

Indicative Sanctions Guidance



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Associated regulations and policies

<i>Code of Professional Ethics</i>	<i>Civil Sanctions Policy</i>
<i>Disciplinary Regulations</i>	<i>Disciplinary Sanctions Policy</i>
<i>AAT Regulations</i>	<i>Insolvency Policy</i>
<i>Licensing Regulations</i>	<i>Continuity of Practice Policy</i>
<i>Code of Professional Ethics</i>	<i>Clients' Money Policy</i>
<i>Appeals Regulations</i>	<i>Professional Indemnity Insurance Policy</i>
<i>Health and Disability Policy</i>	<i>Client Care Policy</i>
<i>Protected Characteristics Policy</i>	<i>Investigation of Complaints Policy</i>
<i>Publication Policy</i>	<i>CPD Policy</i>
<i>Criminal Convictions Policy</i>	<i>Disciplinary Hearings Policy</i>

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Association of Accounting Technicians (AAT) have produced this guidance on the use of sanctions to assist decision makers, *members*, and the public. This guidance sets out the general principles to be considered when considering the appropriate sanction, the range of sanctions available, and describes relevant factors to be considered in relation to the various sanctions when suggesting a general starting point for each case type.

2. Scope and applicability

- 2.1 The *Investigations Team*, *Disciplinary Tribunal* and *Appeals Committee* should have due regard to this document when determining sanctions in cases where there is a finding of *misconduct*.

3. Purpose and objectives

- 3.1 AAT aims to ensure that all *members* are treated fairly and consistently in accordance with our compliance framework to ensure public are protected, and that the reputation of the profession is maintained. This guidance has been developed by AAT to promote consistency in the making of decisions on the action and sanctions that should apply in cases of *misconduct* in accordance with the procedures set out in the *Disciplinary Regulations*. The guidance is not intended to fetter judgment on any individual case but provides a platform for the most suitable action to be taken, including the right level of sanction when this is considered appropriate.

4. Terms and definitions

- 4.1 The words and phrases set out in the following table only have the meanings set opposite them for the purpose of our regulations and policies as published by AAT from time to time in force.

Word	Meaning
<i>Appeals Committee</i>	A committee with a quorum of three consisting of two lay and one professional panellist convening to hear appeals under the Appeals Regulations.
<i>application</i>	An application for entry to the Register under AAT's Regulations or for a licence under the Licensing Regulations.
<i>complaint</i>	A complaint about a member to the effect that they have conducted themselves in a way, which brings, or is likely to bring, discredit to the member, the accountancy profession, or AAT.
<i>costs</i>	A monetary charge ordered against a member in respect of costs incurred by Professional Standards in bringing a case before a <i>Disciplinary Tribunal</i> .
<i>Council</i>	The Council of the Association responsible for establishing and overseeing AAT's strategic direction. It delivers on this in accordance with AAT's Articles of Association.

<i>Disciplinary sanction</i>	A finding of misconduct and sanction imposed under the <i>Disciplinary Regulations</i> .
<i>Disciplinary Tribunal</i>	A panel with a quorum of three consisting of two lay and one professional panellist drawn from the pool of the <i>Disciplinary and Conduct</i> panel to hear cases brought under the <i>Disciplinary Regulations</i> .
<i>fine</i>	A monetary charge imposed upon a member, issued under the <i>Disciplinary Regulations</i> .
<i>Investigation Team</i>	A team, consisting of a member of <i>Professional Standards</i> and an appointed member of the Discipline and Conduct panel, who conduct investigations of complaints of <i>misconduct</i> and decide whether to refer such a <i>complaint</i> to a <i>Disciplinary Tribunal</i> under the <i>Disciplinary Regulations</i> .
<i>licence</i>	A licence to provide <i>accountancy services</i> and/or <i>bookkeeping services</i> to the public under the <i>Licensing Regulations</i> .
<i>member</i>	A person admitted to the membership of AAT in accordance with the provisions of the <i>AAT Regulations</i> (where the context so permits), this term includes <i>associate members</i> , <i>full members</i> , and <i>fellow members</i> , whether past or present.
<i>misconduct</i>	A <i>member</i> committing any act or omission that falls short of the standards reasonably expected of them, including but not limited to those matters listed in the <i>Code of Professional Ethics</i> , which brings, or is likely to bring, discredit to the member, the accountancy profession, or AAT.
<i>specific condition</i>	A condition or conditions on a <i>licence</i> imposed under the <i>Licensing Regulations</i> .

