

Risk Assessment and Mitigation of Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing

14 Dec 2023
Money Service Supervision Bureau
Trade Controls Branch

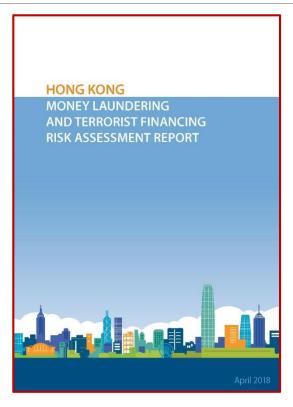
Background

HONG KONG

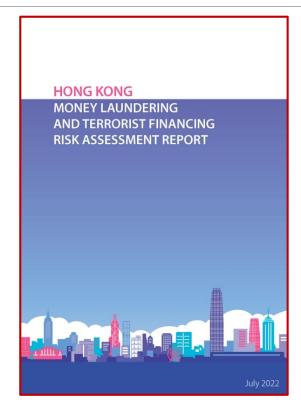
- Member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG)
- Response to the fast-changing financial-market and Anti-Money laundering landscapes
 - Response to the FATF Recommendations on National Risk Assessment



Hong Kong Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment Report (HRA)



2018 1st HRA



2022 2nd HRA



Key Stakeholders AML/CFT Policies and Strategies

		Financial Secretary		
Independent Commission Against Corruption	Security Bureau	Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau	Commerce and Economic Development Bureau	Department of Justice
Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF)	Customs and Excise Department (C&ED)	Hong Kong Monetary Authority	Securities and Futures Commission	Insurance Authority
Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment Section, HKPF	Financial Investigation Division, HKPF	Joint Financial Intelligence Unit (by HKPF and C&ED)	Financial Investigation Group, C&ED	Money Service Supervision Bureau, C&ED
Companies Registry	Inland Revenue Department	Estate Agents Authority	Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants	Law Society of Hong Kong
Policy bureaux		LEA		
Regulators		Units of LEAs targeting ML/TF activities		

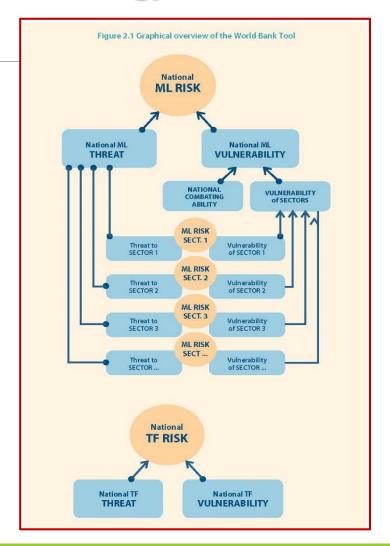


Customs and Excise Department

Assessment Methodology

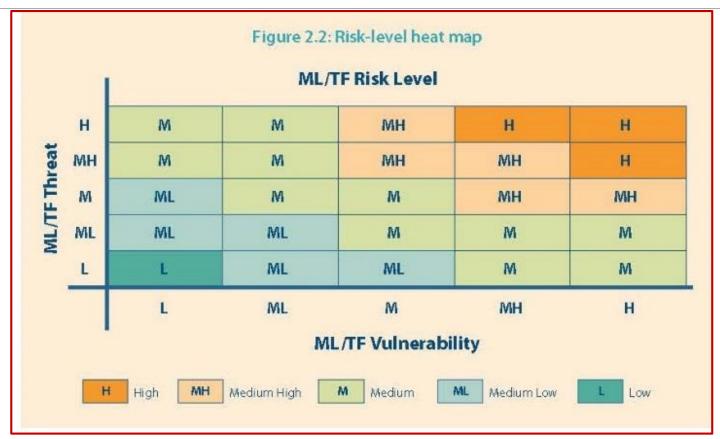
FATF Guidance on National Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment

World Bank National Risk Assessment Tool





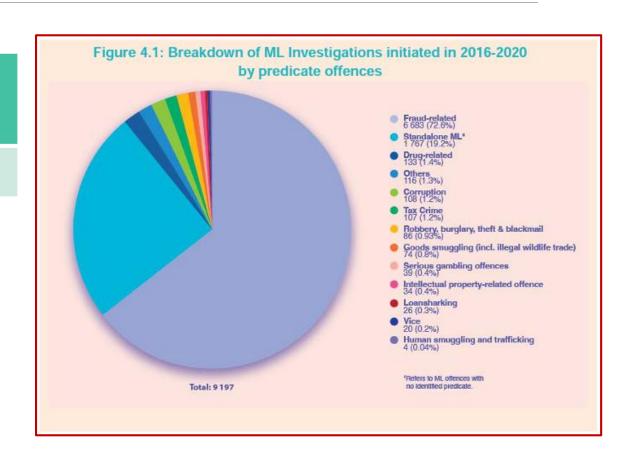
Risk Assessment Methodology



Hong Kong's ML Threat

Medium-high

What are the predicate offences of ML cases?



