



Annual Return - guidance notes

EFFECTIVE FROM 1 NOVEMBER 2017

These guidance notes are effective from 1 November 2017. If you received your firm's annual return before this date, please refer to the previous set of Annual Return Guidance Notes available from icaew.com/annualreturn

We have updated the annual return to reflect the terminology and definitions within Statutory Instrument 2017 No. 692, The Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017.

Standing data

We have changed the annual return 'as at' to show the actual date of data extraction from our records. Where possible, the standing data sections of the return are pre-populated with data taken from ICAEW's database on the date the return was created.

You should review the standing data information and make sure that it is correct as at the date of the annual return. If anything is incorrect, please make the changes on the annual return. If a field is blank, we don't currently hold the information on our records and you need to provide the information on the annual return. You don't need to reflect any changes after the return date.

If you have told ICAEW about changes to your firm's details or structure close to the date of the annual return, they may not be reflected in the standing data section. You don't need to replicate this particular type of change on the annual return.

If you have any questions about the data printed in the standing data sections please contact:

- the Members Records team on +44 (0)1908 248 054 or records@icaew.com for general enquiries.
- the Regulatory Support team on +44 (0)1908 546 302 or regulatorysupport@icaew.com for enquiries about audit registration, probate accreditation, licensed practitioner scheme and DPB licensing.
- the Insolvency Support team on +44 (0)1908 546 302 or insolvency@icaew.com for enquiries about insolvency.

Maintaining your firms record

The *Audit Regulations and Guidance*, *DPB (Investment Business) Handbook*, *Insolvency Licensing Regulations and Guidance notes*, *Probate Regulations*, *Licensed Practice Handbook* and *Practice Assurance Regulations* state that you must tell ICAEW as soon as changes occur. You should not wait until you receive your next annual return.

If there are changes to the structure of your firm, please complete and return the [standing data changes form](#) within 10 business days. [Read more about how to maintain your firm record.](#)

Register of Statutory Auditors

Much of the information in the standing data sections also forms the basis of the required information regarding auditors on the [Register of Statutory Auditors](#). The information required for the register includes:

- the primary contact within your firm and your firm's website address (if it has one);
- the address of each office;
- the name and registration number of all responsible individuals (RIs) in your firm (ie, those responsible for statutory audit work on behalf of the firm);

- the legal form of your firm;
- names and business addresses of each member of a partnership (if a limited liability partnership); each partner (if a partnership); each director and shareholder (if a corporate practice); or the sole practitioner (if a sole practitioner);
- the name and business address of all individuals on any management board;
- details of any audit registrations your firm may have in another country;
- details of any responsible individual (RI) in your firm who is also registered in another country to undertake audits; and
- details of any network your firm belongs to and, if it does, an address (physical or web) where the public can inspect the names and addresses of all the member firms and affiliates in the network.

Guidance on the standing data

We have provided detailed guidance notes on particular questions in the standing data section of the annual return.

Ref	Question	Guidance
Firm information		
FI02	Does the firm describe itself as 'Chartered Accountants'?	<p>A firm is entitled to call itself a firm of chartered accountants if it meets the detailed requirements of the Regulations governing the use of the description of 'Chartered Accountants' and ICAEW general affiliates and if any non-member principals are ICAEW affiliates.</p> <p>Our Practice Helpsheet, Practice names and letterheads also gives additional guidance.</p>
FI03	Is your firm an ICAEW member firm?	<p>The definition of a member firm, as set out in the Principal Bye-laws, is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a member engaged in public practice as a sole practitioner; or • a partnership engaged in public practice of which more than 50% of the rights to vote on all, or substantially all, matters of substance at meetings of the partnership are held by members; or • a limited liability partnership engaged in public practice of which more than 50% of the rights to vote on all, or substantially all, matters of substance at meetings of the partnership are held by members; or • any body corporate (other than a limited liability partnership) engaged in public practice of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 50% or more of the directors are members; and – more than 50% of the nominal value of the voting shares is held by members; and – more than 50% of the aggregate in nominal value of the voting and non-voting shares is held by members. <p>You can find our guide on whether your entity is an ICAEW member firm and whether ICAEW is your money laundering supervisor here.</p>

FI05	Legal form of firm	Although not a definitive list, the most common legal forms include: sole practice, partnership, and limited liability partnership (LLP).
FI13	Name of money laundering report officer (MLRO)	Under MLR17 (Regulation 21 (3)), each firm must appoint a nominated officer to receive internal suspicious activity reports and to assess whether these should be reported to the National Crime Agency.
FI14b	Name of Money Laundering Compliance Principle (MLCP) if different from MLRO	Under MLR17 (Regulation 21 (1) (a)), and where appropriate to the size and nature of the business, each firm must appoint an individual who is a member of the board (or equivalent managing body) or senior management who is responsible for compliance with the Money Laundering Regulations. We have assumed that this person will be the same as the nominated officer required under MLR07, and have pre-populated the field with the name previously provided in FI13. Please tell us if this is not the case by emailing AMLRCP@icaew.com
Trading names		
TN01-TN04	Trading names	Firms can use trading names that are registered with ICAEW. Full details can be found in Practice Helpsheet Practice names and letterheads .
Other offices		
OO001-OO003	Other offices	'Other offices' means any office that is not a head office, for example, branch and/or market day offices.
OO004	Market day office	A market day office is a location where no records are held and where no staff are based. Typically it is a place only for collecting post or holding local meetings. This field requires a 'Yes' or 'No' answer.
Principals who are members of ICAEW		
PMI01	Principals who are members of ICAEW	A principal is a generic term for a sole practitioner, partner in a firm, member of an LLP or director of a corporate practice.
PMI05	Do you hold a PC?	All members engaged in public practice in the EU, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein must hold a PC; and, under the Audit Regulations and Guidance , all members who are RIs must hold a PC, wherever they are based. If you hold an insolvency licence from another body, and take appointments, you are in practice and need a practising certificate. The requirements are set out in the ICAEW statement on engaging in public practice . You can also contact Advisory Services on +44 (0)1908 248 250.
All other principals (non-ICAEW members)		
AOP01	Name	Please add details of any principal not already listed.