5. Policy detail

- 5.1 The *Disciplinary Tribunal* may at their discretion impose one or more of the sanctions available to them. The *Investigations Team* must also have due regard to this document when exercising its power to discontinue a case on the basis that a *member* agrees to submit to a sanction.
- 5.2 Because of the nature of the role, members of the *Disciplinary Tribunal* and *Investigations Team* must always exercise their own personal judgement in making decisions. However, to ensure a consistent approach those decisions should be made within the framework set out by AAT in this guidance.
- 5.3 When any of the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* upholds an allegation and considers what sanction to impose, it should determine the appropriate sanction in relation to the following key principles:
- 5.3.1 Protecting the public
 - 5.3.2 Maintaining public confidence in the profession
 - 5.3.3 Maintaining proper standards of conduct within the profession
 - 5.3.4 Correction and deterrence of *misconduct*.

Protecting the public

- 5.4 In applying the principle to protect the public, the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* should consider not only any clients or third parties who may have suffered as a result of the conduct of the member, but they should also consider the wider public who might be put at risk by the future conduct of the subject of the allegation. In allegations which are based on the competence of the member, the *Disciplinary Tribunal* and *Investigations Team* should consider whether the public can be properly protected and whether, instead of or alternatively to a financial sanction, whether the order should include a requirement for the subject of the allegation to undergo training or to ensure that a training programme is put in place for some or all of its staff.

Maintaining public confidence in the profession and in AAT

- 5.5 In applying this principle, the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* should consider the importance of the public having confidence in the conduct of members of the profession and in the AAT as the professional body which sets and maintains high technical, conduct and ethical standards in the public interest.

Maintaining proper standards of conduct within the profession

- 5.6 In applying this principle, the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* should consider whether the subject of the allegation(s) is capable of setting the standards of conduct expected of someone within the profession and, if the issue is competence, whether further training should be considered as part of a sanction in order to improve competence and eliminate the chance of reoccurrence.

Correction and deterrence of misconduct

- 5.7 Although a *disciplinary sanction* will not itself improve conduct in the future or prevent others committing the same types of misconduct, it can act as a deterrent both in relation to future acts of the subject of the allegation(s) but also to dissuade others from acting in the same way through fear of financial and reputational consequence
- 5.8 Disciplinary sanctions are not intended to be punitive although may have a punitive effect.
- 5.9 Every case is different and should be decided on its own set of facts. In considering what sanctions (if any) to apply, the *Investigations Team* or *Disciplinary Tribunal* must have regard to both the public interest and to the impact on the member. For the avoidance of doubt the public interest includes: the protection of members of the public; maintaining public confidence in the profession and in AAT; maintaining proper standards of conduct within the profession; and the correction and deterrence of misconduct.
- 5.10 There are a range of sanctions available. All lower sanctions and their appropriateness to hold a *member* to account for the seriousness of the *misconduct* found should be considered before moving up the scale. To this end, sanctions are referred to and should be considered in ascending order of severity.
- 5.11 The **Table of indicative sanctions** sets out the level of sanction to be imposed as a proportionate starting point but is not an exhaustive list. The *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* should use its own judgement to set a sanction appropriate to the circumstance of the individual case, depending on the seriousness of the breach and the aggravating and mitigating factors.
- 5.12 Nothing in this guidance should be treated as a source of legal advice to any user of the guidance. When appropriate, the Independent Legal Adviser will advise the Committee on questions of law, including questions about the use of this guidance. *Members* are recommended to obtain their own legal advice.

6. Sanctions

No further action

- 6.1 Where there is a finding of *misconduct*, only in rare cases would it be appropriate to impose no sanction. This might be so if it were clear, for example, that the *member* was significantly incapacitated at the time of the offence, or the impact on third parties or the reputation of AAT was minimal. Where it is decided not to impose a sanction, despite there being grounds to do so, the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* must give cogent reasons for its decision.

