## CRIME INDICATORS FOR ACCOUNTANTS

## Row Activity or Incident Why is this suspicious Lack of Sales Records This is an indicator of Money Laundering. It is a recurrent feature of A business of any type has no sales records and asks their money laundering investigations for a variety of crime types. accountants to calculate income based on the funds received or deposited into their business bank accounts or Failing to keep accounting records is also a criminal offence under provides their accountant with annual or monthly totals for Companies Act 2006 (s386). In R v Skinner and Ferron in 2016 two which there is no supporting documentation. directors whose only records for their company were bank statements, a collection of invoices and insurance documents were Money Service Business - no records of customer convicted of this offence. The working papers prepared by an transactions or records of the fees charged for each accountant for year end accounts do not meet the requirement. transaction. Income received at odd times of day This is an indicator of money laundering. Statements from card payment processors show that the majority of card payments are taken between midnight and The receipt of income at odd times of day indicates the laundering of six a.m. for a business which is not part of the night-time monies from **prostitution**. For example in the case of R v Echeazu economy. at Southwark Crown Court in 2017 where Mr Echeazu had allowed persons running a brothel to use a card payment machine issued to The client 'lends' their card payment processing machine or his music studio business to collect card payments from brothel account to other people or businesses and allows the customers. This was supported by the timing of transactions and he monies from unknown customers to be paid into their was convicted of money laundering. account. Funds are withdrawn in cash or transferred to the person borrowing the card payment facilities. Card Payment Count for All Dates Lack of Assets or Supplies This is an indicator that the company is a front for criminality. It is There is a lack of assets necessary to carry out the core also an indicator of false accounting. activity of the business. For example in the case of a car hire firm with no cars in the The person/business does not appear to have purchased company accounts. The cost of these cars as well as the majority of enough goods to generate the reported sales. the company income was put through personal bank accounts which were never provided to the accountant. Lack of Staff Costs These are indicators that the client may be involved in Modern The person/business is in a service industry and has little or slavery and Human trafficking. no staff or contractor costs but has reported an income higher than would be possible for the owners of the For example, R v Lupu and others (Blackfriars Crown Court 2019), business to generate themselves. over 20 victims found living in squalor in a shared room, forced to work on building sites and as hotel cleaners with no training or safety There are multiple payments to industry regulators from the equipment and whose wages were paid to their controllers. same account and overlapping receipts, i.e. multiple wages received from different companies on the same day or in the The controllers had filed tax returns as companies and as sole same period. Prevalence of receipts from agencies or traders. Their bank statements showed income from multiple umbrella companies. construction firms for the same periods and minimal payments to the victims. There are 8,760 hours in a year. When bank receipts for one Bulk of funds paid to family members or withdrawn in cash of the companies were compared to the average rates of pay for the rather than spent on direct and administrative costs as in a construction industry it showed that for one year it would have taken normal business 16,930 hours of work to generate the income received. These are indicators of Extortion based on the investigations into Loans and Bridging Loans organised crime families in London. While the clients presented themselves as businessmen they were involved in serious and Clients (people or companies) who are not widely organised crime and the extortion was accompanied by threats of recognised financial institutions granting loans secured on the residential properties of their 'customers'. violence that put the victims in fear of their lives. Loans recorded as owed to your client where there is no evidence that loans were paid out. Loans secured on residential properties with an interest rate in excess of 100%. Properties acquired by your clients for significantly less than market price when the 'customer' defaults on the loan or struggles to make repayments.