

**FIRM NAME – Firm-wide risk assessment**

*[Under the Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 (MLR 2017), it is a legal requirement for every accountancy firm to have a documented firm-wide risk assessment. Before beginning this exercise, you should review the MLR 2017, MLR (Amendment) 2019 and* [*CCAB’s Anti-Money Laundering Guidance For The Accountancy Sector*](https://www.ccab.org.uk/anti-money-laundering-and-counter-terrorist-financing-guidance-for-the-accountancy-sector-2022/) *(AMLGAS). We’d also recommend reading the HM Treasury national risk assessment, Financial Action Task Force (FATF)* [*Guidance on the Risk-Based Approach for Accountants*](https://www.fatf-gafi.org/documents/riskbasedapproach/documents/rba-accounting-profession.html?hf=10&b=0&s=desc(fatf_releasedate)) *and reviewing the* [*National Crime Agency’s website*](https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/)*. Trends and risks within money laundering are constantly changing. As the MLRO, it’s imperative to keep up to date by reading relevant materials such as those listed to help assess the risk associated with your firm. The MLRO must carry out a firm-wide risk assessment on a periodic basis. Below, we have created a template with some hints and tips to aid our firms in completing an AML firm-wide risk assessment; please remember to tailor the template appropriately to your firm].*

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| Assessment of risk  Every accountancy firm will have risks. Therefore, it’s important to identify it. In this column, detail the risk your firm may have. | Mitigating actions  In this column, you should state how you will alleviate the risk posed. |
| Client risk  This section is the most significant. The range of clients and the associated risks are diverse and vast. You must consider whether your clients and their stakeholders have characteristics associated with money laundering, financial crime and terrorist financing. This list is not exhaustive, but here are some examples:   * Typically considered as cash-intensive businesses eg takeaways, retail shops, scrap metal dealers, car wash, nail bars, massage parlours * High-value goods eg jewellers, car dealerships, art, antiques and luxury items * Type of industry/business eg properties (selling and renting), import and export (including haulage, freights, and shipping), money service bureaus, cryptocurrency, visa and immigration services, investment services, precious metals (eg gold, diamond trading), charities * Unusual or excessively complex ownership structures and undue secrecy * Association with high-risk jurisdictions * Criminal convictions or adverse media * High-net-worth individuals * Politically exposed person (PEP), including by association   Highlight your client risk in this section. It should look something like this… | |
| * *We have two clients operating in high-risk jurisdictions.* * *Many of our clients operate cash-intensive businesses such as restaurants, hairdressers and bars.* * *We do not have any high-net-worth individuals or PEPs.* * *We have several high-value businesses; high-end property rental/sales, wholesalers…* * *We have one charity.* | * *A client-risk assessment is completed on each client during the onboarding stage and annually during our ongoing monitoring process. Every client is given a risk rating of either low, medium or high.* * *CDD is performed on all clients deemed to be low or medium risk to verify client identity and business activities. EDD is performed on all clients deemed to be high risk, such as the ones stated in the assessment of risk column. We review the CDD files every year. The firm’s policies and procedures list the additional checks required such as independently verifying documentation provided by the client.* * *Staff are provided with training to identify risks. This is conducted by the MLRO annually and external bi-annually. Training covers: red flags, case studies, relevant AML regulations, tipping-off, CDD, SARs and how to deal with suspicious transactions. An assessment is conducted to ensure staff understanding.* * *All new clients are approved by the MLRO and one partner.* |
| Geography risk  You should consider whether your clients are established or linked to jurisdictions that are regarded as at high risk of money laundering or terrorist financing. You should either compile your own list of high-risk jurisdictions or make use of high-risk lists provided by reputable sources including:  • FATF’s high-risk and other monitored jurisdictions  • European Commission list of countries with weak anti-money laundering and terrorist financing regimes  • Sanctions list: HM Treasury, Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation, European Union and United Nations  • Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index  • The Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Amendment) (High-Risk Countries) Regulations 2021.  Below is a typical example… | |
| *We have clients who are based locally, nationally and overseas.*  *We have reviewed the FATF, European Commission and Sanction list and although we have overseas clients, none operate in high-risk countries.* | *Although we have no clients operating in high-risk countries, we have systems and controls in place to address this risk. This includes…*  *Any client based nationally or overseas would be subject to additional checks, as it’s rare for our firm to offer services to clients outside of the immediate area. These checks would include…* |
| Products and services risk  In this section, you should consider whether any of your products or services have attributes known to be used by money launderers or terrorist financiers. | |
| The HM Treasury national risk assessment 2020 identified the following areas of business as posing the highest AML risk within the accountancy sector:   * Trust and company formation services – to mask the ownership of assets or transfer assets between persons. * False accounting – to provide a veneer of legitimacy to falsified accounts or documents used to conceal the source of funds. * Payroll services – to provide a legitimate-looking record of money movement. * Misuse of client accounts – performing high-value financial transactions for clients with no clear business rationale. * Exploitation of tax services – facilitation of tax evasion and VAT fraud. * Misuse of insolvency services. | Although the list is not exhaustive, you should consider whether you offer the services outlined and address how you will manage each risk –for example, staff training to identify red flags, EDD etc.  You should consider putting into context the scale of risk. For example, if less than 1% of your revenue is generated through trust and company formation services, then it would be reasonable to consider this to be low risk for your firm. |