		<p>A principal is a generic term for a sole practitioner, partner in a firm, member of an LLP or director of a corporate practice. This also includes corporate principals.</p> <p>Other principals are partners, members or directors who are not members of ICAEW. Please give details of the other partners, members or directors in your firm.</p>
AOP05	Record number	<p>If firms want to use the description 'Chartered Accountants', they must register any principals who are not Chartered Accountants as ICAEW general affiliates. The requirements can be found in the Regulations governing the use of the description of 'Chartered Accountants' and ICAEW general affiliates.</p>
Alternate contact information for single ICAEW members		
CM01- CM04	Alternate contact information for ICAEW members holding clients' money	<p>A firm that is wholly owned or controlled by a single ICAEW member who handles clients' money is required to have arrangements whereby another person (the alternate) can distribute or process clients' money in the event of the incapacity or death of that single ICAEW member. The data in this section shows the contact details of the alternate that are held in ICAEW's records. If these details are incorrect, please amend them on the return.</p> <p>Please refer to the Clients' Money Regulations, regulation 31 and explanatory note 10 for further details.</p>
Shareholders and their voting rights		
SV01- SV09	Shareholder and voting rights	<p>This section is mandatory. It requires a minimum of one entry. The answer you give should reflect the answer you have given to FI05 Legal form of firm.</p> <p>We use the information to determine whether your firm meets the definition of an ICAEW member firm, as set out in the Principal Bye-laws. You can find our guide on whether your entity is an ICAEW member firm and whether ICAEW is your money laundering supervisor here.</p> <p>Please ensure you update the information on your annual return may be returned for re-submission.</p> <p>Corporate practice – please give the names of the shareholders, the percentage of the nominal value of the total share capital held by each in the '% shareholding' box and the percentage of the nominal value of the voting shares held by each in the '% voting rights' box. The individuals, or entities, listed should be those that directly hold the shares and voting rights in the practice.</p> <p>Limited liability partnership – please give the percentage voting rights of each member. You should provide the name of the person/entity that directly holds the voting rights.</p> <p>Partnership – please give the percentage voting rights of each partner.</p> <p>Sole practitioner – not applicable.</p> <p>In an audit registered firm, the majority of the voting rights, or such rights under the firm's constitution as enable them to direct its overall policy or alter its constitution; must be held by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individuals that hold a UK appropriate (audit) qualification; • individuals that hold an EEA appropriate (audit) qualification;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a UK registered audit firm; or • an EEA statutory audit firm. <p>If this section has been pre-populated, the percentage shareholdings will have been rounded up or down as appropriate. There's no need to add decimal places.</p> <p>If you're providing this information for the first time, or if percentage shareholdings have changed, please give the exact percentage.</p> <p>There's no need to give a private address. A business address, for example the firm's head office, is acceptable.</p>
Management board members		
MB01- MB08	Management board members	<p>The answer given in this section should be linked to FI05 Legal form of firm.</p> <p>Please ensure you update the information or your annual return may be returned for re-submission.</p> <p>This section should show the names of the individuals on the management board (if the firm has one), the status of each individual, and the percentage voting rights held on the management board by each individual. The Audit Regulations and Guidance define a management board as any committee, board or other management body that is responsible for setting and directing the implementation of the firm's policies.</p> <p>There's no need to give a private address. A business address, for example the firm's head office, is acceptable.</p>
Networks		
NET01	Network name	<p>A network is defined in Audit Regulation 2.12 as a larger structure, aimed at cooperation, which a registered auditor belongs to and which is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • controlled by the registered auditor; • clearly aimed at profit or cost-sharing; • under common ownership, control or management; or • affiliated or associated with the registered auditor through common quality control policies and procedures, a common business strategy, the use of a common name or through the sharing of significant common professional resources. <p>In this context, an affiliate is an entity, regardless of its legal form, which is connected to a firm by means of common ownership, control or management.</p> <p>The name of the network will be held on the Register of Statutory Auditors and at an address (physical or web) where the public can inspect the names and addresses of all the member firms and affiliates in the network. If you tick both the address boxes, the audit register will show the website address.</p> <p>Many groupings of firms are not networks as defined above. They may act as sources for referring work or as training providers. If you're in doubt about the status of the group you belong to, please contact your group company for advice.</p> <p>The annual return is split into two sections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networks previously confirmed to ICAEW

		<p>If you've reported details of networks in a previous annual return, the information will appear on your current annual return. Please review it to ensure it remains up to date and accurate and annotate any changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New networks <p>Please add any new network that has not been disclosed to ICAEW.</p>
Connected entities		
CE01-CE04	Connected entities	<p>If you've reported details of connected entities in a previous annual return, the information will appear on your current annual return. Please review it to ensure it remains up to date and accurate and annotate the return with any changes.</p> <p>You should enter additional connected entities in 'New connected entities'.</p>
New connected entities		
NCE01-NCE30		<p>You only need inform us of trading entities that are in public practice or are trust or company service providers. If the entity doesn't provide any accountancy services or trust or company services, or it is dormant, you don't need to record it as a connected entity on the annual return. For example, you do not need to record entities which only carry out investment business regulated by the FCA, and provide no accountancy or trust or company services.</p> <p>A connected entity is defined as a legal entity connected to your firm by virtue of a common principal or where principals are closely connected as spouses or parent/child.</p> <p>A principal includes a director or shareholder of a corporate practice, a sole practitioner, a partner in a partnership or a member of an LLP.</p> <p>Connected entities may or may not be registered with ICAEW as member firms and should include any firm, company or LLP which provides accountancy services or trust or company services to the public, whether or not it is entitled to describe itself as chartered accountants. Typical examples of such firms include entities offering bookkeeping, tax, payroll, management accounting and company formation/secretarial services.</p> <p>If any principal in a connected entity in public practice is an ICAEW member, that firm is required to have PII cover under ICAEW's Professional Indemnity Insurance Regulations.</p> <p>If you are unsure what constitutes accountancy services, please see ICAEW statement on engaging in public practice.</p>
Responsible individual principals who are members of ICAEW		
RII01-RII05	Responsible individuals (RIs)	<p>Only those principals who have been designated RIs in accordance with Audit Regulation 4.01 are allowed to be responsible for audit work and sign audit reports. Such designations need the approval of the Audit Registration Committee (Audit Regulation 4.05).</p> <p>Do not add a new RI to this section unless you have already received formal approval from ICAEW.</p>

