



FIC Compliance Awareness Webinar SAICA members

11 October 2022

AGENDA

10:10 - 10:30

Background and international & SA legislative framework

10:30 - 11:15

FIC Act awareness

- Risk-based approach
- FIC Act obligations

11:15 - 11:45

Registration and goAML reporting

11:45 - 12:00

Questions and Answers session



AML/CFT CONTEXT

Presented by Compliance and Prevention

Ashleigh Mooij, Manager: Guidance and Prevention



Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

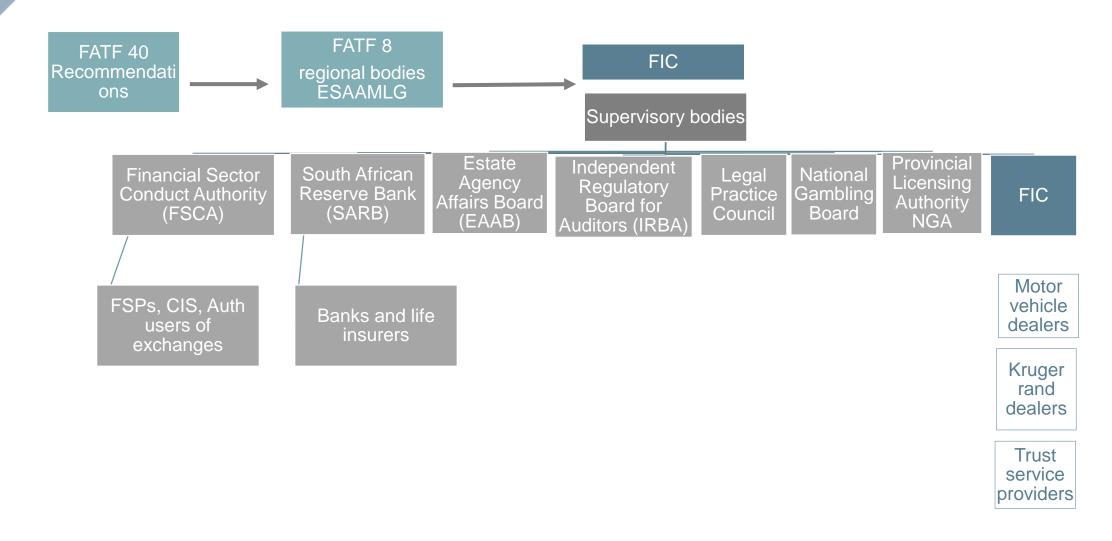
- Inter-governmental, body for setting international standards and measures for combating money laundering and financing of terrorism (AML/CFT)
- FATF 40 Recommendations
- South Africa is the only African member
- Is bound to apply principles of the Recommendations through and within SA legislative
 - constructs
- Must ensure alignment to updates to Recommendations
- FATF inclusion of Designated Non Financial Businesses and Persons (DNFBP)



2019 mutual evaluation of South Africa

- South Africa's mutual evaluation was undertaken by two of the organisations of which the country
 is a member, namely the FATF and the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering
 Group (ESAAMLG).
- The two organisations each undertake peer reviews of their members and South Africa's evaluation is part of this process. International Monetary Fund is the third member of the 2019 mutual evaluation team.

Global and national footprint for AML regulations



FIC background

2003

Commencement of Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act 38 of 2001)

2010

• Amendments to the FIC Act and the commencement of cash threshold reporting obligations

2017

- Amended by the Financial Intelligence Centre Amendment Act, 2017 (Act 1 of 2017)
- As a result of the 2009 mutual evaluation, to align to FATF requirements and United Nations obligations
- Rules based changed to risk-based approach risk management and compliance programme (RMCP) introduced

2019

Implementation of targeted financial sanctions

FIC background (cont.)

- FIC Act supplemented by Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Control Regulations and Directives 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Guidance Notes
 - o GN 4B STR
 - o GN 5B CTR
 - o GN 6A TPR
 - o GN 7 CDD
- Public compliance communications (PCCs) 54 issued

FIC Act supervisory bodies

FIC functions

- Process, analyse and interpret information reports
- Monitor and give guidance to accountable institutions
- Supervise and enforce compliance with the FIC Act

Section 45 supervisory bodies' functions

- Supervise and enforce compliance with the FIC Act
- Supervisory bodies listed in Schedule 2 of the FIC Act

Supervisory body

- National Gambling Board
- Financial Sector Conduct Authority
- South African Reserve Bank

FIC – background (Cont)

Applies in conjunction with two other laws

FIC ACT

Financial Intelligence Centre Act 2001

POCA

Prevention of Organised Crime Act 1998

POCDATARA

Protection of
Constitutional Democracy
against Terrorist and
Related Activities Act
2004

MONEY LAUNDERING

- Illegal sources proceeds of crime
- 3 stages placement, layering, integration
- Process where the origin, nature and source of illegally obtained funds are concealed through the disposing or movement of funds
- Goal is to **conceal** the **illegal nature** of the **source of funds**

TERRORIST FINANCING

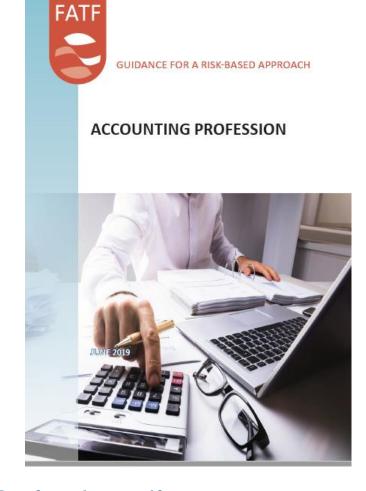
- Illegal and legal sources
- 3 stages attracting funds, moving funds
 and using funds
- Intention is to use funds to support terrorist acts, terrorist organisations and individual terrorists
- Goal to conceal financing and nature of activity being financed

ML/TF risk relating to accounting profession

- Considered to be "gatekeepers"
- Provide gateway into financial system
- Risks lie in the creation, operation and management of companies/trusts/ other corporates
- Use of their expertise
- Use as an intermediary that could provides legitimacy/distance the ownership of funds
- Can be used to falsify accounts/conceal source of funds creates legitimacy

ML/TF risk relating to accounting profession

- Financial and tax advice
- Company and trust formation
- Buy & sell property
- Performing financial transactions
- Introductions/intermediaries
- Maintenance of incomplete records



Https://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/RBA-Accounting-Profession.pdf





RISK-BASED APPROACH AND RISK ASSESSMENT

FATF Recommendation 1

Recommendation 1 – Assessing risks & applying a risk-based approach

- Countries should understand ML and TF risks, apply a risk-based approach and allocate resources in accordance with risks
- Financial institutions to identify, assess and take effective action to mitigate their ML/TF risks
- Applying a risk-based approach (RBA) is an effective way to combat ML/TF
- Must understand the ML/TF risk relating to the particular industry

Risk-based approach

- Accountable institutions must follow a risk-based approach (RBA) when managing risks related to money laundering (ML) and terrorist financing (TF)
- Risk that clients may misuse products and services offered by accountable institutions for ML and/or TF purposes
- Threats and vulnerabilities of accountable institutions being abused by clients in order to facilitate
 ML and TF
- Applying RBA ensures that accountable institutions are able to implement measures that are proportionate with the ML/TF risks identified.