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| Transactions risk  As mentioned, misuse of client accounts is currently considered to be a risk within the accountancy sector. If you hold a client account, put into context the risk. You should also consider the risk associated with your office account. Below is a typical example: | |
| *Firm holds one client account. It is only used to receive tax refunds from HMRC. Usually less than five transactions per year. The amounts are always less than £10k and in line with what we’d expect for the clients involved.* | *We only provide these services to two longstanding clients. Funds are always from a known and reputable source. Client account is operated by the MLRO and one partner only.* |
| Delivery channels risk  Do you meet your clients face to face? If not, you may face greater MLTF risks because it can be more difficult to determine the identity and credibility of a client, both at the start of a relationship and throughout its course. You should also consider how and why the client has come to you. Below is an example… | |
| *All our local and national clients are met face to face at onboarding.*  *We do offer remote services to one overseas client.* | *We do offer online services – but all clients are met face to face at onboarding and typically at least once a year.*  *Although we did not meet the client when onboarding, he was referred to me via a longstanding customer. I conducted a video chat with him and conducted EDD. I have since met the client as well.* |

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| Proliferation financing  Has the firm assessed the risk that it may be used to enable [proliferation financing](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/Guidance-Proliferation-Financing-Risk-Assessment-Mitigation.pdf)? | |
| FATF defines proliferation financing as the provision of funds or financial services used for the manufacture, acquisition, possession, development, export, trans-shipment, brokering, transport, transfer, stockpiling or use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery and related materials (including both technologies and dual-use goods used for non-legitimate purposes), in contravention of national laws or, where applicable, international obligations. | *We have adequate policies and procedures to address any proliferation financing risk*  *We have in place client onboarding and ongoing monitoring processes*  *We conduct sanctions screening on clients*  *Staff training ensures employees are aware of the policies and procedures in place and obligations to report any discrepancies* |
| Overall assessment of risk  You should summarise all the above, highlighting the key areas of risk. You should consider listing any other risks you identified that have not already been mentioned. It’s also beneficial to provide an overall profile of the firm. Below is an example… | |
| *Overall, 10% of our client base are considered higher than normal risk, 80% medium/normal risk and 10% low risk. Those considered low risk, in accordance with the CCAB guidance, are public owner enterprises or operate in an already regulated market.*  *The majority of our clients work in the xxxx sector – so we are familiar with the type of activity and services they would typically offer.*  *Our clients tend to be local and longstanding.*  *We believe the biggest risk to the firm is XXXX. However, we believe we are mitigating this risk by enforcing the following controls. They are XXXX* | |

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| Actions  Finally, list what actions you will take to address the risk identified. Below is an example… |

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| **Action** | **Delivery date** | **Owner** |
| Perform annual compliance review (MLRO report) | 01/01/2020 | [MLRO NAME] |
| Conduct AML training | 01/03/2020 | [MLRO NAME] |
| Review AML policies and procedures | 01/06/2020 | [MLRO NAME] |

**Firm-wide risk assessment conducted by:** [MLRO NAME]

**Shared with:** X [Partner of firm] and Y [Director of firm]

**Completed on:**

**Next review date:**

October 2022

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