

IN THE MATTER OF *THE ACCOUNTING PROFESSION ACT* SS 2014, c A-3.1  
OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN;

AND IN THE MATTER OF A HEARING BY THE DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE OF THE  
INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS OF SASKATCHEWAN  
CONCERNING A FORMAL COMPLAINT AGAINST DALE ALLEN AMERUD (CANCELLED  
MEMBER) of SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN:

BETWEEN:

THE PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT COMMITTEE,  
established pursuant to *The Accounting Profession Act*

-and-

DALE ALLEN AMERUD (CANCELLED MEMBER)

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**DETERMINATION AND ORDER**

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HEARD BY:            DWAYNE DAHL, CPA, CA - Chairperson  
                             JANA BLAIS, CPA, CMA  
                             CHRISTIE DIPAOLA, CPA, CA  
                             TY GILLIES, CPA  
                             MORINA RENNIE, FCPA, FCMA, FCA  
                             COLLIN HAY (Public Representative)

COUNSEL FOR THE PROFESSIONAL  
CONDUCT COMMITTEE

ALLISON GRAHAM

INVESTIGATED MEMBER  
(CANCELLED)

DALE ALLEN AMERUD

COUNSEL FOR THE DISCIPLINE  
COMMITTEE

JULIE C. GAGNON

## INTRODUCTION

- [1] This matter came for hearing before a discipline hearing panel of the Discipline Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “Panel”) of the Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants of Saskatchewan (hereinafter referred to as the “Institute”) on April 13, 2026 to hear and determine the Formal Complaints concerning Dale Allen Amerud, cancelled member (the “Respondent”) dated July 10, 2025 as required by section 28(2)(a) of *The Accounting Profession Act*, SS 2014, c A-3.1 (the “Act”). The discipline hearing proceeded by video conference in accordance with Discipline Committee Rules 503.1, 503.2 and 503.3 of the Institute.
- [2] At all times material to the complaint against him, the Respondent was registered as a member with the Institute and subject to the Act, CPA Saskatchewan Bylaws, and the Standards of Professional Conduct of the Institute.

## THE FORMAL COMPLAINT

- [3] Legal counsel for the Professional Conduct Committee (“PCC”) filed the Notice of Hearing dated February 6, 2026 with enclosed Formal Complaint respecting Case #2409-59 with proof of service at the hearing. Notice of hearing was provided to the Respondent in accordance with section 31(1) of the Act.
- [4] An Agreed Statement of Facts was entered into by the parties on or about April 6, 2026, a Supplemental Agreed Statement of Facts was entered into by the parties on or about April 10, 2026 and a Joint Submission as to Penalty was entered into by the parties on or about April 10, 2026. These were provided to the Panel in advance of the hearing.
- [5] The Respondent did not appear at the hearing or request an adjournment of the hearing. As notice of the hearing had been provided in accordance with the Act and considering that the parties had filed an Agreed Statement of Facts, Supplemental Agreed Statement of Facts and Joint Submission on Penalty, the hearing proceeded in the absence of the Respondent pursuant to section 31(11) of the Act.

## EVIDENCE

- [6] The Agreed Statement of Facts was filed at the hearing. It provided (references to documents filed in support of the Agreed Statement of Facts and Schedules omitted, and client and non-party names anonymized):
1. The Respondent was registered as a member of the Society of Certified Management Accountants in August 2004.
  2. In November 2014, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Saskatchewan and the Society of Certified Management Accountants became part of the Institute. The members of each of those legacy bodies also became registered members with the Institute at that time as outlined in Section 6(a) and 6(b) of the Act. The Respondent was registered as a member of the Institute since that time through to October 1, 2025.

3. The Act, Institute Bylaws 200.1(a) (previously in force)/200.6 (currently in force), 200.1(c) (previously in force)/200.3 (currently in force), and 200.3 (previously in force)/200.7 (currently in force); and Rules 201.1, 203.1, 206.1, 222.1 and 222.2 of the CPA Rules of Professional Conduct were in force and effect at all relevant times.

