FINANCIAL MARKETS AUTHORITY

WealthTechNZ
Brandt Botha

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Agenda

<u>Topic</u>

- 1. Introduction
- 2. AML/CFT Risk Assessment
- 3. AML/CFT Programme
- 4. Electronic Identity Verification (EV) AML/CFT Programme
- 5. Databases Used





AML/CTT Risk Assessment



TE MANA TATAI HOKOHOKO - NEW ZEALAND

AML/CFT Risk Assessments - Our Expectations

REs to assess the risk of ML/TF that they could expect to experience during the course of business.

RAs must be kept up to date and reviewed as and when changes in business occur

REs must consider:

- nature, size and complexity of your business
- types of products and services you provide
- methods of delivery of products and services
- types of customers you deal with
- o countries you do business in
- institutions dealt with
- guidance material produced by AML/CFT supervisors and the FIU





AML/CFT Programme



AML/CFT Programme – Our Expectations

We expect REs to have appropriately mature practices that meet the minimum requirements for:

- vetting and training of senior managers, AML/CFT compliance officers and any other staff with AML/CFT duties
- o complying with CDD requirements, including ongoing CDD and account monitoring
- o reporting suspicious activities (SARs) to the FIU
- reporting PTRs to the FIU
- record-keeping
- managing and mitigating the risk of ML/TF
- identifying when EDD is required





AML/CFT Programme – Our Findings

REs to have adequate and effective policies, procedures and controls in place 31% of our findings related to the AML/CFT programmes (18% in 2017)

Our review of AML/CFT programmes where REs indicated that they are using **Electronic Identity Verification (EV)** revealed the following:

- REs not describing how all relevant required criteria are satisfied
- Using two electronic sources in EV process, but process not described in AML/CFT Programme
- EV process described in AML/CFT Programme not aligned with both Part 3 of IVCOP and IVCOP – Exploratory Note



Electronic Identity Verification (EV) description in AML/CFT Programme



Service provider & Electronic sources

We expect that REs include in AML/CFT Programme:

- name of service provider and product used
- databases used by service providers to verify information against





Two Key Components

EV include the following two key components which both must be satisfied:

- Confirmation of identity information via an electronic source(s), and
- Matching the customer (person) with identity they are claiming (are the same person).

REs must describe in AML/CFT Programme how both components have been satisfied



Verify Customer's Name and Date of Birth

When using EV REs must:

- Verify customer name from either:
 - Single independent database which incorporates biometric information
 - At least two independent and reliable matching databases
- Verify customer Date of Birth with at least one reliable and independent database

REs must clearly describe this in AML/CFT Programme

- If biometrics used in EV process, a description of:
 - biometrics used
 - how determined that it meets high level of confidence must be included in your AML/CFT Programme



Reliability & Independence of Databases

REs to explain how they gave regard to following when considering if databases used are reliable and independent:

- Accuracy
- Security
- Privacy
- Method of information collection
- o Incorporated a mechanism (e.g. biometrics, etc.) to link customer to claimed identity
- Information maintained by government body or pursuant to legislation
- Information additionally verified from another reliable and independent source



Additional Methods Used to Supplement EV

Any additional methods used to supplement EV and or to mitigate any deficiencies in verification process must be described in AML/CFT Programme

This can include:

- Require first credit into customer account or facility to come from an account or facility in customer name held by another NZ RE
- Send a letter with unique reference or identifier to customers' verified address
- Phone customer on a verified number



Other Matters

AML/CFT Programme must include processes used for:

- Checking against RE records to confirm that a prospective customer's details have not previously been used
- Exception handling
- Record keeping of information submitted during EV process and outcome of EV conducted



Databases Used



Databases Used

- Generally EV service providers use same databases in NZ
- More difficult and complex to identify databases used by EV services providers from other countries
- Therefore important that REs include which databases used by your EV service providers

Selection of databases

 REs in some instances can select databases to use for verification, which is cost driven and could result in REs selecting cheapest option that might not meet all requirements.



Generally Used NZ Databases

NZ Passport (DIA)

Primary photographic identification

NZ Birth Certificate (DIA)

Primary non-photographic identification

NZ Citizenship Certificate (DIA) Primary non- photographic identification

NZ Driver License (NZTA)

Secondary or support form of photographic identification

Car registration (NZTA)

Companies Office

Land Registry (LINZ)

Credit Bureaus

White pages



FMA – Contacts

Brandt Botha

Principal Adviser

• Sean Condon

Senior Adviser

Vik Liu

Adviser

Email address

aml@fma.govt.nz



