

Regulator's Dialogue

Recent Developments in the Supervision of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism

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Agenda



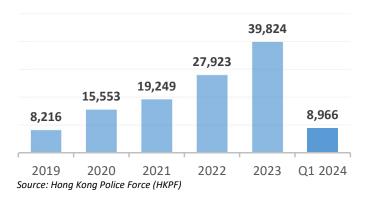
Priorities for the Year

- I. Enhanced approaches to combat digital fraud
- II. AML Regtech
- III. Managing Geopolitical risks
- IV. Risk-based Approach for CDD
- V. Data driven supervision
- VI. International Standards

I. Enhancing the response to digital fraud



Deception cases in HK



responses & information flow



Bank-to-Bank Information Sharing Platform (FINEST)

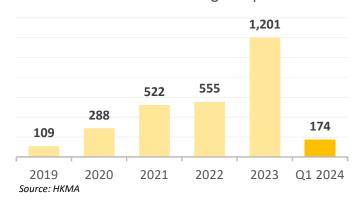


Fraud and Money
Laundering Intelligence
Taskforce (FMLIT)



Assistance to criminal investigation

Fraud-related banking complaints



Strengthen detection & monitoring of suspicious transactions



Real-time fraud monitoring system



Enhancement of 24/7 stop payment mechanism



Co-location of bank staff

Raise customer alerts and education



Suspicious payee account



FPS suspicious Proxy ID alert



Public education campaign

I. Expanding Bank-to-Bank Information Sharing





Pilot phase launched in June 2023

- Fraud-related suspicious corporate accounts
- Participation by 5 D-SIBs

Purposes:

- ✓ Identify previously unknown suspicious accounts
- ✓ Enhance monitoring on high-risk accounts
- ✓ File intelligence-led STRs to facilitate criminal investigation



