

**SRA BOARD**

9 July 2024

CLASSIFICATION – PUBLIC

*This paper will be published*

**Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) – year ended 5 April  
2024**

<b>Reason for paper</b>	This paper is provided to give the Board oversight on the work of our Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) in discharging our legal reporting obligations.
<b>Decisions(s)</b>	The Board is asked:  a) to receive and consider the annual report of the MLRO for the year ended April 2024.
<b>Previous Board and committee consideration</b>	The Board reviewed and considered previous MLRO annual reports on 22 October 2019, 9 March 2021, 7 June 2022 and 27 June 2023.
<b>Next steps</b>	The paper and report will be published.

If you have any questions about this paper please contact: Sara Gwilliam – Money Laundering Reporting Officer, [sara.gwilliam@sra.org.uk](mailto:sara.gwilliam@sra.org.uk)

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### Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) – year ending 5 April 2024

#### Summary

- 1 This paper reports on the work of our Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) and Deputy MLRO during the year. It gives an overview of the types of suspected money laundering identified and reported by our team to the National Crime Agency (NCA) by way of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs). The NCA and wider law enforcement use SARs to investigate money laundering and terrorist financing, recover illicit monies and assets, as well as reacting to crimes in action and protecting vulnerable persons.
- 2 It also covers other aspects of the team's work, such as delivery of mandatory money laundering, terrorist financing and sanctions related training to staff, as well as internal/external customer engagement, quality assurance work, and success outcomes.
- 3 The MLRO annual reporting covers the reporting period of 6 April 2023 to 5 April 2024 bringing it into line with other reporting requirements placed on us by government, some of which are published.

#### Background

- 4 One of our statutory responsibilities is to report suspicion of money laundering and terrorist financing. To fulfil these obligations, we have a dedicated Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO), and a Deputy Money Laundering Reporting Officer (DMLRO), who operate as an independent team.
- 5 MLROs carry out their duties in compliance with the Money Laundering Regulations 2017 (as amended), Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and Terrorism Act 2000.
- 6 While it is not a requirement for MLROs within anti-money laundering (AML) supervisors to deliver annual reports, this is something we have done since 2019, and recognise as good governance. This is in addition to the annual reporting obligations placed upon us by HM Treasury, and our anti-money laundering oversight body the Office for Professional Anti-Money Laundering Supervision (OPBAS).
- 7 The report should give assurance that the Board remains informed on our work in this important area and demonstrates our ongoing commitment to discharge our legal obligations, as well as our customer service focus.

#### Recommendation: the Board is asked to:

- (a) to receive and consider the annual report of the MLRO for the year ending April 2024.

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**Next steps**

8 In line with our approach to transparency this report will be published.

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### Supporting information

#### Links to the Corporate Strategy and/or Business Plan and impact on strategic and mid-tier risks

- 9 The Government is challenging the outcomes and impact of regulatory activity in identifying and tackling financial crime and money laundering across all relevant professional services sectors.
- 10 The work carried out by our MLRO and DMLRO contributes to the detection and reporting of money laundering and terrorist financing to highlight which areas of the legal profession are enabling such activities. This work links into our Corporate Strategy objectives one, two, and four.

#### How the issues support the regulatory objectives and best regulatory practice

- 11 As an AML Supervisor the submission of SARs by us is a statutory responsibility. We have dedicated resource to carry out this work, who make independent and accountable decisions in accordance with best practice. SARs help tackle financial and serious and organised crime, in the UK and internationally. Working alongside this effective AML supervision reduces the risk of terrorist financing and money laundering happening.

#### Public/Consumer impact

- 12 SARs can help protect vulnerable people from offences such as human trafficking, modern slavery, romance scams and fraud. Failing to report suspicious activity linked to money laundering could have a detrimental impact on members of the public being exploited and the victims of such crimes.
- 13 Failure to report suspicions linked to potential terrorist financing activities could seriously impact on matters of national security and pose a threat to the public in the UK and overseas.

#### What engagement approach has been used to inform the work and what further communication and engagement is needed?

- 14 Internal engagement with SRA staff across the organisation through a variety of methods which includes a rolling programme of facilitated staff training sessions, attendance at team meetings/events, delivering briefings, as well as proactive engagement encouraging staff to seek advice.
- 15 Externally we maintain strong working relationship with a range of government agencies which include, the National Crime Agency (NCA), Home Office, HM Treasury, HMRC, Police forces, as well as other regulators and AML Supervisors. We engage through meetings, working groups and on an ad-hoc basis to meet business needs, sharing information, good practice, and to discuss any new or emerging threats.

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### **What equality and diversity considerations relate to this issue?**

- 16 Money laundering linked to crimes such as fraud and modern slavery can impact on and involve the exploitation of the most vulnerable persons in society, such as the elderly, asylum seekers or those illegally trafficked into the country.

### **How the work will be evaluated**

- 17 The work of our MLRO and DMLRO is overseen by the AML Steering Group, as well as the Senior Management Team and the Board. Their work is monitored and inspected by our anti-money laundering oversight body the Office for Professional Body Anti-Money Laundering Supervision (OPBAS). The NCA also monitors the quality of all SARs submitted.

### **Annexes**

#### **Annex 1**

**Annual Report by the Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) for the Y/E April 2024**