

OSFI BSIF Bureau du surintendant des institutions financières Canada

Off and On-Site Inspection Techniques: Canada's Experience

SEACEN / World Bank Regional Advanced Workshop for Banking Supervisors on AML/CFT Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia April 18, 2007

Nicolas Burbidge



Contents

- Background on Canada and the financial sector
- Brief overview of the AML/CFT framework
- OSFI and our AML/CFT supervisory assessment program







Canadian AML Legislation

- Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA)
- Applies to banks, other deposit takers, life insurers, securities dealers, mutual funds, and money services businesses
- Customer Identification rules
- Transaction Reporting
- Compliance Officer
- Policies & Procedures
- Employee Training
- Record Keeping requirements



Canadian CFT Legislation

- PCMLTFA -
 - terrorist property reporting
- United Nations Al-Qaida and Taliban Regulations (UNAQTR)
- Regulations Implementing the United Nations Resolutions on the Suppression of Terrorism (RIUNRST)
- Criminal Code
- FRFIs must establish process to search customer records on a "continuing basis" against listed terrorist names



FINTRAC: Canada's FIU

- Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) is responsible for AML legislation
- MOU with OSFI, provincial regulators
- Specific legislation enables information exchange

6



Summary of FIs' Reporting Obligations

• To FINTRAC:

- Suspicious Transaction Reports
- Large Cash Transactions Reports (\$10,000 or more)
- International Electronic Funds Transfer Reports (\$10,000 or more)
- Terrorist Property Reports



Summary of FIs' Reporting Obligations (contd.)

To OSFI

- Monthly summary of frozen terrorist funds
- "Nil" reports required
- To Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service
 - Details of frozen accounts



OSFI – Who we are

- Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions
- We supervise and regulate all banks, all federally incorporated trust and loan companies, insurance companies, cooperative credit associations, fraternal benefit societies and private pension plans.
- OSFI works with key partners providing a network of financial regulation and supervision, and a system of depositor and policyholder protection.

9

 Offices in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver

OSFI Governance

- OSFI is headed by a Superintendent, appointed by the Minister of Finance with the consent of Cabinet for a 7 year term.
- Superintendent is operationally independent of the Ministry, but is accountable to the Minister
- www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca



OSFI's Federal Financial Institutions Legislation

- Bank Act (71)
- Insurance Companies Act (305)
- Trust and Loan Companies Act (69)
- Cooperative Credit Associations Act (8)
- OSFI is the prudential regulator for all entities incorporated under or authorized by these Acts.



OSFI's portfolio of financial institutions subject to AML/CFT requirements

Type of Federally Regulated Financial Institution	No. of federal institutions FRFIs	Total Assets (\$000) Q3 2006	%
Six largest Conglomerate Domestic banks and affiliates	9	\$1,990,039,189	69.4
All other Domestic Banks	13	\$37,044,174	1.3
Subsidiaries of Foreign Banks	21	\$120,204,087	4.2
Branches of Authorized Foreign Banks	24	\$48,262,271	1.7
Trust and Loan Companies	30	\$16,852,035	0.6
Trust and Loan Companies subsidiaries of Canadian banks	20	\$212,553,043	7.4
Cooperative Credit Associations	7	\$11,889,712	0.4
Cooperative Retail Associations	1	\$ 3,236,524	0.1
Three largest Conglomerate Domestic Life Insurance Companies and their affiliates	9	\$365,692,000	12.8
All other domestic Life Insurance Companies	30	\$ 45,506,966	1.6
Branches of Authorized Foreign Life Insurance Companies	41	\$ 16,291,088	0.5
Total	215	\$ 2,866,584,842	100



Provincial supervision

- 13 provs/territories
- Prudential supervision of about 1,100 credit unions
- Federal FIs (except banks) supervised for market conduct by provs/territories
- Securities dealers/investment houses: no federal supervision except if subsidiary of a bank or federal FI



OSFI – Goals of our AML/CFT Program

- Assess institutions' ability to identify the inherent risk of ML and TF in their operations (Basel core principles)
- Assess institutions' risk management controls to detect and deter ML and TF
- Assess institutions' policies and procedures to comply with AML legislation
- Assess institutions' understanding of how ML and TF impacts reputation of financial sector



OSFI is a reliance-based supervisor

- We expect our FIs to have adequate systems in place to manage their compliance obligations
- This includes their governing legislation, AML legislation, and any other legislation to which they or their subs/affiliates may be subject
- These systems are subject to review when we are on site.