Seek advice over future conduct

- 6.2 The *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* may require a *member* to seek advice as to their future conduct from such a source as may be recommended or prescribed. This will vary depending on the nature of the case, and therefore this guidance does not seek to limit the sources available to the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team*. Where the advice will incur cost to the *member*, the *member* must meet such cost in order to comply with the disciplinary order.
- 6.3 It would not be appropriate to monitor compliance with the advice, and the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* must be mindful of this when imposing this sanction. However, compliance with such a requirement will be considered, if subsequently further issues on conduct are raised or become evident

Reprimand and/or warning

- 6.4 A reprimand is the lowest 'formal' sanction that can be applied, and it may be appropriate where conduct is considered less serious, but the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* wishes to make clear that the behaviour of the *member* was unacceptable. It is a sanction which focuses on the conduct of the *member* which resulted in the disciplinary action.
- 6.5 A reprimand might be appropriate in cases where there is no significant risk or damage to the public, the professional reputation of the individual *member* or AAT. In contrast, a *warning* focuses on the future conduct of the *member* and seeks to modify behaviour in a way that promotes the public interest. It will often be appropriate for a reprimand and *warning* to be issued together as a *disciplinary sanction*.

Severe Reprimand

- 6.6 A severe reprimand may be appropriate where the misconduct is of a serious nature but there are circumstances or mitigation which satisfy the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* that expulsion is not justifiable and there is no evidence of any further risk to the public, the professional reputation of the individual *member* or AAT. It is a final warning, and the member will be advised as such.

Fine

- 6.7 A fine may be imposed as a standalone sanction or be combined with another sanction, but the *Disciplinary Tribunal* and *Investigations Team* should bear in mind that in cases where the matter is insolvency related, a *fine* will not normally be appropriate. In all cases, the level of *fine* must be proportionate, but also reflect the gravity of the *misconduct* in question.
- 6.8 The *member* may be given a reasonable time to pay, normally limited to a maximum of one year, if necessary, by instalments. However, this is a matter for agreement between AAT and the *member* not for the *Disciplinary Tribunal* and *Investigations Team* to determine.
- 6.9 The starting points for financial sanctions are set out in **Section 11 - Table of indicative sanctions**.
- 6.10 For financial sanctions a starting level for the offence is indicated together with an indicative maximum financial sanction. This range will apply to the vast majority of cases, but this guidance cannot fetter the discretion of the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* and so in exceptional circumstances they may depart from it if they are satisfied that a higher fine is necessary to achieve the principles set out at paragraph 5.3 above. In these rare cases, the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* will provide full reasons for the decision

Impose specific conditions on a licence (those holding a licence only)

- 6.11 Where a *member* holds a *licence* and *misconduct* has been established, the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* should normally consider whether the *member* continues to be suitable to hold that practising *licence*. AAT's *Disciplinary Regulations* do not permit the withdrawal of a practising *licence*. Where suitability to hold a *licence* at all is called into question, the more serious sanctions of suspension or expulsion should be considered.
- 6.12 Upon conclusion of disciplinary proceedings, AAT will consider the implications of the outcome in accordance with the provisions detailed within the *Licensing Regulations*. The *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* may, however, consider imposing *specific conditions* on a member's licence. Such conditions may include (but are not limited to):
- a) removal of a *licence* area
 - b) mandating CPD requirements
 - c) restrictions on holding clients' money
 - d) requirement for third party monitoring at the expense of the member
 - e) submission to a practice assurance review at the expense of the member.

Suspension of membership

- 6.13 This equates in seriousness to expulsion. Where significant mitigation exists, it may be appropriate to use suspension instead of expulsion. It is unlikely that suspension would be appropriate in isolation due to the fact that the passage of time will be insufficient itself to remedy any breach of professional standards.
- 6.14 On this basis, where suspension would be an appropriate sanction, it may be appropriate to require a member to seek advice as to future conduct during the period of the suspension. If this is the case, the onus will be on the member to prove that they have sought and acted on such advice prior to their suspension being lifted.

