

Guidance on Fitness (Owners)

Guidance on How the Commissioner Determines Fitness (Owners):

1. Section 83 (5) of Part V of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (the Act) places a statutory duty on the Immigration Services Commissioner to exercise his functions so as to secure, so far as reasonably practicable, that those who provide immigration advice or immigration services:
 - a) are 'fit' and 'competent' to do so
 - b) act in the best interests of their clients
 - c) do not knowingly mislead any court, tribunal or adjudicator in the United Kingdom
 - d) do not seek to abuse any procedure operating in the United Kingdom in connection with immigration or asylum (including any appellate or other judicial procedure)
 - e) do not advise any person to do something which would amount to such an abuse. Section 83 applies to both individual advisers and advice organisations.
2. This Guidance concerns his duty to ensure that advisers and those owning and/or running an organisation are 'fit', and how the Commissioner fulfils that duty. The former are referred to in the Commissioner's Guidance on Fitness for Advisers.
3. For the Immigration Advice Authority's (IAA) purposes a person is considered an owner of the business if they have any ownership stake in the business. A person is considered to be involved in running an immigration advice organisation if they have a role in the governance of the business and occupy one or more of the following roles: self-employed sole trader, partner, company director (executive or non-executive), company treasurer, secretary, chief executive officer, chairperson or a trustee.

Fitness assessment criteria:

4. The IAA criteria for assessing fitness are:
 - the likelihood of compliance with the IAA's Regulatory Scheme
 - a history of honesty and legal compliance

- history of financial probity

What the Commissioner takes into account when assessing the fitness of those who will be providing advice:

5. While not exhaustive, the following are illustrative of the evidence that the Commissioner will take into account when determining the fitness of those owning and/or running an immigration advice organisation:
 - Criminal convictions in the UK or abroad regardless of whether or not they are spent included under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions) Order 1975¹
 - Particular consideration is given to offences relating to immigration (including offences under section 91 or 92 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999), dishonesty, fraud, financial crime, violence, people trafficking, drug dealing and sexual offences
 - No one convicted of an offence under section 25 or 26(1) (d) or (g) of the Immigration Act 1971 will be allowed entry into the regulatory scheme²
 - The person has accepted a caution, received a local warning, Penalty Notice for Disorder, final warning or reprimand from the police
 - Any adverse finding or any settlement in civil proceedings, particularly if the matter relates to the provision of inadequate advice
 - If the person has been, or is currently, the subject of any investigation or disciplinary proceedings or any potential proceedings or investigation which might lead to such proceedings by the IAA or by other regulatory authorities, professional bodies or government bodies or agencies in the UK or abroad
 - If the person has committed serious, several or repeated breaches of the IAA's regulations or the equivalent standards or requirements of other regulatory authorities, professional bodies, or government bodies or agencies
 - If the person has been the subject of any substantiated complaint relating to regulated activities³
 - If the person has been refused the right to carry out a trade, business or profession requiring a licence, registration or other authority, or has had their authorisation revoked, withdrawn or terminated, or has been expelled by a regulatory or government body
 - If the person or any business with which they have been involved has been investigated, criticised, disciplined, censured or suspended by a regulatory or professional body, a court or Tribunal, whether publicly or privately
 - If the person has been dismissed or asked to resign and has resigned from employment or from a position of trust or fiduciary appointment

- Any evidence that the person has not been candid or truthful in their dealings with any regulatory body or has failed to demonstrate a readiness and willingness to comply with the requirements and standards of the IAA regulatory system or with any other legal, regulatory and professional requirements and standards

¹ IAA's policy on [applications from ex-offenders](#)

² Paragraph 4 Sch. 6 Immigration and Asylum Act 1999

³ Complaints not determined from a prior period of IAA regulation may be re-opened and investigated. Where a complaint investigation by another regulator was closed because the person ceased to be regulated by them, the IAA will seek to establish the reasons for this decision. Where there is evidence that the person may have deliberately left that body's regulatory scheme to avoid possible disciplinary action, this will be taken into account.

6. In addition to the above, if the person or persons who own an organisation applying to be regulated have, or will have, any managerial role or be involved in the financial operation of the business, then particular consideration will be given to:
 - Any evidence of dishonesty, fraud, financial crime or an offence whether or not in the United Kingdom or other offences under legislation relating to (e.g.) companies, banking and or other financial services and money laundering
 - If such persons have been a director, partner or otherwise concerned in the management of a business that has gone into insolvency, liquidation or administration while they were connected with that organisation or within one year after that connection
 - If such persons have been disqualified from acting as a director or disqualified from acting in any managerial capacity
 - If such persons have been involved with a company, partnership or other organisation that has been refused authorisation to carry out a trade, business or profession or has had that authorisation revoked, withdrawn or terminated or has been expelled by a regulatory or government body

The assessment of fitness:

7. The Commissioner obtains the information she needs to assess the fitness of those owning and /or running an organisation from a number of sources.

Information supplied with the application for regulation, especially self-declarations made on competence statements:

8. When an organisation applies to the Commissioner for regulation, they have to complete the relevant application form and provide the Commissioner with certain specified information and documentation. This includes a list of

declarations in relation to the fitness of those owning or running the organisation.⁴

⁴ Existing advisers who are moving to a new organisation (with less than a three months' break), and those increasing their level or categories are not normally required to provide a DBS certificate. However, the Commissioner reserves the right to request a new DBS check any at time.

9. Similar declarations are required when applying for continued regulation, raising advice levels and the organisation applying for a change of legal entity.
10. The Commissioner will consider the contents of the application form submitted together with the supporting documentation. During the application process further information and/or supporting evidence may be requested by the IAA.

References

11. The Commissioner may request (and take up) references from previous employers of a person owning or running the advice organisation.

Audits

12. The IAA may check the organisation's website and conduct a search of the internet for any relevant information on the organisation and its key staff. No reliance will be placed on information found as a result of such a search unless it can be independently corroborated. When a person applies to the IAA, an examination will be made of its records to check the person's regulatory history, if any, with the IAA. This includes previous complaints, audit records or any other information obtained in relation to their previous period of regulation.

Pre-regulation Audits

13. Prior to admitting an organisation into the regulatory scheme, a pre-regulation audit may be arranged to the organisation's premises to inspect these and the organisation's systems and to discuss the application. Such an audit may include interviewing staff.

Obtaining information from other sources

14. Section 93 of the Act confirms that no enactment or rule of law prohibiting or restricting the disclosure of information prevents a person from giving the

Commissioner information which is necessary for the discharge of his functions.

15. The IAA has specific information-sharing arrangements with various bodies including the Home Office, the Police, the Solicitors Regulation Authority, the Bar Standards Board and CILEX. It may also obtain information from such sources as the Charities Commission and Companies House. The IAA may also be given information in confidence by a member of the public or another adviser. The Commissioner will only rely on information received from such sources if it can be independently corroborated. Please note that this list is not exhaustive.