		If an RI has joined your firm from another firm, that status does not transfer. The individual must be designated by the firm and approved by the Audit Registration Committee (Audit Regulation 4.01 and 4.05).
RII06 - RII11	Country	If an RI also has an audit registration in another country which enables that individual to audit entities incorporated in that country, you should disclose details here.
All other responsible individual principals (non-ICAEW members)		
RIO01- RIO05	Responsible individuals (RIs)	<p>Only those principals who have been designated RIs in accordance with Audit Regulation 4.01 are allowed to be responsible for audit work and sign audit reports. Such designations need the approval of the Audit Registration Committee (Audit Regulation 4.05).</p> <p>Do not add a new RI to this section unless you have already received formal approval from ICAEW.</p> <p>If an RI has joined your firm from another firm, that status does not transfer. The individual must be designated by the firm and approved by the Audit Registration Committee (Audit Regulation 4.01 and 4.05).</p>
RIO06 - RIO11	Country	If an RI also has an audit registration in another country which enables that individual to audit entities incorporated in that country, you should disclose details here.
Employee responsible individuals (RIs) (as notified to ICAEW)		
RI01- RI05	Employee responsible individuals (RIs)	<p>Only those employees who have been designated RIs in accordance with Audit Regulation 4.01 are allowed to be responsible for audit work and sign audit reports. Such designations need the approval of the Audit Registration Committee (Audit Regulation 4.05).</p> <p>Do not add a new RI to this section unless you have already received formal approval from ICAEW.</p> <p>If an RI has joined your firm from another firm, that status does not transfer. The individual must be designated by the firm and approved by the Audit Registration Committee (Audit Regulation 4.01 and 4.05).</p>
RI04	Do you hold a PC?	Under Audit Regulation 4.02, if an employee is an RI, they must hold a practising certificate.
RI06 - RI11	Country	If an RI also has an audit registration in another country which enables that individual to audit entities incorporated in that country, you should disclose details here.
Details of any other country in which the firm is registered for audit and therefore entitled to audit entities incorporated in that country		
OCR01- OCR06	Firm audit registration in other countries	Please record details of any other country in which the firm is registered for audit and therefore entitled to audit entities incorporated in that country.

Insolvency practitioners (principals licensed by ICAEW, excluding non-appointment takers)		
IP01- IP05	Insolvency practitioners	This section lists all insolvency practitioners (excluding non-appointment takers), their licence status and location. You can add new insolvency practitioners. Please note if you have over 10 insolvency practitioners in the firm you're likely to have an annual quality assurance visit to some of the IPs in your firm therefore you will not see the insolvency questions in the variable data section.

Variable data

In this section, we collect information on your firm that may vary year-on-year. This information helps us to risk assess our firms as well as performing certain regulatory and monitoring checks on an annual basis (such as compliance with the *Clients' Money Regulations* or *Audit Regulations and Guidance*).

Guidance on the variable data

We have provided detailed guidance notes on particular questions in the variable data section of the annual return.

Firm profile		
FP01	How many professional staff are employed at the firm?	Professional staff means all staff, including sole practitioners, principals and subcontractors, directly engaged in the provision of services to clients, whether or not they are professionally qualified.
FP05	Is your firm licensed for DPB licensed activities	These are arrangements whereby a firm obtains a Designated Professional Body (DPB) licence to conduct a specific range of investment business activities in accordance with the <i>DPB (Investment Business) Handbook</i> . If your firm wishes to become DPB licensed, you should contact the Regulatory Support team on +44 (0)1908 546 302.
FP11- FP12d	Consumer credit-related regulated activities	<p>If you are undertaking consumer credit-related regulated activities and are not making use of ICAEW's arrangements, you will need to use another designated professional body's arrangements, be FCA authorised or be an appointed representative of an FCA authorised firm.</p> <p>As ICAEW has new regulatory arrangements in place for consumer credit, we also need to know what consumer credit activities you are undertaking and your firm's income from consumer credit activities.</p> <p>For more information on ICAEW's arrangements on consumer credit visit icaew.com/ccl</p>

Firm turnover		
FT01- FT16	Turnover (income)	<p>Regulated and unregulated turnover (income) derived from the provision of accountancy services is defined in the ICAEW statement on Public Practice. Do not include in this return: turnover from profit share arrangements, management fees or management re-charges.</p> <p>Firms should give turnover information using the latest financial information available. Turnover should exclude VAT and disbursements. For those based overseas, please convert to sterling at the current rate of exchange and exclude any local sales tax.</p>
FT03 - FT06	Regulated income from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • audit • investment business under FCA authorisation • investment business under DPB licence • insolvency 	<p>Regulated insolvency work consists of services which need to be provided by, or which are under the control of, a licensed insolvency practitioner. The individual can draw his/her insolvency licence from ICAEW or from another recognised professional body.</p> <p>Probate accredited firms should include income from probate and estate administration in FT08a and FT08b and explain this at FT15.</p> <p>Please also refer to firm turnover guidance above.</p>
FT07- FT14	Unregulated income from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tax • probate • estate administration • accounting, bookkeeping and payroll • consultancy • corporate finance • insolvency • forensic • training and file review • other 	<p>Firms should give income (turnover) information using the latest financial information available. Turnover should exclude VAT and disbursements. For those based overseas, please convert to sterling at the current rate of exchange and exclude any local sales tax.</p> <p>Probate accredited firms should include income from probate and estate administration in FT08a and FT08b and explain this at FT15.</p> <p>Firms which offer insolvency services should include details of their turnover from regulated appointments at FT06 above and income from unregulated work such as business reviews, solvency reviews and Law of Property Act receiverships in FT11a.</p> <p>Unregulated income includes a breakdown of information into specific reporting sections. If you do not have actual figures, please give best estimates in each section. Inaccuracies in estimated income levels will not be regarded as matters for disciplinary action if reasonably based on information available at the time.</p> <p>If you are unable to provide a breakdown, please enter an amount in FT14 'other'.</p> <p>Please also refer to firm turnover guidance above.</p>
FT17	The number of clients registered, incorporated or resident outside the UK, Republic of Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man for whom your firm or any connected entity is engaged to provide audit, assurance or accountant's reports	Firms should give their best estimate of the total number of clients in this category for which they or their connected entities (as set out in the standing data section) provide audit, assurance or accountant's reports.

