

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 BYRON KENT FRASER, CPA, CMA,
BEING A MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE

BETWEEN:

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

-and-

BYRON KENT FRASER, CPA, CMA

DETERMINATION AND ORDER

HEARD BY: JOHN AMUNDSON, FCPA, FCA – Chairperson
 MARK BORGARES, FCPA
 KEN McDOUGALL – Public Representative
 STEVE McLELLAN – Public Representative
 REGAN SCHMIDT, FCPA, FCA
 ROD SIEFFERT, FCPA, FCA

COUNSEL FOR THE PROFESSIONAL
CONDUCT COMMITTEE

TESSA DYER

COUNSEL FOR THE RESPONDENT,
BYRON KENT FRASER, CPA, CMA

KEVIN SCOTT

COUNSEL FOR THE DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE

AMANDA M. QUAYLE, K.C.

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 February 27, 2026, to hear and determine formal complaints concerning Byron Kent Fraser, CPA, CMA (the “Respondent”) dated December 19, 2024 (the “Formal Complaints”), 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 by consent of the parties in accordance with Discipline Committee Rules 503.1, 503.2 and 503.3 of the Institute.
- [2] At all times material to the complaints, the Respondent was registered as a member of the Institute, and subject to the Act, CPA Saskatchewan Bylaws, and the Standards of Professional Conduct of the Institute.

THE FORMAL COMPLAINTS

- [3] Legal counsel for the Professional Conduct Committee (“PCC”) filed the Notice of Hearing dated January 8, 2026, with enclosed Formal Complaints respecting Case #2210-45, with proof of service at the hearing.

EVIDENCE

- [4] An Agreed Statement of Facts was entered into by the parties on or about December 2, 2025, and was, with the consent of the parties, provided to the Panel in advance of the hearing. The Agreed Statement of Facts was filed at the hearing and constituted the sole evidence submitted 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 on August 22, 2003.
 2. In November 2014, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Saskatchewan and Society of Certified Management Accountants became part of the Institute. The Members of the each of those legacy bodies also became registered members with the Institute at the time as outlined in Section 6(a) and 6(b) of the Act. The Respondent has been registered as a member of the Institute since that time.
 3. The Act, Institute Bylaws 200.1(a) (previously in force)/200.1 (currently in force), 200.3 (previously in force)/200.7 (currently in force); and Rules 202.1 and 222.2 of the CPA Rules of Professional Conduct were in force and effect at all relevant times.

Overview of Persons and Entities involved

4. The Respondent was employed by G.S. beginning in September 2000 and held the role of Senior Business Analyst/Internal Auditor until on or around April 17, 2017.

5. Fraser & Fraser Consulting Inc. ("F&F") was incorporated by the Respondent on December 27, 2013. The Respondent is the sole director and sole shareholder of F&F. It has never been registered as a professional corporation or as a firm with the Institute.
6. KFN is a First Nation located in Saskatchewan. Its revenues for the years ended March 31, 2019, and March 31, 2020, ranged from approximately \$10 million to approximately \$17.9 million per year.
7. KFN's audit engagements have been carried out by:
 - a. Firm #1, a firm registered with the Institute, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2017;
 - b. Firm #2, a firm registered with the Institute, for the fiscal years ending March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019; and
 - c. Firm #3, a firm registered with the Institute, for the fiscal years ending March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021.
8. S.M., CPA, CMA, was subcontracted by F&F to provide consulting services to KFN.

Recipient Appointed Advisor ("RAA")

9. First Nation recipients of funding under funding agreements with the Government of Canada's Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada ("AANDC") are responsible to ensure programs are delivered and funds are expended in compliance with the terms and conditions of the funding agreement. Directive 205: Default Prevention and Management (sac-isc.gc.ca).
10. A First Nation may be required or may choose to engage a RAA to provide support to assist the First Nation in addressing this responsibility.
11. There is no standard contract required for the appointment of a RAA.

Engagement, Contract and Remuneration

12. In or around April 11, 2018, the Respondent, through F&F, was engaged by KFN as RAA.
13. The Respondent does not possess any signed copies of any contracts outlining the terms of engagement for the Respondent and/or F&F. The Respondent has requested from KFN any signed copies of any contracts between himself and/or F&F and KFN, but has not received any such copies.
14. The Respondent represented himself as RAA for KFN and at times referred to himself as the chief financial officer for KFN.
15. F&F reported total revenue for the tax year ended December 31, 2018 of \$196,814 and reported total revenue for the tax year ended December 31, 2019 of \$149,780.

