



## **Bennett & Co**

**First Floor, 11 Allerton Road, Liverpool , L18 1LG**

**Recognised body**

**046929**

**[Agreement Date: 19 March 2025](#)**

### **Decision - Agreement**

Outcome: Regulatory settlement agreement

Outcome date: 19 March 2025

Published date: 20 March 2025

### **Firm details**

#### **Firm or organisation at time of matters giving rise to outcome**

Name: Bennett & Co

Address(es): First Floor, 11 Allerton Road, Liverpool, L18 1LG

Firm ID: 046929

### **Outcome details**

This outcome was reached by agreement.

#### **Decision details**

##### **1. Agreed outcome**

1.1 Bennett & Co (the firm), a Recognised body, authorised and regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA), agrees to the following outcome to the investigation:

- a. Bennett & Co will pay a financial penalty in the sum of £3,305, under Rule 3.1(b) of the SRA Regulatory and Disciplinary Procedure Rules
- b. to the publication of this agreement under Rule 9.2 of the SRA Regulatory and Disciplinary Procedure Rules; and
- c. Bennett & Co will pay the costs of the investigation of £600, under Rule 10.1 and Schedule 1 of the SRA Regulatory and Disciplinary Procedures Rules.

##### **2. Summary of Facts**



2.1 We carried out an investigation into the firm following a desk-based review (DBR) by our AML Proactive Supervision Team.

2.2 Our DBR and subsequent investigation identified areas of concern in relation to the firm's compliance with the Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 (MLRs 2017), the SRA Principles 2011, the SRA Code of Conduct 2011, the SRA Principles 2019 and the SRA Code of Conduct for Firms 2019.

### **Client and Matter risk assessments**

2.3 Between 26 June 2017 and October 2024, failed to conduct client and matter risk assessments (CMRAs), pursuant to Regulation 28(12)(a)(ii) and Regulation 28(13) of the MLRs 2017, and therefore was unable to demonstrate the extent of the measures taken, pursuant to Regulation 28(16) of the MLRs 2017.

2.4 The firm has since reviewed its live files in-scope of the MLRs 2017 and updated them with respect to CMRAs. Further it has updated its firm-wide risk assessment, policies, controls and procedures (PCPs), and staff training has taken place in respect of conducting and completing CMRAs. The firm now meets the requirements of Regulations 28(12), 28(13) and 28(16) of the MLRs 2017.

### **3. Admissions**

3.1 The firm admits, and the SRA accepts, that by failing to comply with the MLRs 2017, it has breached: From 26 June 2017 to 24 November 2019 (when the SRA Handbook 2011 was in force) the firm breached:

- a. Principle 6 of the SRA Principles 2011 – which states you must behave in a way that maintains the trust the public places in you and in the provisions of legal services.
- b. Principle 8 of the SRA Principles 2011 – which states you must run in your business or carry out your role in the business effectively and in accordance with proper governance and sound financial risk management principles. And the firm failed to achieve:
- c. Outcome 7.5 of the SRA Code of Conduct 2011 – which states you comply with legislation applicable to your business, including anti-money laundering and data protection legislation. And from 25 November 2019 (when the SRA Standards and Regulations came into force) until October 2024, the firm breached:
- d. Principle 2 of the SRA Principles 2019 – which states you act in a way that upholds public trust and confidence in the solicitors' profession and in legal services provided by authorised persons.
- e. Paragraph 2.1(a) of the SRA Code of Conduct for Firms 2019 – which states you have effective governance structures, arrangements, systems and controls in place that ensure you comply with all the



SRA's regulatory arrangements, as well as with other regulatory and legislative requirements, which apply to you.

- f. Paragraph 3.1 of the SRA Code of Conduct for Firms 2019 – which states that you keep up to date with and follow the law and regulation governing the way you work.

#### **4. Why a fine is an appropriate outcome**

4.1 The SRA's Enforcement Strategy sets out its approach to the use of its enforcement powers where there has been a failure to meet its standards or requirements.

4.2 When considering the appropriate sanctions and controls in this matter, the SRA has taken into account the admissions made by the firm and the following mitigation:

- a. The firm took steps to rectify its failings and started documenting appropriate CMRAs on files and, in doing so, is now compliant with the MLRs 2017.
- b. The firm's core AML documents were in place and have since been updated too, since the DBR, so there is a lower exposure to ongoing risks.
- c. The firm has cooperated with the SRA's AML Proactive Supervision and AML Investigation teams.