The Respondent 's Registration Status

4. The Respondent was a registrant with the Institute at all times related to the conduct at issue in these proceedings.
5. As of October 1, 2025, the Respondent's registration with the Institute was cancelled.

Background

6. The Respondent spent much of his career employed in finance roles with the University of Saskatchewan. The Respondent also taught financial accounting at Saskatchewan Polytechnic for ten (10) years.
7. In 2023, the Respondent left the University of Saskatchewan. On March 14, 2024, he changed his employer information to reflect that he is employed as Business Manager at [Employer].
8. The Respondent completed his annual renewals for the years 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 and provided the following answers:

<b>Renewal Date</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Response from the Respondent</b>
<b>April 6, 2021</b>	Do you offer services to the public as a professional accountant?	No
<b>April 18, 2022</b>	Do you offer professional accounting (i.e. assurance services) or other regulated services (i.e. tax advisory services to more than 3 friends or clients) to the public as a professional accountant? (same question for 2022, 2023 and 2024)	No
<b>April 24, 2023</b>		No
<b>April 16, 2024</b>		No

At the conclusion of renewal, the following declaration of compliance was made:

*"I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing my obligation as a member under Rule 205 of the Rules of Professional Conduct that all information given herein is true and that:*

1. *I am familiar with the provisions of the Rules of the Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants of Saskatchewan as defined in Rule 2.1(II), and*
2. *I will be governed by the said Rules enacted, and to be made and enacted, by the Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants of Saskatchewan, and*

3. *I will maintain custody off (sic) the membership certificate issued to me and will promptly return it and any document indicating associate (sic) with the Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants of Saskatchewan in the even (sic) that my registration is suspended or cancelled.*

*I authorise the Institute to obtain such information concerning my education, training, experience and membership status, as required to determine my eligibility for membership in the Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants of Saskatchewan. I understand that the Registration Committee may request additional information from me and I may be requested to attend a meeting when my application is being considered. Further, I consent and shall be deemed to have consented to any notification, publication or release of information in accordance with the Rules and CPA Saskatchewan's privacy policy.*

*I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act."*

The Respondent did not complete his 2025 annual renewal and thus did not complete a declaration regarding services provided.

9. The Respondent did not have a firm registered with the Institute in 2021, 2022, 2023 or 2024.

#### Licensing Requirements for Review Engagements

10. Effective November 10, 2014, performance of review engagements became a reserved area of practice under the Act.
11. A specified licence allows the member to complete and authorize the engagement report on behalf of the firm for review engagements. As outlined in clauses 18(1)(b) and 18(1)(c) of the Act, this licence is issued when a member qualifies to practice professional accounting only in specified subcategories i.e. performing review engagements.
12. To acquire a specified licence, a member must meet educational and practical experience requirements and obtain a competency assessment from a licensed member who holds at least the equivalent licence to the licence sought.
13. The educational requirements are such that the member must either have obtained depth in Financial Reporting and Assurance technical competencies through their professional education, or by complete (sic) the Post-Designation Public Accounting Program ("PDPA"), which is available to members in good standing who do not meet the educational requirements.
14. Ongoing continuing professional development is also required to maintain a licence.