FT18	The number of reports signed by the firm, or any connected entity, using ICAEW's Assurance Service in accordance with the recommendations of ICAEW Technical Release Tech09/13AAF	<p>ICAEW's Assurance Service offers audit-exempt companies a viable alternative to accounts completion. Some companies may choose independent work to be performed on their accounts and a conclusion to be given by a chartered accountant on whether any significant matters have arisen. ICAEW's Assurance Service primarily consists of analytical reviews and in-depth discussion with management, with substantive work focused on areas of concern.</p> <p>Members offering the Assurance Service should follow ICAEW's Technical Release Tech09/13AAF Assurance review engagements on historical financial statements, which contains guidance and pro-forma reports.</p> <p>Members need not be audit registered to perform the Assurance Service, although audit experience is useful.</p> <p>For more information, visit icaew.com/assuranceservice</p>
Professional indemnity insurance (PII)		
PI01d	Can you confirm that you have carried out a risk assessment to determine whether the PII cover is appropriate given your firm's circumstances?	Even if a firm holds PII cover in accordance with the requirements of another professional body, it must still comply with PII Regulation 3.1(a) and take reasonable steps to meet claims arising from being in public practice. Firms should carry out regular risk assessments to satisfy themselves that the level and scope of cover is appropriate for their firm.
PI01f	Most recent renewal date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Please give details of the PII policy in place at the date of the annual return. If you're renewing within seven days of the date of the annual return, give details of your new policy. We do not need a copy of your PII policy certificate.
PI02	Are your insurance arrangements met by another firm?	Most firms (ie, sole practitioners, partnerships, LLPs or corporate entities) arrange their own PII cover. However, if you act as a subcontractor to another firm, or if your firm is connected to another firm, some or all of your work may be covered by that other firm's PII.
PI06	Does your policy cover any other ICAEW members in public practice, ICAEW member firms or ICAEW regulated firms?	Please list any connected practices or other entities that are covered by a single PII policy.
PI10	Total gross fee income	<p>This includes all income for work carried on in public practice, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. income for personal appointments in respect of work covered by professional indemnity insurance; b. income from third parties as commissions or brokerage (whether or not offset against charges to a client); and c. income received for work sub-contracted to others. <p>It does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. the recovery of disbursements and expenses which do not form part of the chargeable fee for professional services rendered; and e. value added tax. <p>Gross fee income must include the income for work which the firm has subcontracted to others. This is unless the work is</p>

		clearly shown as a disbursement in the invoice issued for the relevant work and the client knows that the firm is not taking professional responsibility for the work.
PI13a	Name and address of insurer/underwriter (not broker)	We need to know the name of the insurer or underwriter, not the broker, who arranges the insurance on your behalf. It must be a participating insurer. The list of participating insurers is published at icaew.com/pii
PI14	Sum insured - please give the actual amount.	<p>The minimum amount of required cover is specified in Section 3 of the Professional Indemnity Insurance Regulations and Guidance (Terms of cover).</p> <p>If the gross fee income of a firm is less than £600,000, the minimum limit of indemnity must be at least two and a half times its gross fee income for the previous accounting year, subject to a minimum of £100,000 (per claim and aggregate).</p> <p>If a firm's gross fee income is £600,000 or more, the minimum limit of indemnity must be at least £1.5m (per claim and aggregate). Different limits apply in cases where firms are accredited for probate or authorised/licensed to conduct insurance mediation activities.</p>
PI16	Policy excess - please give the actual amount.	The minimum level of PII can include an excess, provided it does not exceed the limits in the PII regulations, which is no more than £30,000 per principal in the aggregate.
PI17 / PI17a	Excess per claim or aggregate	A PII policy will often have a 'per claim' excess. However, if a firm holds 'qualifying insurance' with a participating insurer, the maximum amount of excess that it should pay during the period of insurance should not exceed the maximum calculated in accordance with the PII Regulations (ie, £30,000 x the number of principals in the aggregate). This applies regardless of the amount of excess specified in the policy schedule (see clause C3.3 of the minimum approved wording).
Signing powers, clients' money and payroll		
SI01	Does any individual in the firm, or a combination of individuals in the firm, have sole signing powers over any bank account of a client?	This question concerns access to a client's own bank accounts which could have independence implications for any other work you perform for the client.
SI02	For the period under review, did the firm handle clients' money and/or insolvency estate monies for non-UK insolvency appointments?	<p>Clients' money is cash of any currency which a firm holds or receives for, or from, a client. This includes money held by a firm as stakeholder and which is not immediately due and payable on demand to the firm for its own account. For further details, please refer to the Clients' Money Regulations. In this section we ask you to give a summary of clients' money activity over the last year.</p> <p>Please exclude any monies held by an insolvency practitioner acting in that capacity.</p>
SI03	Estimated total of clients' money received in the period under review.	This estimated amount is the aggregate maximum balance on all client bank accounts when taken together at close of business on a given business day during the firm's financial year.

SI04	How many clients' money bank accounts does the firm have in total?	A clients' money bank account is an account in the name of the firm, separate from other accounts of the firm. It may be either a general clients' money account or an account designated in the name of a specific client. For further details please refer to the Clients' Money Regulations .
SI05	Are all clients' money bank accounts under the day-to-day control of a principal?	A clients' money bank account is considered to be under the day-to-day control of a principal if all transfers in and out of the account are authorised by that principal, and bank statements and reconciliations are regularly reviewed by that person.
SI05a	Do you have written acknowledgement from the bank for each client's bank account, that the bank is managing those accounts in accordance with Clients' Money Regulation 9b?	When you open a client bank account you must notify the bank of the matters covered by the Clients' Money Regulation 9b . The bank must acknowledge in writing that it accepts these terms.
SI06	Are all clients' money bank accounts reconciled at least once every five weeks?	Clients' money accounts must be reconciled at least every five weeks. See the Clients' Money Regulations , regulations 24 and 25 for further details.
SI07	Does the firm review compliance with the Clients' Money Regulations annually?	At least once a year, the firm should conduct a clients' money compliance review. See the Clients' Money Regulations , regulation 27 for further details.
SI08	If required, have you made written arrangements with an alternate covering clients' money?	A firm that is wholly owned or controlled by a single ICAEW member who handles clients' money is required to have arrangements whereby another person (the alternate) can distribute or process clients' money in the event of the incapacity or death of that single ICAEW member. At least once a year, the firm should conduct a clients' money compliance review. See the Clients' Money Regulations , regulation 27 for further details.
SI09	Amount of unclaimed clients' money paid to registered charities in the last 12 months	The Clients' Money Regulations were amended with effect from 1 May 2010. If a client account cannot be attributed to a specific client, or if a client cannot be traced for at least five years, any money held may now be paid to a registered charity. If the amount paid to charity is more than £10,000, the registered charity must provide an indemnity against any claim subsequently made by the client for the money. See the Clients' Money Regulations , regulations 32 and 33 for further details.
SI09a	Estimated total of insolvency estate monies received in the period under review for non-UK insolvency appointments	Include money held by the firm in respect of non-UK insolvency appointments, this could include, for example, insolvencies in the Isle of Man, Cayman Islands, and will include unregulated insolvency work.

