

Approved Regulators' Sanction & Appeals Mechanisms

SOLICITORS REGULATION AUTHORITY – NON-ABS Enforcement action taken if there is serious non-compliance with SRA principles or a risk exists to the public that cannot **USED WHEN:** be mitigated by either the SRA or an individual Individuals (including solicitors (S), RELs, RFLs, former solicitors (FS), managers (M), employees (E) employees of sole **OVER WHO:** practitioners (ESP)) and recognised bodies (RB) - The Solicitors Act 1974, The Administration of Justice Act 1974, The Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 WHAT POWERS: - Part II of the Solicitors Act 1974 (as amended) established the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal (SDT) - The SDT's powers are recognised, modified and extended under the LSA, particularly in Part 8 **APPEALS DECISION MAKER** SANCTIONS/PENALITIES/COSTS Regulatory Settlement Agreement (including): - Removal from roll by NONE consent (SDT must consent to - Agreed public statements - Practising controls withdrawal if SRA staff - Schemes for correction, improvement and restitution - Costs proceedings started) with - Removal from the roll by consent delegated - Written rebuke and publication 1: Adjudication (panel) authority - Penalty to £2,000 (consulting to raise to £10K, 50k or 100k) 2: SDT or... - Costs from solicitors. RELs and recognised bodies 3: High Court Adjudication (single) - Conditions (S, REL, RFL) 1: Adjudication (panel) (civil) - Conditions (RB) 2: High Court - suspend / revoke authorisation (RB) Referral to the SDT NONE S RFL RB M Ε RFL **ESP** - Strike off (S) restore/prohibit (FS) - Suspension (indef/specified) - Termination of suspension SDT - Revoke sole endorsement (non-ABS) 1: Master of the Rolls - Unlimited penalty (incl FS) (criminal) 2: High Court (admin) - Criminal/legal aid exclusion - Revoke recognition - Reasonable costs The SDT also frequently issues reprimands & severe reprimands and orders practising controls (Though, these acts are not based on express statutory powers)

SOLICITORS RI	EGULATION AUTHORITY - ABS			
USED WHEN:	Enforcement action taken if there is serious non-compliance with SRA principles or a risk exists to the public that cannot be mitigated by either the SRA or an individual			
OVER WHO:	Licensed bodies, HOLPs, HOFAs, managers, employees, solicitors, European lawyers (REL), foreign lawyers (RFL) and former solicitors (FS)			
WHAT POWERS:	 -The Legal Services Act 2007, The Solicitors Act 1974, The Administration of Justice Act 1974, The Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 - Part II of the Solicitors Act 1974 (as amended) established the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal (SDT) - The SDT's powers are recognised, modified and extended under the LSA, particularly in Part 8 			
DECISION MAKER	SANCTIONS/PENALITIES/COSTS	APPEALS		
SRA staff with delegated authority or Adjudication (single) (civil)	Regulatory Settlement Agreement (including): - Agreed public statements - Schemes for correction, improvement & restitution - Practising controls - Removal from the roll by consent - Costs	NONE		
	-Penalty to £50m / publication – ABS individual - Penalty to £250m / publication – ABS entities	1: Adjudication (panel) 2: SDT 3: High Court (points of law)		
	-Impose conditions on solicitors, RELs and RFLs	1: Adjudication (panel) 2: High Court		
	 Impose conditions on a licensed body Suspend / revoke authorisation Disqualify from acting as a HOLP or HOFA Disqualify from being a manager or employee 	1: Adjudication (panel) 2: SDT		

