

CONSULTATION PAPER

P019-2015

October 2015

Consultation on Proposed Amendments to MAS Notice PSOA-N02 on Prevention of Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism – Holders of Stored Value Facilities

The logo of the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), consisting of the letters 'MAS' in a white serif font inside a blue circle.

Monetary Authority of Singapore

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Monetary Authority of Singapore (“MAS”) is proposing amendments to MAS Notice PSOA-N02 on Prevention of Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism – Holders of Stored Value Facilities (“SVFs”) (“the Notice”). The proposed amendments address the evolving SVF landscape and enhance MAS’ surveillance of SVFs by requiring all holders, as defined under the Payment Systems (Oversight) Act (Cap. 222A), of SVFs (“SVF holders”) to comply with a notification regime. In addition, all SVF holders, except for pre-defined classes of SVFs which pose low money-laundering/terrorist financing (“ML/TF”) risks, will be required to comply with the Notice. MAS also proposes to introduce customer due diligence (“CDD”) requirements for relevant SVF holders for which occasional transactions are possible.

1.2 MAS invites interested parties to submit their views and comments on the proposals made in this consultation paper. All comments should be submitted to MAS by 3 November 2015. Please note that any submission received may be made public unless confidentiality is specifically requested for the whole or part of the submission. Electronic submissions are encouraged via NoticePSOA-N02@mas.gov.sg. For non-electronic submissions, the details are provided below:

Specialist Risk Department – PSOA-N02 Consultation
Monetary Authority of Singapore
10 Shenton Way, MAS Building
Singapore 079117
Fax: 62299659

2 NEW REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Applicability of the Notice – Paragraph 1.1 of the Notice

2.1.1 MAS recognises that any SVF may potentially be used to carry out ML/TF activities. As such, the coverage of the Notice is being broadened to include all SVF holders¹.

2.2 Definition of relevant SVF – Paragraph 2.1 of the Notice

2.2.1 MAS recognises that some SVFs pose low ML/TF risks, due to product features such as identifiable funding sources and restrictions on geographical reach, person-to-person transfers and cash withdrawals. As such, MAS is proposing to amend the definition of a relevant SVF in the Notice. SVFs that fulfil the conditions in sub-section 2.2.2 will not be subject to the anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism (“AML/CFT”) requirements in the Notice. However, they will still be subject to the proposed notification requirements (see section 2.3).

2.2.2 MAS proposes that a SVF will not be subject to AML/CFT requirements in the Notice if it:

- (a) is not able to contain stored value of S\$1,000 or more;
- (b) does not allow the withdrawal of any cash from the facility;
- (c) does not allow for the refund of any stored value in cash on termination of the use of the facility, except upon the production of the customer’s identification; and
- (d) satisfies at least two of the following conditions:
 - (i) does not allow any form of cross-border funds transfer or withdrawal;
 - (ii) is only to be used as a means of making payment for goods or services;
 - (iii) the stored value is funded from an identifiable source.

¹ Previously, the Notice covers only relevant SVF holders i.e. those that operate SVFs which are able to contain, and make available to the customer, stored value of more than S\$1,000.

2.2.3 MAS also proposes to define an identifiable source of funding as:

- (a) an account which is maintained with a financial institution that is the subject of any direction issued or regulation made by the Authority under section 27B of the MAS Act; or
- (b) an account which is maintained with a financial institution incorporated or established outside Singapore that is subject to and supervised for compliance with AML/CFT requirements consistent with standards set by the Financial Action Task Force (“FATF”)².

2.2.4 These changes are intended to help MAS’ AML/CFT requirements keep pace with developments in the SVF market. Specifically, they seek to ensure that all SVFs, except those posing low ML/TF risks, will be subject to robust AML/CFT requirements. The changes also provide clear guidance on which SVFs will be assessed to be low risk and therefore not subject to AML/CFT requirements in the Notice.