S110 - S112	Managing or operating payrolls for clients	<p>'Payrolls' means all payrolls that you manage for clients and not just where clients' money is held.</p> <p>The figure you provide should be the total number of payrolls you manage or operate with 20+ employees.</p> <p>You should consider subsidiary payrolls individually.</p>
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Other information		
OI01	Has any principal or employee acted as a trustee or executor and discharged that duty, in whole or in part, through the firm?	Answer 'Yes' if a principal or employee acts as a trustee for a trust or as an executor, and discharges their services through the firm. Using the firm's letterhead, keeping files at the firm's office and signing work in the firm's name are factors indicating that services are being discharged through the firm.
OI04	Is the practice (or any principal) the subject of an individual voluntary arrangement (IVA), a trust deed in Scotland or Ireland in favour of their creditors, a partnership voluntary arrangement (PVA), or a corporate voluntary arrangement (CVA)?	IVAs, PVAs and CVAs are arrangements made with creditors under the Insolvency Act 1986 as amended. Under the Disciplinary Bye-laws, members must notify ICAEW of any IVAs, PVAs or CVAs in which they are involved or similar arrangements with creditors, such as trust deeds in Scotland or Ireland. If firms have questions on this, they should contact Advisory Services on +44 (0)1908 248 250, or email informationcentre@icaew.com
Money Laundering Regulations 2017		
AM01	Is ICAEW your anti-money laundering supervisory authority?	Answer 'Yes', if your firm is a member firm as set out in the Principal Bye-laws (see question FI01) or you have a Practice Assurance contract with ICAEW.
AM02	Are you supervised in the Isle of Man for anti-money laundering?	Answer 'Yes', if your firm is registered with the Financial Services Authority in the Isle of Man under the Designated Business (Registration and Oversight) Act 2015 for money laundering.
AM03	Who is the firm's anti-money laundering supervisory authority?	Even if you confirmed ICAEW is your money laundering supervisory authority at question AM01, you need to repeat the confirmation here. We ask this question as some firms have more than one supervisor.
AML01 - AML14		These questions are designed to assess your compliance with The Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 (MLR17). You can find more information and guidance here .
AML15	How many clients do you have in the following categories:	Under MLR17 (regulation 17), we must assess the risk that the firms we supervise may be used for money laundering or terrorist financing, or that the firms we supervise will fail to identify the risks within its own business. We are also required to record a risk profile for each firm. This question collects information on your firm that will help us to perform this assessment. Under MLR17 (regulation 18), you must perform a firm-wide AML risk assessment. You need to, from a whole-firm perspective, assess the services you provide and the types of client that you might provide them to, to understand how criminals may use you to conceal the proceeds of a crime or use your services to create an arrangement that may facilitate money laundering. Use the ranges provided to give your best estimate of the number of clients you have in each category.

We will not regard an inaccuracy in the estimated range of clients as a matter for disciplinary action if they were reasonably based on information available at the time.

Domestic and foreign PEPs

Under **MLR17** (regulation 35), a politically exposed person (PEP) means an individual who is entrusted with prominent public functions, other than as a middle-ranking or more junior official. A list of prominent functions is given in regulation 35 (14) of **MLR17**.

In **MLR17**, the definition of PEP includes both foreign and domestic PEPs.

The international standards issued by the Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) recognise that a PEP may be in a position to abuse their public office for private gain and a PEP may use the financial system to launder the proceeds of this abuse of office. The risk associated with domestic and foreign PEPs may be different and so we ask you to use the ranges provided to give your best estimate of the number of clients you have in each category.

Use the ranges provided to give your best estimate of the number of clients you have in this category.

We will not regard an inaccuracy in the estimated range of clients as a matter for disciplinary action if they were reasonably based on information available at the time.

High net worth individuals

Based on the information you currently hold on your personal tax clients, include all personal tax clients that have personal wealth greater than £20m and are considered 'wealthy individuals' by HMRC.

Use the ranges provided to give your best estimate of the number of clients you have in this category.

We will not regard an inaccuracy in the estimated range of clients as a matter for disciplinary action if they were reasonably based on information available at the time.

Connections to high risk countries

Include those clients that operate in high risk countries, as determined by your own firm-wide risk assessment and client due diligence.

ICAEW has written guidance on how to identify geographical risk and provided links to relevant reference material.

Use the ranges provided to give your best estimate of the number of clients you have in this category.

We will not regard an inaccuracy in the estimated range of clients as a matter for disciplinary action if they were reasonably based on information available at the time.

High risk business activities

Include those clients that have high risk business activities, as determined by your own firm-wide risk assessment and client due diligence.

ICAEW has written guidance on client activity risk.

Use the ranges provided to give your best estimate of the number of clients you have in this category.