I. Expanding Bank-to-Bank Information Sharing





Next Phases

- More participating banks
- Extend to personal accounts

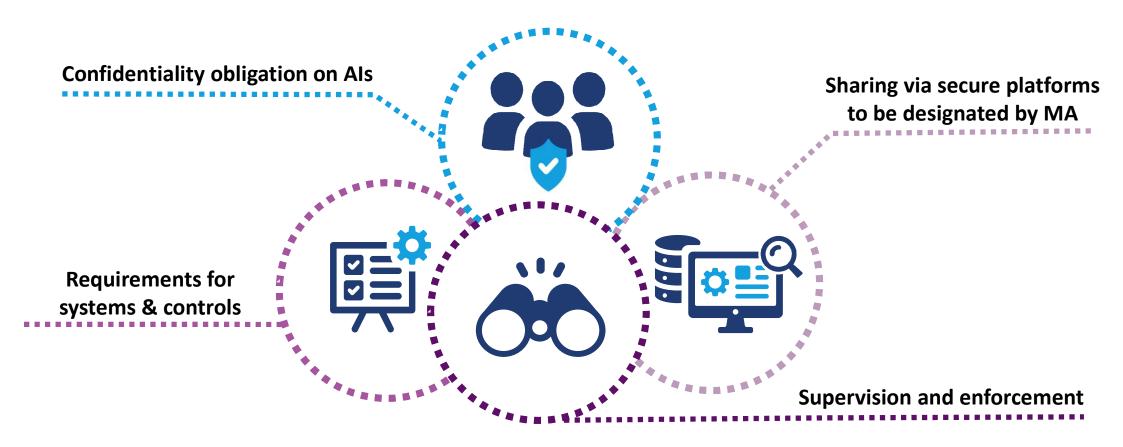
Public Consultation ended on 29 March



Responses generally supportive

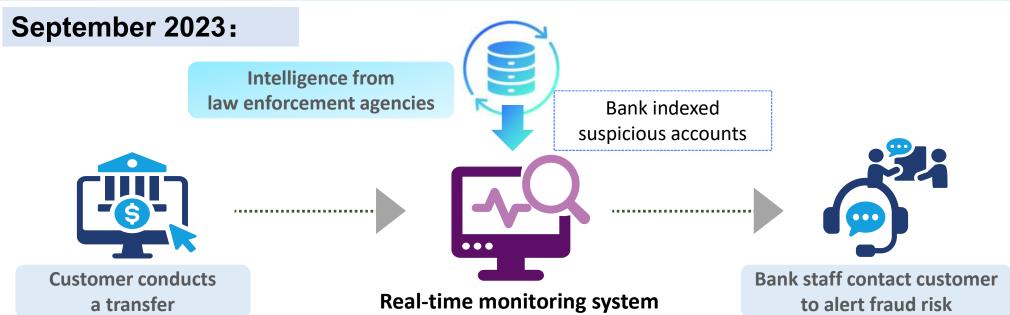


I. Expanding Bank-to-Bank Information Sharing (Guardrails)



I. Strengthening Real-Time Fraud Monitoring





HKMA will support further innovation

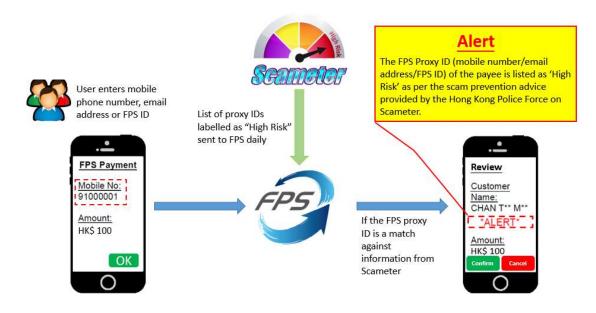


Combine with network analytics

I. Enhancing Suspicious Proxy ID Alert



November 2023: Launched FPS Suspicious Proxy ID Alert



2024: Cover non-FPS transactions

 Extend alert mechanism to interbank and intrabank transactions

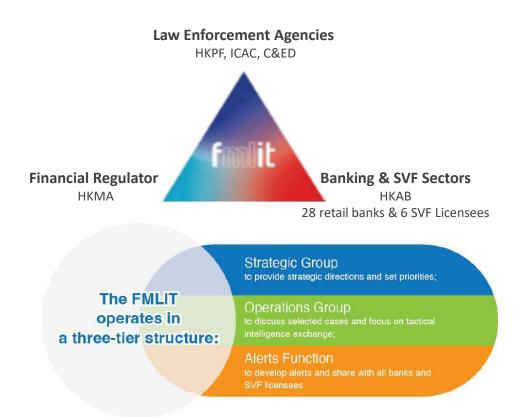


I. Maximizing Public-Private-Partnership Work





Fraud and Money Laundering Intelligence Taskforce (FMLIT)



Ongoing work

- Work closely with stakeholders to respond to the evolving threat from fraud and ML
- Enhance information flow and sharing of latest M.O.

I. Raising Public Awareness

Anti-Fraud Publicity

- Joint anti-fraud publicity with Police and banks
- Prompt dissemination of fraud M.O.













II. AML Regtech

Case Studies & Insights, Guidance paper





AML/CFT Regtech: Case Studies and Insights Volume 2

HONG KONG MONETARY AUTHORITY 香港金融管理局

Deloitte.





The Digitalisation of AML / CFT Supervision: Where Now and What Next?



Insights for Design, Implementation and Optimisation of Transaction Monitoring Systems

HONG KONG MONETARY AUTHORITY 香港金融管理局



Deloitte.

Deloitte

AMLabs & Regtech Connect









III. Managing Geopolitical risks



- Geopolitical risks present vulnerabilities for Als
- Assessment and understanding of potential impact are key
 - Dual use goods in trade a good example
- Several rounds of testing on capabilities of Als' screening systems since 2017
 - Expectation wider than screening intelligence sharing and analytics
- Regular testing and quality assurance programmes
- Thematic review on effectiveness of Als' controls over screening systems
 - Governance & oversight
 - Ongoing assurance testing
 - Understanding system performance

IV. Risk-based Approach for CDD



Guiding Principles of RBA (Circular on 8 Sep 2016)

Risk differentiation

• Risk assessment processes should be able to differentiate risks of individual customers within a particular segment or grouping

Proportionality

 Als should apply proportionate risk mitigating and CDD measures based on the likely risk level of a customer

Not a "Zero Failure" regime

 Als are not required to implement overly stringent CDD processes with a view to eliminating, ex-ante, all risks

IV. Risk-based Approach for CDD



Effective execution (Circular on 8 Feb 2024)

- Still room for improvement in both the design and execution of CDD
 - e.g. information requests to customers should be risk sensitive, not excessive and should not duplicate information already held or known, or are publicly available
- When implementing AML/CFT controls, banks should:
 - take into account the treat-customers-fairly principles
 - balance the provision of good customer experience with managing ML/TF risks
 - provide sufficient support to frontline staff to execute CDD procedures efficiently, reasonably and in a transparent manner
 - · conduct effective staff training

V. Data Driven Supervision





Financial Crime Risk Data Analysis

- Targeted on high risk areas
- Analysis of outlier & performance indicators
- Visualise level of risks / control effectiveness among peers
 - → achieve more agile & timely supervisory follow-up



V. Data Driven Supervision – Macro Analytics



Macro Analytics Pilot Programme

TRIGGER EVENT

Trigger event based on Mule Account Activity

DATA COLLECTION



Collection of multi-Al granular level data adhering to common standards

NETWORK ANALYSIS

Apply network analysis to form a single network, and assess AML System response



SUPERVISORY ACTION





Leverage Pilot Programme learnings to inform the next phase of Macro Analytics capability development.

Key Differentiators



Multi-Al view



Mule Account Focus



Al Control Effectiveness Lens



Capability to analyse flow of funds

VI. International Standards - FATF

- Meeting FATF international standards
 - · credibility of Hong Kong on world stage
 - third Hong Kong Risk Assessment underway
 - next FATF mutual evaluation in 4/5 years
- FATF Public Consultation on R.16 on Payment Transparency
 - feedback and draft revisions under review
- There may be material implications to banking sector
 - potential impact to whole payment ecosystem
 - potential amendments to AMLO and AML/CFT Guideline
 - HKMA is heavily involved and will closely monitor







