ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING (AML) / COUNTER-FINANCING OF TERRORISM (CFT)

Customer Due Diligence and Record Keeping Requirements for Legal Professionals

22 June 2021



Disclaimer

This presentation is intended to provide the audience with information of a general nature that is not based on any specific circumstances. It is not intended to cover all requirements that are applicable to your firm. It should not be regarded as a substitute for seeking advice on any specific case.

OUTLINE

- 1. Money laundering (ML) risks of Legal Professionals
- 2. AML/CFT Requirements under the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Ordinance (AMLO) (Cap. 615)
 - (a) Customer due diligence (CDD)
 - (b) Record-keeping (RK)
- 3. Targeted Financial Sanctions







Money Laundering (ML) Risks of Legal Professionals

International typology

ML risk of legal professional service

Buying and selling of real estate property

Management of trusts and companies

Making introductions for clients

Creation of trusts and companies

Managing client account

Setting up and managing charities







Money Laundering (ML) Risks of Legal Professionals

<u>Local context</u> Hong Kong Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment Report



Ch. 3

Ch. 4

Ch. 5 to 8

overall
AML/CFT
framework

threats posed by various predicate crimes

sectoral ML risks

- Widely participating in trust or company service business
 - **Conveyancing transaction of real estate**





Money Laundering (ML) Risks of Legal Professionals



Guidance for a Risk-Based Approach - Legal Professionals

- Section III Guidance for Practitioners
 - 1. Risk identification and assessment
 - 2. Variables of risk assessment
 - 3. Documentation of risk assessment
 - 4. Risk management and mitigation



Mutual Evaluation Report by Financial Action Task Force (FATF)





Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures

Hong Kong, China

Mutual Evaluation Report

September 2019



Access at -

www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer4/MER-Hong-Kong-2019.pdf



Mutual Evaluation Report - Legal Professions

Take risk-based approach to mitigate their ML/Terrorist Financing (TF) risks

Comprehensive understanding of ML/TF risks

Good
understanding of
enhanced due
diligence
measures for
higher risk
situations

Applied internal controls and independent compliance officer

Requirements under AMLO (a) Customer Due Diligence (CDD) (b) Record-keeping (RK)



AMLO

- Amendments to the Ordinance passed on 24 January 2018
- Commenced on 1 March 2018
- To extend statutory CDD and RK requirements to **four** Designated Non-financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs): legal professionals, accounting professionals, Trust and Company Service Providers (TCSPs) and real estate agents, when they engage in specified transactions
- To introduce a licensing regime for TCSPs administered by the Companies Registry



- Legal Professionals

Defined under Schedule 1, Part 2, Section 1 -

- a) a solicitor as defined by section 2(1) of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance (Cap. 159); or
- b) a foreign lawyer as defined by section 2(1) of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance (Cap. 159)

2

Requirements under AMLO

- Types of Activities for which CDD and RK are Required

- Under section 5A(3) of AMLO, a legal professional should conduct CDD and keep records when, by way of business, the legal professional in Hong Kong prepares for or carries out for a client a transaction concerning one or more of the following
 - a. the buying and selling of real estate
 - b. the managing of client money, securities or other assets
 - c. the management of bank, savings or securities accounts
 - d. the organization of contributions for the creation, operation or management of corporations
 - e. the creation, operation or management of
 - i. legal persons; or
 - ii. legal arrangements
 - f. the buying or selling of business entities
 - g. a service specified in the definition of trust or company service in section 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the AMLO



Requirements under AMLO - CDD requirements

Prescribed in Schedule 2 to AMLO

- identifying the <u>customer</u> and verifying the customer's identity $[s.\ 2(1)(a)]$
- identifying the **beneficial owner** and taking reasonable measures to verify the beneficial owner's identity [s.2(1)(b)]
- obtaining information on the <u>purpose and intended nature of the business relationship</u>, if a business relationship is to be established [s.2(1)(c)]
- if a person purports to act on behalf of the customer [s.2(1)(d)] -
 - identifying the person purporting to act on behalf of the customer and taking reasonable measures to verify the person's identity;
 and
 - b) verifying the person's authority to act on behalf of the customer.