BAR STANDARDS BOARD The BSB has available both non-disciplinary powers for breaches of the Handbook and disciplinary powers for professional misconduct. **USED WHEN:** It will only refer complaints for disciplinary action where it considers there is a realistic prospect of a finding of professional misconduct being made (or there is a realistic prospect of the disqualification condition being satisfied and it is in the public interest, having regard to the regulatory objectives to pursue disciplinary proceedings) Sole practitioner, employed, and self-employed barristers and all persons called to the Bar **OVER WHO:** (Relevant Persons, as defined in Part 6 of the BSB Handbook) Disciplinary Tribunal Powers derived from the Senior Courts Act 1981 give High Court judges the power to discipline barristers, which WHAT POWERS: they resolved, in 1986, to exercise through COIC. The appeal function is exercised through High Court under the Crime and Courts Act 2013. **DECISION MAKER SANTIONS/PENALTIES/COSTS APPEALS** Professional Conduct Non-disciplinary sanctions (no further action (NFA) decisions): - Advice Dept or... BTAS 3 person appeal panel **Professional Conduct** (£100 payable to BSB) (civil) Non-disciplinary administrative sanctions available for all breaches of the Handbook: Committee - administrative fine to £1,000 - Written warning - Fixed penalty fine (civil) Determination by consent: Professional Reprimand (BSB) - Advice order - CPD order - Fine to £50,000 Conduct NONE - Reprimand/advice from nominated person Committee (criminal) Referral to BTAS 3 or 5 person panel 3 person panel: 5 person panel: - Reprimand (Tribunal/nominee) (in addition to 3 person panel powers): Disciplinary - Advice order (Tribunal/nominee) - Disbar **Tribunal** - Suspension for an unlimited period - CPD order High Court under the Crime BTAS - Conditions on practising certificate (with or without conditions) and Courts Act 2013 (Criminal): - Prohibited from accepting public access instructions - Disqualification for more than 12 months - 3 person panel (criminal) - Exclusion from Legal Aid representation - 5 person panel - Suspension to 12 months (with or without conditions) (dishonesty and/or - Disqualification to 12 months deception) - Fine to £50,000 and costs both ways - Referral to 5 person panel for sentencing **ON APPEAL:** - Confirm / vary orders High Court under the - Dismiss appeals NONE - Allow in part of whole Crime and Court Act - Order re-hearing 2013 (criminal)

USED WHEN:	The CLC invokes its enforcement policy when its Code of Conduct is not upheld				
OVER WHO:	Licensed conveyancers, rec	Licensed conveyancers, recognised bodies, licensed (ABS) bodies			
WHAT POWERS:	 Part II of the Administration of Justice Act 1985 Legal Services Act 2007 for alternative business structures Section 69 Order for amendment to appeals process (first draft with the Ministry of Justice) 				
DECISION MAKERS	SANCTIONS/PENALTIES/CO	OSTS			APPEALS
Authorised officers,	- Penalty to £1,000	- Reaso	nable costs		Adjudication Panel
LPIs & directors (civil)	- Referral to Adjudica	ition Panel			High Court (civil)
	As Approved Regulator (no	n-ABS)		·	
Adjudication Panel (civil)	Licensed conveyancers: -Revoke licence - disqualification (perm/specific) - Suspension -Condition to licence - Reprimand order -Penalty to £50m	Recognised body: -Revoke recognition - Reprimand order - Condition to recognition - Penalty to £250m - Appropriate costs		Manager/employee of recognised body: -Order CLC to take steps - Referral to other regulator - Penalty to £50m - Appropriate costs	High Court (civil)
	As Licensing Authority (ABS)				
Adjudication officers (civil)	Licensed body: - Reprimand body - Revoke body's licence - Suspend body's licence - Conditions direction - Intervene		Licensed body owner: - Conditions on material interest - Object to interest & apply to High Court to divest interest		Adjudication Panel (civil)
	HoLP or HoFA: - Require CLC to take steps - Withdraw approval for role - Disqualify from holding a licensed role		Manager/employee of ABS: -Require CLC to take steps - Referral to other regulator - Disqualify from holding a licensed body role		
Adjudication Panel (civil)	- Penalties to £50m for licensed body owners, HoLPs, HoFAs, managers & employees - Penalties to £250m for licensed bodies		First Tier Tribunal (civil)		

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY REGULATION BOARD

USED WHEN:	IPReg reviews complaints to decide if there are proportionate, prima facie cases to answer A complaint about an attorney or firm must relate to a breach of IPReg's Code of Conduct or Litigators' Code Special consideration is given to attorneys' complaints about other attorneys		
OVER WHO:	- Patent attorneys - Trade mark attorneys	- ABS - Entities	
WHAT POWERS:	- s.275A Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988 and s.83A Trade Marks Act 1994 (as amended) do not specify any sanctions or appeals mechanism, though they do give the person keeping the register power to make regulations governing conduct and discipline - Section 69 order for ABS powers (seeking approval)		

DECISION MAKERS	SANCTIONS/PENALTIES/COSTS		APPEALS
Complaints Review Committee (Sift Panel) (civil)	Summary procedure: - Notice - Warning	-Reprimand - Part or full cost	Disciplinary Board
(Sift Panel) (civil)	- Referral to the Disciplinary	NONE	
	-Public notice -Warning -Penalty to £5,000 - Part or full costs	- Reprimand - Suspension/removal - Cancelled certificate - CDP order	
Disciplinary Board (civil)	Recommend ITMA/CIPA suspension/expulsion Recommend recognition, authorisation & withdrawal for: - UK Intellectual Property Office - European Patent Office - Office for Harmonisation in the International Market - Recommend ITMA/CIPA suspension/expulsion		Considered by an independent adjudicator
ON INTERNAL APPEAL: Independent Adjudicator (civil)	- Affirm decision - Vary decision - Vary costs		(Proposed external appeal) First Tier Tribunal (civil)

