# goAML & The Regulatory Framework for AML/CFT/CFP

FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

Date: November 2021

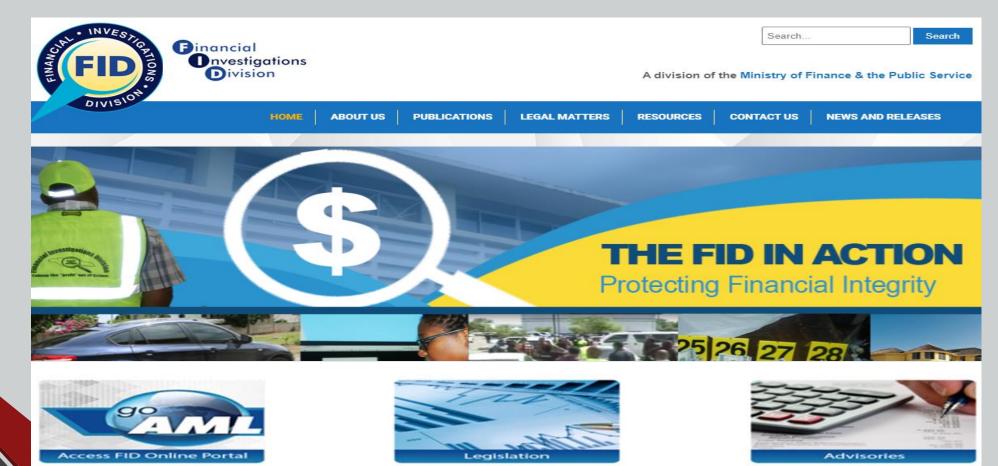
#### **OBJECTIVES**

- Overview of FID & AML/CFT/PFT Statues
- Money Laundering vs. Terrorist Financing
- Proliferation Financing
- The Regulated Sector & Their Responsibility
- Compliance Culture or Face the Penalties
- Jamaica's Focus & Overview of the National Risk Assessments



## Overview of FID

## https://www.fid.gov.jm/



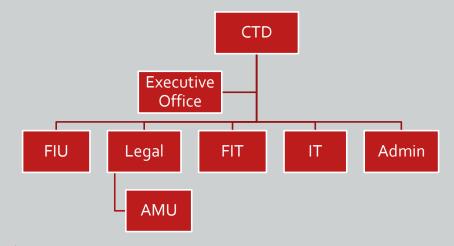
## The Financial Investigations Division

Legal

**AMU** 

- Established in December 2002
- The Designated Authority, which ultimately refers to the Chief Technical Director of the FID
- Governed by;
- **1.** Financial Investigations Division Act (2010)
  - Amended 2013
- 2. The Proceeds of Crime Act (2007)
  - Amended 2013, 2016 & 2019
- The Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering Prevention) Regulations (2007)
  - Amended 2013 & 2019
- 4. Terrorism Prevention Act (2005)
  - Amended 2011, 2013 & 2019
- Terrorism Prevention (Reporting Entities) Regulations,
   2010
  - Amended 2019
- 6. United Nations Security Council Resolutions Implementation Act (2013)

Amended 2019



 Receives, processes, analyses, and disseminates financial information/ intelligence

Statistical, tactical & strategic analyses

Criminal Investigations

Civil Investigations

• Bring civil matters to court for adjudication

• Provide advice on criminal matters

Manages restrained and forfeited assets

## Money Laundering vs Terrorist Financing

## **Key Objectives of Anti – ML/TF**

- To detect abuse of financial system by uncovering the money trail
- To disrupt criminal activities by:
  - ✓ Prohibiting transactions that facilitates ML/TF &/ PF;
  - ✓ Asset recovery mechanism
  - ✓ Asset freeze mechanism
- Deter crime
- Deter funding of events/ activities that may lead to major catastrophes