2.3 Notification of SVFs – Section 2A of the Notice

2.3.1 Currently, MAS has information gathering powers over SVF holders under the Payment Systems (Oversight) Act. MAS proposes to formalise the information gathering arrangements for AML/CFT purposes by setting out requirements for all SVF holders to:

- (a) notify MAS at least 30 days before they commence operation of a new SVF, by providing the information specified in PSOA-N02 Form A (see Annex A);
- (b) notify MAS at least 30 days before they make changes to the features or business model of their existing SVF(s) which will result in changes to the information they have previously provided to MAS in PSOA-N02 Form A.

² FATF is the global standard-setter for measures to combat ML/TF and the financing of proliferation.

(c) submit annual statistical updates to MAS, as per PSOA-N02 Form B (see Annex B).
The statistics cover the preceding calendar year and should be submitted by 31 January of the current calendar year.

2.3.2 The notification requirement will enhance MAS' surveillance of the SVF sector for ML/TF risks.

2.4 Occasional transactions – Paragraph 6.2, 6.3, 6.30A, 6.31, 6.39, 7.4, 7.5, 8.7, 11.3, 11.5

2.4.1 Currently, SVFs cannot be used to conduct transactions without the establishment of business relations with the SVF holder.

2.4.2 However, MAS recognises that future developments may potentially enable SVFs to conduct occasional transactions where a business relation has not been previously established. As such, MAS is proposing to include the requirement for relevant holders to conduct CDD when they undertake any transaction of a value exceeding S\$5,000 for any customer who has not otherwise established business relations. Corresponding changes will also be made in relevant paragraphs under "Timing for Verification" and "Screening". In addition, a new paragraph on "CDD Measures for Non-Account Holder" is proposed to require relevant holders to perform CDD measures and record transaction details.

Annex A

PSOA-N02 Form A

Instructions: Please complete the form and submit an electronic copy to NoticePSOA-N02@mas.gov.sg. Please refer to MAS Notice PSOA-N02 paragraph 2A.1 and 2A.2 for the notification requirements. If the company holds more than one stored value facility (“SVF”), please submit one form for each SVF.

S/N	QUESTION	COMPANY'S RESPONSE
1	<p>Please provide the details of the person completing the form.</p> <p>Please provide the details of a designated contact person in the company for queries relating to the form (if different).</p>	<p><u>Person completing the form</u> Name: Company: Contact number: Email: Designation:</p> <p><u>Designated contact person (if different from above)</u> Name: Company: Contact number: Email: Designation:</p>
2	<p>Please provide the name of the SVF that your company provides.</p> <p>If the SVF is assumed or shared with any other company(ies), please also include the name(s) of such other company(ies).</p>	<p>Name of SVF:</p> <p>Name(s) of company(ies):</p>
3	<p>Please specify the date of commencement of operation of the SVF.</p>	
4	<p>Can the SVF be utilised to purchase goods or services from merchants other than your company?</p>	

5	Can the value in the SVF be transferred between customers other than as payment for an underlying purchase of goods or services?	
6	Can the SVF be used for transactions across national borders?	
7	Can customers withdraw funds in cash from the SVF?	
8	Can value in the SVF be refunded to customers in cash upon termination of the use of the SVF? If yes, what information is collected by the company when the customer requests for a cash refund of an SVF e.g. NRIC, name, address or contact details?	Cash Refund: Yes/No Information collected during cash refund:
9	What is the maximum amount (“load limit”) that can be stored in the SVF?	
10	Is the SVF reloadable? If yes, what is the maximum amount per reload? What is the maximum number of times it can be reloaded per day?	Reloadable: Yes/No Maximum amount per reload: Maximum number of times it can be reloaded per day:
11	Is the SVF a physical SVF, an online SVF, or both? Physical SVFs can include, but is not limited to items like cards, vouchers or tokens. Online SVFs can include, but is not limited to online accounts or mobile applications.	