Be declared unfit to hold associate and/or full membership

- 6.15 This sanction demonstrates that the *individual's* actions contradict the fundamental principles of accounting ethics, and that AAT is unlikely to be satisfied of their suitability to hold professional membership.

Declared ineligible to hold *fellow membership* status

- 6.16 AAT's fellow membership is a status to aspire to. Where *misconduct* is found against an individual *member*, this sanction must always be considered in the interests of protecting the status of fellow membership. *Fellow members* are senior and experienced *members* of AAT, often holding senior positions, and AAT can reasonably always expect exemplary conduct from them in both a private and professional capacity.
- 6.17 If the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* are minded to impose this sanction, it should consider it in conjunction with any other disciplinary sanctions imposed and the length of time it shall remain live on a *member's* record.

Removal of *fellow member* status

- 6.18 AAT's fellow membership is a status to aspire to. Where *misconduct* is found against a *fellow member*, this sanction must always be considered in the interests of protecting the status of fellow membership. *Fellow members* are senior and experienced *members* of AAT, often holding senior positions, and AAT can reasonably always expect exemplary conduct from them in both a private and professional capacity.
- 6.19 In cases of *misconduct* by a *fellow member* the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* might consider that due to the weight of expectation even a relatively minor breach should be managed with consideration of the likely impact on the public perception of AAT and the profession.

Expulsion

6.20 This is the most severe sanction available. It would be appropriate where it is paramount to protect the public and/or confidence in AAT, the wider membership, or the accountancy profession. The issues under consideration will include:

- a) serious departure from professional standards
- b) abuse of position and/or trust
- c) dishonesty
- d) fraud
- e) a clear pattern of breaches of professional standards as set out in AAT's policies, *Regulations* and *Code of Professional Ethics*.

7. Aggravating factors

- 7.1 The *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* will additionally pay due regard to any aggravating factors which are present in determining the appropriate sanction(s).
- 7.2 Aggravating factors will normally warrant a more severe sanction and usually demonstrate that the member's behaviour is incompatible with the fundamental principles of professional ethics with which all *members* of AAT must comply.
- 7.3 Aggravating factors may include but are not limited to:
- a) dishonesty, fraud, or intent to mislead
 - b) harm (financial or otherwise) caused to a third party
 - c) multiple clients affected
 - d) period of time involved
 - e) breach not corrected or slow to correct the breach
 - f) lack of cooperation with professional body
 - g) multiple contraventions
 - h) relevant disciplinary history
 - i) lack of professional insight or remorse
 - j) high level of public awareness
 - k) deliberate or careless disregard for tax standards
 - l) deliberate act to gain personal advantage
 - m) the *member's* conduct through the investigation and the proceedings.

8. Mitigation

- 8.1 The *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* must have due regard to any mitigation which is present in determining the appropriate sanction(s).
- 8.2 Mitigation may include but is not limited to:
- a) acceptance of conduct issues and evidence of meaningful and/or remorse
 - b) evidence of prompt remedial action taken to address the *misconduct*
 - c) client uncooperative or provided insufficient or misleading information
 - d) isolated incident
 - e) sought professional advice
 - f) personal factors particularly if it is relevant to the time of the alleged conduct
 - g) personal mitigation; ill health
 - h) experience (or inexperience)
 - i) previous good character
 - j) early admission

- 8.3 A *member* may also seek to introduce character references or call witnesses to attest to their good character. This is permissible. Should this be the case, these will need to be weighed appropriately against the nature of the incident.
- 8.4 Where a *member* chooses not to attend a hearing, they will be invited to make representations in respect of mitigation at the point when they advise they do not intend to attend. If they choose to put in representations, these will be retained by the Secretary to the *Disciplinary Tribunal* and presented only upon a finding of *misconduct*.
- 8.5 Any mitigation put forward by a *member* should, where possible, be supported by evidence. Evidence to support mitigation may take many forms and it is not feasible to list them all. The *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* must carefully balance the weight attached to any personal mitigation against the wider public interest.
- 8.6 The *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* should always give due weight to mitigation advanced by a *member*. Less weight should be given to mitigation which is not supported by evidence, where the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* is of the view that evidence is necessary.

