

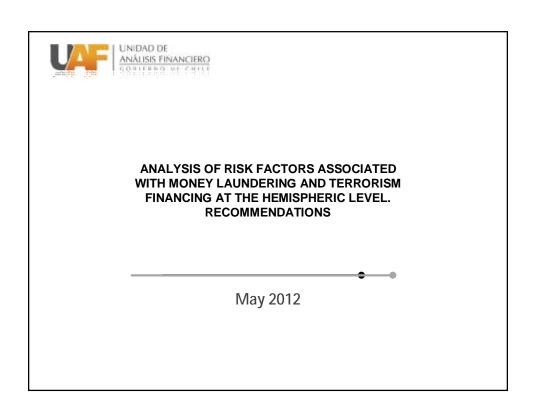
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION CICAD

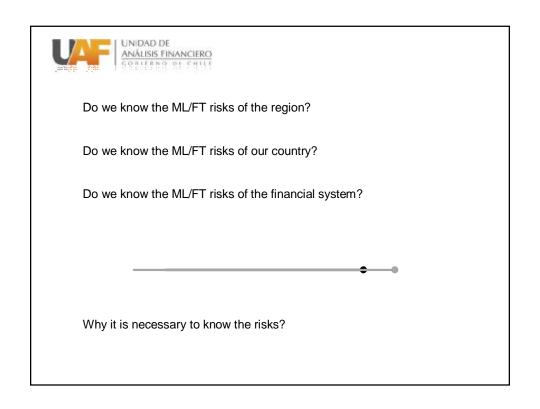
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

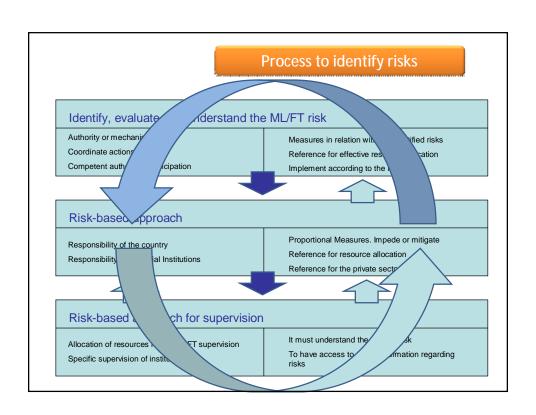
XXXIV GROUP OF EXPERTS FOR THE CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING MAY 30-31, 2012 Washington, D.C.

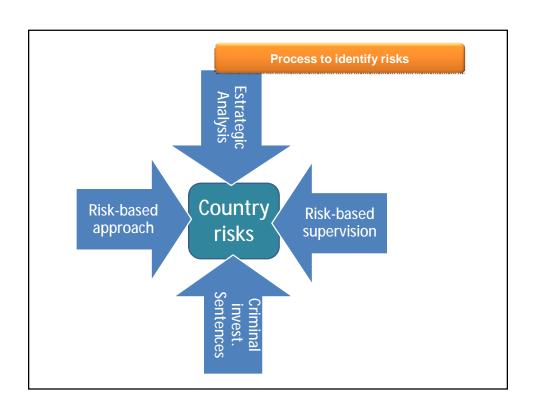
OEA/Ser.L/XIV. 4.34 CICAD/LAVEX/doc.9/12 May 29 2012 Original: Spanish

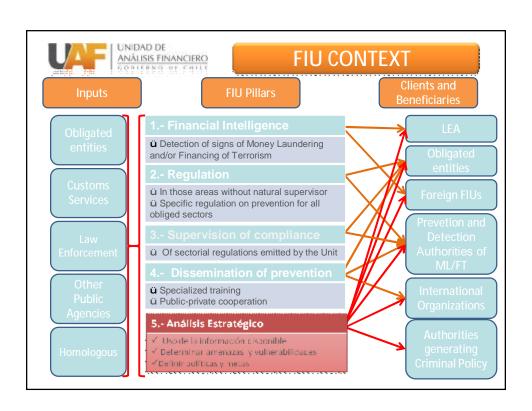
ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORISM FINANCING AT THE HEMISPHERIC LEVEL. RECOMMENDATIONS TOMAS KOCH, UNIDAD DE ANALISIS FINANCIERO, CHILE