Hong Kong's ML Vulnerabilities

Improvement in the understanding of ML/TF risks and awareness of AML/CFT obligations

Improvement in the quality of the reports received





* As at 30 Nov 2023

Hong Kong's Ability to Combat ML

High





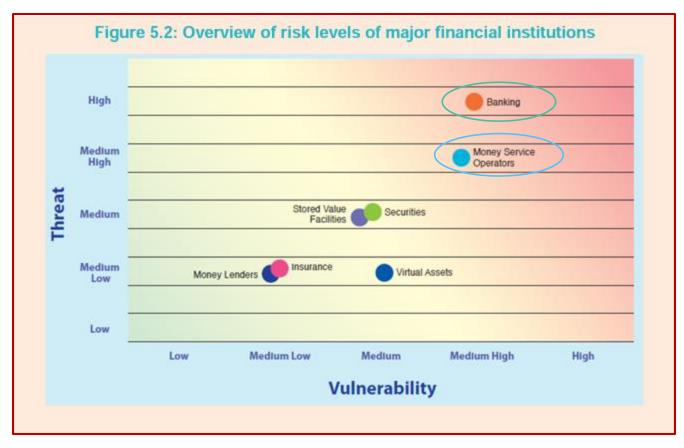


ML Threat: Medium-high

ML Vulnerability: Medium



Hong Kong's ML Risk - Financial Sectors





Key Findings – Terrorist Financing (TF)



TF Threat: Medium-low

TF Vulnerability: Medium-low



Customs and Excise Department

Way Forward

Five Major Areas of Work



Enhancing the AML/CFT legal framework



Strengthening riskbased supervision



Stepping up outreach and awareness-raising



Monitoring new and emerging risks



Strengthening law enforcement efforts



Risk Assessment of MSO sector

- Definition of Money Service under the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Ordinance, Cap. 615 ("AMLO")
- Landscape of Licensed MSOs







ML Threats & Vulnerabilities of MSO sector

ML Threats

- 9.9% of ML convicted case
- 3.6% of crime proceeds laundered via the sector
- Fraud (e.g. telephone deception, email scam and lottery fraud)
- Cybercrime

ML Vulnerabilities

- Cash-intensive nature with global exposure
- Frequent and cross-border transactions
- Large-amount transactions by walk-in and one-off customers
- Use of online platforms
- Transactions below customer identification and verification thresholds



Overall Risk of MSO Sector

- ML threat : Medium-high
- Vulnerabilities : Medium-high
- Overall risk : Medium-high









Way Forward

To enhance the supervision of the MSO sector by:

- a) strengthen the understanding of MSOs' risk profiles in order to form a solid foundation for effective riskbased supervision
- b) enhance MSOs' capability in particular in ML/TF/PF risk understanding, STR reporting obligations, and TF/PF TFS screening





Way Forward

To enhance the supervision of the MSO sector by:

- encourage the adoption of innovation and new technology
- d) further study the emerging ML/TF/PF threats arising from cybercrime
- e) proactively conduct special theme-based review exercises