9. Time limits

- 9.1 The *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* must give due consideration to the length of time a *disciplinary sanction* shall remain live on a member's record, or in the case of expulsion, a period of time which must elapse before a *member* may apply for re-admission.
- 9.2 Where the expulsion of a *member* is ordered, the tribunal must consider whether the sanction applies indefinitely, or whether a timescale should be proposed for when AAT might consider an *application* for re-admission.
- 9.3 As a guideline, the starting point for such a recommendation is three years, although this may be increased or decreased depending on the circumstances within a suggested range of two to ten years.
- 9.4 No timescale compels AAT to readmit a member. Any such *application* would be considered in accordance with AAT's *Regulations* and supporting policy framework in force at that time.
- 9.5 In the case of all other sanctions, the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* must determine the appropriate timescale for any order to remain in force and live on the *member's* record. This will be solely at their discretion, based on the evidence before them and any factors relevant to the decision to act. The more serious the finding, the longer the time period that should be considered.

10. Costs

- 10.1 AAT's *Disciplinary Regulations* gives the *Disciplinary Tribunal* the power to award costs against a member in respect of the costs incurred by the Association in bringing the case. These costs may include:
- a) legal expenses
 - b) witness expenses
 - c) the costs of undertaking the investigation
 - d) costs of the Tribunal.
- 10.2 In determining the award for costs, the *Disciplinary Tribunal* shall have regard to the proportionality of the costs to the seriousness of the allegation and to any *disciplinary sanction* and to the member's means. The member must be given the opportunity to make representations in respect of a cost application put forward by the Association.

11. Table of indicative sanctions

- 11.1 It is important that all members who are the subject of complaints can see the range of sanctions and penalties likely to be imposed and know that the same approach, considering any aggravating or mitigating circumstances, will be used in each case. The table below gives an indication of the level of sanction which may be imposed but should not be regarded as being inflexible. Each case will be considered and determined on its facts and merits.
- 11.2 The ability for the *Disciplinary Tribunal* or *Investigations Team* to not be constrained by the indicative maximum financial sanction is particularly important in relation the turnover of the firm or income of the member from their professional practice. It is recognised that, in exceptional circumstances, a financial sanction within the range provided by the indicative maximum financial sanction would be insufficient, in relation to turnover or income, to meet one or more of the principles set out at paragraph 5.3 above.
- 11.3 It should be noted that when dealing with more than one breach, there should always be regard to the cumulative impact of any such breaches and whether such breaches when taken together should increase the sanction to higher end of the scale. Commonly, allegations overlap, or a single set of circumstances may give rise to more than one breach. Care must be taken to ensure that the cumulative financial sanction is reasonable and consistent with the key principles set out in paragraph 5.3.

Breaches of the Money Laundering Regulations	Suggested starting Sanction		Indicative maximum financial sanction
Failure by firm to ensure appropriate AML supervision is in place or the firm is providing trust or company services when not compliant with the registration requirements relating to TCSP services (not included on HMRC TCSP register)	Severe Reprimand	£1,500	£10,000
A complete failure to comply with the Money Laundering Regulations: no customer due diligence measures, no risk- sensitive assessments and ongoing monitoring, no policies, controls and procedures, no record keeping, no firm-wide assessment, no appropriate staff training, no periodic monitoring.	Severe Reprimand	£3,000	£10,000
A partial failure to comply with the Money Laundering Regulations being partial compliance with one or several, but not all, the requirements of the Money Laundering Regulations	Severe Reprimand	£1,500	£10,000