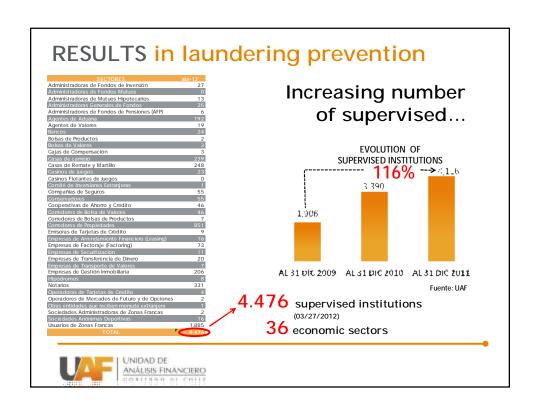


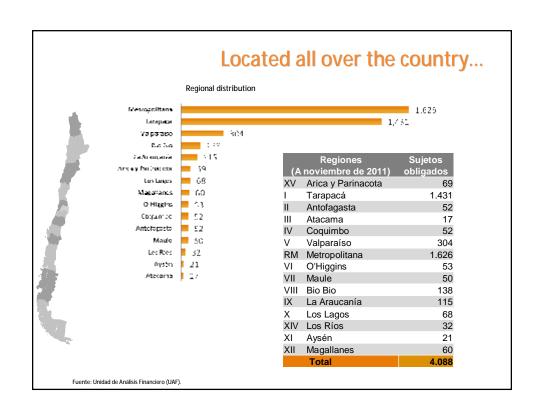














TYPES OF CONTROL

- 1. OPERATIONAL CONTROL Verification of sending objective reports.
- 2. PLANNED CONTROL
 Anual Control Plan ML/FT.
 RBS approach
 In situ / Extra situ
- 3. SELECTIVE CONTROL Unplanned RBS approach In situ



RISK-BASED SUPERVISION

Set of actions carried out in a structured and integral way and that allows supervisors to assess the management and control of ML / TF by the entities under its supervision.

The risk-based supervision also applies to regulatory compliance by focusing on higher risk activities. This approach allows the development of more efficient and effective supervision strategies in resource management, both human and technical.



RBS

§ To develop a general framework and risk-based methodology on ML/FT, especially for obligated entities which, for not to have assigned a functional supervisor, must be supervised by the UAF itself, according to Law 19,913 and circular issued.

§ To define a "risk ranking" of sectors of obligated entities to prioritize their function and supervisory resources.

§ To homologate these practices in other supervisory authorities.



SEGMENTATION AND SECTORIAL RISK RANKING

ØObliged sectors (obligated entities) that do not have a natural supervisor

ØDifferent risks in different sectors

ØLimited supervisory resources

ØHomologate practices with other supervisors (in those sectors that have a natural supervisor)

ØRisk ranking > Segmentation y risk ranking by sector



CLASIFICATION CRITERIA

ØTotal national marketØEconomic positionØFinancial position

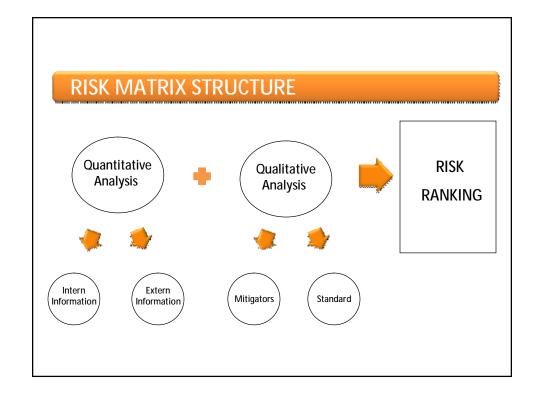
Use of a scale. For example, from 1 to 5 associated to the quantity and quality factors.

Risk exposure to ML/FT - Factors

Quantitative factors

Qualitative factors

Further external information





QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS: INTERNAL VARIABLES

Identification of internal variables, which recommend carrying out an analysis and assessment of cash transactions reports (CTRs) and suspicious transactions reports (STRs).

