Building a Robust Regime on

Anti-Money Laundering & Counter-Terrorist Financing

Hon Chan
Senior Manager (AML)
15 December 2011



6 Major Events/Developments

Jun 10: AML Team established

Oct 10: GN3 revised

Jul 11: AML/CTF Ordinance (AMLO) Gazetted

Sep 11: AML Webpage created

Nov 11: AML/CTF Guideline consultation

ended

Ongoing: Helpdesk

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The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Background to the AMLO

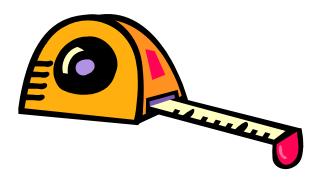


Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

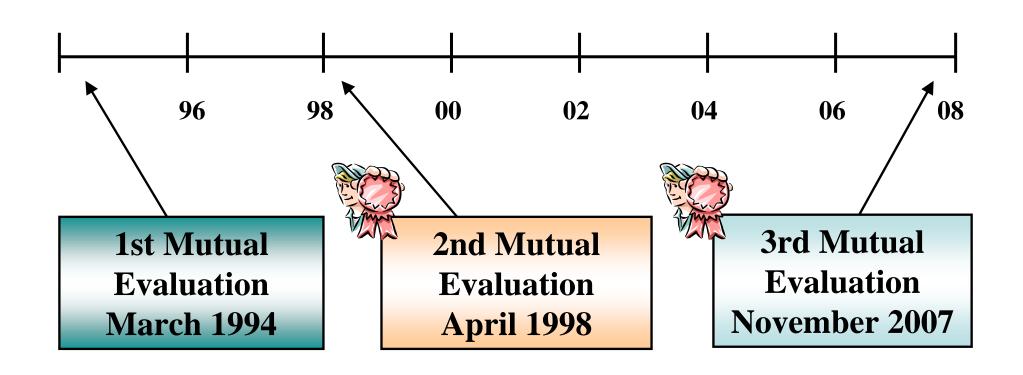
- Inter-governmental policy making body
- 40 Rec and 9 Special Rec on AML/CTF
- Mutual Evaluations



Mutual Evaluation on Hong Kong



Mutual Evaluation on AML/CFT



3rd Mutual Evaluation on Hong Kong

Rating	Number
Compliant	10
Largely Compliant	20
Partially Compliant (PC)	15
Non-Compliant (NC)	4
Total	49

3rd Mutual Evaluation on Hong Kong

6 Core Recommendations:

R1, R13, SRIV (LC)

R5, R10, SRII (PC)



HK ME Report (Jul 08) - recommendations

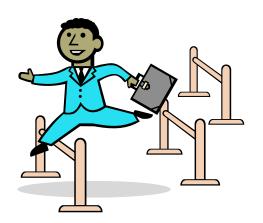
- AML/CFT regime is generally effective
- Customer due diligence (CDD) and record-keeping requirements to be set out in law or regulation
- Inspection and investigation powers
- Sanctioning powers



HK ME: Follow-up Process

- Placed in regular follow-up
- Report back annually from Jun 10
- Expected to be removed from f/u process by Jun 2012
- If unsuccessful...

The Making of the AMLO



AMLO

- To propose a new legislation to enhance the AML regulatory regime
- 2 rounds of public consultation on the legislative proposals (Jul and Dec 09)
- The Bill being introduced to LegCo in Nov 10
- 15 Bills Committee meetings to scrutinize the Bill
- Gazetted in Jul 11

Anti-Money Laundering & Counter-Terrorist Financing (Financial Institutions) Ord. (AMLO)



Scope

- AMLO applies to Financial Institutions:
 - Authorized institutions (by HKMA)
 - Licensed corporations (by SFC)
 - Remittance agents & money changers (by C&E)
 - Insurers, insurance agents & brokers that carry on or advising on long term business (by OCI)



It consists of 8 Parts and 4 Schedules

Part 1. s1: commencement date

Part 2. s5: Sch 2 which contains the CDD and record-keeping requirements has effect with respect to FIs; providing that a contravention of a specified requirement constitutes an offence ▶

Part 3. s9: powers to conduct routine inspections

s11: investigation powers ▶

Part 4: s21: supervisory sanctions – reprimand, order to take remedial actions and to pay pecuniary penalties



Criminal Offences

- Knowingly or with intent to defraud
- Maximum penalty: 7 years of imprisonment and a fine of HK\$1m
- Defence for employee : acted in accordance with policies and procedures