## Money Laundering vs. Terrorist Financing

Comparison	Money Laundering	Terrorist Financing
Motivation	Profit-seeking	Ideological
Intention	To clean ill-gotten gains or dirty money so that they appear to be proceeds from legal activities.	To intimidate a population or to compel a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any specific act through the threat of violence.
Source of funding	Unlawful sources     Extortion, kidnapping, narcotics trafficking, smuggling, fraud, theft, robbery, identity theft, improper use of charitable or relief funds.  Kidnapping Drug Trafficking Bribery / Corruption  Gambling  Gambling  Counterfeiting and Forgery  Tax Evasion and Fraud  White Collar Crimes?  White Collar Crimes  Crimes  Serious Crime or All Crimes?  White Collar Crimes  Serious Crime or All Crimes?  White Collar Crimes  Serious Crime or All Crimes?  White Collar Crimes  Serious Crime or All Crimes?	Unlawful sources     Extortion, kidnapping, narcotics trafficking, smuggling, fraud, theft, robbery, identity theft, improper use of charitable or relief funds and donors many have no knowledge that their donations have been diverted to support terrorist causes.      Legitimate sources     Charitable donations, foreign government sponsors, business ownership and personal employment.
Methods	Placement – Layering - Integration	The same as or similar to those methods used by other criminals that launder funds.
Life circle	Funding  Integration  Placement  Layering	Funding  Placeme  Layerin  Anwar al-Awlaki and Ziyad Khalee linked to 9/11 hijackers  Integration  Terrorist activity

#### ML & TF TRENDS/ RED FLAG

#### Money Laundering

- Rental of accounts
- Unauthorized third party transfers
- Cheque Fraud
- Card refund fraud
- Internal collusion
- Property and assets placed in the name of third parties, even placed in fictitious names
- Use of businesses that are discontinued, sold, transferred to disguise the real owners and operators

#### Terrorist Financing

- Transfer of Cash in small amounts
- Repetitive Transfers of like nature
- Transfers to sensitive countries of destination
- Transfers from different regions to a mutual recipient(s)
- Funds transfer activity/ trade payments occurs to or from a financial secrecy haven, or to or from a high-risk geographic location without any apparent business reason
- Mismatch between the economic activity, country of origin, or person and the remittances received

## **Gaming Sector Trends**

#### Typologies in the Gaming Sector

The following are potential avenues for money laundering in the gaming sector:

- The cash purchase of gaming chips valued at the "below radar" amount (below the de-minimis amount
  of US\$3,000) which can then be laundered through the deposit/encashment of a cheque received from
  the gaming institution for purported "winnings".
- Cash bets at several gaming lounges (structuring) and collecting cheques for chips cashed in which can be encashed or deposited.
- The use of pay-out cheques to launder money through the combination of gaming proceeds and cash on hand to be converted into one cheque made out by the gaming institution.

## Proliferation Financing

## **Proliferation Financing**

Proliferation is the illegal manufacture, acquisition, development, export, trans-shipment, brokering, transport, transfer, stockpiling or use of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery and other related materials.

Proliferation Financing is the provision of the funding or financial services to facilitate proliferation.

(FATF Definitions)

## **Countering Proliferation Financing**

Measures implemented must ensure that persons and/ or entities involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) are:

- ✓ Identified
- ✓ Deprived of resources
- ✓ Prevented from raising, moving and using funds or other assets for the financing of proliferation

#### The UN Charter

- Decisions made under Chapter VII of UN Charter are binding on all UN members under international law.
- All Rec 6 and Rec 7 UNSCRs were passed under Chap VII.(e.g. those concerning Iran and DPRK and non proliferation)
- It therefore requires the necessary domestic laws and administrative measures to implement and enforce these resolutions.

## Jamaica's Legislative Framework

#### Legislation:

- 1. The United Nations Security Council Resolutions Implementation Act (UNSCRIA), 2013
- 2. The United Nations Security Council Resolutions Implementation Act (UNSCRIA), 2019 **Amendments**
- 3. The United Nations Security Council Resolutions Implementation (Asset Freeze-Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations, 2013.
- 4. The United National Security Council Resolutions Implementation (Reporting Entities) Regulations, 2019

### **UNSCRIA** Requirements

- Duties to Report UNSCRIA 5
- 1. Report at least once in every 4 months whether they are in possession or control of assets owned or controlled by or on behalf of a person or entity proscribed.(Asset Freeze-Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea) Regulations. 2013. First Proscribed Report due- January 2022.
- 2. Report any transaction or attempted transaction that is believed or known to be related to a proscribed person or entity and any assets that are owned or controlled by or on behalf of a proscribed person or entity.
- 3. Reporting entities that provide reports to the designated authority in good faith are protected from civil or criminal liability.
- **4.** The report must not be disclosed to anyone else (5 (6)
- 5. Duty to respond timely to written notice by relevant authority UNSCRIA 14
- 6. All reports done electronically (goAML)
- 7. All reporting entities can rely on the existing verification and identification procedures used under the TPA and POCA Regulations, for the identification of customers.
- 8. PF regime is rules-based (country specific) rather than risk-based, although risk assessment still required in some way.