ASSESSMENT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS REPORT

§Number of CTR

§Amount of CTR

ASSESSMENT OF SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS REPORT

§Number of STR

§Quality of STR

ASSESSMENT OF OTHER REPORTS



QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS: INTERNAL VARIABLES

Determination of the Number of STR and its Risk Classification

Tabla N $^{\rm o}$ 6: Escala de Riesgo para C antidad de RO S.

N ° ROS		Escala	C la sific ación de	
De	Α	de Riesgo	de Riesgos	
0	255	1	M uy Bajo	
256	510	2	Bajo	
511	764	3	M edio	
765	1.019	4	Alto	
1.020	1.274	5	Muy Alto	

The quality is related to the data elements contained in the Report

	Planilla de Evaluación Calidad de ROS						
Información del sujeto reportante	Persona o Entidad reportada	Otros Antecedentes	Detalle de la operación reportada	Descripción del Reporte	Opinión del Analista UAF		
5%	10%	10%	20%	55%	60%		



QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS: EXTERNAL VARIABLES

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

- •In risk zone > Obliged entities operating in that area have a higher risk. They should be subcategorized by permeability according to the activity (it is not the same a Bank branch in a risk zone than a Exchange House without a good system or, for example, in the case of a Chile, a Free Trade Zone user).
- •Normal > Obliged entities operation outside the risk zone.



QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS: EXTERNAL VARIABLES

TOTAL INCOMES

Information that can be collected from sources of information published by various regulatory agencies such as:

§Superintendence for Banks, Financial Institutions

§Superintendence for Securities

§Superintendence for Insurance

§Superintendence for Pensions

§Superintendence for Casinos

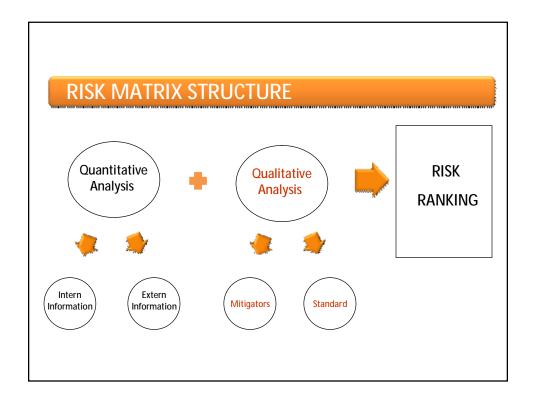
In addition, the information was obtained from sectorial associations such as:

§Association of Mutual Fund Administrators

§Association of Insurers

§Websites of each company

§Institutional memories





QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS: MITIGATORS

- •Adequacy of risk management system and AML / CFT controlls of the OS / sectors that have a natural supervisor Additional regulations that the natural Natural has issued in ML / FT.
- •Useful prudential regulation for the prevention of ML / FT. Regarding to the next point (in order to not to ignore the other supervisors who perform management).
- •Existence of external audits and its role in mitigating risks of ML / TF; the same with good sectorial practices of self control, transparency in operations, transparency regarding the control / ownership, etc.



QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS: STANDARD (ANALYST JUDGMENT)

- •Consider the FATF 40R, works and studies developed in different sectors of FIs and DNFBPs
- Consider regional elements of neighboring countries
- •The following classification can be carried out taking into account a risk scale of 1 to 5



Homogeneity of International Standards	Sector					
1	Commodity exchanges, stock exchanges, Foreign Investment Committee, Conservatives , Securitization companies and Operators of futures and options exchange.					
2	Pension Fund Administrators (PFA), Customs Agents, Credit Cards Issuers, Security Transport Companies; Racecourses; Operators of Credit Cards and Sports Corporations.					
3	Investment fund managers, Mutual fund managers, Mutual mortgage managers, General Fund Managers, Auction Houses, Insurance Companies, Brokers of commodity exchanges, Financial leasing companies, Factoring companies and Companies engaged in real estate management.					
4	Brokers, Cooperatives (financial institutions), Stock exchange brokers and Notaries.					
5	Banks, Exchange houses, Casinos, Real state agents, Money transfer companies, Free zone management companies, Free zone users, Other entities authorized to receive foreign currency, Gaming houses.					