### Requirements under The Non-Profit Corporations Act (1995) and (2022)

15. Organizations incorporated under *The Non-Profit Corporations Act, 1995*, (which has since been repealed and replaced by *The Non-Profit Corporations Act, 2022*) (together, the "**Non-Profit Acts**"), are required to comply with certain requirements relating to assurance engagements for their financial statements. Both Non-Profit Acts statutes require preparation of financial statements subject to an audit or review engagement. Both allow non-profits below a certain income threshold to waive the requirement for audit and engage a qualified individual to perform a review engagement. Both Non-Profit Acts and the related regulations require that the review be conducted, and the report based on that review be prepared based on the standards set out in the CPA Canada Handbook - Assurance.
16. Prior to March 2022, the regulations prescribed qualifications such that to perform a review engagement the person must be:
  - a. a member in good standing of a recognized accounting profession that is regulated by an Act; or
  - b. approved by the Director to act as an auditor.
17. To be a member in good standing with the Institute, a member must be properly licensed to perform review engagements. While audit engagements performed by non-registrants were accepted by the Director of the Corporations Branch, it has been the Director and the Institute's position that registrants of the Institute must be licensed to perform review engagements.
18. The new *Non-Profit Corporations Act 2022* and Regulations came into force in March 2022, removing the provision permitting the performance of audit engagements by non-registrants.

### The Respondent's Licensing Status

19. In October 2017, the Respondent contacted the Institute to take the PDPA program and he enrolled on October 16, 2017.
20. The Respondent did not successfully complete the PDPA program and did not apply for a licence. He withdrew from the program on May 21, 2019.

### Review Engagements Performed

21. In early September 2024, the Institute received a copy of a review engagement report for the June 30, 2023, fiscal year for the [Organization 1] from a registrant who was engaged by the client as a successor accountant to the Respondent. The report was signed by the Respondent and dated September 26, 2023.
22. An internet search located a review engagement report for the [Organization 2] for the year ended July 31, 2019, issued by the Respondent on November 24, 2019.

23. On September 12, 2024, the Institute received a copy of a review engagement report for the [Organization 3] for the year ended June 30, 2023, issued by the Respondent on August 16, 2023. The copy was provided by the same registrant who became the successor accountant to the Respondent for that client.
24. An internet search indicated that at the annual general meeting for the [Organization 4] on May 4, 2022, the Respondent was appointed to carry out a review engagement. There is no documentation available respecting whether he completed the engagement or issued a report.
25. When asked on September 16, 2024, by Institute staff, the Respondent stated that he has been performing review engagements since 2004 when he became a Certified Management Accountant (“CMA”).
26. The Respondent was issued two cease-and-desist letters and assessed penalties of \$2,000 and \$1,000 plus GST respectively for the two cease-and-desist letters issued, which he paid on September 20, 2024.
27. On February 28, 2025, the Respondent provided a listing of the review engagements that he states he completed from January 1, 2021, to that date. The list indicated that, in addition to the three clients identified above, he performed review engagements for two additional organizations for 2021, 2022, and 2023, and received the following fees:

<b>Client</b>	<b>FY2021</b>	<b>FY2022</b>	<b>FY2023</b>
[Organization 2]	\$700	\$700	\$750
[Organization 1]	650	650	650
[Organization 3]	700	700	700
[Organization 4]	650	650	-
[Organization 5]	650	700	-
	<b>\$3,350</b>	<b>\$3,400</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>

28. All of these entities are non-profit organizations that must comply with the Non-Profit Acts. All of these entities required that their financial statements be prepared in accordance with the standards set out in the CPA Canada Handbook. Those standards require that the members appoint a person who meets the qualifications prescribed in the regulations to conduct a review of the financial statements of the corporation.
29. The Respondent provided a copy of the Review Engagement Report for the [Organization 2] with attached financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2023.
30. There was no documentation provided for the other years or other clients' review engagements.