4.3 The SRA considers that a fine is the appropriate outcome because:

- a. The conduct showed a disregard for statutory and regulatory obligations and had the potential to cause harm, by facilitating dubious transactions that could have led to money laundering (and/or terrorist financing). This could have been avoided had the firm conducted and documented appropriate risk assessments on its clients and files on in-scope matters.
- b. It was incumbent on the firm to meet the requirements set out in the MLRs 2017. The firm failed to do so. The public would expect a firm of solicitors to comply with its legal and regulatory obligations, to protect against these risks as a bare minimum.
- c. The agreed outcome is a proportionate outcome in the public interest because it creates a credible deterrent to others and the issuing of such a sanction signifies the risk to the public, and the legal sector, that arises when solicitors do not comply with anti-money laundering legislation and their professional regulatory rules.

4.4 Rule 4.1 of the Regulatory and Disciplinary Procedure Rules states that a financial penalty may be appropriate to maintain professional standards and uphold public confidence in the solicitors' profession and in legal services provided by authorised persons. There is nothing within this Agreement which conflicts with Rule 4.1 of the Regulatory and Disciplinary Rules and on that basis, a financial penalty is appropriate.

## **Amount of the fine**

4.5 The amount of the fine has been calculated in line with the SRA's published guidance on its approach to setting an appropriate financial penalty (the Guidance).

4.6 Having regard to the Guidance, the SRA and the firm agree that the nature of the misconduct was more serious (score of three). This is because the firm failed to adequately assess, identify and document risk by conducting CMRAs on files until October 2024, in breach of Regulation 28 of the MLRs 2017. This translated to a poor understanding of the risks posed by clients and their matters, and resulted in insufficient scrutiny being applied, and inadequate ID&V (identification and verification) on some files.

4.7 The firm became compliant with the MLRs 2017, in respect of conducting and documenting CMRAs, following our DBR and guidance we provided. The historic breach has arisen because of recklessness and a failure to pay sufficient regard to money laundering regulations and published guidance.

4.8 The firm has failed to ensure that it was fully compliant with its statutory obligations until 2024, a period of over seven years since the MLRs 2017 came into effect, notwithstanding similar requirements to adequately assess, identify and document client and matter risk since 2007, when the firm was already trading, when the MLRs 2007 came into effect.

4.9 The impact of the harm or risk of harm is assessed as being medium (score of four). The nature of conveyancing is considered high-risk, owing to the risk of abuse of the system by criminals. The firm currently undertakes the majority of its work in scope of the money laundering regulations, via mainly conveyancing. This puts it at a greater risk of being used to launder money. There is no evidence of there being any direct loss to clients or actual harm caused as a result of the firm's failure to ensure it had proper documentation in place.

4.10 The 'nature' of the conduct and the 'impact of harm or risk of harm' added together give a score of seven. This places the penalty in Band "C", as directed by the Guidance.

4.11 We and the firm agree a financial penalty at basic penalty scale "C1". This is because the firm have confirmed it put in place measures to ensure continuing and future compliance, reviewed live in-scope files and ensured the necessary documentation has been placed on them, and trained staff on implementing the firm's CMRA process.

4.12 Based on the evidence the Firm has provided of its annual domestic turnover, this results in a basic penalty of £4,132.



4.13 The SRA considers that the basic penalty should be reduced to £3,305. This reduction reflects the mitigation set out at paragraph 4.2 above.

4.14 The firm does not appear to have made any financial gain or received any other benefit as a result of its conduct. Therefore, no adjustment is necessary and the financial penalty is £3,305.

## **5. Publication**

5.1 Rule 9.2 of the SRA Regulatory and Disciplinary Procedure Rules states that any decision under Rule 3.1 or 3.2, including a Financial Penalty, shall be published unless the particular circumstances outweigh the public interest in publication.

5.2 The SRA considers it appropriate that this agreement is published as there are no circumstances that outweigh the public interest in publication and it is in the interest of transparency in the regulatory and disciplinary process.

## **6. Acting in a way which is inconsistent with this agreement**

6.1 The firm agrees that it will not deny the admissions made in this agreement or act in any way which is inconsistent with it.

6.2 If the firm denies the admissions, or acts in a way which is inconsistent with this agreement, the conduct which is subject to this agreement may be considered further by the SRA. That may result in a disciplinary outcome or a referral to the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal on the original facts and allegations.

6.3 Acting in a way which is inconsistent with this agreement may also constitute a separate breach of Principles 1, 2 and 5 of the SRA Principles and paragraph 3.2 of the Code of Conduct for Firms.

## **7. Costs**

7.1 The firm agrees to pay the costs of the SRA's investigation in the sum of £600. Such costs are due within 28 days of a statement of costs due being issued by the SRA.

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