as an industry should encourage structured finance issuers and originators of structured finance products to publicly disclose all relevant information regarding these products so that investors and other CRAs can conduct their own analyses independently of the CRA contracted by the issuers and/or originators to provide a rating. CRAs should disclose in their rating announcements whether the issuer of a structured finance product has informed it that it is publicly disclosing all relevant information about the product being rated or if the information remains non-public.*
- 2.9 *A CRA and its employees should not engage in any securities or derivatives trading presenting conflicts of interest with the CRA's rating activities.*
- 2.10 *In instances where rated entities (e.g., governments) have, or are simultaneously pursuing, oversight functions related to the CRA, the CRA should use different employees to conduct its rating actions than those employees involved in its oversight issues.*

C. CRA Analyst and Employee Independence

- 2.11 *Reporting lines for CRA employees and their compensation arrangements should be structured to eliminate or effectively manage actual and potential conflicts of interest.*
- a. *A CRA's code of conduct should also state that a CRA analyst will not be compensated or evaluated on the basis of the amount of revenue that the CRA derives from issuers that the analyst rates or with which the analyst regularly interacts.*
 - b. *A CRA should conduct formal and periodic reviews of compensation policies and practices for CRA analysts and other employees who participate in or who might otherwise have an effect on the rating*

process to ensure that these policies and practices do not compromise the objectivity of the CRA's rating process.

- 2.12 *A CRA should not have employees who are directly involved in the rating process initiate, or participate in, discussions regarding fees or payments with any entity they rate.*
- 2.13 *No CRA employee should participate in or otherwise influence the determination of the CRA's rating of any particular entity or obligation if the employee:*
- a. Owns securities or derivatives of the rated entity, other than holdings in diversified collective investment schemes;*
 - b. Owns securities or derivatives of any entity related to a rated entity, the ownership of which may cause or may be perceived as causing a conflict of interest, other than holdings in diversified collective investment schemes;*
 - c. Has had a recent employment or other significant business relationship with the rated entity that may cause or may be perceived as causing a conflict of interest;*
 - d. Has an immediate relation (i.e., a spouse, partner, parent, child, or sibling) who currently works for the rated entity; or*
 - e. Has, or had, any other relationship with the rated entity or any related entity thereof that may cause or may be perceived as causing a conflict of interest.*
- 2.14 *A CRA's analysts and anyone involved in the rating process (or their spouse, partner or minor children) should not buy or sell or engage in any transaction in any security or derivative based on a security issued, guaranteed, or otherwise supported by any entity within such analyst's area of primary analytical responsibility, other than holdings in diversified collective investment schemes.*
- 2.15 *CRA employees should be prohibited from soliciting money, gifts or favors from anyone with whom the CRA does business and should be prohibited from accepting gifts offered in the form of cash or any gifts exceeding a minimal monetary value.*
- 2.16 *Any CRA analyst who becomes involved in any personal relationship that creates the potential for any real or apparent conflict of interest (including, for example, any personal relationship with an employee of a rated entity or agent of such entity within his or her area of analytic responsibility), should be required to disclose such relationship to the appropriate manager or officer of the CRA, as determined by the CRA's compliance policies.*

- 2.17 *A CRA should establish policies and procedures for reviewing the past work of analysts that leave the employ of the CRA and join an issuer the CRA analyst has been involved in rating, or a financial firm with which the CRA analyst has had significant dealings as part of his or her duties at the CRA.*

3. CRA RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE INVESTING PUBLIC AND ISSUERS

A. Transparency and Timeliness of Ratings Disclosure

- 3.1 *A CRA should distribute in a timely manner its ratings decisions regarding the entities and securities it rates.*
- 3.2 *A CRA should publicly disclose its policies for distributing ratings, reports and updates.*
- 3.3 *A CRA should indicate with each of its ratings when the rating was last updated. Each rating announcement should also indicate the principal methodology or methodology version that was used in determining the rating and where a description of that methodology can be found. Where the rating is based on more than one methodology, or where a review of only the principal methodology might cause investors to overlook other important aspects of the rating, the CRA should explain this fact in the ratings announcement, and indicate where a discussion of how the different methodologies and other important aspects factored into the rating decision.*
- 3.4 *Except for “private ratings” provided only to the issuer, the CRA should disclose to the public, on a non-selective basis and free of charge, any rating regarding publicly issued securities, or public issuers themselves, as well as any subsequent decisions to discontinue such a rating, if the rating action is based in whole or in part on material non-public information.*
- 3.5 *A CRA should publish sufficient information about its procedures, methodologies and assumptions (including financial statement adjustments that deviate materially from those contained in the issuer’s published financial statements and a description of the rating committee process, if applicable) so that outside parties can understand how a rating was arrived at by the CRA. This information will include (but not be limited to) the meaning of each rating category and the definition of default or recovery, and the time horizon the CRA used when making a rating decision.*
- a. *Where a CRA rates a structured finance product, it should provide investors and/or subscribers (depending on the CRA’s business model) with sufficient information about its loss and cash-flow analysis so that an investor allowed to invest in the product can understand the basis for the CRA’s rating. A CRA should also disclose the degree to which*

it analyzes how sensitive a rating of a structured finance product is to changes in the CRA's underlying rating assumptions.

