

CHAPTER 9.7 - ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY

9.7.1 Introduction

Money laundering legislation requires local authorities to establish internal procedures to prevent the use of their services for money laundering. Money laundering legislation in the UK is primarily governed by the following legislation:

- a) the Terrorism Act 2000;
- b) the Anti-Terrorist Crime & Security Act 2001;
- c) the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002;
- d) Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005; and
- e) the Money Laundering Regulations 2007.

9.7.2 Scope of the Policy

This Policy applies to all employees and contractors of the Council. The Policy sets out the procedures that must be followed to enable the Council to comply with its legal obligations.

9.7.2.1

Staff should report any suspicions to the appointed Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) (see section 5.0) and it is for the MLRO to consider if the circumstances warrant the completion of a 'suspicious activity report' (SAR), which is sent to the National Crime Agency.

Failure by a member of staff to comply with the procedures set out in this Policy may lead to disciplinary action being taken against them in accordance with the Council's Disciplinary procedures.

9.7.3 What is Money Laundering?

The legislation is not limited to major organised crimes, but covers proceeds of all crimes, however small. The primary money laundering offences and thus prohibited acts under the legislation are:

- a) concealing, disguising, converting, transferring criminal property or removing it from the UK (section 327 of the 2002 Act); or
- b) entering into or becoming concerned in an arrangement which you know or suspect facilitates the acquisition, retention, use or control of criminal property by or on behalf of another person (section 328 of the 2002 Act); or
- c) acquiring, using or possessing criminal property (section 329 of the 2002 Act); or
- d) becoming concerned in an arrangement facilitating concealment, removal from the jurisdiction, transfer to nominees or any other retention or control of terrorist property (section 18 of the Terrorist Act 2000); or
- e) failing to disclose suspected money laundering.

9.7.3.1

The defence to these offences is to make an 'authorised disclosure' to an approved person. Approved persons are Customs Officers, Police Officers and the Council's MLRO (see 9.7.6. below).

9.7.4 Suspicious Activity

Some indications of suspicious activity are:

- a) any unusually large cash payment;
- b) any overpayment or duplicate payment in cash where the refund is requested by cheque; or
- c) if a 'third party' is involved in any transaction (e.g. someone paying cash to settle someone else's bill.)

9.7.4.1

The Council should be alert to large amounts of "Cash" accepted as a payment, which would normally arouse suspicion.

9.7.4.2

Officers involved in Treasury Management and cashiering activities are the most likely to encounter attempts to launder money but all staff should be alert to the possibilities.

9.7.4.3

All organisations and each individual is required by law to try to prevent and to report any attempts to 'launder' money (i.e. to use the proceeds of crime in apparently legitimate business transactions).

9.7.4.4

Potentially any member of staff could be caught by the money laundering provisions if they suspect money laundering and either become involved with it in some way and/or do nothing about it.

9.7.5 The Council's Obligations

Organisations conducting "relevant business" must:

- a) appoint a MLRO to receive disclosures from employees of money laundering activity (their own or anyone else's);
- b) implement a procedure to enable the reporting of suspicions of money laundering;
- c) maintain client identification procedures in certain circumstances; and
- d) maintain record keeping procedures.

9.7.6 The Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO)

If you have any suspicions, you must contact the MLRO. The Council's nominated MLRO is the Section 151 Officer ([Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Corporate Services Finance and Resources](#)), (Email Graham.Ebers@wokingham.gov.uk or telephone 0118 974 6557).

9.7.7 Disclosure Procedure

Reporting to the MLRO: Where you know or suspect that money laundering activity is taking/has taken place, or become concerned that your involvement in a matter may amount to a prohibited act under the legislation, you must disclose this as soon as practicable to the MLRO. The disclosure should be within "hours" of the information coming to your attention, not weeks or months later. SHOULD YOU NOT DO SO, YOU MAY BE LIABLE TO PROSECUTION.

9.7.7.1

Once you have reported the matter to the MLRO you must follow any directions they may give you. You must NOT make any further enquiries into the matter yourself.

9.7.7.2

Similarly, at no time and under no circumstances should you voice any suspicions to the person(s) whom you suspect of money laundering, without the specific consent of the MLRO; otherwise you may commit a criminal offence of "tipping off". Do not, therefore, make any reference on a client file to a report having been made to the MLRO – should the client exercise their right to see the file, then such a note will obviously tip them off to the report having been made and may render you liable to prosecution. The MLRO will keep the appropriate records in a confidential manner.

9.7.7.3

On receipt of the disclosure the MLRO will:

- a) consider the report and make such further enquiries as are necessary to form a view on whether a person is engaged in money laundering;
- b) consider all other relevant information in making this judgement;
- c) ensure that nothing is done which could alert the person or business concerned that a report and an investigation could ensue;
- d) make a report to National Crime Agency, if appropriate, making full notes of the reasons for doing so;
- e) co-operate with any enquiries made by the proper authorities; and
- f) maintain all records of disclosures and reports for at least five years.

9.7.8 Client Identification Procedure

Each unit of the Council conducting relevant business where a business relationship is to be established and an account is to be opened or a one-off transaction or series of linked transactions amounting to 15,000 Euros (approximately £10,000) or more must maintain procedures which:

- a) require satisfactory evidence of the identity of both internal and external clients at the outset of the matter;
- b) require that if satisfactory evidence of identity is not obtained at the outset of the matter then the business relationship or one off transaction(s) cannot precede any further;
- c) recognise the greater potential for money laundering when the client is not present; and
- d) require that where a client appears to act for another that reasonable measures are taken to establish the identity of that person.

Staff involved in Treasury Management should ensure that all dealings are carried out in accordance with the Treasury Management Strategy and Treasury Management Policies which ensure that transactions are only undertaken with approved counterparties.

9.7.9 Record Keeping Procedures

Each unit of the Council conducting relevant business must maintain records for at least five years of:

- a) client identification evidence obtained; and
- b) details of all relevant business transactions carried out for clients

The precise nature of the records is not prescribed by law, however, they must be capable of providing an audit trail.

9.7.10 Further Information and Advice

For any further information or guidance, please contact the MLRO:

Graham Ebers ([Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Corporate Services](#))
0118 974 6557 or
email Graham.Ebers@wokingham.gov.uk