12	<p>For a physical SVF, can a customer obtain more than one such SVF e.g. multiple prepaid cards?</p> <p>For an online SVF, can a customer open multiple SVF accounts?</p>	
13	<p>Is the customer permitted to purchase, top up the SVF or open an account, anonymously?</p> <p>If not, what information is collected by the company when the customer purchases, tops up an SVF or opens an account e.g. NRIC, name, address or contact details?</p>	<p>Anonymity: Yes/No</p> <p>Information collected:</p>
14	<p>Is there a process for verifying the identity of the customer e.g. by requesting for a copy of the NRIC?</p> <p>Please describe the procedure.</p>	
15	<p>Please attach a copy of the terms and conditions that apply to the SVF.</p>	
16	<p>Please provide any other relevant information in relation to the SVF's business model.</p>	

Submitted by:

Name:

Company:

Date:

Signature:

Annex B

PSOA-N02 Form B

Instructions: Please complete the form and submit an electronic copy to NoticePSOA-N02@mas.gov.sg. Please refer to MAS Notice PSOA-N02 paragraph 2A.3 for the notification requirements. If the company holds more than one stored value facility (“SVF”), please submit one form for each SVF.

S/N	QUESTION	COMPANY'S RESPONSE
1	<p>Please provide the details of the person completing the form.</p> <p>Please provide the details of a designated contact person in the entity for queries relating to the form (if different).</p>	<p><u>Person completing the form</u> Name: Company: Contact number: Email: Designation:</p> <p><u>Designated contact person (if different from above)</u> Name: Company: Contact number: Email: Designation:</p>
2	<p>Please provide the name and nature of the SVF that your company provides.</p> <p>If the SVF is assumed or shared with any other company(ies), please also include the name(s) of such other company(ies).</p>	<p>Name of SVF: Nature of SVF: Physical/Online</p> <p>Name(s) of company(ies):</p>
3	<p>Please provide, for the SVF, the total dollar amount (in Singapore dollars) of stored value held by your entity (i.e. stored value float collected) as of 31 December of the reporting year.</p> <p>If you are unable to provide the value as at 31 December of the reporting year, please provide the latest figure and indicate the date.</p>	

4	Please provide the total dollar amount (in Singapore dollars) of stored value used by customers from 1 January of reporting year to 31 December of reporting year.	
5	Please provide the total number of payment transactions made using the SVF(s) from 1 January of reporting year to 31 December of reporting year.	

Submitted by:

Name:

Company:

Date:

Signature:

Annex C

Amended MAS Notice PSOA-N02

MAS Notice PSOA-N02

24 April 2015

Last revised on XX 2015

(Refer to endnotes for history of amendments)

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF STORED VALUE FACILITIES
MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE ACT, CAP. 186

PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND COUNTERING THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM - HOLDERS OF STORED VALUE FACILITIES

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Notice is issued pursuant to section 27B of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186) (“MAS Act”) and applies to all holders, as defined in section 2(1) of the Payment Systems (Oversight) Act (Cap. 222A) (“PSOA”), of stored value facilities in Singapore.
- 1.2 Except for paragraphs 4 and 5, this Notice shall take effect from 24 May 2015. Paragraphs 4 and 5 shall take effect from 24 July 2015. MAS Notice PSOA-N02 dated 2 July 2007 is cancelled with effect from 24 May 2015.

2 DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 For the purposes of this Notice —

“AML/CFT” means anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism;

“Authority” means the Monetary Authority of Singapore;

“beneficial owner”, in relation to a customer of a relevant holder, means the natural person who ultimately owns or controls the customer or the natural person (including the end-user)

on whose behalf a transaction is conducted or business relations are established, and includes any person who exercises ultimate effective control over a legal person or legal arrangement;

“business relations” means the opening or maintenance of an account by the relevant holder in the name of a person (whether a natural person, legal person or legal arrangement);

“CDD measures” or “customer due diligence measures” means the measures required by paragraph 6;

“CDSA” means the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Cap. 65A);

“connected party” —

- (a) in relation to a legal person (other than a partnership), means any director or any natural person having executive authority in the legal person;
- (b) in relation to a legal person that is a partnership, means any partner or manager³; and
- (c) in relation to a legal arrangement, means any natural person having executive authority in the legal arrangement;

“customer”, in relation to a relevant holder, means a person (whether a natural person, legal person or legal arrangement) —

- (a) with whom the relevant holder establishes or intends to establish business relations; or
- (b) for whom the relevant holder undertakes or intends to undertake any transaction without an account being opened;

“end-user” means the natural person who is the ultimate user of a relevant stored value facility;

“FATF” means the Financial Action Task Force;

³ In the case of a limited liability partnership or a limited partnership.

