

International AML/CFT Standards for Banks

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The Standard-Setters

- Basel Committee
 - Customer Due Diligence for Banks (Oct 2001)
 - Consolidated KYC Risk Management (Oct 2004)
- Financial Action Task Force
 - 40 Recommendations (June 2003 revision)
 - 9 Special Recommendations (Oct 2001 onwards)



Key Issues for Discussion

- Customer Due Diligence
- Record-keeping
- Suspicious transaction reporting
- Systems and controls
- Regulation and Supervision



Customer Due Diligence

- Business relationships and occasional transactions
- Identification and verification using reliable sources
- Beneficial ownership
 - Legal persons and arrangements
- Ongoing due diligence
- High-risk and low-risk customers



Customer Due Diligence

- Politically-exposed persons
 - Enhanced procedures
 - Senior management involvement
- Correspondent banking
 - Special procedures
 - Senior management involvement
- Introduced business
 - Specific conditions



Record-Keeping

- Five-year retention period
 - Account-opening files
 - Transaction records
 - Correspondence
 - Accessibility
- Wire transfers
 - Originator information
 - Follow-the-money



Suspicious Transaction Reporting

- Reporting based on suspicion or reasonable grounds to suspect
- No value threshold
- Attempted transactions included
- Prohibition on "tipping-off"
- Legal protection for bank staff
- Strict confidentiality of information
- Cash transaction reporting is optional



Systems and Controls

- Procedures, policies and controls to prevent ML/FT
- AML compliance officer with appropriate access
- Independent audit function
- Employee training
- Oversight of foreign branches



Regulation and Supervision

- Designated competent authorities
 - Adequately structured, funded and staffed
- Adequate powers to ensure compliance
 - Inspections
 - Access to books and records
 - Ability to apply sanctions
- Control over entry to market
- Application of Basel Core Principles



Some Parting Thoughts

- Effective implementation is essential
- CDD requirements are extensive and difficult to implement
- Effective STR regime requires considerable two-way flow of information
- Compliance monitoring requires thoughtful application of supervisory procedures
- This is joint public sector/private sector venture