16. The Respondent's and F&F's engagement with KFN was ended by letter of March 29, 2021.

The Respondent's Role and Responsibilities

17. The Respondent was one of two signing authorities required by the various bank accounts maintained by KFN (transactions required Fraser plus at least one of a group of band councillors). The Respondent does not have in his possession any documentation to support the signing authority, however there are numerous transaction records showing that transactions were processed based on the Respondent's signature.

18. The Respondent advised KFN to replace its existing accounting software with a web-based system called NetSuite and implemented the NetSuite system over a period beginning in late 2018.

19. The Respondent supervised band staff who performed accounting functions, including payment of invoices and cash disbursements and recording the transactions in the general ledger.

20. The Respondent had possession and authorization to use a credit card issued by Affinity Credit Union in the name of "Fraser Byron KFN". The card was to be used for band expenses. There is no written documentation of the authorization.

21. The Respondent was the primary contact with Firm #2 to facilitate the provision of accounting records for the purposes of completing audit engagements for the fiscal years ending March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020.

Accounting System and Payment Processing

22. The Respondent, through F&F, engaged S.M. to assist in the implementation and operation of the new NetSuite accounting and payment system.

23. KFN used the following methods to facilitate payments:

- a. Individual transfers from a KFN bank account to other bank accounts processed by the bank based on the Respondent presenting a document authorized by himself and another council member at the bank;
- b. Electronic transfers from a KFN bank account to other bank accounts based on file uploads using the financial institution's (Affinity Credit Union) Customer Automated Funds Transfer ("CAFT") system, referred to as CUPS (Credit Union Payment System);
- c. Credit card payments;
- d. Bank drafts and money orders;
- e. Cash withdrawals made by the Respondent for distribution to various parties; generally, band members.

24. Payments were initiated using manual documents and CAFT spreadsheets, outside of the NetSuite accounting system and thus separate entries were required to record the payment details in the general ledger, including the vendor and account codes.
25. The accounting and payment processing functions, including band staff and the Respondent, were moved from KFN to a location in Regina during 2020 due to travel restrictions implemented by First Nations during the Covid 19 pandemic.
26. There is no documentation of the Respondent communicating risks related to the lack of controls, delays in recording transactions and the incompleteness of the accounting records to the client.

Return of Client Records

27. On March 29, 2021, upon termination of the Respondent and F&F's engagement, KFN requested that the Respondent return all property of KFN including the credit card, financial data spreadsheets, file boxes, any financial paperwork and bank account passwords to KFN's finance manager A.C.
28. An unsigned letter provided by the Respondent dated May 19, 2021 from KFN instructed the Respondent to provide any KFN documentation still in his possession with KFN's legal counsel, T.S. no later than July 31, 2021.
29. A Statement of Claim issued by KFN on May 10, 2022 alleges that the Respondent did not return all of KFN's records at the conclusion of his engagement.
30. The Statement of Defence on behalf of the Respondent and F&F dated February 13, 2023 denies that the Respondent and F&F had not returned all of KFN's financial records.
31. On May 12, 2023, the Respondent's legal counsel at that time, J.W. stated in an email that the Respondent "has delivered some boxes of material that belong to the Band to the Band".

Audit Engagement for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2018

32. Firm #2 issued a qualified audit opinion on KFN's consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 on June 8, 2019.
33. Qualified audit reports had previously been issued by the predecessor auditors.

Audit Engagement for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2019

34. Firm #2 issued a denial of opinion on KFN's consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 on June 3, 2022.
35. The Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion cited the fact that KFN's accounting and other supporting records were not in their physical possession.

36. A memo in Firm #2's audit engagement file outlined the unsuccessful efforts to obtain accounting records from the Respondent during the period from November 18, 2019 through February 22, 2022.

Audit Engagement for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2020

37. Firm #3 issued a disclaimer of opinion for KFN's fiscal year ending March 31, 2020 on July 18, 2023.

38. Firm #3 prepared a management letter for the year ended March 31, 2020 describing deficiencies in internal control, including the lack of a proper accounting system, failure to reconcile bank accounts, information not entered into computerized banking system, money transferred out of bank accounts to unknown recipients and payments made without proper authorization.