Failure to implement sufficient Internal Controls and conduct ongoing monitoring where required	Severe Reprimand	£1,500	£10,000
Failure to obtain supervisory body approval for any BOOM within the practice	Reprimand	£1,000	£10,000
Failure to report a beneficial owner, officer, or manager of the firm with a relevant criminal conviction within 30 days of the date on which the firm became aware of the individual's conviction	Severe Reprimand	£1,000	£10,000
Failure to report money laundering or terrorist financing when obligated to do so or a Tipping Off offence	Expulsion	£1,000	£10,000
Criminal convictions	Suggested starting sanction		Upper limit Indicative maximum financial sanction
Conviction involving dishonesty, breach of trust or money laundering	Expulsion	£5,000	£10,000
Indictable offence not involving dishonesty, breach of trust or money laundering where the member receives a custodial sentence (whether suspended or not)	Expulsion	£2,000	£10,000
Indictable offence not involving dishonesty, breach of trust or money laundering where the member does not receive a custodial sentence	Severe Reprimand	£500	£5,000
Summary conviction not involving financial crime, dishonesty, or abuse of position.	Reprimand	£500	£5,000
Adverse finding by another professional body or regulator	Suggested starting sanction		Indicative maximum financial sanction
Disqualification as a company director, trustee, or misappropriation of funds from another position of trust	Expulsion	£1,000	£5,000
Other unfit behaviour as a company director, trustee, or other position of trust	Severe Reprimand	£1,000	£5,000
Subject to corporate insolvency / compulsory liquidation / administration or receivership caused by mismanagement	Severe Reprimand	£500	£5,000

Adverse finding by another professional or regulatory body involving dishonesty	Expulsion	£1,000	£5,000
Adverse finding by another professional or regulatory body not involving dishonesty	Reprimand	£500	£5,000
Breach of AAT Byelaws and/or Regulations	Suggested starting sanction		Indicative maximum financial sanction
Engaging in public practice without holding an AAT practicing licence	Reprimand	£1,000	£5,000
Providing services outside the scope of licence approval and/or making exaggerated claims for the services they are able to offer.	Reprimand	£1,000	£5,000
Providing services to the public without holding any/or the required level of professional indemnity insurance	Reprimand	£1,000	£5,000
Holding out to be in public practice and/or using the AAT's designation and/or logo when not authorised to do so.	Reprimand	£1,000	£5,000
Carrying on regulated financial services without authorisation (or without a Designated Professional Body (DPB) licence.)	Reprimand	£1,000	£5,000
Failure to complete a licence renewal and/or firm AML return within prescribed timescales	Reprimand	£1,000	£5,000
Inaccurate information submitted on a licence application, a licence renewal and/or firm AML return	Reprimand	£1000	£5,000
Failure to comply with an order, a condition placed on licence or failure to take advice.	Reprimand	£1,000	£5,000
Failure to notify change of address or any changes to firm structure, such as the appointment of a principal	Reprimand	£1,000	£5,000
Practice management and client care	Suggested starting Sanction		Indicative maximum financial sanction
Failure to cooperate with arranging or submitting to a practice assurance monitoring review	Reprimand	£500	£5,000
Failure to make any or any adequate arrangement for continuity of practice	Reprimand	£500	£5,000

Failure to comply with a requirement of the <i>Clients' Money policy</i> in respect of holding clients' money	Reprimand	£500	£5,000
Failure to maintain professional competence through CPD or provide evidence of such compliance	Reprimand	£500	£5,000
Failure to provide an adequate engagement letter or disengagement to client	Reprimand	£500	£5,000
Providing services to the public without holding any/or the required level of professional indemnity insurance	Reprimand	£1,000	£5,000
Failure to obtain consent to retain commission	Reprimand	£1,000	£5,000
Errors in client's accounts, financial statements, payroll, assurance tax returns or other client services	Reprimand	£500	£5,000
Failure to provide services in accordance with relevant accounting standards and statutory requirements	Reprimand	£500	£5,000
Neglect of a members own affairs	Reprimand	£500	£5,000
Poor advice given or neglect of client's affairs. Acting without having the required expertise.	Reprimand	£500	£5,000
Failure to respond to or respond adequately to professional enquiry or provide clearance information	Reprimand	£500	£5,000
Other breaches of the <i>Code of Professional Ethics</i>	Suggested starting sanction		Indicative maximum financial sanction
Failure to comply with the fundamental principal of integrity	Severe reprimand	£1,000	£10,000
Failure to comply with the fundamental principal of professional behaviour	Reprimand	£1,000	£10,000
Failure to comply with the fundamental principal of confidentiality	Reprimand	£1,000	£10,000
Failure to comply with the fundamental principal of professional competence and due care	Reprimand	£1,000	£10,000
Failure to comply with the fundamental principal of objectivity	Reprimand	£1,000	£10,000

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