“government entity” means a government of a country or jurisdiction, a ministry within such a government, or an agency specially established by such a government through written law;

“holder” has the same meaning as defined in section 2(1) of the PSOA;

“identifiable source ” means –

- (a) an account which is maintained with a financial institution that is the subject of any direction issued or regulation made by the Authority under section 27B of the MAS Act; or
- (b) an account which is maintained with a financial institution incorporated or established outside Singapore that is subject to and supervised for compliance with AML/CFT requirements consistent with standards set by the FATF;

“legal arrangement” means a trust or other similar arrangement;

“legal person” means an entity other than a natural person that can establish a permanent customer relationship with a financial institution or otherwise own property;

“officer” means any director or any member of the committee of management of the relevant holder;

“partnership” means a partnership, a limited partnership within the meaning of the Limited Partnerships Act (Cap. 163B) or a limited liability partnership within the meaning of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act (Cap. 163A);

“personal data” has the same meaning as defined in section 2(1) of the Personal Data Protection Act 2012 (Act 26 of 2012);

“reasonable measures” means appropriate measures which are commensurate with the money laundering or terrorism financing risks;

“relevant holder” means a holder of a relevant stored value facility;

“relevant stored value facility” means a stored value facility, but does not include one which

-
- (a) is not able to contain stored value of S\$1,000 or more;
- (b) does not allow the withdrawal of any cash from the facility;

- (c) does not allow for the refund of any stored value in cash on termination of the use of the facility, except upon the production of the customer's identification; and
- (d) satisfies at least two of the following conditions:
 - (i) does not allow any form of cross-border funds transfer or withdrawal;
 - (ii) is only to be used as a means of making payment for goods or services;
 - (iii) the stored value is funded from an identifiable source;

"stored value" has the same meaning as defined in section 2(1) of the PSOA;

"stored value facility" has the same meaning as defined in section 2(1) of the PSOA;

"STR" means suspicious transaction report;

"STRO" means the Suspicious Transaction Reporting Office, Commercial Affairs Department of the Singapore Police Force; and

"TSOFA" means the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act (Cap. 325).

- 2.2 A reference to any threshold or value limit expressed in S\$ shall include a reference to the equivalent amount expressed in any other currency.
- 2.3 The expressions used in this Notice shall, except where defined in this Notice or where the context otherwise requires, have the same meanings as in the PSOA.

2A NOTIFICATION OF STORED VALUE FACILITIES

- 2A.1 A holder of a stored value facility shall notify the Authority, at least 30 calendar days prior to the commencement of operations of the stored value facility. This can be done by providing the information required in the notification form PSOA-N02 Form A set out at the Authority's Internet website at <http://www.mas.gov.sg/singapore-financial-centre/payment-and-settlement-systems/payment-media/stored-value-facilities.aspx/singapore-financial-centre/payment-and-settlement-systems/payment-media/stored-value-facilities.aspx>, in such manner as specified in the Authority's Internet website.
- 2A.2 A holder of a stored value facility shall at least 30 days prior to a change, notify the Authority of any change in any of the particulars set out in the notification form referred to in paragraph 2A.1 .
- 2A.3 A holder of a stored value facility shall make an annual submission to the Authority with the required information in the notification form PSOA-N02 Form B set out at the Authority's

Internet website at <http://www.mas.gov.sg/singapore-financial-centre/payment-and-settlement-systems/payment-media/stored-value-facilities.aspx/singapore-financial-centre/payment-and-settlement-systems/payment-media/stored-value-facilities.aspx>, covering the preceding calendar year, by 31 January of the current calendar year, in such manner as set out in the Authority's Internet website.