Audit Engagement for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2021

39. Firm #3 issued a denial of opinion for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2021 on March 12, 2024.

Cooperation by Registrant with regulatory processes including investigation

40. Registrants of the Institute are required to register a firm where they provide services to the public. Those providing other regulated services may qualify for an exemption from registration of a firm when the professional service provided is to three (3) or fewer clients.

41. The Respondent did not register F&F as a firm and did not apply for an exemption to firm registration.

42. Registrants of the Institute who provide professional services through a corporate entity are required to register a professional corporation.

43. The Respondent did not register F&F as a professional corporation.

44. The professional insurance liability policy carried by F&F expired on or before September 30, 2022.

45. The Respondent self-reported the Statement of Claim issued by KFN against the Respondent and F&F to the Institute on October 13, 2022.

46. Appendix C provides a timeline of communications between the Institute and the Respondent from the initial contact on October 13, 2022 to November 2024. The communications cover regulatory processes including registration and the investigation.

47. The Respondent did not provide substantive information relating to the investigation over a period from October 13, 2022 through August 30, 2024, citing health concerns. To August 30, 2024 he had provided CPA Saskatchewan with:

- a. A copy of the Statement of Claim;

- b. An unsigned copy of a contract covering one year of the three-year engagement with KFN; and
 - c. A copy of his statement of defence.
48. The Respondent provided notes from his doctor stating that he was unable to work, and thus unable to respond to the investigation, which covered a period from April 1, 2021 through July 31, 2024.
49. In August 2023 the Respondent launched a website “ExecutorOne.ca” where he was personally offering to provide services to those managing estates with locations in Calgary and Regina and using the designation CPA, CMA.
50. The ExecutorOne.ca website remained live online until at least May 9, 2024.
51. On February 1, 2024, the Respondent was requested to provide income verification due March 1, 2024, to support his 2023/24 special circumstances exemption. On February 29, 2024, the Respondent submitted a medical note and requested a deferral of the deadline to respond to the information due to his medical condition.
52. On June 6, 2024, the Respondent’s registration as a member was suspended by the Registration Committee for one (1) day for failure to provide documentation relating to the Respondent’s 2023/24 Special Circumstances fees and 2023 CPD exemption as requested on February 1, 2024.
53. The Respondent’s submission for reinstatement was approved by the Registration Committee at its meeting of November 12, 2024.

Formal Complaints

54. On November 26, 2024, the PCC referred two Formal Complaints against the Respondent to the Discipline Committee. These are Formal Complaints A and B (collectively, the “Formal Complaints”).
55. The Respondent, on behalf of himself and the Firm, admits the following allegations in the Formal Complaints:

Formal Complaint A

It is alleged that the Respondent, in the provision of professional services to KFN, during the period beginning on or about April 1, 2018, through to on around October 31, 2024, is guilty of professional misconduct as defined in Section 26 of the Act in that:

The Respondent breached Bylaw 200.1(a) (previously in force)/200.1 (currently in force) of *The Accounting Profession Regulatory Bylaws* by failing to comply with the principles of integrity and due care, which require that a registrant perform professional services with diligence and be straightforward and honest in all professional and business relationships. The Respondent breached Rule

202.1 of the CPA Rules of Professional Conduct by failing to provide professional services with integrity and due care.

The specific allegations which constitute professional misconduct include that the Respondent:

- a. Did not document, communicate or explain his role and responsibilities for professional services provided by Fraser to the client, KFN;
- b. Did not establish effective controls over KFN's payment processes and over the processes related to recording expenses in the general ledger and maintaining accounting records;
- c. Failed to provide accounting records to the client's auditors on a complete and/or timely basis, contributing to the issuance by the auditors of a denial of opinion on the client's financial statements for the fiscal years ending March 31, 2019, 2020, and 2021 when qualified opinions had been obtained for prior periods; and
- d. Did not advise the client of the risks related to the lack of controls, the delays in recording transactions and the incompleteness of the accounting records.