## The Regulated Sector and its Responsibilities

### The Regulated Sector Responsibilities

- 1. Implements programmes, policies, procedures and controls that includes (POCA Reg. 5):
  - ✓ Procedures that ensure high standards of integrity of employees
  - ✓ Develop system to evaluate the personal employment and financial history of those employees
  - Establish programmes for training of employees on a continuing basis
  - ✓ Arrangements for an independent audit in order to ensure that the programmes are implemented
  - ✓ Permit disclosure of information between companies within the group for the purposes of Customer ID, transaction verification & risk management
  - ✓ Ensure the safeguarding of confidentiality and govern the use of the information disclosed within the group
- 2. Appoint a **Nominated Officer** who **MUST** be an **employee** of the regulated entity **who performs management functions**.



### Responsibilities of the Nominated Officer

- Implementation of the programmes, policies, procedures and controls.
- Submit the requisite reports to the FID that includes:
  - Threshold transaction Report
  - Suspicious Report
  - Nil Report
  - TPA Listed Entity
  - TPA Suspicious Report
  - Authorized Disclosure (request for consent or s. 100(4))
  - \*Cross Border
  - UNSCRIA United Nations Security Counci Resolutions Implementation Act
- Comply with all relevant orders







### ROLE OF NOMINATED OFFICER- goAML

## Management/implementation of programme & policies:

- Responsible officer Administrator
- Assign roles to subsequent users
- Fully involved with the process
- Responsible for information uploaded unto the goAML system
- Training
- Responsible for timely response to communications sent via Message Board



## WHY goAML

- Authorization for electronic reporting (Reg. 17)
- Backed by international support-UNODC
- Electronic submission of reports
- Ability to store vast amount of data
- Flexibility
- Contains some analytical tools
- Instant messaging



### **Reporting Timeframe**

TTR – within 15 days after the end of reporting month (previously this was not defined)

TPA & UNSCRIA – Listed Entity & Proscribed Entity 30 days after reporting

period:

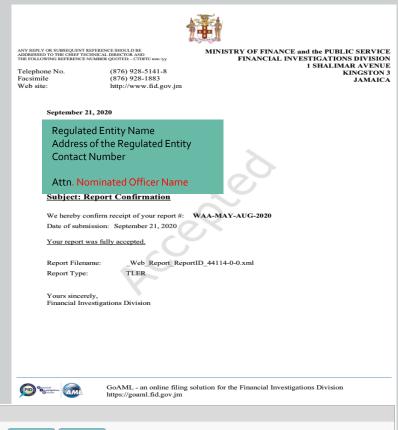
No.	Four Months Period	Due Date
1	January-April	May 31
2	May-August	September 30
3	September - December	January 31

- Freeze without delay immediate notification of an updated TPA UN Listing Submission of TPA(STR).
- STR as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event within **15 days** after the information or other matter came to the person. The nominated officer has **15 days** or as soon as is reasonably practicable to submit the report after the information or other matter came to him/ her.

#### STATUS & ACCEPTANCE NOTIFICATION

#### Reports submitted:

- The Status must be checked to ensure it is at the PROCESSED stage by:
  - ✓ Selecting **Submitted Reports** tab.
  - ✓ PROCESSED status reports must be saved or printed.
- Will be acknowledged and the status provided, i.e. whether it was successfully processed or rejected.





#### REJECTION NOTIFICATION

 Rejected reports will provide details as it relates to the required amendments for resubmission



ANY REPLY OR SUBSEQUENT REFERENCE SHOULD BE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION 1 SHALIMAR AVENUE KINGSTON 3 JAMAICA

Telephone No. (876) 928-5141-8 Facsimile (876) 928-1883 Web site: http://www.fid.gov.jm