Risk-based approach (cont.)

Accountable institutions must:

- Identify
- Assess
- Monitor
- Mitigate
- Manage



The **risk** that the **provision of goods and services** by the accountable institution may **involve** or **facilitate ML** and/or **TF.**

Risk-based approach: Risk identification

Risk identification - Evaluate the following:

Products and services

- Third party payments
- Cash / EFT
- Cross border flow of money
- Duration of relationship / transaction

Delivery Channels

- Direct relationship
- Working through intermediary
- Face to face or nonface to face

Location

- SA / foreign jurisdiction
- High risk countries
- Client confidentiality in foreign jurisdiction
- Weak regulatory oversight

Client type

- Natural / Legal person
- Complex structures
- Politically exposed
- Prominence
- Adverse information
- Negative media
- ML findings
- Transactional pattern

Other factors

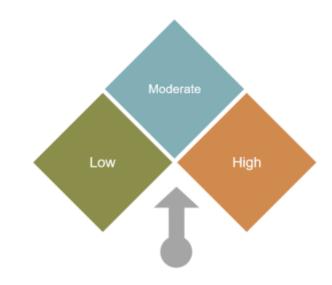
- ML approach
- Sanctions
- Strategy of entity
- Regulatory fines in similar industries
- Learnings / typologies

In order to Identify the possible ML/TF risk each poses

Risk-based approach: Risk assessment

Risk assessment - risk rating

- Assign different ratings (categories) to different levels of risk.
 - i.e. high, medium or low risk from a ML / TF risk perspective.
- No "one size fits all" approach.
- Consider the consequence and impact of the ML / TF risk occurring? Huge negative impact?
- Consider the likelihood of ML / TF risk occurring? Highly likely to occur?
- Risk scale tailored to size of an accountable institution and range of products offered.
- Risk rating may change, re-evaluation of risk rating is critical.
- Risk rating methodology must be documented in RMCP.



Risk-based approach: Risk matrix

Risk matrix

- i.e.: Higher risk (21-30), Medium risk (11-20), Low risk (1-10)
- Risk rate at onboarding and ongoing due diligence stages

Client type		Product/Service type		Jurisdiction		Delivery channel		Occupation		Overall rating
Natural Person	1	Intermediary services (transaction processing)	6	Iran	6	Non face to face	6	Unemployed	6	25 – High risk
Complex legal entity	3	Consulting	1	South Africa	3	Face to face	1	Technology	2	10 – Low Risk

• Useful reference: https://www.cimaglobal.com/Documents/Member%20docs/mips/CCAB%20Guidance%20Clean.pdf

Risk-based approach: Treatment of risk

Risk monitoring, mitigation and management - treatment of risk

- Controls includes:
 - Processes, systems, resources, monitoring, reporting and training etc.
- The control must be in proportion to the risk, i.e.
 - Higher risk enhanced due diligence
 - Medium risk additional due diligence
 - Lower risk simplified due diligence.
- Risk will be adequately treated = level of residual risk is acceptable and within the risk appetite of the accountable institution.



FIC ACT COMPLIANCE OBLIGATIONS

Presented by Compliance and Prevention

Ashleigh Mooij, Manager: Guidance and Prevention



FIC Act – regulatory framework

Accountable institutions' seven compliance obligations







RISK MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE PROGRAMME

Risk management and compliance programme

WHO **WHAT** WHEN WHERE

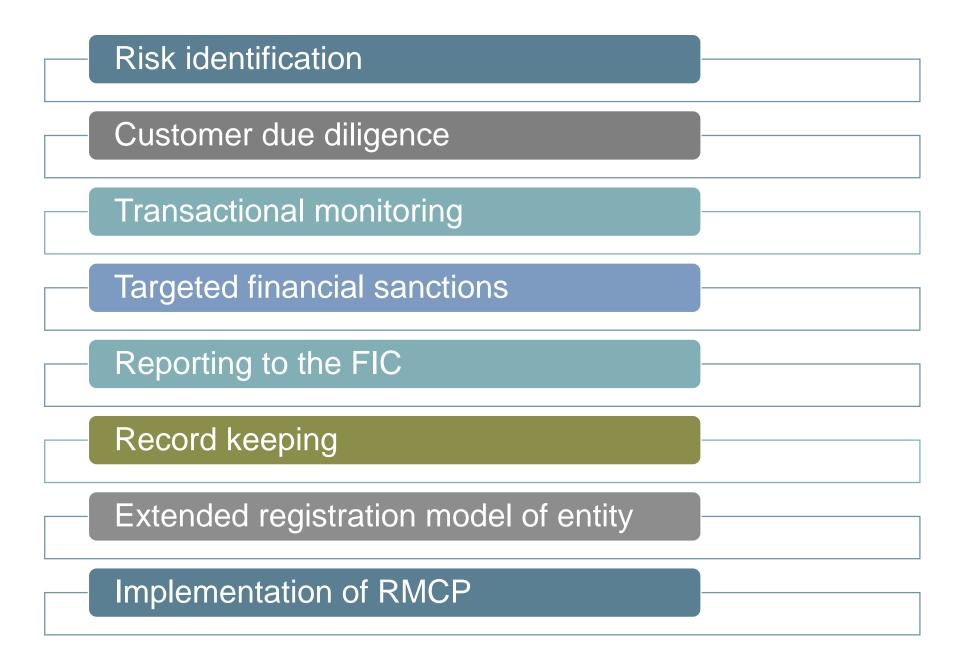
WHY

- All accountable institutions
- Approved by, and responsible party are the board of directors

Policies, procedures, systems and controls for RBA, AML / CTF

- Current, and ongoing reviews
- All branches of an accountable institution
- International application as the minimum standard
- To understand ML & TF risk facing the entity, and to allocate the appropriate time and resources





Compliance officer and training

Section 42A

- Accountable institution must:
 - Have a compliance function
 - Assign a person with sufficient competence and seniority to ensure the effectiveness of the compliance function

Section 43

- Accountable institution must provide ongoing training to their employees on compliance with the FIC Act and their RMCP
- Training levels and intervals to be specified in the RMCP.





CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE CHAPTER 3 PART 1 of the FIC ACT

Customer due diligence

No anonymous clients

- Accountable institutions may not do business with an anonymous client or client with apparent false or fictitious name
- Obtain and record client information
- Section20A

Single transaction

- Single transaction = transaction where amount is more than R5 000.
- Concluded on a once off basis no expectation that it will occur again
- Identify and verify clients
- MLTFC Regulation 1A



Customer due diligence (cont.)

Accountable institutions must

- Identify all its prospective clients
- Identify all persons authorised to act on behalf of clients
- Verify identities
- In line with the accountable institutions RMCP.



Accountable institutions must understand and obtain information on business relationship

- The nature of a business relationship
- The intended purposes of a business relationship
- Source of funds
- In line with the accountable institution's RMCP.

Customer due diligence (cont.)

Identification and verification

- Client information obtained during the take on stage or part of the client engagement process.
- Verification corroboration of the information by comparing it against the original source, electronic
 data issued or reliable third party. Information must be accurate.
- Flexibility to choose the type of information to establish the client's identity and the means to verify
 information obtained.
- The nature and extent of the verification to be determined on the assessed risk and in terms of RMCP.
- Verification must occur during the course of conducting the single transaction or business relationship but must complete the verification **before a transaction is concluded**

Additional due diligence part of CDD

When dealing with legal persons, trust and partnerships additional due diligence measures apply.

Accountable institutions must obtain information on:

- The nature of the client's business
- The ownership and control structure of the client
- In line with the accountable institutions RMCP.

The FIC Act defines a "beneficial owner" in respect of a legal person as the natural person who, independently or together with another person, owns the legal person or exercises effective control of the legal person.



Legal Person – Beneficial Ownership

- Identify each natural person who has controlling interest in the legal person (e.g. shareholding); failing which,
- Identify each natural person who exercises control over that legal person (e.g. proxy); failing which,
- Identify each natural persons who exercise control of the management of that legal person (management, directors).
- Take reasonable steps to verify the identity of the beneficial owners.
- In line with the accountable institutions RMCP.



Company X's authorised representative wants to buy a property on behalf of Company X.



Company E owns 100% voting rights in company X.

Accountable institutions must identify and verify:

- Company X's authorised representative
- Company X
- Mr S because Mr S is the beneficial owner of 100% of Company X.



Mr S owns 100% voting rights in Company E.

Mr S therefore owns 100% of Company X voting rights.

Legal persons, partnerships and trusts = vulnerable to be used for money laundering

The lack of adequate, accurate and timely beneficial ownership information facilitates ML and TF by disguising:

- The identity of known or suspected criminals
- The true purpose of an account or property held by the legal entity
- The source or use of funds or property associated with the legal entity.

The establishment of beneficial ownership is important for two reasons:

- Understand the customer profile to properly assess the ML and TF risks associated with the business relationship
- Take appropriate steps to mitigate the risks.

Accountable institutions must obtain the following information when dealing with a PARTNERSHIP

- Name of the partnership
- Identify every partner
- Identify the person who exercises control over the partnership
- Identify the person who is authorised to transaction on behalf of the partnership
- Verify the information and identities as obtained, taking reasonable steps to do so.

Additional due diligence part of CDD (cont.)

Accountable institutions must obtain the following information when dealing with a TRUST

- Name and number of trust
- Address of the Master of the High Court where trust is register
- Identify the founder
- Identify the trustees
- Identify the person who is authorised to transaction on behalf of the trust
- Identify each beneficiary named in the trust deed
- Where no beneficiaries are named, obtain the particulars of how beneficiaries are determined
- Take reasonable steps to verify the information and identities as obtained.

The requirements that apply to legal persons, partnerships or trust regardless even where incorporated or originated in South Africa or elsewhere.

Inability to conduct CDD, ADD, ODD

Inability to conduct

- Customer due diligence
- Obtain additional due diligence information or
- Conduct ongoing due diligence.

then the accountable institution must:

- Not establish the business relationship or conduct a single transaction
- Must terminate an existing client relationship
- Consider filing a suspicious and unusual transaction report (section 29).

CDD: Foreign prominent public officials and domestic prominent influential persons

When dealing with a foreign prominent public official, a high risk domestic prominent influential person and/or family members or know close associates of these persons an accountable institution must:

- Obtain senior management approval to establish a business relationship
- Establish their source of wealth
- Enhanced due diligence monitoring.

Foreign prominent public officials – schedule 3B of the FIC Act

Domestic prominent influential persons – schedule 3A of the FIC Act

Transaction monitoring

An accountable institution must:

- Monitor transactions
- Source of funds to ensure consistent with client's business and risk profile
- Background and purpose of all complex transactions.

Doubts about veracity

Where an accountable institution doubts veracity or adequacy of previously obtained information, the accountable institution must repeat the identification and verification steps taken.





TARGETED FINANCIAL SANCTIONS

Targeted financial sanctions

S28A

- An accountable institution must scrutinise client information against the targeted financial sanctions lists published in terms of:
 - Section 26A of the FIC Act
 - Section 25 of POCDATARA Act

Accountable institutions may not establish business relationships with and/or conduct single transactions
on behalf of sanctioned persons.





REPORTING

Reporting

S28 – CTR

Cash payment (CTR)

S28A – TPR

Terrorist financing (TPR)

Financial sanctions (TPR)

S29 – STR

Money laundering (STR/SAR)

Terrorist financing (TFTR/TFAR)

Financial sanctions (STR/SAR)

S31 – IFTR

Cross-border money movement (IFTR)

Cash threshold reporting (CTR)

S28 FIC Act

- An accountable institution must report cash transactions of R24 999.99 [R49 999.99] and above
- Cash, coins, paper money and travellers' cheques (not an EFT)
- Within two [three] days of the transaction (pending regulatory update).



Terrorist property reporting (TPR)

S28A FIC Act

- An accountable institution which has in its possession or under its control property owned or controlled by or on behalf of, or at the direction of
- A terrorist, and/
- A sanctioned person must within the 5 days of becoming aware report that fact and the prescribed particulars to the FIC
- An accountable institution must scrutinise its client information to determine whether such person is a terrorist, and or a sanctioned person.

Guidance note 6A

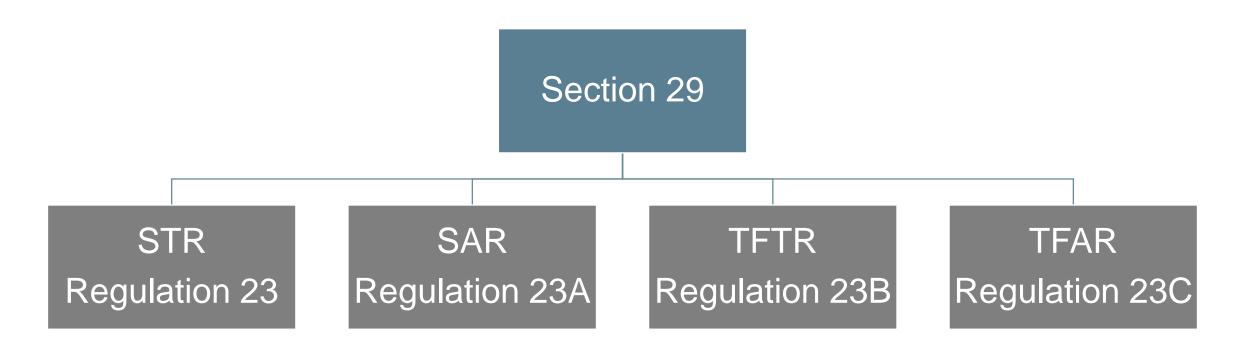
Terrorist property reporting (TPR) (cont.)