Formal Complaint B:

It is alleged that the Respondent, in his response to the regulatory processes of the Institute for the period beginning on or around October 1, 2022, to October 31, 2024, is guilty of professional misconduct as defined in Section 26 of the Act in that:

The Respondent breached Bylaw 200.3 (previously in force)/200.7 (currently in force) of *The Accounting Profession Regulatory Bylaws* by failing to comply with the principle of cooperation which requires that a registrant cooperate with the regulatory processes of the Institute. The Respondent breached Rules 222.1 and 222.2 of the CPA Rules of Professional Conduct by failing to respond promptly to communication where a written reply is specifically required and by failing to produce documents when required to do so by the Institute.

The specific allegations which constitute professional misconduct, include that the Respondent:

- a. On multiple occasions failed to respond promptly in writing to communication from the Institute in which a written reply was specifically required, including notices and requests related to a professional conduct investigation and practice monitoring requirements;
- b. Failed to promptly produce documents when required to do so by the Institute in relation to a professional conduct investigation; and

- c. Represented to the Institute that he was unable to respond to requests related to a professional conduct investigation due to medical conditions, while offering services to the public.

(the "Admitted Conduct")

56. The Respondent, on behalf of himself and the Firm, further admits that the Admitted Conduct constitutes professional misconduct as alleged in the Formal Complaints and amounts to breaches of:
- a. The Act;
 - b. CPA Bylaws 200.1(a) (in force November 10, 2014 to December 17, 2021)/200.1 (in force December 17, 2021 to current), and 200.3 (in force November 10, 2014 to December 17, 2021)/200.7 (in force December 17, 2021 to current);
 - c. CPA Rules 202.1, (in force up to and including May 31, 2022)/202.1 (in force June 1, 2022 to current); and
 - d. CPA Rules 222.1 and 222.2 of the CPA Rules of Professional Conduct in effect from June 1, 2022 to present.

CONDUCT DECISION

- [5] Professional misconduct is defined in section 26 of the Act as follows:

26. Professional misconduct is a question of fact, but any matter, conduct or thing, whether or not disgraceful or dishonourable, is professional misconduct within the meaning of this Act if:

- (a) it is harmful to the best interests of the public or the registrants;
- (b) It tends to harm the standing of the profession;
- (c) it is a breach of this Act or the bylaws; or
- (d) it is a failure to comply with an order of the professional conduct committee, the discipline committee or the board.

- [6] Upon consideration of the evidence and given the admission of guilt by the Respondent with respect to the Formal Complaints, the Panel is satisfied the Respondent is guilty of professional misconduct. As explained below, it is clear the Respondent was in breach of *The Accounting Profession Regulatory Bylaws* which itself constitutes professional misconduct under the Act.

- [7] Regarding Formal Complaint A, the Panel finds that it is clear from the Agreed Statement of Facts reproduced above that, beginning on or about April 1, 2018, through to on or about October 31, 2024, the Respondent failed to document and communicate his role and responsibilities for the professional services he provided to KFN, he failed to establish effective controls over KFN's payment processes, including the making of timely and appropriate corresponding accounting records, he failed to provide accounting records to KFN and its auditors on a complete and timely basis, and he failed to advise KFN of the risks associated with its lack of controls, and delayed and incomplete accounting records.

- [8] Together and individually, the failures amount to breaches of the principles of integrity and due care as set out in Bylaw 200.1(a) (previously in force)/200.1 (currently in force) of *The Accounting Profession Regulatory Bylaws*, which require that a registrant perform professional services with diligence and to be straightforward and honest in all professional and business relationships.
- [9] Together and individually, the failures also amount to breaches of Rule 202.1 of the CPA Rules of Professional Conduct that required the Respondent to provide professional services with integrity and due care. The Panel finds that these breaches of Rule 202.1 also constitute professional misconduct under the Act.
- [10] Regarding Formal Complaint B, the Panel finds that it is clear from the Agreed Statement of Facts reproduced above that, beginning on or about October 1, 2022, through to on or about October 31, 2024, the Respondent failed to promptly respond to the Institute, including promptly providing documents relating to the investigation against him. The Respondent also represented to the Institute that he was unable to respond in a timely way due to medical conditions, even though he was, at the same time, offering services to the public, as evidenced by the Respondent's website "ExecutorOne.ca" that was live between August 2023 and at least May 9, 2024.
- [11] Together and individually, these failures to respond promptly to the Institute amount to breaches of Bylaw 200.3 (previously in force)/200.7 (currently in force) of *The Accounting Profession Regulatory Bylaws* which require that a registrant cooperate with the regulatory processes of the Institute.
- [12] Together and individually, these failures to respond promptly to the Institute also amount to breaches of Rules 222.1 and 222.2 of the CPA Rules of Professional Conduct that required the Respondent to respond promptly where a written reply is specifically required, and to produce documents when required to do so by the Institute. The Panel finds that these breaches of Rules 222.1 and 222.2 also constitute professional misconduct under the Act.