- b. A CRA should differentiate ratings of structured finance products from traditional corporate bond ratings, preferably through a different rating symbology. A CRA should also disclose how this differentiation functions. A CRA should clearly define a given rating symbol and apply it in a consistent manner for all types of securities to which that symbol is assigned.*
 - c. A CRA should assist investors in developing a greater understanding of what a credit rating is, and the limits to which credit ratings can be put to use vis-à-vis a particular type of financial product that the CRA rates. A CRA should clearly indicate the attributes and limitations of each credit opinion, and the limits to which the CRA verifies information provided to it by the issuer or originator of a rated security.*
- 3.6 When issuing or revising a rating, the CRA should explain in its press releases and reports the key elements underlying the rating opinion.*
- 3.7 Where feasible and appropriate, prior to issuing or revising a rating, the CRA should inform the issuer of the critical information and principal considerations upon which a rating will be based and afford the issuer an opportunity to clarify any likely factual misperceptions or other matters that the CRA would wish to be made aware of in order to produce an accurate rating. A CRA will duly evaluate the response. Where in particular circumstances the CRA has not informed the issuer prior to issuing or revising a rating, the CRA should inform the issuer as soon as practical thereafter and, generally, should explain the reason for the delay.*
- 3.8 In order to promote transparency and to enable the market to best judge the performance of the ratings, the CRA, where possible, should publish sufficient information about the historical default rates of CRA rating categories and whether the default rates of these categories have changed over time, so that interested parties can understand the historical performance of each category and if and how rating categories have changed, and be able to draw quality comparisons among ratings given by different CRAs. If the nature of the rating or other circumstances make a historical default rate inappropriate, statistically invalid, or otherwise likely to mislead the users of the rating, the CRA should explain this. This information should include verifiable, quantifiable historical information about the performance of its rating opinions, organized and structured, and, where possible, standardized in such a way to assist investors in drawing performance comparisons between different CRAs.*
- 3.9 For each rating, the CRA should disclose whether the issuer participated in the rating process. Each rating not initiated at the request of the issuer should be identified as such. A CRA should also disclose its policies and procedures regarding unsolicited ratings.*

- 3.10 *Because users of credit ratings rely on an existing awareness of CRA methodologies, practices, procedures and processes, the CRA should fully and publicly disclose any material modification to its methodologies and significant practices, procedures, and processes. Where feasible and appropriate, disclosure of such material modifications should be made prior to their going into effect. A CRA should carefully consider the various uses of credit ratings before modifying its methodologies, practices, procedures and processes.*

B. The Treatment of Confidential Information

- 3.11 *A CRA should adopt procedures and mechanisms to protect the confidential nature of information shared with them by issuers under the terms of a confidentiality agreement or otherwise under a mutual understanding that the information is shared confidentially. Unless otherwise permitted by the confidentiality agreement and consistent with applicable laws or regulations, the CRA and its employees should not disclose confidential information in press releases, through research conferences, to future employers, or in conversations with investors, other issuers, other persons, or otherwise.*
- 3.12 *A CRA should use confidential information only for purposes related to its rating activities or otherwise in accordance with any confidentiality agreements with the issuer.*
- 3.13 *CRA employees should take all reasonable measures to protect all property and records belonging to or in possession of the CRA from fraud, theft or misuse.*
- 3.14 *CRA employees should be prohibited from engaging in transactions in securities when they possess confidential information concerning the issuer of such security.*
- 3.15 *In preservation of confidential information, CRA employees should familiarize themselves with the internal securities trading policies maintained by their employer, and periodically certify their compliance as required by such policies.*
- 3.16 *CRA employees should not selectively disclose any non-public information about rating opinions or possible future rating actions of the CRA, except to the issuer or its designated agents.*
- 3.17 *CRA employees should not share confidential information entrusted to the CRA with employees of any affiliated entities that are not CRAs. CRA employees should not share confidential information within the CRA except on an “as needed” basis.*
- 3.18 *CRA employees should not use or share confidential information for the purpose of trading securities, or for any other purpose except the conduct of the CRA’s business.*

4. DISCLOSURE OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT AND COMMUNICATION WITH MARKET PARTICIPANTS

- 4.1 *A CRA should disclose to the public its code of conduct and describe how the provisions of its code of conduct fully implement the provisions of the IOSCO Principles Regarding the Activities of Credit Rating Agencies and the IOSCO Code of Conduct Fundamentals for Credit Rating Agencies. If a CRA's code of conduct deviates from the IOSCO provisions, the CRA should explain where and why these deviations exist, and how any deviations nonetheless achieve the objectives contained in the IOSCO provisions. A CRA should also describe generally how it intends to enforce its code of conduct and should disclose on a timely basis any changes to its code of conduct or how it is implemented and enforced.*
- 4.2 *A CRA should establish a function within its organization charged with communicating with market participants and the public about any questions, concerns or complaints that the CRA may receive. The objective of this function should be to help ensure that the CRA's officers and management are informed of those issues that the CRA's officers and management would want to be made aware of when setting the organization's policies.*
- 4.3 *A CRA should publish in a prominent position on its home webpage links to (1) the CRA's code of conduct; (2) a description of the methodologies it uses; and (3) information about the CRA's historic performance data.*