		We will not regard an inaccuracy in the estimated range of clients as a matter for disciplinary action if they were reasonably based on information available at the time.
AML16	How many clients does your firm have, in total?	<p>Under MLR17 (regulation 17), we must assess the risk that the firms we supervise may be used for money laundering or terrorist financing, or that the firms we supervise will fail to identify the risks within its own business. We are also required to record a risk profile for each firm.</p> <p>This question allows us to give context to the information you have provided in AML15.</p> <p>If you don't have actual figures, give your best estimate. We will not regard an inaccuracy in estimates as a matter for disciplinary action if they were reasonably based on information available at the time.</p>
AML17	If you have become suspicious, or you know that one of your clients is subject to sanctions, has the firm met its legal obligation to report relevant information to HM Treasury's Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation (OFSI)?	<p>Accountants are now legally required to report information if they know – or have reasonable cause to suspect – that a person or organisation they are dealing with is subject to sanctions.</p> <p>This applies where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the business holds assets for a sanctioned person or organisation (which should be frozen under sanctions policy); or • a breach, or suspected breach, of financial sanctions has occurred. <p>The information must be reported to the Treasury's Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation (OFSI) immediately. A failure to comply with these reporting requirements may result in a monetary penalty or criminal prosecution. OFSI has updated its Guide to Financial Sanctions to help individuals and businesses understand and comply with their sanctions reporting requirements.</p>
Audit – voting rights		
AVR01	Please give the aggregate % voting rights held by the principal(s)/shareholder(s) who are holders of an appropriate (audit) qualification, other registered auditors, EEA qualified auditors or EEA statutory auditors.	<p>Under Audit Regulation 2.03b, a majority of the voting rights in the firm must be held by a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individuals who have a UK appropriate (ie, audit) qualification; membership of ICAEW does not necessarily mean that a member has the appropriate (audit) qualification; please see chapter 4 of the Audit Regulations for more information on this matter; • individuals who have an equivalent qualification from an EEA state (an EU member state, Iceland, Norway or Liechtenstein); • firms which are themselves registered auditors; or • firms which are registered in another EEA state to undertake audit work in that state. <p>This question asks for the total voting rights held by the above persons.</p>

Regulated audit clients		
<p>This section is designed to give us a profile of the number and types of audits carried out by the firm. The categories should be self-explanatory.</p> <p>Please give details of the number of audit appointments held. For example, a group with three subsidiaries is four audits including the holding or parent company. However, if this approach presents difficulties, please count groups as '1' and state how you arrive at your response.</p> <p>Please exclude any entities taking advantage of audit exemptions. If a company below the audit threshold asks for an audit, this should be included in the annual return. Most company audits, including any audits that are not covered by question AC1a – AC18, probably fall into question AC20.</p>		
AC1a and AC1b	Public interest entities (PIEs) and other retained audits	These terms are defined beneath the relevant questions within the annual return. Please also refer to the Audit Quality Review section of the FRC website frc.org.uk
AC2c	Companies quoted on any other recognised investment exchanges	There is a link to the HMRC website beneath this question within the annual return. This provides a list of recognised investment exchanges.
AC8	Entities authorised under legislation for investment, insurance or mortgage business, including incorporated appointed representatives of authorised entities	You should exclude any entities already included in questions AC1 and AC2.
AC10	Friendly societies	You should exclude any friendly societies already included as Public Interest Entities in question AC1a.
AC18	Partnerships	You should include partnerships as defined by the Audit Regulations and Guidance : 'a partnership is ... where all the partners are companies or Scottish partnerships and, in the latter case, each partner in the partnership is a limited company.'
AC23	Amount of the largest total of fees (for all services) receivable from an audit client and its subsidiaries	If this total will regularly exceed 10% of total firm turnover, you should refer to the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standard 4/section 4 of the FRC's revised Ethical Standard (2016) or call ICAEW's Advisory Services team on +44 (0)1908 248 250.
Audit appointments and cessations		
AAC01	Has the firm taken on any Public Interest Entities or other audits retained by the FRC in the period covered by the return?	Please see the definitions below questions AC1a and AC1b. You can also view the scope of FRC inspections at frc.org.uk
AAC02	During the period covered by this return, have you informed the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) about the cessation of any audit appointments of Public Interest Entities or other audits retained by the FRC, and their subsidiaries?	<p>The Companies Act 2006 and other regulations made under it require auditors, in specified circumstances, to inform ICAEW and the FRC if an audit appointment ceases. See also guidance to Audit Regulation 3.08.</p> <p>You'll find further information on the notification of change of auditor at frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Conduct/Professional-oversight/Oversight-of-Audit/Notification-of-change-of-auditor.aspx</p>

Responsible individuals (RIs)		
RIR01	How many responsible individuals (RIs) have signed audit reports in the period covered by this return?	The firm must apply to ICAEW to appoint new RIs. Such individuals are not eligible to sign audit reports until formal ICAEW approval of RI status has been received. The Audit Registration Committee (ARC) views signing of audit reports by non-RIs as a serious matter.
Audit procedures, compliance and training		
APC01	Does the firm use a commercially available, updated audit manual?	The firm's audit manual might consist of a commercially available audit manual with standard audit programmes and whole-firm procedures or an internally developed system. Both should be regularly updated by the originator.
APC02	Does the firm subscribe to an update service?	For accounts disclosure checking, you might refer to an up-to-date, commercially available checklist or a current standard technical reference.
APC14	Has the firm completed an ACR during the period covered by this return?	<p>An ACR is a review of a firm's audit procedures and methods to assess its compliance with the Audit Regulations and Guidance. The ACR consists of a whole-firm review and cold file reviews on individual audit files. The full requirements are detailed in Audit Regulation 3.20.</p> <p>The Audit Regulations require an ACR to be carried out at least annually. This is the case even if the firm has no audit clients although, in such cases, some of the requirements, such as cold file reviews, may not be relevant.</p> <p>Commercially available checklists are available or you may refer to standard 4, helpsheets PAS4/HS5 and PAS4/HS6 (available at icaew.com/helpsheets). The review can be carried out internally (subject to some restrictions), by an external training organisation or by another firm of registered auditors.</p>
APC24	Cold file reviews	Audit Regulation 3.20 requires annual cold file reviews. In addition, at least every three years, cold file reviews should be performed by someone not involved in the audit. Smaller firms may therefore need to engage an external reviewer at least every third year. Cold file reviews are still required in the intervening years but could be carried out in-house as long as they are effective. Many small firms find external reviews to be very helpful and therefore have them every year.