OSFI'S AML/ATF Risk Management Control expectations

- Enterprise-wide system of AML controls
- Chief AML Officer in place with appropriate mandate and resources
- Self Assessments- annual
- Account opening, documentation and monitoring policies aligned to legislative requirements and guidance
- /contd.



OSFI'S AML/ATF Control expectations (contd.)

- Outsourced functions: FRFI retains
 accountability
- Adequate systems & technology to support transaction reporting to FINTRAC
- Appropriate AML Training
- Internal Audit reviews for effectiveness
- Effective process to search for terrorist names



Methodology: Planning on/off site work program

- Prioritizing institutions
- Understand FIs' operations
- Determine scope of review
- Plan the assessment
 - On site work
 - Questionnaire "desk review"
- Document and report the findings



Prioritizing Institutions for assessment

Risk based approach used to prioritize FIs that will be assessed, using these criteria:

- Size of retail banking operations
- Extent of OFC operations
- Customers' countries/jurisdictions
- Size of correspondent book
- Known AML/Compliance issues, or Compliance function rated NI by Supervisor
- Discussions with FINTRAC



BSIE

Understand the FI's operations

- Key business activities, esp. those that may present higher ML or TF risk
 - Known higher risk customers
 - Operations in higher risk countries
 - Higher risk products (e.g. SWIFT, certain investment products,
- Discuss FI with the OSFI Relationship Manager in Supervision
- Review existing supervisory analysis (focus on strength of Risk Management Control Functions)
- Review material provided by FINTRAC (statistics on reporting, any known compliance issues, usefulness of reports, etc.)





Determine scope of the assessment

- Identify specific business lines to assess
 - E.g. Retail deposit accounts, mortgages and other loans, private banking, correspondent banking, investment banking, off shore operations, etc.
- Review FI's self assessment for identified weaknesses
- Review FI's internal audit reports
- Review IT systems that support identification of suspicious and other reportable transactions



Plan the Assessment

- On site:
 - FI provides an overview of AML/CFT regime, systems, policies, procedures
 - Meet with heads of business lines
 - Meet with Chief AML/CFT officer
 - Meet with Chief Internal Auditor
 - Select customer files for review (focussed on customer ID and DD, not transactions)
 - Large FIs: 3 weeks. Smaller FIs: 1 week.
- Off site:
 - Consider use of questionnaire to obtain info (mostly used for smaller FIs)
 - Pre-study of all material (policies, procedures) provided in advance
 - Internal evaluation of information gathered
 - Preparation for exit meeting



Communicating Results

- Exit meeting a verbal summary of findings and proposed recommendations
- Supervisory letter with recommendations
- All written reports shared with FINTRAC
- FI response also shared with FINTRAC



AML/CFT assessments to date

- 78 Assessments and Projects since 2002...
- ...consisting of 676 specific interventions
 - 313 in 2005, 91 in 2006
- Of the 676 interventions:
 - 247 required action on compliance issues
 - 429 recommended action to strengthen risk management controls
- 99% of federally regulated sector covered by assessments and projects (measured by balance sheet assets)



OSFI's supervisory tools

- OSFI uses a number of supervisory tools to change undesirable management behaviour:
- Guidance (prepared with industry input)
- Interventions & Staging
- Directions of Compliance
- Prudential Agreements
- Administrative Monetary Penalties
- Restrictions on business operations
- Removal of director(s), officer(s)
- Legal Action

25