S28A FIC Act, cont.

- An accountable institution must scrutinise its client information to determine whether such person is a terrorist, and or a sanctioned person
- Accountable institutions must be able to identify sanctioned individuals
- Screening of existing clients and prospective clients against sanctions list
- When?
 - Client take on process.
 - When new lists are adopted and published.



Suspicious and unusual transaction reporting (STR)



Suspicious and unusual transaction reporting

When filing STRs, SARs, TFTRs, TFARs the suspicion or knowledge relates to:

- The proceeds of unlawful activity
- Unlawful activity
- Facilitating the transfer of proceeds of unlawful activity
- Has no apparent business or lawful purpose
- May be relevant to the investigation of an evasion or attempted evasion of a duty to pay tax evasion or attempted tax evasion
- An offence relating to the financing of terrorist and related activities
- The contravention of a prohibition under section 26B of the FIC Act and/or
- Any structuring of a transaction or activity which is conducted for the purpose of avoiding giving rise to a reporting duty under the FIC Act.





RECORD KEEPING

Record keeping

Accountable institutions must keep records of:

- Client information and transaction information
- Business relationship
- Reports submitted to the FIC
- The client, five years from date of termination of relationship,
 conclusion of transaction and or submission of a report
- Electronic and hard copies
- The accountable institution can make use of third party storage providers
- Records must be accessible and kept safe.



REGISTRATION AND REPORTING



AGENDA

- Part 1 Registration
 - ✓ Registration process on goAML

- Part 2 Reporting
 - ✓ General goAML functionality
 - ✓ Reporting on goAML



Registration in terms of the FIC Act

- Section 43(B) of the FIC Act all accountable institutions and reporting institutions must register with the FIC
 - ✓ How? On the new registration platform (https://goweb.fic.gov.za/goAMLWeb_PRD)
 - ✓ New FIC website easy access (<u>www.fic.gov.za</u>)
- Who needs to submit the registration information?
 - ✓ First person compliance officer [CO] or reporting officer.
 - ✓ Additional users money laundering reporting officer(s) [MLRO]
 - ✓ Sole proprietors [who will take on the role of CO]



This registration must contain the particulars as required by the FIC (see PCC 05B)

Registration process on goAML – documents required

ABC Estate Agents
Tel: 012 641 6000
Homes Park Office Suit 10B
Number 25 Baker Avenue
Centurion
0157
01 April 2016

AUTHORISATION LETTER FOR GOAML SYSTEM

Please note that that this letter serves to confirm that I, Mtuzimele Ndzima, RSA ID Number 9007263637083 am the sole proprietor of ABC Estate Agents.

I will therefore be acting as the Compliance Officer of ABC Estate Agents.

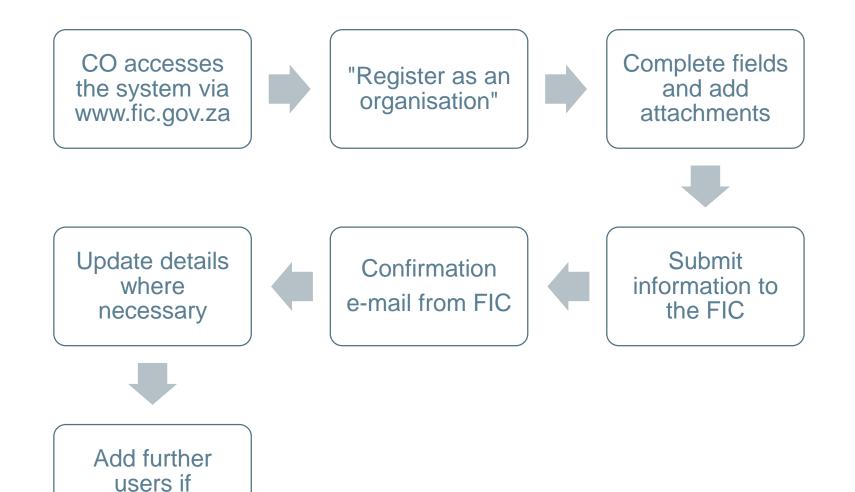
Trust that you find it in order.

Regards,

Mtuzimele Ndzima

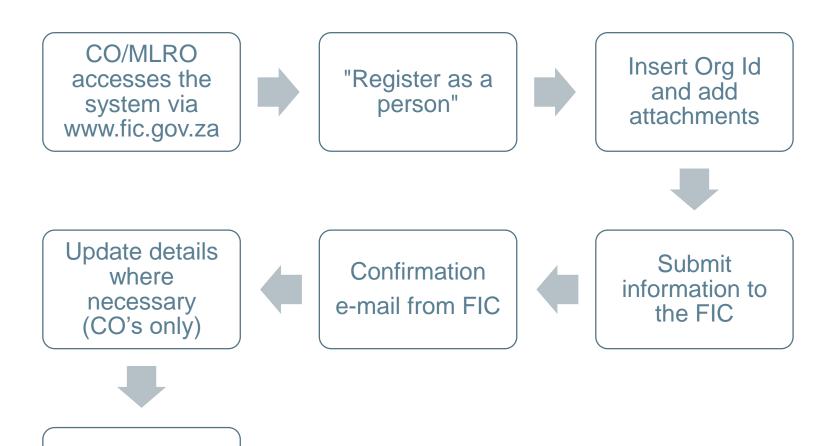


Registration Process – registering a new entity



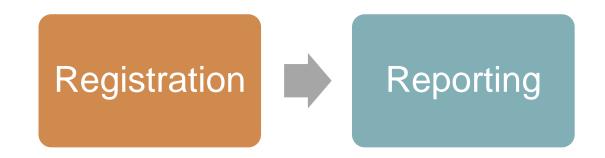
necessary

Registration process – adding a new/additional user



Add further users if necessary

Reporting on goAML



Reporting entities are able to report to the FIC in the following methods:

- Individual reporting (Web Reports) Online web form. This reporting mechanism is aimed at low volume reporters.
- Batch reporting (XML Uploads) High volumes of reports on a regular basis. To be able to access this facility, reporters must contact the FIC
- System-to-System reporting (B2B) Accommodates both the individual and batch reporting mechanism. Only high to very high volume reporters should consider this option.