### Competence of the Registrant

31. The Respondent did not complete any courses taken related to review engagements over the period from 2021 through 2025. The Respondent's continuing professional development declarations over the period from 2021 through 2023 show no courses taken related to review engagements or Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations ("ASNFPO"), nor did the information he provided when selected for CPD verification on May 22, 2024. The Respondent did not maintain knowledge of current standards for review engagements.
32. Canadian Standards for Review Engagements ("CSRE") 2400 apply to all review engagements.
33. The clients for whom the Respondent issued review engagement reports were all non-profit organizations, which are required to comply with CPA Canada Handbook Part III-ASNFPO, which were adopted effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2012.
34. The Respondent had an obligation to ensure compliance with the CSRE and the ASNFPO when conducting review engagements for not-for-profit organizations in from 2021 through 2025.
35. When the PCC requested copies of the Respondent's review engagement files as part of its investigation, the Respondent initially declined to provide copies of review engagement files and stated that he "doesn't produce notes". The Respondent later provided digital copies of his existing e-files.
36. On February 28, 2025, the Respondent provided a statement indicating that he "prepared working files for each review", and that he requested standard documentation for the reviews. The Respondent states that he has "a solid background in financial reporting and auditing" and that he felt that he "could provide the assurance the non-profit organizations needed cost-effectively over the short term", but he made no reference to awareness of CSRE 2400.
37. That same day (February 28, 2025), the Respondent provided a transaction listing showing bank transactions, bank statements, and a statement for the client's investment account for [Organization 2]. He also provided monthly financial statements and spreadsheets prepared by the client. There are no notes or marks on the documents provided with respect to [Organization 2] and no indication of specific procedures performed.
38. To date, the Respondent has not provided any other records for [Organization 2] or the other clients apart from those noted in paragraphs 35 and 37, above. The Respondent did not prepare or maintain a complete review engagement file for any client. The Respondent did not produce copies of supporting documentation for any engagements other than the 2023 [Organization 2] review engagement to the PCC. The Respondent has advised that he likely has hard copies of notes and of reports that he has not provided to the PCC.

39. CSRE 2400 para. 94(b) requires that there be reference to the report being an "independent" report and para. 94(m) requires that there be a reference to the location in the jurisdiction where the practitioner practices.
40. The review engagement reports were formatted in accordance with CSRE 2400 and produced by the Respondent for review engagements completed in 2023 for [Organization 2], [Organization 1], and [Organization 3]. However, these review engagement reports did not comply with the requirement to reference the report as being "independent" and these review engagement reports did not mention the location in the reports.
41. CSRE 2400 para. 104 and 105 require that a practitioner performing a review engagement document that the review was performed in accordance with CSRE, including details about what procedures were performed, who performed the work and the date the work was completed, as well as significant matters arising during the engagement. The Respondent did not meet this standard, and there is no evidence that any of the CSRE standards required for reviews were met.
42. Without engagement files and complete financial statements for most of the engagements the Respondent performed, it is not possible to determine whether the Respondent complied with each ASNFPO standard in relation to the engagements the Respondent performed. However, the Respondent did not comply with several ASNFPO standards based on the available documentation (the financial statements for [Organization 2] and [Organization 3]) including:
- a. ASNFPO 4400.05 requires that the financial statements for a not-for-profit organization normally include statements of financial position, operations, changes in net assets and cash flows. The [Organization 2] financial statements included a balance sheet, income statement and budget to actual operating statement showing the next year's budget. The [Organization 3] financial statements do not include a statement of changes in net assets or a statement of cash flows.
  - b. ASNFPO 4400.10 requires that financial statements, including notes to such statements and supporting schedules, include all information for fair presentation. ASNFPO 4400.17 requires that the organization's basis of accounting be stated prominently in the notes to financial statements. The [Organization 2] financial statements did not include any notes. The [Organization 3] financial statements do not present disclosure for restricted assets in accordance with ASNFPO 4400.28.

#### Cooperation of the Registrant

43. The Respondent was asked to provide a written submission to the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Professional Conduct Committee ("PCC"). The Respondent provided a response on October 10, 2024, indicating that he regretted his actions and that he ceased providing review engagement services in 2023.