2

Requirements under AMLO - When to Carry out CDD

- CDD measures must be carried out [s.3, Schedule 2] -
 - before establishing business relationship with the customer
 - before carrying out an occasional transaction involving \$120,000 or above [Note: "occasional transaction" means a transaction with a customer with whom the legal professional does not have a business relationship]
 - when there is a suspicion that the customer or the customer's account is involved in ML/TF
 - when there are doubts on the veracity or adequacy of the information obtained during CDD process
- ❖ If CDD requirements are not complied with, a business relationship or an occasional transaction with that customer **MUST NOT** be established. If a business relationship has been established, it must be terminated as soon as reasonably practicable [s.3(4), Schedule 2]

2

Requirements under AMLO - When to Carry out CDD

- Exceptional circumstances where identity of customer and any beneficial owner can be verified <u>AFTER</u> establishing a business relationship
 - [s.3 (2), Schedule 2] -
 - any ML/TF risk is effectively managed; and
 - it is necessary not to interrupt the normal conduct of business with regard to that customer; and
- ❖ The verification must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable [s.3 (3), Schedule 2]



Requirements under AMLO - Pre-existing customers

- Pre-existing customers (i.e. business relationship established before the commencement of amended AMLO on 1 March 2018) [s.6, Schedule 2]
- Conduct CDD when -
 - an unusual or suspicious transaction takes place; or
 - a transaction not consistent with the legal professional's knowledge of the customer or the customer's business or risk profile, etc., takes place; or
 - a material change occurs in the way in which the customer's account is operated.



- Pre-existing customers

If the legal professional fails to comply with the CDD requirements in respect of pre-existing customers, it must terminate the business relationship [s.6, Schedule 2]

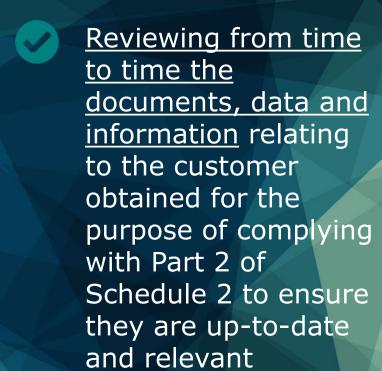




- Ongoing due diligence

Continuously monitor business relationships

[s.5, Schedule 2]



Conducting
appropriate scrutiny
of transactions
carried out for the
customer to ensure
that they are
consistent with the
nature of the
business, the risk
profile and source of
funds

Identifying transactions
carried out for the customer
that are complex, large or
unusual or patterns of
transactions that have no
apparent economic or lawful
purpose, and examining the
background and purposes of
those transactions and setting
out its findings in writing



OR

- Special Requirements - Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD)

Customer is not physically present for identification purposes [s. 9, Sch. 2]

Further verifying the customer's identity on the basis of documents, data or information not previously used for the purposes of verification of the customer's identity;

Taking supplementary measures verify all the information provided by the customer;

customer's account is carried out through an account opened in the customer's name with an authorised institution, or a financial institution operating in an equivalent jurisdiction that has measures in place to ensure compliance with AML/CFT requirements similar to those in Schedule 2 and is supervised for compliance with those

requirements by a designated authority

Ensuring that the payment or the first

payment made in relation to

the



- Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)

- Defined under Part 1 of Schedule 2 -
 - an individual who is or has been entrusted with a prominent public function in a place outside the People's Republic of China and
 - a) includes a head of state, head of government, senior politician, senior government, judicial or military official, senior executive of a state-owned corporation and an important political party official; but
 - b) does not include a middle-ranking or more junior official of any of the categories mentioned above;
 - a spouse, a partner, a child or a parent of an individual falling within paragraph
 (a), or a spouse or a partner of a child of such an individual; or
 - a close associate [s. 1(3), Part 1, Schedule 2] of an individual falling within para. (a)





- Special Requirements - EDD

- Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) [s. 10, Sch. 2] **
 - Before establishing a business relationship; or continuing an existing business relationship where the customer or the beneficial owner is subsequently found to be a PEP, carry out the following EDD measures
 - obtain approval from its senior management; and
 - b. take reasonable measures to establish the customer's or the beneficial owner's source of wealth and the source of the funds.



- Special Requirements - EDD

- Other high risk situations [s. 15, Sch. 2]
- Practice Direction "P":
 - complex, unusually large transactions, or an unusual patterns of transactions, which have no apparent economic or lawful purposes
 - overseas companies where corporate information is not readily accessible, or with nominee shareholders, or a significant portion of capital in the form of bearer shares
 - clients from or in non-cooperative countries and territories identified by FATF or other jurisdictions that are known to have insufficiently complied with FATF Recommendations
- AMLO:
 - Any other situation by its nature presenting a high risk of ML/TF (domestic PEPs may apply)



- Special Requirements - EDD

- Obtain approval from its senior management to establish or continue the business relationship; and
- either—
 - take reasonable measures to establish the customer's or beneficial owner's source of wealth and the source of the funds that will be involved in the business relationship; or
 - take additional measures to mitigate the risk of money laundering or terrorist financing involved