Reporting to the FIC

Reports that can be submitted

Suspicious and unusual transaction report (STR)

- Section 29
 - Suspicious and unusual transaction report (STR)
 - Suspicious or unusual activity report (SAR)
 - Terrorist financing activity report (TFAR)
 - Terrorist financing transaction report (TFTR)

Cash threshold report (CTR)

- Section 28
- Cash threshold report (CTR)
- Cash threshold report aggregation (CTRA)

Terrorist property report (TPR)

- Section 28A
- Terrorist property report (TPR)
- Accountable institutions only

Reporting feedback

- All reports must be submitted on goAML
- Each user must login with their own user credentials to submit reports
- Ensure that the correct report type is selected
- Ensure that reports are submitted under the correct branch and the correct schedule item
- Reports must be completed as comprehensively as possible
- Reports must be reviewed before being submitted NO changes can be done once a report has been successfully processed
- The message board must be constantly monitored for report receipts.

Information required for reporting

Parties Involved

- **Two parties** for every transaction payer and receiver of funds
- Type of party natural person or entity or account
- For a transaction one of the parties should be "my client" which means the full client details must be provided.

Transaction/Activity Information

- If reporting a transaction then the **full details** of the **transaction** must be reported e.g. amount, transaction date, transaction location
- If reporting an activity then the full details of the activity must be reported e.g. date occurred, what happened etc.

Goods and Services involved if there are any.

Transaction Reports

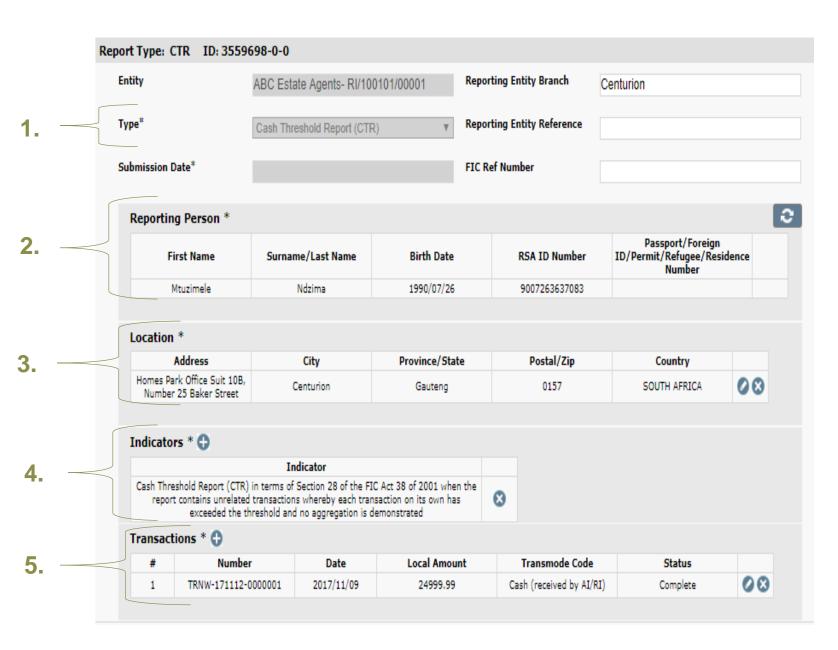
Transaction Report Structure:

The type of report (i.e. CTR, CTRA, STR & TFTR)	1. Report Type			
Reporting Linked to the logged in user details, this is the person uploading the regulatory report				
Describes the actual geographical area / branch where the transaction, series of transactions or reportable event occurred	2. Reporting Person			
An indicator in relation to CTR/CTRA means the type of report submission. OR In relation to STR/TFTR indicators are used to specify the nature or type of suspicious or unusual transactions, series of transactions or reportable event that the institution is reporting to the	3. Location4. Indicators			
 FIC From Type = Person / Entity / Account To Type = Person / Entity / Account Goods and Services = this information is required to further describe the physical assets that are linked to the report submitted 	5. Transactions: 5.1 From Type 5.2 To Type 5.3 Goods and Services			
	The type of report (i.e. CTR, CTRA, STR & TFTR) Linked to the logged in user details, this is the person uploading the regulatory report Describes the actual geographical area / branch where the transaction, series of transactions or reportable event occurred An indicator in relation to CTR/CTRA means the type of report submission. OR In relation to STR/TFTR indicators are used to specify the nature or type of suspicious or unusual transactions, series of transactions or reportable event that the institution is reporting to the FIC • From Type = Person / Entity / Account • To Type = Person / Entity / Account • Goods and Services = this information is required to further			

Transaction Reports

Report Layout

- 1. Report Type
- 2. Reporting Person
- 3. Location
- 4. Indicators
- 5. Transactions



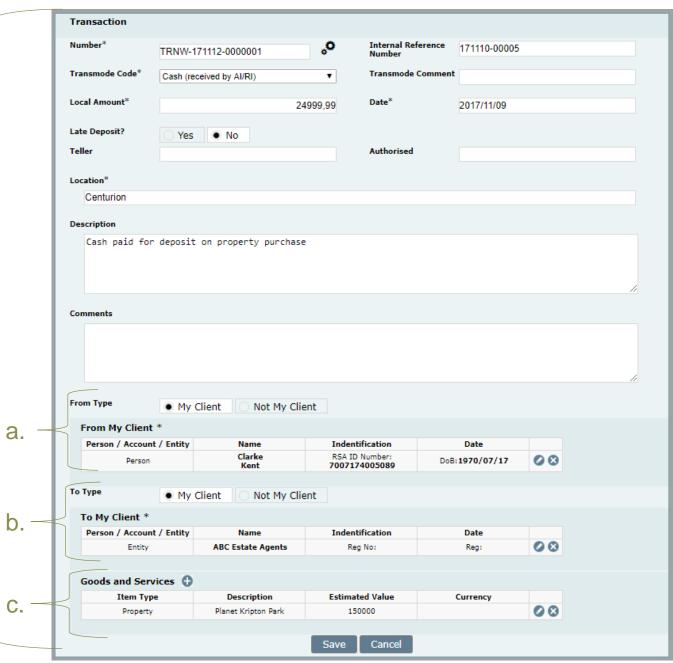
Transaction Reports

Report Layout (Continued)

5. Transaction

- a) From Type
- b) To Type
- c) Goods and Services

5.