AMLO Amendments

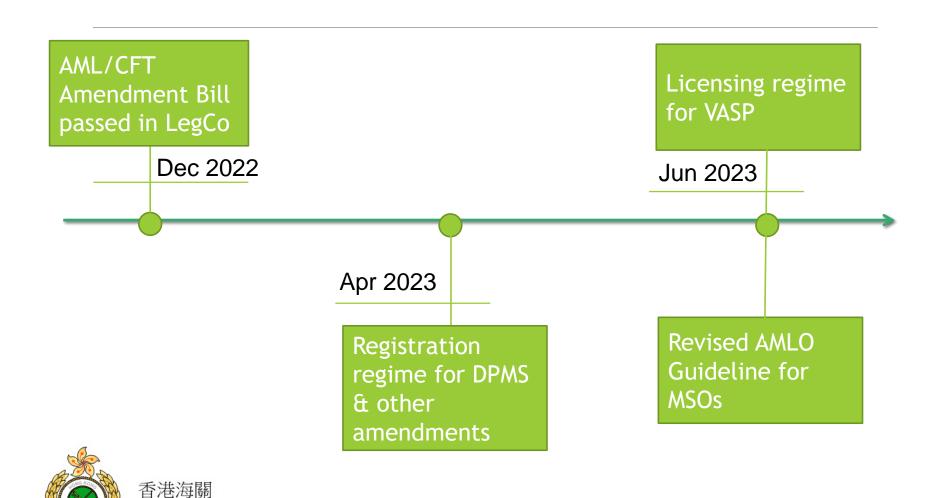
Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Ordinance – Cap. 615

FATF's recommendations on areas to improve in the follow-up process

 Regulation of "virtual asset" service providers ("VASPs") & dealers in precious metals and stones ("DPMS")







Customs and Excise Department

AMLO Amendments

Two-tier Registration Regime for DPMS

- Category A registration is required for DPMS who do not intend to and will not engage in any cash transactions at or above HK\$120,000
- Category B registration is applicable to DPMS who intend to or may engage in any cash transaction at or above HK\$120,000
- Regulated by Dealers in Precious Metals and. Stones Supervision Bureau (DPSB) of C&E (www.drs.customs.gov.hk)



Licensing Regime for VASPs

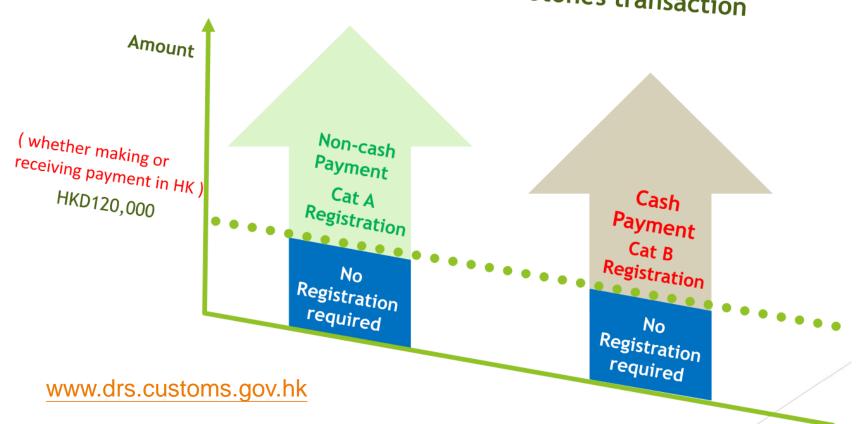
- VASPs will be required to observe the AML /CFT requirement
- Regulated by SFC
- MSOs not exempted from VASP licensing regime





Registration Regime - Category A and Category B

Precious Metals and Stones transaction





AMLO Amendments

Politically exposed persons (PEPs)

 Extend to PEPs in other parts outside Hong Kong (including the Mainland)





 Enable the adoption of a RBA to determine whether to continue to apply the additional measures for former PEPs

Digital identification systems

Assist CDD in non-face-to-face situations





• Example - iAM Smart





Amendments of AML/CFT Guideline

1. Generic amendments

- applicable to all FIs;
- initiated from AMLO Amendments

2. Sector-specific amendments

applicable to specific sector - MSO



Generic Amendments

- Consequential amendments stemmed from amended AMLO
 - Foreign PEP -> Non-Hong Kong PEP
 - recognized digital identification system

Key Sector-Specific Amendments

Institutional Risk Assessment - Chapter 2

- > Beefing up of the IRA methodologies on ML/TF/PF
- Requiring the documentation of IRA process



Key Sector-Specific Amendments

Targeted Financial Sanctions (Ch. 6)

- Beefing up the screening requirements with detailed guidance
- Covering all parties of a wire transfer and remittance transaction (including recipient of funds)

Key Sector-Specific Amendments

High Risk Situation & Red Flags to report STR (Ch. 4 & 7)

- Beefing up of the illustrative examples of high risk situations to conduct EDD
- Providing reference of "Red Flags" for filing STRs
- Filing STRs in any jurisdiction affected by the suspicious wire transfer



- The End -

Thank you!

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