#### September 21, 2020

Regulated Entity Name Address of the Regulated Entity Contact Number

Attn. Nominated Officer Name

#### Subject: Report Confirmation (Rejected)

We hereby confirm receipt of your report #: HHP-MAY-AUG 2020

Date of submission: September 21, 2020

Report Filename: \_Web\_Report\_ReportID\_44109-0-0.xml

Report Type: TLER

#### Your report was rejected for the following reason(s):

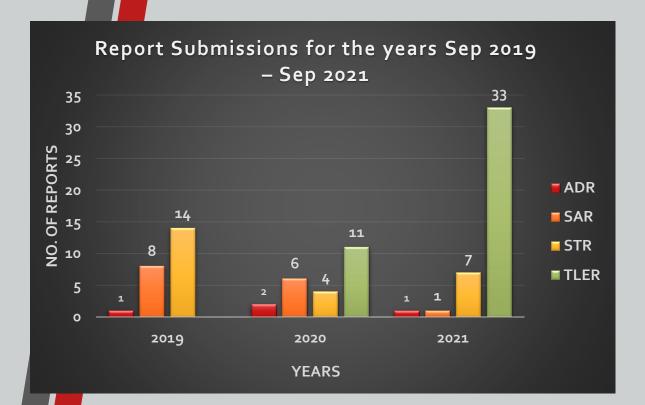
Please make the following amendments for resubmission: Entity Ref # should be in the following format HHP-MAY-AUG-2020. No spaces in between, all caps with the months abbreviated with the 1st 3 letters of the months. Both these Report Triggers should be selected • TPA DECLARATION – Not in possession of property owned or controlled of property ownedTPA REPORT TYPE-RegularIn the Activity-Related Parties section in the comments field 'LER for the period May to August 2020 should be inserted.'

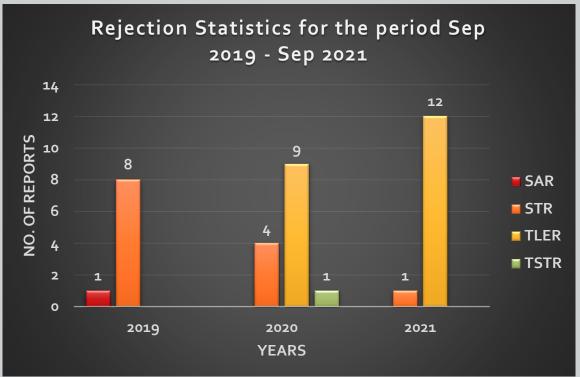
Yours sincerely, Financial Investigations Division



GoAML - an online filing solution for the Financial Investigations Division https://goaml.fid.gov.jm

#### STATISTICAL REVIEW





## Compliance Culture or Face the Penalties

#### Quote:

'You cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today'

Abraham Lincoln

## **Compliance Culture**

Display keen interest in AML/CFT/PF training and general awareness

Communicate clear AML/CFT/PF policies to senior management

Hold senior management accountable for non-compliance

 Facilitate presentations of compliance reports by nominated officer at board level

Provide adequate resource to the compliance unit

Make frequent enquiry re: AML Risks, mitigating measures etc.

 Keep abreast and update accordingly policies based on risk assessed, legislative amendments and improving effectiveness of internal control

 Must be communicated to all relevant staff with the necessary documentations made available through continuous training or compliance news letters etc.



#### **COMPLIANCE LEVEL**

- Competent Authority and Designated Authority required to keep statistical records for purpose of measuring:
  - ✓ effectiveness as per :
  - POCA s.137A
  - TPA s.18B

- **✓** Monitoring of compliance as per:
- TPA s. 18A
- POCA 91A

<b>COMPLIANCE LEVEL TPA – Listed Entity Reports for</b>	
reporting period May to August of each year.	

YEAR	TOTAL	Number Reporting	Compliance Rate (%)
September 2019	12	7	58%
September 2020	12	9	75%
September 2021	12	8	67%

## Penalty – AML Policies & Procedures

Amendments to POCA Regulations - November 2019

s.5. Failure to establish, implement policies and procedures or failure to appoint employee with management functions to implement programmes.

	Parish Court	Circuit Court
Individual	≤ \$3m and/or 3 yrs	Fine or ≤ 20 yrs
Body corporate	≤ \$5m	Fine

#### s.6 Failure to implement KYC measures & training:

	Parish Court	Circuit Court
Individual	≤ \$3m and/or 3 yr.	Fine or ≤ 20 yrs
Body corporate	≤ \$5m	"Fine
Failure to file TTR or STR:		
Company	≤ \$1m	u

## **Fixed Penalty Schedule**

#### PROCLAMATIONS, RULES AND REGULATIONS [OCT. 29, 2019]

FOptions available to the competent authority.