Activity Reports

Activity Report Structure:

1. Report Type The type of report (i.e. SAR, TFAR or TPR)

2. Reporting Linked to the logged in user details, this is the person **uploading** the regulatory report

Describes the actual geographical area / branch where the proposed, cancelled or attempted transaction or series of transaction or suspicious and unusual activity occurred (when reporting SAR & TFAR) OR Describes the actual geographical area / branch where the

transaction or series of transactions occurred (TPR)

4. Indicators

In relation to SAR/TFAR indicators are used to specify the nature or type of suspicious or unusual activity that the institution is reporting to the FIC. OR An indicator in relation to TPR means the type of report submission

• Report Parties = Person / Entity / Account

 Goods and Services = this information is required to further describe the physical assets that are linked to the report submitted 1. Report Type

2. Reporting Person

3. Location

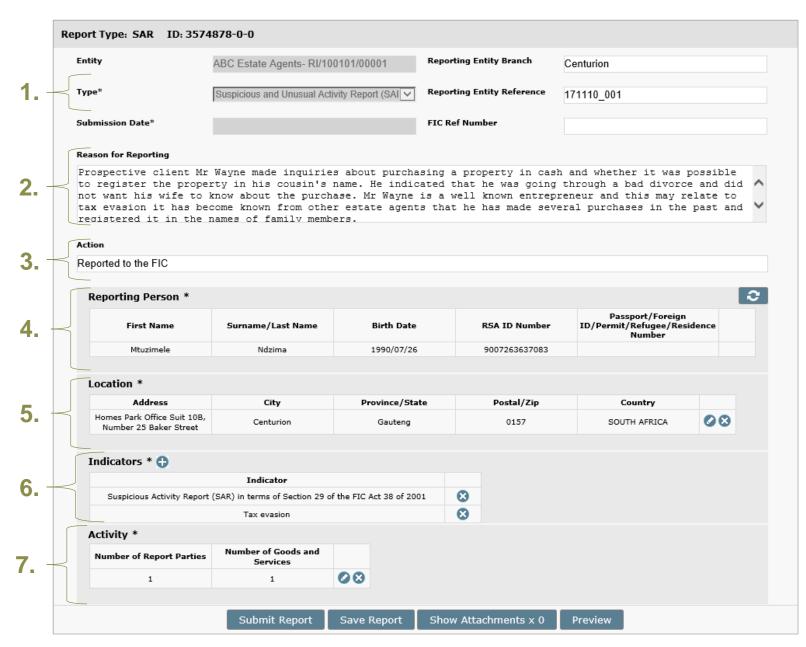
4. Indicators

5. Activity: Report Parties Good and Services

Activity Reports

Report Layout

- 1. Report Type
- 2. Reason for Reporting-NB for SAR, TFAR & TPR (applies to transaction reports as well!)
- 3. Action- NB for SAR & TFAR!
- 4. Reporting Person
- 5. Location
- 6. Indicators
- 7. Activity





Activity Reports

Report Layout (Continued)

7. Activity

- a) Report Parties
- b) Goods and Services





General goAML functionality

- Submit new regulatory reports
- Access draft reports
- View previously submitted regulatory reports and processing statuses
- Access the Message Board
- Update user and entity details (My goAML)
- View related user details and statistical information



(Mtuzimele01) ABC Estate Agents

NEW REPORTS

DRAFTED REPORTS ~

SUBMITTED REPORTS ~

MESSAGE BOARD

MY GOAML

DMIN ~

LOGOUT

The Financial Intelligence Centre Act 38 of 2001 (the FIC Act) mandates all accountable institutions to submit Cash Threshold Reports (CTR). Furthermore the FIC Act mandates all accountable and reporting institutions to submit Terrorist Property Reports (TPR) and requires all businesses (which include accountable and reporting institutions) to submit Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR) to the Centre in terms of section 28; 28A and 29 respectively. The manner of reporting is prescribed by the Regulations to the Act under section 22. The reporting must be done electronically by means of the Centre's web-based portal or a batch reporting method.



The Centre has chosen goAML as its preferred IT platform to handle all its reporting, data collection, analysis, and case management and secure communications required for the Centre's daily operational functions and requirements. The goAML system will in future standardise all report types and also clearly distinguish between activity reports and bi-party ("to" and "from") transaction reports, and the batch reporting method will be limited to transaction reporting which includes the current CTR, TPR and STR reports. The goAML XML Schema will be utilised by the Centre for all future batch and electronic webbased portal reporting and will have to be adapted and implemented by all of the Reporting entities that file intelligence reports with the Centre.

goAML is an integrated software solution developed and maintained by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) specifically for use by financial intelligence units (FIUs) internationally and has to date been deployed to twenty one (21) other FIUs. goAML is specifically designed to meet the data collection, management, analytical, document management, workflow and statistical needs of any FIU irrespective of its size. Please refer to <u>UNODC</u> website for further information in relation to the system and related products and services.

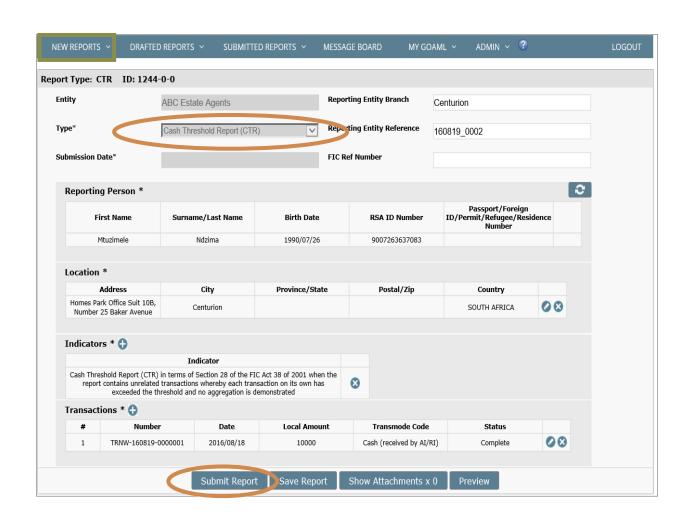
Please note that FIC has undertaken its pilot testing phase and the reporting mechanisms is purely for testing purposes and should not be used for reporting as per the prescription of the FIC Act. Please note that all queries relating to the goAML EE Pilot should be directed to the dedicated communication channel EnhanceFic@fic.gov.za

Click here to download goAML specifications and related documents.