SANCTION DECISION

- [13] The parties filed a Joint Submission on Penalty dated February 17, 2026. The parties jointly submitted the following sanction is appropriate in the circumstances of this case:
- a. The Respondent shall receive and acknowledge in writing a Letter of Reprimand issued by the Panel chair within thirty (30) days of the Order.
 - b. The Respondent shall pay a fine to CPA Saskatchewan in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), payable within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the Order.
 - c. The Respondent shall review and refamiliarize himself with CPA Saskatchewan's Firm Guide, and shall provide written confirmation to CPA Saskatchewan that he has done so, within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the Order.

- d. The Respondent shall complete ten (10) hours of professional development on internal controls and ten (10) hours of professional development on ethics and/or practice management for a total of twenty (20) hours of professional development, within three hundred sixty five (365) days of the Order, in addition to any other CPD that would otherwise be required. The Respondent is responsible to report and declare the verifiable continuing professional development in the provided tool before the deadline. Proof of attendance at the verifiable continuing professional development is required.
- e. The Respondent shall pay costs in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or as otherwise ordered by the Discipline Committee, payable within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the Order.
- f. There shall be publication on a named basis in the member and firm newsletters in the usual course. There will be publication of the Determination and Order on a named basis on the Institute's website indefinitely.
- g. 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.

[14] The Panel acknowledges and has taken guidance from 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 that are relevant to determining an appropriate sanction for professional misconduct:

- (i) Specific deterrence of the member to curtail any future breaches;
- (ii) General deterrence of other members of the profession;
- (iii) Rehabilitation;
- (iv) Punishment;
- (v) Isolation;
- (vi) Denunciation;
- (vii) The need to maintain the public's confidence in the profession's ability to self-regulate;
- (viii) Aggravating factors; and
- (ix) Mitigating factors.

[15] The Panel also acknowledges and has taken guidance from the judicial decisions of *R v Anthony-Cook*, 2016 SCC 43, *Rault v Law Society of Saskatchewan*, 2009 SKCA 81, and *Nanson v Saskatchewan College of Psychologists*, 2013 SKQB 191. These decisions emphasize the importance of joint submissions on sanction, and that 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.

- [16] The parties noted one aggravating factor, being the Respondent's failure to communicate promptly with the Institute during the investigation of these matters.
- [17] The parties noted there are several mitigating factors. First, the Respondent had no disciplinary history prior to this proceeding. Second, the Respondent cooperated during the hearing process, including by entering into an Agreed Statement of Facts, pleading guilty to the Formal Complaints, and agreeing to a Joint Submission on Penalty. Third, while the Respondent failed to promptly respond to inquiries of the Institute, he suffered from medical conditions at times during the investigation. Finally, the Respondent has shared his income tax returns for the last three years with the PCC. The Respondent's tax returns indicate he has had little to no income in recent years, and he is suffering from financial hardship.
- [18] In considering the sanction to impose, the Panel considered the gravity of the professional misconduct and found it to be serious. The Respondent's misconduct breached the fundamental values and requirements of the profession to act with due care and integrity, and to promptly respond and produce documents when required to do so by the Institute.
- [19] The Panel also considered the mitigating factors in this case, including acceptance of the Respondent's financial hardship by the PCC, and that the proposed penalty, including in particular the proposed five thousand dollar (\$5,000.00) fine and one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) in costs, is a joint submission by the parties, which is not to be lightly disturbed by the Panel.
- [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] With respect to the proposed fine, counsel for the PCC advised that it was the original position of the PCC that a fine of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) was appropriate given the seriousness of the misconduct. However, given the financial hardship of the Respondent, as well as the other mitigating factors, the Panel accepts that a reduced fine of five thousand dollar (\$5,000.00) is in the range of an acceptable outcome in the specific circumstances of this case.
- [22] With respect to the requirements that the Respondent review and refamiliarize himself with CPA Saskatchewan's Firm Guide, as well as complete ten (10) hours of professional development on internal controls, and ten (10) hours of professional development on ethics and/or practice management, the Panel finds that these are aimed at addressing the Respondent's significant misunderstanding of the Bylaws and Rules, are within the range of acceptable outcomes, and strike an appropriate balance for the misconduct in this case.
- [23] With respect to the joint submission on payment of costs for the investigation and hearing in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal's decision in *Abrametz v Law Society of Saskatchewan, 2018 SKCA 37* [Abrametz], is the leading case in Saskatchewan regarding costs in a professional disciplinary matter. The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal recognized in Abrametz that a profession's members should not bear the total cost of disciplining a registrant's behaviour, but costs should not be so