44. On October 28, 2024, the PCC issued a notice of investigation to the Respondent and asked that the Respondent provide various documentation. The Respondent did not respond to the request for documentation. The Respondent's response to the notice of investigation was that he would not participate in or contest the investigation and that he wished to resign. The Institute's Registrar advised the Respondent that he was not permitted to resign his designation while he was the subject of an ongoing investigation and that his cooperation in the investigation was expected and encouraged.
  45. On January 15, 2025, the PCC investigator reiterated the October 28, 2024 request for documentation and asked for additional information relating to the PCC investigation from the Respondent. The Respondent did not respond to this request for information.
  46. On February 10, 2025, the PCC investigator and the Respondent had a phone call. The Respondent committed to providing documentation requested on October 28, 2024 and January 15, 2025 to the PCC investigator by February 13, 2025. The PCC investigator confirmed this in writing on February 11, 2025.
  47. On February 12, 2025, the Respondent requested an extension from the PCC investigator of the February 13, 2025 deadline to provide documentation to February 28, 2025. The PCC investigator granted that extension. The Respondent provided some documentation to the PCC on February 28, 2025, including a statement that he has ceased performing reviews and intended to resign at the conclusion of the conduct process.
  48. On March 17, 2025, the Institute notified the Respondent that the PCC had decided to expand the scope of the investigation to include maintenance of the reputation of the profession and requested that he provide any relevant submission pertaining to the scope expansion.
  49. On April 22, 2025, the PCC investigator sent correspondence to the Respondent noting that no response had been received from the Respondent pertaining to the March 17, 2025 correspondence. The PCC investigator advised that the report would be provided to the Professional Conduct Committee. There was no response from the Respondent.
  50. The Respondent did not renew his member registration for the 2025/26 year.
- [7] The Supplemental Agreed Statement of Facts provides:
1. The Respondent admits the allegations in Formal Complaint A, Formal Complaint B and Formal Complaint C set out in the July 10, 2025 report attached to the Agreed Statement of Facts and contained in the Notice of Hearing.
  2. The Respondent further admits that the Admitted Conduct constitutes professional misconduct as alleged in the Formal Complaints and amounts to breaches of:
    - a. The Act;

- b. Bylaw 200.1(a) (previously in force)/200.6 (currently in force), Bylaw 200.1(c) (previously in force)/200.3 (currently in force), and Bylaw 200.3 (previously in force)/200.7 (currently in force); and
  - c. Rules 201.1, 203.1, 206.1, 222.1 and 222.2;
- as defined and particularized in the Formal Complaints.

[8] No other evidence was adduced at the hearing.

### **CONDUCT DECISION**

- [9] Upon consideration of the evidence and given the admission of guilt by the Respondent with respect to Formal Complaint A, Formal Complaint B and Formal Complaint C, the Panel is satisfied that the Respondent is guilty of professional misconduct as defined in the Act in respect of the Formal Complaints in Case #2409-59.
- [10] The evidence presented supports that the Respondent issued review engagement reports for clients while not licensed and without registering a firm. Insufficient information was available to the Panel to conclude that sufficient procedures were performed by the Respondent on the review engagement. The Respondent breached the requirements of the Non-Profit Acts. In addition, the Respondent has admitted to the conduct in each of the Formal Complaints.
- [11] With respect to Formal Complaint A, the evidence establishes that the Respondent failed to comply with the regulatory processes of the Institute. He performed multiple review engagements while not licensed and without registering a firm. He failed to respond promptly in writing to communications from the Institute in which a reply was required and to produce documents promptly which were explicitly required by the Institute. He provided incomplete information to the Institute. These requirements are codified in the Bylaws of the Institute (200.3 (previously in force) and 200.7 (currently in force)) and the Rules (222.1 and 222.2). Such failures are serious. Being a member of a profession is a privilege and not a right. With the privilege of registration comes a corresponding obligation to cooperate with the regulator, here the Institute. The ability of a regulator to properly protect the public interest is dependent on its registrants complying with regulatory processes, including by complying with requests for communications and documents from the regulator. The Respondent's conduct in this case undermined the integrity of the profession and undermined the Institute's ability to self-regulate. The conduct is harmful to the interests of the public and registrants and tends to harm the standing of the profession. Such conduct constitutes professional misconduct under section 26 of the Act.
- [12] With respect to Formal Complaint B, the evidence establishes that the financial statements for the clients identified in the Agreed Statement of Facts were not in alignment with financial reporting standards. Insufficient information was available to the Panel to conclude on that sufficient procedures were performed by the Respondent on the financial statements. Clients, including non-profit organizations rely on professional accountants to know and understand requirements and to provide services appropriately. It is not expected that clients know all reporting requirements, and it is the role of a registrant of the Institute to ensure compliance in the preparation of financial statements, in reporting requirements, and for