[s.15(a), Sch. 2]



- On-going Due Diligence under High Risk Situations

- If customer is -**
 - not physically present; or
 - a PEP; or
 - involved in other high risk situations
- Additional measures to compensate for ML/TF risk in monitoring business ** relationship



- Simplified CDD Measures

- Simplified CDD: no need to identify and verify the beneficial owner when there are **reasonable grounds** to believe that the customer falls within the specified categories [s. 4(3), Schedule 2], or the product related to the transaction is a specified product [s. 4(5), Schedule 2]
- Other aspects of CDD measures must still be undertaken
- Simplified CDD is not allowed when there are -
 - suspicions of the customers involved in ML or TF
 - doubts on the veracity or adequacy of information obtained during the CDD process



- Record-keeping

- Duty to keep records [s. 20, Schedule 2]
- In relation to a transaction
 - original or a copy of the documents, and a record of the data and information, obtained in connection with the transaction
- For transactions, maintain records on transactions for at least <u>5 years</u> beginning on the date on which the transaction is completed



- Record-keeping

- In relation to a customer -
 - original or a copy of the documents, and a record of the data and information, obtained in the course of identifying and verifying the identity of the customer or any beneficial owner of the customer
 - original or a copy of the files relating to the customer's account and business correspondence with the customer and any beneficial owner of the customer
- For **customers**, maintain records throughout the continuance of business relationship and for at least **5 years** after the end of the business relationship



- Reliance on Intermediaries to carry out CDD

- Legal professionals may carry out CDD measures by means of intermediaries [s. 18, Sch. 2]
- Intermediaries include
 - an accounting professional;
 - an estate agent;
 - a legal professional;
 - a TCSP licensee;
 - an authorised financial institution; and
 - intermediaries in an equivalent jurisdiction, which are regulated under the law of that jurisdiction, have measures to ensure compliance with AML/CFT requirements and are supervised for compliance
- The legal professional remains liable under the AMLO for a failure to carry out CDD measure.



- Sanctions

Non-compliance with the requirements will be handled in accordance with the prevailing investigation and disciplinary mechanism under the Legal Practitioners Ordinance ("LPO"), Cap. 159.

Targeted Financial Sanctions Narcotics Division, Security Bureau



Targeted Financial Sanctions

- Terrorist Financing and Proliferation

Terrorist Financing Risk of Hong Kong

United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Ordinance Cap. 575



No confirmed case of TF activity





Targeted Financial Sanctions

- Terrorist Financing and Proliferation



UNATMO



Under the UNATMO, the Government has implemented measures on prevention of terrorist acts, including –

- publishing in the Gazette a notice of persons or organizations designated by the UN or specified by the court as terrorists/terrorist associates
- ♦ freezing terrorist property
- prohibition on providing/collecting property to commit terrorist acts.
- prohibition on making property/financial services available to or collecting property/soliciting financial services for terrorists/terrorist associates
- prohibition on dealing with specified terrorist property or property of specified terrorists/terrorist associates
- prohibition on providing/collecting property to finance or organizing/facilitating the travel of foreign terrorist fighters





Targeted Financial Sanctions

- Proliferation Financing of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and Iran

United Nations Sanctions Ordinance (Cap. 537)

- United Nations Sanctions (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulation (Cap.537AE)
- United Nations Sanctions (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action Iran) Regulation (Cap.537BV)

Targeted Financial Sanctions:

- MOT to make available or deal with economic assets of:
 - (i) individuals or entities designated by the United Nations Security Council, and
 - (ii) individuals or entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, or owned or controlled by (i)



Targeted Financial Sanctions - Terrorist Financing and Proliferation

UNITED NATIONS (ANTI-TERRORISM MEASURES) ORDINANCE (Chapter 575)

Updating of specification of names of persons designated as terrorists or terrorist associates by the Committees of the United Nations Security Council established pursuant to the Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015), as well as the Resolution 1988 (2011) (the Committees)

Publishing in the Gazette a notice of persons or organisations designated by the United Nations as terrorists / terrorist associates

https://www.sb.gov.hk/eng/special/terrorist/terrorist.html

List of relevant persons and relevant entities published under section 31 of the United Nations Sanctions (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulation

(updated on 9 August 2018, 10:00 a.m.)

Lists of individuals and entities designated by the United Nations
Security Council
www.cedb.gov.hk/citb/en/Policy_Res
ponsibilities/united_nations_sanction
s.html

THANK YOU

Narcotics Division, Security Bureau

www.nd.gov.hk