prohibitive as to prevent a registrant from defending his or her right to practice in the profession.

- [24] As explained above, given the Respondent's financial hardship, the other mitigating factors in this case, and the parties' Joint Submission on Penalty, the Panel accepts the parties' joint submission for a costs order of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00).
- [25] The Panel finds that it is reasonable that the Respondent review and refamiliarize himself with CPA Saskatchewan's Firm Guide within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the Order, that the Respondent complete ten (10) hours of professional development on internal controls, as well as ten (10) hours of professional development on ethics and/or practice management within twelve (12) months of the Order, and that the fine and costs shall be payable within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the Order.
- [26] With respect to publication of the Determination and Order, 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 in the member and firm newsletters is appropriate in this case.

- [27] Taken together, the proposed sanctions are reasonable. They are not contrary to public policy, nor do they bring disrepute to the administration of justice.
- [28] With the objectives of denunciation, specific deterrence, general deterrence and maintenance of public confidence in the ability of the Institute to self-regulate in mind, and given the aggravating and mitigating factors in this case, the Panel accepts the parties' Joint Submission on Penalty.

ORDER AS TO SANCTION

- [29] The Panel hereby orders:

- (a) **The Respondent shall:**
 - (i) Receive and acknowledge in writing a letter of written reprimand signed by the Panel chair within thirty (30) days of the Order.
 - (ii) Pay a fine in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the Order.
 - (iii) Review and refamiliarize himself with CPA Saskatchewan's Firm Guide, and shall provide written confirmation to CPA Saskatchewan that he has done so, within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the Order.


- (iv) Complete ten (10) hours of professional development on internal controls and ten (10) hours of professional development on ethics and/or practice management for a total of twenty (20) hours of professional development, within three hundred sixty five (365) days of the Order, in addition to any other CPD that would otherwise be required. The Respondent is responsible to report and declare the verifiable continuing professional development in the provided tool before the deadline. Proof of attendance at the verifiable continuing professional development is required.
 - (v) Pay the Institute's costs, fixed in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the Order.
- (b) **The Institute shall:**
- (i) Publish notice of the Panel's Determination and Order 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, confirmation of review of the Firm Guide, fine and costs – within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the date of this Order for each component shall result in the Respondent's registration rights being suspended, with publication in *CPA SK Connect* and the appropriate regional newspaper on a named basis. CPA Saskatchewan shall file the Order with the Court pursuant to section 32(3) of *The Accounting Profession Act* at that time. Further failure to comply with the following components of the Order – acknowledgement of written reprimand, confirmation of review of the Firm Guide, fine and costs – within three hundred and sixty-five (365) days of the date of this Order for each component shall result in the Respondent being expelled, with publication in *CPA SK Connect* and the appropriate regional newspaper on a named basis.
 - (iii) Failure to comply with the following component of the Order – professional development – within three hundred and sixty-five (365) days of the date of this Order shall result in the Respondent's registration rights being suspended, with publication in *CPA SK Connect* and the appropriate regional newspaper on a named basis. CPA Saskatchewan shall file the Order with the Court pursuant to section 32(3) of *The Accounting Profession Act* at that time. Further failure to comply with the following components of the Order – professional development – within an additional one hundred and eighty (180) days from the date by which he is to have completed his professional development shall result in the Respondent being expelled, with publication in *CPA SK Connect* and the appropriate regional newspaper on a named basis.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 2026.

Signed by:

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John Amundson, FCPA, FCA – Chairperson



Mark Borgares, FCPA




Ken McDougall – Public Representative

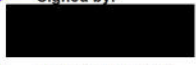
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Steve McLellan – Public Representative

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