General goAML functionality - new reports

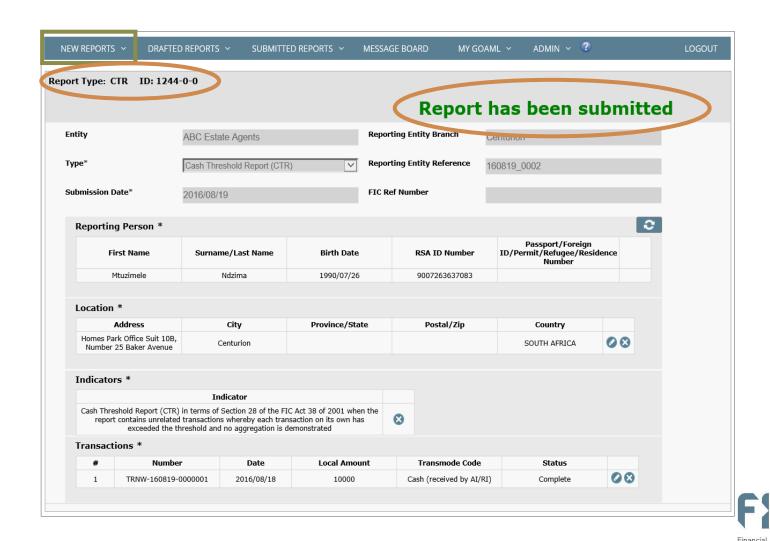
- New Reports used to submit new regulatory reports (web or XML batch)
- Select the applicable report type (e.g. CTR, STR, TPR etc.)
- Complete all the required regulatory fields and submit (i.e. all readily available information)
- See user guides for further information





General goAML functionality - new reports

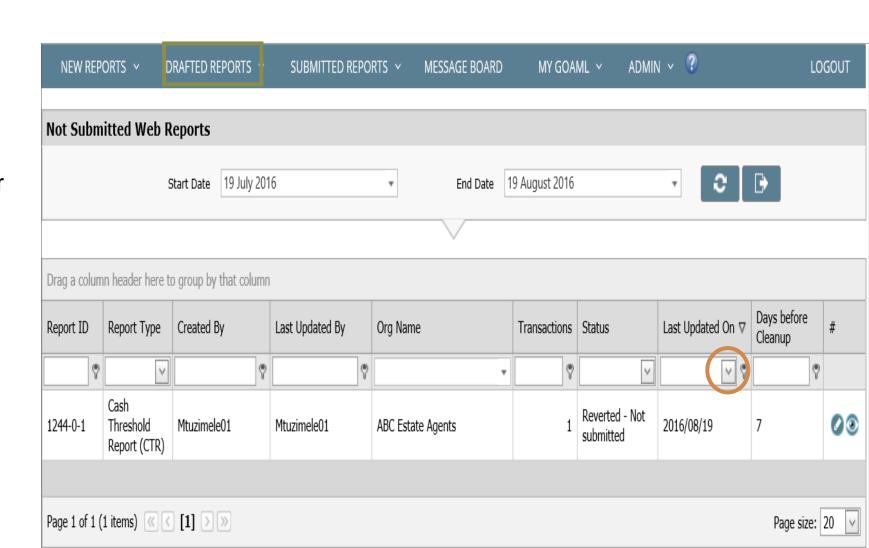
- Once the regulatory report has been submitted the system will generate
 - a notification
 - and unique reference number
- Reports will be processed and users will receive regulatory report receipt to advise of the final statuses (see submitted reports and message board)



Intelligence Centre

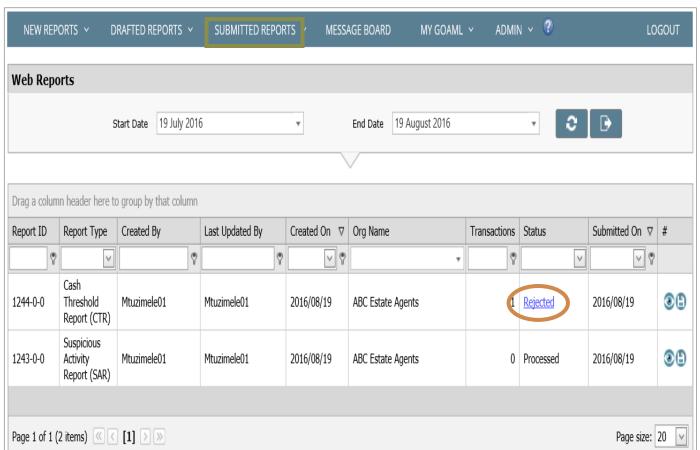
General goAML functionality - drafted reports

- Users will be able to save regulatory reports in the event that further information is required before submitting it
- These reports will be available in the drafted reports menu for editing and submitting
- Rejected regulatory reports
 captured on the web that get
 reverted may be edited,
 remediated/fixed and
 resubmitted to the FIC



General goAML functionality - submitted reports

- All submitted reports can be viewed and downloaded for 30 days
- User must download and save copies of all regulatory reports submitted for record keeping purposes
- Reports that get rejected must be reverted and remediated/fixed





General goAML functionality - reverting of rejected web reports

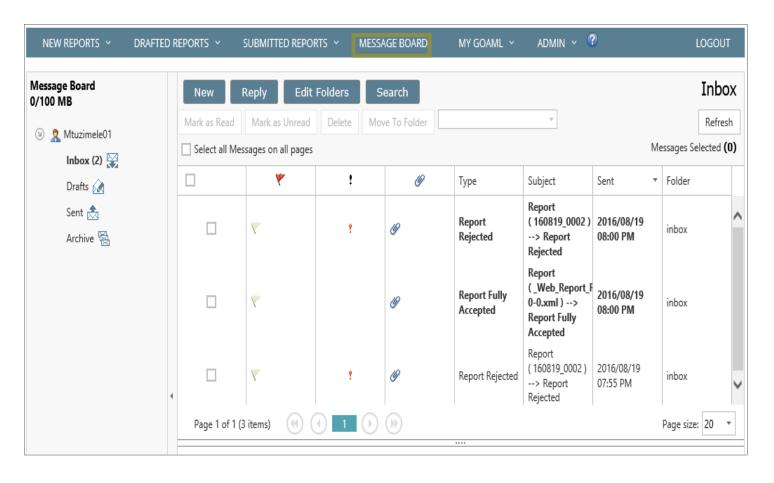
- Ensure that you view the message that indicates the reason for rejection and revert the report (if the message is not clear refer to the report receipt which will be available on the Message Board)
- After the report has been reverted it will be found under DRAFTED REPORTS





General goAML functionality - message board

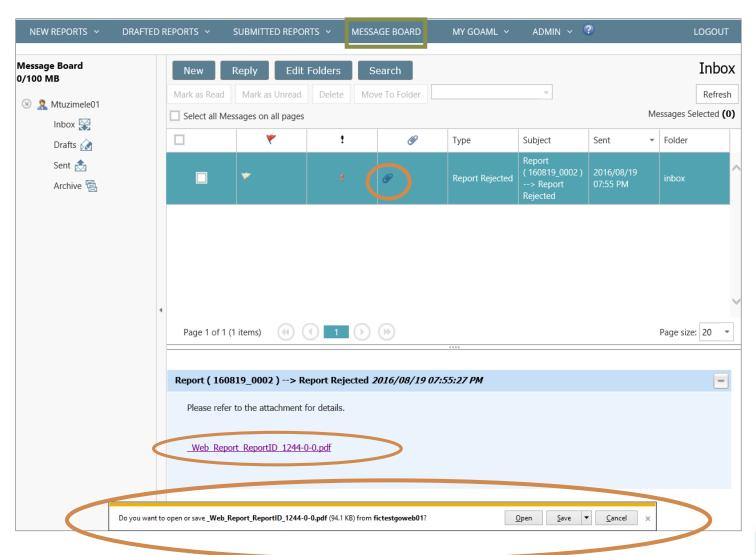
- Message board will list all regulatory report receipts and other notifications from the FIC
- Message board is used to send request for information and should be monitored frequently