IPS				
USED WHEN:	IPS investigates conduct complaints and refers allegations to its Professional Conduct Panel, which assesses whether its outcomes based Code has been breached			
OVER WHO:	Individual Chartered Legal Executives, Associate Prosecutors (Currently seeking entity rights and individual rights for CILEx practitioners)			
WHAT POWERS:	 The Legal Services Act 2007 The Institute's Royal Charter Section 69 Order for entity enforcement powers (seeking approval) 			
DECISION MAKERS		SANCTIONS/PENALTIES/COSTS	APPEALS	
IPS manager		- Reject case where IPS has no jurisdiction	Professional Conduct Panel	
ii 3 iiialiagei		- Referral to Disciplinary Tribunal	NONE	
		-Determination by consent - no costs (agreed by IPS manager, signed-off by Conduct Panel)	NONE	
Professional Conduct Panel (civil)		- Suspension during hearing (12 months max) Conditions on employment or conduct: - Practising conditions - Reprimands - Warnings Future conduct: - Undertaking agreement conditions	Appeals Panel (civil)	
		- Referral to Disciplinary Tribunal	NONE	
Disciplinary Tribunal (civil)		Conditions on employment or conduct: - Practising conditions - Reprimand - Membership exclusion (fixed or indefinite period – Can reapply after fixed period has lapsed) - Fines to £3,000 (policy being developed) -Order costs New powers (seeking approval): -Pre hearing interim orders	Appeals Panel (civil)	
ON APPEAL: Appeals Panel (civil)		- Affirm decision - Vary decision	NONE	

COSTS LAWYER STANDARDS BOARD

USED WHEN:	The CLSB investigates complaints where it believes there are reasonable grounds that its rules and code have not been complied with by a costs lawyer
OVER WHO:	Individual costs lawyers Currently not seeking entity rights, awaiting outcome of call for evidence on legal regulation
WHAT POWERS:	The Association of Law Costs Draftsmen Order 2006 was revoked and replaced on 01 January 2010 by Legal Services Act (Commencement No 6, Transitory, Transitional and Savings Provision) Order 2009

DECISION MAKERS	SANCTIONS/PENALTIES/COSTS	APPEALS
Level One: CLSB investigation	Minor disciplinary findings: - Warning letter - Undertaking - Costs fixed at £250	Conduct Committee
	Referral to Conduct Committee	Conduct Appeal Committee
Level Two: Conduct Committee (civil)	- Warning letter - Undertaking - Suspension to 2 years - Permanent removal from register - Penalty to £2,000 - Costs fixed at £1,000	Conduct Appeal Committee (civil) (no further appeals to Level Three from Level One warning letter or undertaking)
Level Three: Conduct Appeal Committee (civil)	 Dismiss, uphold, vary sanction/costs Suspension, unlimited Permanent removal from register Revise penalty to £4,000 Costs fixed at £1,500 	NONE

USED WHEN:	For the protection of the public when service complaints are received about notarial conduct			
OVER WHO:	Individual notaries -currently not considering to apply to regulate entities			
WHAT POWERS:	The Ecclesiastical Act 1533, the Public Notaries Act 1801, section 4 of the Public Notaries Act 1843 and section 57(4)(c) of the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 grant the Master of Faculties broad powers to make rules about the practice, conduct and discipline of public notaries. It is also an AR under the LSA			
DEICISON MAKERS	SANCTIONS/PENALTIES/COSTS		APPEALS	
	Referral to the Company of Scriveners: When there is a case for notarial misconduct		NONE	
Registrar of the Court	Appointment of Nominated Notary: When there is a case for non-scrivener misconduct		NONE	
	Interim Order to suspend, restrict, limit or impose conditions of practice: Evidence of gross misconduct		Court of Faculties	
Court of	Notarial misconduct:	Notarial misconduct:		
Faculties (Commissary & 2 assessors) (civil)	Struck-off registerSuspension (time/conditions)Conditions on practising certificateCPD order	- Admonishment - Order costs both ways - Penalty to £10,000 - Indemnify clients with fund	Judicial review of the Commissary decision	
	To review Orders for striking-off, suspension,			
Court of Faculties Review	Restore notary to the RollImmediate/future lifting of suspension	Remove/vary conditionsImpose new conditionsDismiss application	NONE	
Master of Faculties	Reject application for admission or readmission as a public notary		Chancellor of the High Court	
Chancellor of the High Court	Notaries can challenge the Master if they are reasonable cause to any faculty to practise"	NONE		