Seco	ond Sch	edule Part 1 – Fixed Penalties	(Regulation 20)			
			Fixed	Penalty:		
		Offence:	In case of - (1) An individual \$	(2) A body corporate		
1. An offence un regulation 5 (5 failure to com	5),	Failure to establish and implement policies, procedures and controls.	2,100,000	3,500,000		
a) Regular 5(1)	tion	Failure to appoint an employee as the Nominated Officer.	2,100,000	3,500,000		
2. An offence un regulation 6(2)		Failure to maintain KYC & training procedures	2,100,000	3,500,000		
3. An offence un regulation 18(		Failure of overseas branches to conform to higher ML standards	2,100,000	3,500,000		

## Fixed Penalty Schedule

PROCLAMATIONS, RULES AND REGULATIONS [OCT. 29, 2019] Options available to the competent authority.							
	Second Schedule (Regulation 20)  Part 1 – Fixed Penalties						
		Fixed P	enalty				
	Offence	In case of - (1) An individual \$	(2) A body corporate \$				
	Failure to comply with ID & transaction verification						
	Failure to establish risk profile to carry out due diligence						
	Lack of identification procedures for transactions conducted by an agent						
4. An Officer under	Failure to comply with record –keeping requirements	0.400.000	2 500 000				
regulation 20 (1)	Failure to comply with requirements for internal reporting procedures	2,100,000	3,500,000				
	Failure to comply with requirements to prohibit transactions on numbered, anonymous or fictitious accounts						
	Failure to comply with requirements as to form of reports.						

#### FIXED PENALTY NOTICE

SECOND SCHEDULE, contd.	offence)	□ 6	5(2)			nce with regulation 6(1) in siness relationship or carrying	SECOND SCHEDULE, contd.  Particulars of offence(s):
Part II—Fixed Penalty Notice				out a o	ne-off	transaction.	
THE PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT		_ ,	0/25	m 11	<b>Y</b> others		
The Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering Perevention) Regulations, 2007			8(3)	with, o	r to a	nply, implement and conform dvise of inability to conform andards and conduct set out	Date of offence(s):
Fixed Penalty Notice						ne Act and in the Regulations.	
FRONT OF FORM		2	20(1)	Failure	to cor	nply with regulation—	Date of offence(s):
Serial No. of Notice:				(a)	7—	requirements regarding	
Take notice that I have cause to believe that on theday of				(-7	40	identification and transaction verification	Place of offence(s):
, 20 at (enter location) at or about (enter time)						procedures, etc.;	
Ou: Surname First name Middle name				(b)	7A-	requirement to establish risk profile and carry out due diligence;	Brief description of the acts constituting the offence(s):
fin the parish of address				(c)	11—	requirements regarding identification procedures	
committed one or more of the following						concerning transactions carried out by agents;	However, if before the day of ,20 (insert date being a date not earlier than the expiration of fifteen days) you pay the fixed penalty of \$ to the Collector of Taxes proceedings will not be
ffences contrary to the provisions of the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering revention) Regulations, 2007, for which I allege that you are liable—				(d)	14—	record-keeping	taken for the offence and you shall not be liable to conviction of the offence.  Payments should be made in accordance with the instructions overleaf.  If you do not pay the fixed penalty within the period specified above, you are required to attend before [specify court having jurisdiction to try the offence(s)] to
Please tick Regulation Offence				(e)	15-	- requirements for internal	answer to the charge(s) for the offence(s).  Dated this day of ,20 .
ffence)				(-)		reporting procedures;	Signature of authorised officer BACK OF FORM
☐ 5(5) Failure to comply with regulation 5(1)— requirement to establish and implement programmes, policies, procedures and controls necessary for the purpose of preventing or detecting money laundering.				(f)	16—	prohibition on conducting transaction by means of numbered account, anonymous account or account in a fictitious	How to pay fixed penalty:  Payment may be made in cash at any collectorate of taxes.  To: [full name and address]  I enclose the sum of \$
☐ 5(5) Failure to comply with regulation 5(3)— requirement to nominate employee to be		_				names;	Address Parish
responsible for implementing programmes, etc.				(g)	17—	requirements as to form of reports.	Dated this 29th day of October, 2019.  HORACE CHANG

#### **POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS**

Massive reputational damage

Loss of licence

Loss of Business relations

Financial Sanctions

Loss of fit and proper status

Loss of business relations

Subject to legal proceedings



## Jamaica's Focus & Overview of the National Risk Assessment

#### Jamaica's Focus for 2021

- Implement legislation as it relates to proliferation financing.
- The Companies Act of Jamaica was amended in June 2017 to include beneficial ownership. More amendments are required to be addressed.
- Amendment to the FSC Act to be made to address the Effectiveness Requirement of the Mutual Evaluation as it relates to consolidated supervision with BOJ.
- Regulating the microcredit institutions with the passage of the Microcredit Act, 2021 which has been finally passed in January, 2021
- Passage of Trusts and Corporate Providers Act with the requisite Risk Assessment being conducted separately
- Regulations under Charities Act to deal with terrorism financing
- National Risk Assessment completed highlighted areas of deficiencies that must be addressed in short order in order to continue strengthening Jamaica's AML/CFT/CPF framework.