Supervision & Investigation

- Under AMLO, authorized person:-
 - Enter business premises
 - Inspect & make copies
 - Require FI/other person to give/produce document, answer question, answer by statutory declaration
 - Contravene max penalty :
 - 7 years imprisonment and fine of \$1m

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Part 6. s55: Tribunal to review RAs' decisions concerning the imposition of supervisory sanctions

Part 7. S79: RAs may prosecute offences a their own name



It consists of 8 Parts and 4 Schedules

Schedule 1. Interpretation

Schedule 2. Detailed **CDD** and record-keeping requirements



Schedule 2

Clause 2: What are CDD measures

Clause 3: When CDD measures must be carried out

Clause 5: Ongoing monitoring

Clause 6: Pre-existing customers ▶

Clause 11: Special requirements for insurance policies ▶

Clause 18: Reliance on intermediaries

Clause 20/21: Record-keeping requirements ▶

CDD - what?

An FI is required to:

- Identify and verify the identity of the customer and, if applicable, the beneficial owner,
- Understand the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship
- Identify person acting on behalf of a customer and verify the person's authority

Customer Service

CDD - when?

- Suspect ML/TF
- Doubt the veracity or adequacy of information previously obtained
- Before establishing business relationship
- After establishing business relationship if
- a) this is necessary not to interrupt the normal conduct of business and
- b) the risk of ML/TF is effectively managed



Ongoing Monitoring

- Review from time to time CDD documents, data and information to ensure up-to-date and relevant
- Scrutinize transactions with customers to ensure they are consistent with the customer's risk profile
- Identify transactions that are complex, unusually large amount or unusual pattern, or no economic or lawful purpose



Pre-existing Customers

Carry out CDD when

- a) A transaction takes place which is:-
 - Unusual or suspicious by virtue of the amount or nature
 - Not consistent with the financial institution's knowledge of the customer
- b) Material change occurs in respect of the operation of a customer's account.



Special Requirements

Insurance policy

- Identify a beneficiary by name or
- In the case of designation, the FI should establish the identity at the time the beneficiary exercises a right vested in the policy or at the time of first payout, whichever

is earlier





CDD By Intermediaries

- An FI may carry out any CDD by means of an intermediary as long as the intermediary consents in writing and that it will provide a copy of any document in the course of carrying out such measures without delay.
- Such an FI is still liable for a failure to carry out such CDD.

CDD By Intermediaries

The intermediary could be any of the following:

- A solicitor, a certified public accountant, an auditor, a trust or company service provider or a tax advisor
- An FI that is an authorized institution, a licensed corporation, an <u>authorized insurer</u>, an <u>appointed</u> insurance agent or an <u>authorized insurance broker</u>

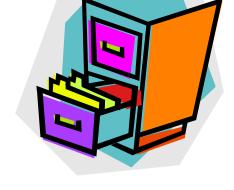




Record-keeping

FI must keep records of the following for six years:

- Documents/information obtained during CDD
- Transaction records



Schedule 2

Clause 2: What are CDD measures

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Clause 6: Pre-existing customers

Clause 11: Special requirements for insurance policies

Clause 18: Reliance on intermediaries

Clause 20/21: Record-keeping requirements

AML/CTF Guideline

To assist FIs in compliance

- Consultation from September to November 2011 completed
- Currently being revised
- To be gazetted in January, 2012



Assistance in respect of compliance

- AML/CTF Guideline
- Seminar
- AML corner FAQs
- Circular and Ilens
- Helpdesk enquiry
- Publicity



Summary





The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Scope:

AMLO applies to Financial Institutions:

- Authorized institutions (by HKMA)
- Licensed corporations (by SFC)
- Remittance agents & money changers (by C&E)
- Insurers, insurance agents & brokers that carry on or advising on long term business (by OCI)

Key provisions:

- Codifying the CDD and record keeping requirements
- Subjecting specified Fls, including insurers, agents and brokers that carry on or advise on long term business
- Empowering Relevant Authorities (RAs) including IA to supervise compliance
- Providing for supervisory and criminal sanctions for contravention of the statutory obligations
- Establishing the independent Review Tribunal to review decisions made by RAs to impose supervisory sanctions

Obligations:

CDD and Record Keeping (Schedule 2)



Liabilities:

Maximum penalty: 7 years of imprisonment and a fine of HK\$1m



Powers for IA (to supervise compliance):

- Enter business premises
- Inspect & make copies
- Require FI/other person to give/produce document, answer question, answer by statutory declaration
- Sanctions reprimand, order to take remedial actions and to pay pecuniary penalties
- Prosecute offences summarily

For grievances:

Application to the Review Tribunal



Commencement date:

1 April 2012



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