3 UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES

- 3.1 This Notice is based on the following principles, which shall serve as a guide for all relevant holders in the conduct of their operations and business activities:
- (a) A relevant holder shall exercise due diligence when dealing with customers, natural persons appointed to act on the customer's behalf, connected parties of the customer and beneficial owners of the customer.
 - (b) A relevant holder shall conduct its business in conformity with high ethical standards, and guard against establishing any business relations or undertaking any transaction, that is or may be connected with or may facilitate money laundering or terrorism financing.
 - (c) A relevant holder shall, to the fullest extent possible, assist and cooperate with the relevant law enforcement authorities in Singapore to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing.

4 ASSESSING RISKS AND APPLYING A RISK-BASED APPROACH

Risk Assessment

- 4.1 A relevant holder shall take appropriate steps to identify, assess and understand, its money laundering and terrorism financing risks in relation to —
- (a) its customers;
 - (b) the countries or jurisdictions its customers are from or in;
 - (c) the countries or jurisdictions the relevant holder has operations in; and
 - (d) the products, services, transactions and delivery channels of the relevant holder.

- 4.2 The appropriate steps referred to in paragraph 4.1 shall include —
- (a) documenting the relevant holder’s risk assessments;
 - (b) considering all the relevant risk factors before determining the level of overall risk and the appropriate type and extent of mitigation to be applied;
 - (c) keeping the relevant holder’s risk assessments up-to-date; and
 - (d) having appropriate mechanisms to provide its risk assessment information to the Authority.

Risk Mitigation

- 4.3 A relevant holder shall —
- (a) develop and implement policies, procedures and controls, which are approved by senior management, to enable the relevant holder to effectively manage and mitigate the risks that have been identified by the relevant holder or notified to it by the Authority or other relevant authorities in Singapore;
 - (b) monitor the implementation of those policies, procedures and controls, and enhance them if necessary;
 - (c) perform enhanced measures where higher risks are identified, to effectively manage and mitigate those higher risks; and
 - (d) ensure that the performance of measures or enhanced measures to effectively manage and mitigate the identified risks address the risk assessment and guidance from the Authority or other relevant authorities in Singapore.

5 NEW PRODUCTS, PRACTICES AND TECHNOLOGIES

- 5.1 A relevant holder shall identify and assess the money laundering and terrorism financing risks that may arise in relation to —
- (a) the development of new products and new business practices, including new delivery mechanisms; and
 - (b) the use of new or developing technologies for both new and pre-existing products.

- 5.2 A relevant holder shall undertake the risk assessments, prior to the launch or use of such products, practices and technologies (to the extent such use is permitted by this Notice), and shall take appropriate measures to manage and mitigate the risks.
- 5.3 A relevant holder shall, in complying with the requirements of paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2, pay special attention to any —
- (a) new products and new business practices, including new delivery mechanisms; and
 - (b) new or developing technologies,
- that favour anonymity.

6 CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE (“CDD”)

Anonymous or Fictitious Account

- 6.1 No relevant holder shall open or maintain an anonymous account or an account in a fictitious name.

Where There Are Reasonable Grounds for Suspicion prior to the Establishment of Business Relations or Undertaking any Transaction without opening an Account

- 6.2 Prior to a relevant holder establishing business relations or undertaking any transaction without opening an account, where the relevant holder has any reasonable grounds to suspect that the assets or funds of a customer are proceeds of drug dealing or criminal conduct as defined in the CDSA, or are property related to the facilitation or carrying out of any terrorism financing offence as defined in the TSOFA, the relevant holder shall —
- (a) not establish business relations with, or undertake a transaction for, the customer; and
 - (b) file an STR⁴, and extend a copy to the Authority for information.

When CDD is to be Performed

- 6.3 A relevant holder shall perform the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 when —

⁴ Please note in particular section 48 of the CDSA on tipping-off.