## **FATF - Technical Compliance Ratings**

Table 3: Jamaica's Technical	compliance ratings, January	2017
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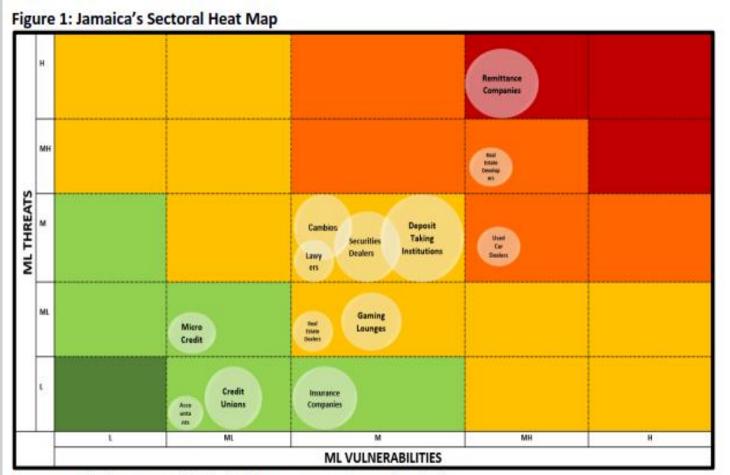
R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R 10
PC	PC	LC	LC	LC	NC	PC	NC	С	PC
R 11	R 12	R 13	R 14	R 15	R 16	R 17	R 18	R 19	R 20
PC	PC	С	PC	С	LC	PC	PC	PC	С
R 21	R 22	R 23	R 24	R 25	R 26	R 27	R 28	R 29	R 30
PC	LC	LC							
R31	R 32	R 33	R 34	R 35	R 36	R 37	R 38	R 39	R 40
LC	LC	PC	LC	PC	LC	C	LC	C	PC

Table 4: Jamaica's Technical compliance with re-ratings - December 2020

R1	R 2	R3	R 4	R 5	R6	R 7	R 8	R 9	R 10
PC	LC	LC	LC	LC	LC	PC	PC	С	LC
R 11	R 12	R 13	R 14	R 15	R 16	R 17	R 18	R 19	R 20
LC	С	С	LC	PC	LC	LC	LC	LC	С
R 21	R 22	R 23	R 24	R 25	R 26	R 27	R 28	R 29	R 30
С	PC	LC	LC						
R 31	R 32	R 33	R 34	R 35	R 36	R 37	R 38	R 39	R 40
LC	LC	С	LC	PC	LC	С	LC	С	PC

NB: Ratings in blue denote improvements, while rating in red denotes deterioration. Ratings in black remained unchanged.

## **National Risk Assessment Highlights**



FATF GUIDANCE National Money Laundering and **Terrorist Financing** Risk Assessment February 2015

Note: DTIs include commercial banks, building societies, and a merchant bank.

## Gaming Lounge at a Glance



MEDIUM

Sector Risk Score

#### Conclusion

- The role of the regulated sector is of high importance in assisting to stem the threat of **Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Proliferation Financing**. Each entity, irrespective of size, can have a significant impact by simply ensuring:
- 1. Customers are known, risk assessed and there are proper record keeping methods implemented.
- 2. Staff members are sufficiently trained and skilled in detecting these threats and have high standards of integrity.
- 3. Appropriate policies, internal controls and reporting systems are in place to guide Management & Staff in executing their roles in detecting these threats with decisions guided by the necessary risk assessment of products, delivery channels, size of operations and geographical location.
- 4. Keeping up to date with all relevant laws and statutory requirements imposed on the sector in which they operate and the international standards that guide the AML/CTF & CPF Regime.
- 5. Comply with the regulatory and other legal requests as best as possible and in a timely manner.

## Thank You!

THE WORLD WILL NOT BE DESTROYED BY THOSE WHO DO EVIL, BUT BY THOSE WHO WATCH THEM WITHOUT DOING ANYTHING