General goAML functionality - message board

- Messages can contain attachments - double click on attachment to open files
- Users should directly reply to messages by means of the message board, unless otherwise indicated





General goAML functionality - report receipts (accepted reports)

- Regulatory report receipts after submission will clearly list
 - the report name
 - date
 - and status
- Please keep copies of these regulatory report receipts for recording keeping purposes

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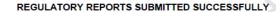
Compliance and Prevention Department

2017-11-09

Attn: Mr Jonathan Hill ABC Bank

ABC Bank Park, 1001 Heuwel Avenue, 0157, Centurion, Gauteng, SOUTH AFRICA (27) (0126416000)

Dear Mr Jonathan Hill



The Financial Intelligence Centre (the Centre) hereby confirms that the regulatory reports specified in the table below have been successfully submitted and processed by the Centre.

Intelligence Centre

	Regulatory report reference number	Institution reference number	Submission date
SAR		Web_Report_ReportID_3288008-0- 0.xml	2017-10-30
CTR		_Web_Report_ReportID_3287960-0- 0.xml	2017-10-30

Please utilise the reference number for any future correspondence with the Centre. Please ensure that you keep a copy of this document for your internal record keeping purposes.

Yours sincerely

COMPLIANCE AND PREVENTION

THE FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE CENTRE



General goAML functionality - report receipts (rejected reports)

- Regulatory reports that have been rejected would clearly indicate the reason for rejection
- Please ensure that these regulatory reports are reverted and remediated accordingly
- Please refer to the user guides for further guidance

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Compliance Queries

Compliance and Prevention Department

Re

2017-11-09

Attn:Mr Jonathan Hill

ABC Bank

ABC Bank Park, 1001 Heuwel Avenue, 0157, Centurion, Gauteng, SOUTH AFRICA

(27) (0126416000)

Dear Mr Jonathan Hill

SUBMITTED REPORTS REJECTION NOTIFICATION

The Financial Intelligence Centre (the Centre) hereby confirms that the regulatory reports specified in the table below have been rejected and were not processed by the Centre.

Intelligence Centre

Regulatory report type	Regulatory report reference		7	Reason for rejection of report
	number	number		



General goAML functionality - report receipts (rejected reports - continued)

SAR	_Web_I	Report_Rep	_Web_	Report_Re	2017-10)-30	1) In terms of
	0.xml	287959-0-	portID_ -0.xml	3287959-0			Regulations 23 of the FIC Act 38 of 2001 the
							"Reason" must be provided for a
							Suspicious Activity
							Report (SAR), Suspicious
							Transaction Report
							(STR), Suspicious Transaction Report
							Batch (STRB),
							Terrorist Financing Activity Report (TFAR)
							and Terrorist Financing
							Transaction Report (TFTR) respectively.
							Note that this field may
							not be blank, contain "Unknown" or "N/A"
							indications
							respectively.2) In
							terms of Regulations 23 of the FIC Act 38 of
							2001 the "Action" must be provided for a
							Suspicious Activity
							Report (SAR), Suspicious
					× '		Transaction Report
							(STR), Suspicious
							Transaction Report Batch (STRB),
				. 0)		Terrorist Financing
							Activity Report (TFAR) and Terrorist Financing
				(7,)			Transaction Report (TFTR) respectively.
							Note that this field may
							not be blank, contain "Unknown" or "N/A" in
Transaction Number	n	Transactio	n Date	Transactio Amount	on	Reason for rej	ection of the transaction
CTR	_Web_I	Report Rep	Web	Report Re	2017-10)-30	>
	0.xml	287958-0-	portID_ -0.xml	3287958-0			[ALL_TRANS_IN_REP ORT_REJECTED] All
							transactions in this report were rejected.
							report were rejected.
Transaction Transaction Date Number		Transaction Reason for rejection Amount		Reason for rej	ection of the transaction		
		1		1			
	rts Rejection	Notification					Page 2 of 3
Submitted Repo 09 Nov 2017	,						_

TRNW-171030- 0000002	2017-10-30 12:00:00 AM	> [Rule Name: CC4-XMLRR7 - A CTR must be submitted if the value of the sum of transactions in the report exceeds the threshold amount (R24 999,99).] A Cash Threshold Report (CTR) must be in excess of the prescribed threshold amount of R24 999,99> [Rule Name: CC4-XMLRR6 - A Cash Threshold Report (CTR) or Cash Threshold Report Aggregation (CTRA) must be submitted when the fund/transaction mode/type is "Cash, Cash (received by the Al/RI)"] A Cash Threshold Report (CTR) or Cash (paid by the Al/RI)"] A Cash Threshold Report (CTR) and Cash Threshold Report Aggregation (CTRA) must be submitted when the fund/transaction mode/type is "Cash, Cash (received by the Al/RI)"] or Cash (received by the Al/RI) or Cash (received by the Al/RI) or
		Aggrégation (CTRA) must be submitted

Please ensure that the regulatory reports are remediated accordingly and resubmitted to the Centre as per the prescribed method of reporting.

Cognisance should be taken to ensure that the reporting obligations as set aside in the Financial Intelligence Centre Act no. 38 of 2001 (as amended) are met within the prescribed time frames. Please take note of the reference number for any future correspondence with the Centre.

Yours sincerely

COMPLIANCE AND PREVENTION

THE FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE CENTRE



Background and reference documents

Documents are available on the FIC website and tutorial videos on FIC's YouTube account (i.e. registration and how to capture a CTR and STR)

- Registration in terms of section 43(B) of the FIC Act
 - Public Compliance Communication 05C.
- Guidance Note 04B (STRs/SARs/TFTRs/TFARs in terms of section 29 of the FIC Act).
- Guidance Note 05B (CTRs/CTRAs in terms of section 28 of the FIC Act).
- Guidance Note 06A (TPRs in terms of section 28A of the FIC Act).

- Guidance Note 07 (RBA).
- Registration user guide.
- Regulatory reporting user guides (per regulatory report type, e.g. CTR, CTRA, SAR, STR, TPR etc.).
- goAML web notice 04 (Remediation process).
- goAML web notice 05 (Feedback to all reporting entities).



THANK YOU







CONTACT US

www.fic.gov.za

Compliance Contact Centre 012 641 6000





THANK YOU