- (a) the relevant holder establishes business relations with any customer;
 - (aa) the relevant holder undertakes any transaction of a value exceeding S\$5,000 for any customer who has not otherwise established business relations with the relevant holder;
 - (b) there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorism financing, notwithstanding that the relevant holder would not otherwise be required by this Notice to perform the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8; or
 - (c) the relevant holder has doubts about the veracity or adequacy of any information previously obtained.
- 6.4 Where a relevant holder suspects that two or more transactions are or may be related, linked or the result of a deliberate restructuring of an otherwise single transaction into smaller transactions in order to evade the measures provided for in this Notice, the relevant holder shall treat the transactions as a single transaction and aggregate their values for the purpose of this Notice.
- (l) Identification of Customer
- 6.5 A relevant holder shall identify each customer.
- 6.6 For the purposes of paragraph 6.5, a relevant holder shall obtain at least the following information:
- (a) full name, including any aliases;
 - (b) unique identification number (such as an identity card number, birth certificate number or passport number, or where the customer is not a natural person, the incorporation number or business registration number);
 - (c) the customer's –
 - (i) residential address; or
 - (ii) registered or business address, and if different, principal place of business, as may be appropriate;
 - (d) date of birth, establishment, incorporation or registration (as may be appropriate);

and

(e) nationality, place of incorporation or place of registration (as may be appropriate).

6.7 Where the customer is a legal person or legal arrangement, the relevant holder shall, apart from identifying the customer, also identify the legal form, constitution and powers that regulate and bind the legal person or legal arrangement.

6.8 Where the customer is a legal person or legal arrangement, the relevant holder shall identify the connected parties of the customer, by obtaining at least the following information of each connected party:

(a) full name, including any aliases; and

(b) unique identification number (such as an identity card number, birth certificate number or passport number of the connected party).

(II) Verification of Identity of Customer

6.9 A relevant holder shall verify the identity of the customer using reliable, independent source data, documents or information. Where the customer is a legal person or legal arrangement, a relevant holder shall verify the legal form, proof of existence, constitution and powers that regulate and bind the customer, using reliable, independent source data, documents or information.

(III) Identification and Verification of Identity of Natural Person Appointed to Act on a Customer's Behalf

6.10 Where a customer appoints one or more natural persons to act on his behalf in establishing business relations with a relevant holder or the customer is not a natural person, the relevant holder shall —

(a) identify each natural person who acts or is appointed to act on behalf of the customer by obtaining at least the following information of such natural person:

(i) full name, including any aliases;

(ii) unique identification number (such as an identity card number, birth certificate number or passport number);

(iii) residential address;

- (iv) date of birth;
 - (v) nationality; and
 - (b) verify the identity of each natural person using reliable, independent source data, documents or information.
- 6.11 A relevant holder shall verify the due authority of each natural person appointed to act on behalf of the customer by obtaining at least the appropriate documentary evidence authorising the appointment of such natural person by the customer to act on his or its behalf.
- 6.12 Where the customer is a Singapore Government entity, the relevant holder shall only be required to obtain such information as may be required to confirm that the customer is a Singapore Government entity as asserted.
- (IV) Identification and Verification of Identity of Beneficial Owner
- 6.13 Subject to paragraph 6.16, a relevant holder shall inquire if there exists any beneficial owner in relation to a customer.
- 6.14 Where there is one or more beneficial owner in relation to a customer, the relevant holder shall identify the beneficial owners and take reasonable measures to verify the identities of the beneficial owners using the relevant information or data obtained from reliable, independent sources. The relevant holder shall —
 - (a) for customers that are legal persons —
 - (i) identify the natural persons (whether acting alone or together) who ultimately own the legal person;
 - (ii) to the extent that there is doubt under subparagraph (i) as to whether the natural persons who ultimately own the legal person are the beneficial owners or where no natural persons ultimately own the legal person, identify the natural persons (if any) who ultimately control the legal person or have ultimate effective control of the legal person; and
 - (iii) where no natural persons are identified under subparagraph (i) or (ii), identify the natural persons having executive authority in the legal person, or in equivalent or similar positions;