DPB (Investment Business)		
<p>Regulated investment business activities in the UK can only be undertaken by FCA authorised firms and include activities such as recommending the purchase of certain investments (eg, listed company shares, pensions).</p> <p>Firms with a DPB (Investment Business) licence can carry out a range of investment business activities which are incidental to other professional services carried out for clients. These are known as exempt-regulated activities (ERAs). The most common ERAs include advising on private company shares, commenting on specific advice given by an FCA authorised person or taking part in discussions with your client and an FCA authorised adviser. A full list can be found in Part 3, Schedule 2 of the <i>DPB (Investment Business) Handbook</i> (page 22 onwards). The handbook is available at icaew.com/dpb</p>		
DPB01	Has the firm recommended, arranged or undertaken any work to do with insurance contracts other than introducing to insurance brokers or insurers? This includes offering fee protection under a regulated policy (ie, if the client has rights under the policy).	<p>For any service where you are advising or arranging insurance contracts, you must have an aggregate amount of PII of €1,680,300 and a per-claim amount of €1,120,200 or the equivalent amounts in sterling.</p> <p>If your only activity in relation to insurance contracts is to make an introduction to an insurance broker, there's no need to arrange this insurance.</p> <p>For the PII requirements for insurance contracts, please see the notes to Part 2 of the <i>DPB (Investment Business) Handbook</i>.</p>
DPB02	Please confirm that you have minimum PII cover of €1,120,200 for each claim and €1,680,300 for all claims relating to these activities (or the equivalent in sterling at the point of renewal).	All types of general and long-term insurance are regulated, with a few minor exceptions. The most common area where firms may get involved with regulated insurance is through fee protection insurance where the client is the insured party. Firms should refer to the <i>DPB (Investment Business) Handbook</i> , Part 3, Schedule 6 or 9. This is available at icaew.com/dpb
DPB05	Has the firm provided regulated corporate finance services? See <i>DPB Handbook</i> , Part 3, Schedule 5.	Firms should refer to the <i>DPB (Investment Business) Handbook</i>
DPB06	Has the firm issued or approved financial promotions? See <i>DPB Handbook</i> , Part 4, Schedule 1.	Firms should refer to the <i>DPB (Investment Business) Handbook</i>
DPB09	If you carried out any DPB (Investment Business) licensed activity for any client(s) during the period of this return, was it incidental to the firm's other professional services for each client? See <i>DPB Handbook</i> , Part 3, Regulation 3.08.	Firms should refer to the <i>DPB (Investment Business) Handbook</i>
DPB10	During the period covered by this return, did you carry out and record a DPB compliance review?	A DPB compliance review (DPBCR) is an annual review of a firm's procedures and methods to assess its compliance with the <i>DPB (Investment Business) Handbook</i> . There are commercially available checklists, or firms can use the checklist in DPB annual

		compliance review (PAS4/HS9) (icaew.com/practicehelpsheets). The review can be carried out internally or by an external training organisation or firm. A DPBCR is a condition of a DPB (Investment Business) licence. This requirement is set out in Regulation 4.04 of the <i>DPB (Investment Business) Handbook</i> .
Insolvency		
IN28	Has a copy of the SIP 16 notice to creditors been sent to ICAEW for all prepacks?	<p>This question and the insolvency confirmations were updated in January 2016 to reflect the transfer of SIP 16 monitoring to the recognised professional bodies (from 1 November 2015).</p> <p>If compared to a previously completed annual return, you will notice this question (and the confirmations on that return) now reflects the requirement for ICAEW licensed IPs to send a copy of their SIP 16 statements to ICAEW with effect from 1 November 2015.</p> <p>This also covers the pre-November 2015 requirement to submit statements to the Insolvency Service. The changes for this question and confirmation do not affect the underlying obligation for IPs to submit their SIP 16 statements to an oversight body.</p>
Insolvency compliance review (ICR)		
ICR11	What were the key issues in the most recent ICR?	<p>It is difficult to be definitive about what you need to disclose here. We expect you to tell us about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any material issues identified by the ICR. • Any unauthorised fees or disbursements identified or any systemic breaches of SIP9. <p>If you use an external ICR provider, they may have advised you to disclose certain issues to us. If you are not sure what should be disclosed, you can send us a copy of the ICR itself.</p>
ICAEW Licensed Practice scheme		
LPS01a – LPS03d	Licensed practitioner principals and employee licensed practitioners	Within a licensed practice, only those principals and employees who have been designated licensed practitioners in accordance with 5.03 and 5.04 of the ICAEW Licensed Practice Handbook can be responsible for ATOL Returns work and sign an annual accountant's report.
LPS04	Enter the number of ATOL reports signed by the firm, under the ICAEW Licensed Practice scheme	The ATOL Return work is defined as that required by ATOL Standard Term 3 of the Official Record Series 3.
LPS05	How many licensed practitioners have signed ATOL reports in the period covered by this return?	The firm must apply to ICAEW to appoint new licensed practitioners. Such individuals are not eligible to sign ATOL reports until they receive formal ICAEW approval of licensed practitioner status.
LPS07	Has the licensed practice reviewed, at least once a year, how effectively it is complying with the ICAEW Licensed Practice Handbook and taken action to deal with any issues found and	<p>The annual compliance review consists of a whole-firm review and cold file reviews on individual files. The full requirements are detailed in 3.12 of the ICAEW Licensed Practice Handbook.</p> <p>Commercially available checklists are available or you may refer to the ATOL whole-firm compliance review checklist.</p>

	communicated any changes in procedures to principals and employees on a prompt basis?	
LPS08	Did the review cover the licensed practice's obligations in relation to competence, professional indemnity insurance and continuing eligibility for a category of licensed work?	<p>The annual compliance review is a review of a firm's audit procedures and methods to assess its compliance with the ICAEW Licensed Practice Handbook. It consists of two parts. The first part covers a licensed practice's obligations in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. competence; b. professional indemnity insurance; and c. continuing eligibility for a category of licensed work.
LPS09	Did the review involve checking that the work was completed in accordance with the licensed practice's procedures, by selecting and reviewing client files?	The second part of the review involves checking that the work was completed in accordance with the licensed practice's procedures. Client files should be selected and reviewed to make sure that the procedures had been followed.
LPS10	Has/will the licensed practice used/use an independent reviewer, at least once every three years, to perform a review of a sample of client files?	ICAEW Licensed Practice Handbook 5.07 requires that, at least once every three years, those performing the engagement, or the licensed practitioner responsible for a particular ATOL Return, are not involved in inspecting the engagement as part of the annual compliance review.
LPS11	Does the firm have sufficient PII to cover the liability cap in the Civil Aviation Authority's Guidance Note 10 – Annex 5?	<p>ICAEW Licensed Practice Handbook 5.08 requires that, in addition to having PII in accordance with 2.04d (that the firm complies with the PII Regulations), it must also have sufficient PII to cover the liability cap in Guidance Note 10 – Annex 5.</p> <p>Guidance Note 10 requires the ATOL Reporting Accountant to acknowledge a duty of care to CAA and the Air Travel Trust (ATT). CAA accepts that the liability of the ATOL Reporting Accountant for any breach of that duty of care will not be unlimited. CAA has agreed that the ATOL Reporting Accountant can cap its liability. Guidance Note 10 – Annex 4 sets out model engagement terms, which include a liability cap. Guidance Note 10 – Annex 5 provides guidance on the liability cap formula.</p>
LPS12	Has the firm made arrangements so that all licensed practitioners, principals and employees doing licensed work are, and continue to be, competent to carry out the licensed work for which they are responsible or employed?	<p>ICAEW Licensed Practice Handbook 5.09 requires that this should include any updates issued by CAA to the CAA/ATOL training package.</p> <p>The CAA webpage will be updated with information and guidance on the ARA scheme and will feature news, documents and revisions to guidance. CAA has also developed the CAA ATOL training package. CAA may, from time to time, update the CAA/ATOL training package.</p>