review engagements generally. The evidence shows breaches of some ASNFPPO standards, but based on the lack of documentation, it is not possible to determine the extent of compliance with or breaches of the ASNFPPO standards. The Respondent was aware of education requirements, which he did not complete and he chose to perform review engagements despite this. The Panel found the Respondent engaged in deliberate breaches when he failed to complete the education requirements.

- [13] The conduct in Formal Complaint B breaches the Bylaws (200.1 (previously in force) and 200.3 (currently in force) and the Rules (203.1 and 206.1). The Bylaws require that a client receives competent professional services. The onus is on the registrant to ensure they attain and maintain professional knowledge and skill at the required level and provide professional services diligently. The Rules require a registrant to sustain professional competence by keeping informed of, and complying with, developments in professional standards in all functions in which the registrant practices and to perform professional services in accordance with generally accepted standards of practice for the profession. The Respondent breached the above Bylaws and Rules and the breaches constitute professional misconduct under section 26 of the Act.
- [14] With respect to Formal Complaint C, the evidence is clear that the Respondent failed to maintain the reputation of the profession in the manner that he provided professional services to the clients listed in the Agreed Statement of Facts from on or around January 1, 2021 to on or around December 31, 2024. The Respondent breached Bylaws 200.1(a) (previously in force) and 200.6 (currently in force) by engaging in an activity that will impair or is likely to impair the profession's integrity or good reputation. The Respondent breached Rule 201.1 by failing to act in a manner that will maintain the good reputation of the profession and its ability to serve the public interest. The conduct is harmful to the best interests of the public or registrants and tends to harm the standing of the profession, constituting professional misconduct under section 26 of the Act.

### **SANCTION DECISION**

- [15] The parties filed a Joint Submission on Penalty. The parties submitted the following sanction was appropriate in the circumstances of this case:
- a. The Respondent shall receive and acknowledge in writing a letter of written reprimand signed by the discipline hearing panel chair.
  - b. The decision and order of the Discipline Committee shall be published in the CPA Saskatchewan newsletter and posted on the Institute's website on a named basis with a summary of the professional misconduct and sanction.
  - c. The Respondent shall pay a fine in the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars (\$12,500.00).
  - d. The Respondent shall pay the Institute's costs, fixed in the amount of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00).
- [16] The Panel considered the judicial decision in *Camgoz v. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan* (1993), 114 Sask R 161 (QB), 1993 CanLII 8952 (SK KB), and the following factors relevant to the imposition of professional disciplinary sanctions:

1. Specific deterrence of the member to curtail any future breaches;
2. General deterrence of other members of the profession;
3. Rehabilitation;
4. Punishment;
5. Isolation;
6. Denunciation;
7. The need to maintain the public's confidence in the profession's ability to self-regulate;
8. Aggravating factors; and
9. Mitigating factors.

