

COMPLYING WITH ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING STANDARDS

June 2017



1.a. AML Regulatory Authorities - FINTRAC

- FINTRAC's mandate is to facilitate the detection, prevention and deterrence of money laundering and terrorist activity financing.
- It fulfills its mandate through the following activities:
 - Receiving transaction reports
 - Ensuring compliance of reporting entities
 - Producing financial intelligence on suspected money laundering and terrorist activity financing

FINTRAC = The Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada

1.a. AML Regulatory Authorities - FINTRAC

- Researching and analysing data from a variety of information sources for trends and patterns.
- Enhancing public awareness and understanding of money laundering and terrorist activity financing.



1.b. AML Regulatory Authorities - Royal Canadian Mounted Police

- Provides an investigative assessment on money laundering intelligence and monitors national and international money-laundering trends.

2. Stages of Money Laundering -

- **Placement** – The initial stage in which illegal funds are put into the system.
- **Layering** - Disguising the proceeds of crime such that the original source and current position of the funds are not clear.
- **Integration** - Moving the money back into the economy.
 - For example (using trading accounts): The money launderer transfers funds into a brokerage account, allowing the financial institution to trade on their behalf and at some later stage they remove the funds from the account.
- **Repatriation** – The money is returned into the hands of the criminal so that it can be used without attracting suspicion.



3.a. Firm Responsibilities - PCMLTF Regulation

- **PCMLTF* Regulation S.71** – Key legislation that requires the firm to have a policy against money laundering and activity which facilitates money laundering or funding of terrorist or criminal activities.

PCMLTF = The Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing; Overseen by FINTRAC and the RCMP (primary authorities)*

3.b. Firm Responsibilities – Suggested Firm Policies

- Describe firm and senior management commitment to comply with the laws to combat money laundering.
- Describe the responsibility of every employee to protect the firm.
- Describe the process in place to monitor for unusual or suspicious transactions and reporting. Should include:
 - Appointment of a Compliance Officer who will be responsible for implementing AML procedures.
 - Development of Written Procedures that are kept current.

3.b. Firm Responsibilities – Suggested Firm Policies

- Make an assessment and document the risks related to money laundering and terrorist financing that need to be conducted.
- Provide a training program to all employees so as they are aware of firm latest procedures. Must include written reference material.

3.b. Firm Responsibilities – Suggested Firm Policies

- Test the effectiveness of compliance policies and procedures. This review must be completed every 2 years by an independent party (i.e. internal or external). The findings must be reported to a senior officer within 30 days.

4. Avoiding Pitfalls Through Best Practices -

- a. Risk Assessment
- b. Onboarding Clients- Due Diligence
- c. Enhanced Client Due Diligence
- d. Ongoing Monitoring
- e. Reporting Requirement
- f. Training
- g. Independent Review

4.a. Risk Assessment –

- **FINTRAC Guideline 4:** Implementation of a Compliance Regime Section 6 requires that institutions perform a risk analysis of inherent risks the firm is exposed to.
- Objective of a risk assessment is to:
 - Identify the general and specific risks (i.e. gaps)
 - Assess and make decisions about the identified risks
 - Risk ranking and highlight the higher risk
 - Develop risk mitigation strategies
 - Document in writing and keep records



4.a. Risk Assessment –

- Factors to be considered when evaluating firm risk:
 - Clients
 - Services
 - Products
 - Transactions
 - Geographies



4.b. Onboarding Clients - KYC Obligations for Individuals

- **Identification required can include:** Passport, Driver's licence, Birth Certificate, Provincial Health Card (i.e. prohibited in Ontario, Manitoba and PEI).
- **Information gathering:** Name, Address, Date of Birth, Occupation, Intended use of the account, Source of Funds.



4.b. Onboarding Clients - KYC Obligations for Entities/Corporations

- **Identification required can include:** Corporation certificate or corporate status, records filed annually under provincial securities legislation, other records (i.e. corporation's published annual report signed by an independent audit firm, notice of assessment).
- **Information gathering:** Name, address, nature of principal business, intended use of account, name of all directors and their occupations, Beneficial owners (10% or 25%- IIROC requires 10%, name, address, citizenship, occupation, employer)



4.b. Onboarding Clients - Suspicious Examples

- Provides vague or limited information of occupation/business, source of wealth, etc.
- Does not want to receive correspondence sent to home address (i.e. provide a P.O. Box or alternate address).
- Secretive and does not want to meet in person.
- Asks questions about the firm's controls.



4.b. Onboarding Clients - Suspicious Examples

- Prospect known to have a questionable reputation.
- Occupation does not make sense in relation to funds they want to deposit.
- Deposits followed within a short time by wire transfers of funds to high risk countries.
- Transaction involved suspected shell companies.

5. Enhanced Client Due Diligence – Risk Factors to Consider

- Politically exposed persons
- Non-resident clients
- Business relationship
- Value of assets
- Adverse News releases
- Transactions performed by clients deemed suspicious or unusual

6. Ongoing Monitoring - Procedures

- Follow up on client accounts that have “high” risk rating (i.e. client updates)
- Confirm the source of funds and intended use of the account
- Review incoming and outgoing transactions for trends
- Update the risk rating
- Keep records of the information gathered, analysis performed and measures taken

7. Reporting Requirements -

- Suspicious transactions
- Large Cash Transactions
- Electronic fund transfers
- Terrorist property

8. Training -

- Responsible to develop and maintain the employee AML/ATF training program.
- Design the program to provide all employees an understanding of requirements (i.e. client identification, reporting, record keeping, penalties).
- Review the training program for effectiveness on a periodic basis.
- Ensure that the training program is in writing and maintained.

9. Independent Review - FINTRAC Guideline 4 - Implementation of a Compliance Regime Section 8

- Review of your compliance policies and procedures
- Test effectiveness of policies and procedures
- Performed every 2 years



Management Team -

Ioannis Segounis, B.Eng, MBA, CFA, CIPM

Founder and Managing Director

Industry Experience: Performance and Research

Career began: 1999

Founded: 2010

David Rowen, CFA, FRM, CIPM

Managing Director

Industry Experience: Investment Management and Research

Career began: 1994

Joined team: 2015

Kosta Segounis, CPA, CA, CFA

Managing Director

Industry Experience: Due Diligence and Investment Compliance

Career began: 1995

Joined team: 2015



Montreal

1010 Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 1800
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2R7 Canada
T 514 564-9955
F 514 286-6078
info@phocioninvestments.com
www.phocioninvestments.com

Toronto (Meeting Centre)

130 King Street West, Suite 1800
Toronto, Ontario M5X 1E3 Canada
info@phocioninvestments.com
www.phocioninvestments.com



Disclaimer: The material in this presentation has been prepared by Phocion Investment Services Inc. (Phocion) and is general background information about Phocion's activities current as at the date of this presentation. This information is given in summary form and does not purport to be complete, and is for informational purposes only.