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Regulation 21 Audit - Firm Wide Risk Assessment (FWRA) Content Checklist

Background

This checklist can be used to ensure the Firm's FRWA has considered the risk areas required under the relevant legislation and professional guidance. It is not a template and does not cover all compliance areas of the Money Laundering Regulations 2017.

Before completing the FRWA it is useful to stand back and consider the profile of the Firm, including:

- Who the clients are, where they are based, and how they find us
- The countries relevant in terms of clients, third parties, and origin of funds
- Technology we use to deliver our services
- The likelihood of our legal services being to financial criminals, and any particularly high risk practice areas
- How well we have complied with AML legislation in the past, and our firm's general culture of compliance
- The overall effectiveness of our management and governance structure
- Lessons learned from previous suspicious activity reports, declined instructions or 'near misses'

Every firm is different. No two FWRAs should look the same.



Checklist

Risk Factors	Authority	Findings
 Clients: PEPs Cash intensive / risky sectors or businesses Familiar clients Anonymity / cannot prove ID Intermediaries or agents Commercial clients - Companies House reporting 	 Reg 18 LSAG Guidance SRA Sectoral Risks 	
 Geographic risks: Countries that do not have equivalent AML standards to the UK Information your firm has access to Local characteristics Countries with significant levels of corruption Sanctions Stringent local capital offshoring controls 	 Reg 18 LSAG Guidance SRA Sectoral Risks High risk 3rd countries (Schedule 3ZA Money Laundering Regulations 2017) Know Your Country 	
 Products and Services offered: Conveyancing Client Account Creating and Managing Trusts and Companies Tax Advice Family Offices 	 Reg 18 LSAG Guidance SRA Sectoral Risks 	
Transactions:	• Reg 18	



 Size and value of transaction 	LSAG Guidance
 Cryptocurrency and crypto assets 	SRA Sectoral Risks
(crypto), including digital assets such	
as non-fungible tokens	
Physical cash	
• Transactions that don't fit the norms	
of the firm or the client's activities	
• Transactions or products that facilitate	
anonymity	
• New products, delivery mechanisms or	
technologies	
Complex transactions	
Delivery channel:	• Reg 18
Remote clients	LSAG Guidance
 Combining services 	SRA Sectoral Risks
 Payments to or from third parties 	
Proliferation financing	Money Laundering and
	Terrorist Financing
	(Amendment)(No 2)
	Regulations 2022
	SRA Sectoral Risks
	LSAG Guidance
Discrepancy reporting	LSAG Guidance
	Money Laundering and
	Terrorist Financing
	(Amendment)(No 2)
Constitute language language for	Regulations 2022
Sanctions (separate legal basis for	SRA Sanctions
compliance, but overlapping risk considerations)	Guidance
Technology	SRA Sectoral Risks SRA Sectoral Risks
теснноюуу	SRA Sectoral Risks



Wider economic pressures	SRA Sectoral Risks
Sham litigation	SRA Sectoral Risks
Use of crypto assets for payments	SRA Sectoral Risks
Use of crowdfunding	SRA Sectoral Risks

Conclusions of our risk assessment

- What are our key risks?
- Where are our strengths and vulnerabilities?
- Do our current systems and controls address risks effectively?
- What risks are emerging?
- What should we prioritise with our limited resources?
- Do we need external support?

Action list

- What actions flow from our risk assessment? E.g. Policies, processes, workflows, training, technology
- Who is responsible?
- What is the budget?
- What is the project timescale?
- How do we measure effectiveness?
- When should we review progress?

Resources

- Sectoral Risk Assessment Anti-money laundering and terrorist financing (24 July 2023)
- Legal Sector Affinity Group (LSAG) Anti-money laundering guidance for the legal sector
- The Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017



- SRA guidance: Complying with the UK sanctions regime (28 November 2022)
- <u>KnowYourCountry.com</u>