- [17] The Panel also considered the judicial decisions of *R v Anthony-Cook*, 2016 SCC 43 and *Rault v Law Society of Saskatchewan*, 2009 SKCA 81. These judicial decisions call for a high level of deference to be given to a joint submission on sanction. A decision-maker should not depart from a joint submission unless the proposed sanction would bring the administration of justice into disrepute or is otherwise contrary to the public interest. The Panel understands that it is constrained to consider and accept the Joint Submission on Penalty in this case unless it finds that the joint submission is inappropriate because it is not within the range of sanctions for similar misconduct, it is unfit or unreasonable, and/or it is contrary to the public interest.
- [18] The conduct is serious. While the Respondent did not engage in theft or misappropriation, he provided services when he was not competent to do so. Further, providing review engagements without being authorized to do so and failing to cooperate with the Institute are serious types of misconduct as they raise the issue of whether a registrant is governable.
- [19] The Panel considered that by entering into an agreement and joint submission on sanction with the PCC, the hearing was able to proceed without the time and expense of calling witnesses. Proceeding by agreement and joint submission on sanction is a mitigating factor. In addition, the Respondent in a response to the PCC dated October 10, 2024 expressed regret for his actions. However, the Respondent failed to cooperate with the Institute in prompt matter, which is an aggravating factor.
- [20] With respect to the proposed sanction of a reprimand, a reprimand is intended to provide public denunciation for a member's conduct. A reprimand is a suitable sanction in this case.
- [21] The proposed fine is appropriate in the circumstances of this case. Section 32 of the Act permits fine in a specified amount, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00). The proposed fine of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,500.00) is within a reasonable range and in line with previous decisions of other Discipline Committees, considering that other sanctions such as a suspension or conditions on practice are not available given that the Respondent is no longer registered with the Institute.
- [22] The payment of a portion of costs is appropriate in this case. While the Panel considered that the proposed order for costs of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) appeared low, it is within the range and has been agreed to by the parties. As noted by Counsel for the PCC,

the proposed costs order recognizes the Respondent's cooperation in reaching an agreement and joint submission on sanction.

[23] With respect to publication of the Determination and Order in this case, there are two purposes that are served by publishing decisions of the Discipline Committee:

- (a) Deterrence for future similar offences by the offender and the membership at large; and
- (b) Assurance to the public that the regulatory body is appropriately regulating its membership to ensure public trust and security.

These are important objectives, and the Panel's view is that the publication of this Determination and Order on the Institute's website and newsletters is appropriate in this case.

[24] The Panel considered that given that the Respondent is no longer a registrant of the Institute, there are limited options for sanctions that can be imposed. Suspension or conditions are not applicable. The Panel notes that other sanctions to address remediation, rehabilitation as well as specific and general deterrence would have been considered had the Respondent continued to be registered with the Institute.

[25] Overall, the proposed sanction is within the range of appropriate sanctions having regard to the findings of professional misconduct in this case. The proposed sanction is balanced and proportionate considering the findings made on the Formal Complaints. The proposed sanction is fit and reasonable and protects the public interest. It does not bring the administration of justice into disrepute and is therefore accepted by the Panel.

#### **ORDER AS TO SANCTION**

[26] For the reasons set out above, the Panel hereby orders as follows.

##### **(a) The Respondent shall**

- i. Receive and acknowledge in writing a letter of written reprimand signed by the discipline hearing panel chair within thirty (30) days of the Order.
- ii. Pay a fine in the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars (\$12,500.00) within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the Order or such other time as may be acceptable to the Registrar.
- iii. Pay the Institute's costs, fixed in the amount of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the Order or such other time as may be acceptable to the Registrar.

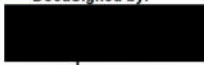
##### **(b) The Institute shall**


- i. Publish the Determination and Order of the Discipline Committee in the Institute's member and firm newsletters and post the Determination and Order on the Institute's website on a named basis with a summary of the professional misconduct and sanction.


**(c) Additional conditions to the Determination and Order**

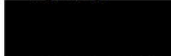
- i. All periods specified in the Order commence on the day the Order is received (or is deemed to be received, if earlier) by the Respondent.
- ii. Failure to comply with the following components of the Order -acknowledgement of written reprimand, fine and costs within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the date specified in the Order for each component shall result in publication in *CPA SK Connect* and the appropriate regional newspaper on a named basis. The Institute shall file the Order with the Court pursuant to section 32(3) of *The Accounting Profession Act* at that time.

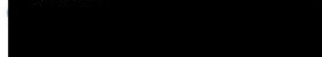
Dated this 28<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2026.

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DWAYNE DAHL, CPA, CA – Chairperson

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