Probate – ownership and control		
PR01	Are all principals and shareholders in the firm (whether individuals or bodies corporate) individually authorised to conduct probate work?	If a firm is authorised under the Probate Regulations all principals and shareholders must be individually authorised to conduct probate work (see Probate Regulation 2.2).
PR02 - PR03	If another body is a principal in your firm, are non-authorised persons entitled to exercise, or control the exercise of, less than 10% of voting rights in that other body?	If an authorised firm has a corporate principal, non-authorised persons may not exercise, or control the exercise of, 10% or more of the voting rights in that entity (see Probate Regulation 2.2).
PR04	Is at least one principal in the firm (other than a licensed firm) authorised to conduct probate work?	If a firm is licensed, at least one principal in the firm must be authorised to conduct probate work, other than a licensed entity (see Probate Regulation 2.3).
PR05 - PR06	Are all non-authorised persons (whether individuals or bodies corporate) who hold, together with their associates, a material interest in the firm or the firm's parent entity, individually approved in that capacity by ICAEW?	All non-authorised persons that hold, together with their associates, a material interest in a licensed firm, or the firm's parent entity, must be approved by ICAEW. Probate Regulations 6.2 and 6.3 specify what constitutes a 'material interest' and an 'associate'.
PR12a - PR12e	Authorised individuals – principals	An individual who conducts, or controls the conduct of, probate work must be approved in that capacity by ICAEW. If your firm wishes to add a new principal as an authorised individual you should email the Regulatory Support team at regulatorysupport@icaew.com
PR13a - PR13e	Non-authorised persons holding a material interest in a licensed firm	If a person holds, together with their associates, a material interest in a licensed firm (or the firm's parent entity) they must be approved in that capacity by ICAEW. Probate Regulations 6.2 and 6.3 specify what constitutes a 'material interest' and an 'associate'. If your firm wishes to add a new non-authorised person holding a material interest you should email the Regulatory Support team at regulatorysupport@icaew.com
PR14a - 14c	Authorised individuals – employees	An individual who conducts, or controls the conduct of, probate work must be approved in that capacity by ICAEW. If your firm wishes to add a new employee as an authorised individual you should email the Regulatory Support team at regulatorysupport@icaew.com
PR15	Does the firm have at least one office in England and Wales from which it conducts probate work (unless it is a company or limited liability partnership)	It is a requirement of the Probate Regulations that accredited probate firms have at least one office in England and Wales from which they undertake probate work (unless the firm is a company or LLP which has a registered office in England and Wales).

	whose registered office is in England and Wales)?	
PR23 - PR28	Acting as executor – holding of estate monies or assets	Please provide the actual or estimated value of monies or assets held by the firm at any time during the period covered by the return. Assets can be reported generally as ‘property’, ‘shares’ or ‘other’.
PR29 - PR36	Assistance to an executor – holding estate monies and assets	Please provide the actual or estimated value of monies or assets held by the firm at any time during the period covered by the return. Assets can be reported generally as ‘property’, ‘shares’ or ‘other’.
PR37 - PR40	Compliance reviews – probate	Probate Regulation 3.11 requires firms that conduct a compliance review at least annually to assess compliance with the Probate Regulations and complete returns to ICAEW.
PR41	During the period covered by this return, has the firm informed ICAEW within 10 business days of any change of circumstances affecting the firm or its eligibility to be accredited, as required by Probate Regulations 2.7-2.9?	Chapter 2 of the Probate Regulations sets out the continuing obligations which accredited probate firms must comply with.
PR45	Does the firm hold PII of at least £500,000 per claim for authorised work (ie, probate and estate administration) as required by the PII Regulations and Probate Regulation 2.10?	It is a requirement of both the PII and Probate Regulations for accredited probate firms to hold PII of at least £500,000 per claim for claims arising out of authorised work (ie, probate and estate administration).
PR46 - PR47	Probate complaints	Chapter 7 of the Probate Regulations sets out the requirements that accredited probate firms must comply with in relation to complaints.
PR48 - PR49	Probate – diversity monitoring	It is a requirement of the Probate Regulations for accredited probate firms to have in place arrangements for monitoring and publishing the diversity of its principals and employees. ICAEW has published guidance on this requirement for firms.

Using the online annual return

Depending on your choice of browser (eg, Windows Explorer, Google Chrome, Firefox, Safari) it may take up to two minutes to download a PDF version of your completed annual return. The PDF may appear as a file to save or in a download tray or folder on screen.

Using your personal information

We will treat your personal information in accordance with data protection legislation. We will use your information to carry out our responsibilities as a regulator and as a professional body. We may, either as required by law or to carry out those responsibilities, share your personal information to comply with the requirements of government departments, agencies and regulators.

We may transfer your information to one of our offices in countries outside the European Economic Area (EEA). These countries may not have similar data protection laws to the EEA so, if we do transfer your information, we will take the necessary steps to ensure that your privacy rights are still protected.

For more information about our data protection policy please go to [icaew.com/dataprotection](https://www.icaew.com/dataprotection)

Questions and feedback

If you have any questions, or any feedback on the design and content of the return or these notes, please contact us on +44 (0)1908 546 335 or email annualreturns@icaew.com