- (b) for customers that are legal arrangements —
 - (i) for trusts, identify the settlors, the trustees, the protector (if any), the beneficiaries (including every beneficiary that falls within a designated characteristic or class)⁵, and any natural person exercising ultimate ownership, ultimate control or ultimate effective control over the trust (including through a chain of control or ownership); and
 - (ii) for other types of legal arrangements, identify persons in equivalent or similar positions, as those described under subparagraph (i).
- 6.15 Where the customer is not a natural person, the relevant holder shall understand the nature of the customer's business and its ownership and control structure.
- 6.16 A relevant holder shall not be required to inquire if there exists any beneficial owner (other than any end-user), in relation to a customer that is —
- (a) a Singapore Government entity;
 - (b) a foreign government entity;
 - (c) an entity listed on the Singapore Exchange;
 - (d) an entity listed on a stock exchange outside of Singapore that is subject to —
 - (i) regulatory disclosure requirements; and
 - (ii) requirements relating to adequate transparency in respect of its beneficial owners (imposed through stock exchange rules, law or other enforceable means);
 - (e) a financial institution set out in Appendix 1;
 - (f) a financial institution incorporated or established outside Singapore that is subject to and supervised for compliance with AML/CFT requirements consistent with standards set by the FATF; or

⁵ In relation to a beneficiary of a trust designated by characteristics or by class, the relevant holder shall obtain sufficient information about the beneficiary to satisfy itself that it will be able to establish the identity of the beneficiary —

- (a) before making a distribution to that beneficiary; or
- (b) when that beneficiary intends to exercise vested rights.

- (g) an investment vehicle where the managers are financial institutions —
 - (i) set out in Appendix 1; or
 - (ii) incorporated or established outside Singapore but are subject to and supervised for compliance with AML/CFT requirements consistent with standards set by the FATF,

unless the relevant holder has doubts about the veracity of the CDD information, or suspects that the customer, business relations with, or transaction for the customer, may be connected with money laundering or terrorism financing.

- 6.17 For the purposes of paragraphs 6.16(f) and 6.16(g)(ii), a relevant holder shall document the basis for its determination that the requirements in those paragraphs have been duly met.

(V) Information on the Purpose and Intended Nature of Business Relations

- 6.18 A relevant holder shall, when processing the application to establish business relations, understand and as appropriate, obtain from the customer information as to the purpose and intended nature of business relations.

(VI) Ongoing Monitoring

- 6.19 A relevant holder shall monitor on an ongoing basis, its business relations with customers.
- 6.20 A relevant holder shall, during the course of business relations with a customer, observe the conduct of the customer's account and scrutinise transactions undertaken throughout the course of business relations, to ensure that the transactions are consistent with the relevant holder's knowledge of the customer, its business and risk profile and where appropriate, the source of funds.
- 6.21 A relevant holder shall pay special attention to all complex, unusually large or unusual patterns of transactions, undertaken throughout the course of business relations, that have no apparent or visible economic or lawful purpose.
- 6.22 For the purposes of ongoing monitoring, a relevant holder shall put in place and implement adequate systems and processes, commensurate with the size and complexity of the relevant holder to —
 - (a) monitor its business relations with customers; and

- (b) detect and report suspicious, complex, unusually large or unusual patterns of transactions.
- 6.23 A relevant holder shall, to the extent possible, inquire into the background and purpose of the transactions in paragraph 6.21 and document its findings with a view to making this information available to the relevant authorities should the need arise.
- 6.24 A relevant holder shall ensure that the CDD data, documents and information obtained in respect of customers, natural persons appointed to act on behalf of the customers, connected parties of the customers and beneficial owners of the customers, are relevant and kept up-to-date by undertaking reviews of existing CDD data, documents and information, particularly for higher risk categories of customers.
- 6.25 Where there are any reasonable grounds for suspicion that existing business relations with a customer are connected with money laundering or terrorism financing, and where the relevant holder considers it appropriate to retain the customer —
- (a) the relevant holder shall substantiate and document the reasons for retaining the customer; and
 - (b) the customer's business relations with the relevant holder shall be subject to commensurate risk mitigation measures, including enhanced ongoing monitoring.
- 6.26 Where the relevant holder assesses the customer or the business relations with the customer referred to in paragraph 6.25 to be of higher risk, the relevant holder shall perform enhanced CDD measures, which shall include obtaining the approval of the relevant holder's senior management to retain the customer.

CDD Measures for Non-Face-to-Face Business Relations

- 6.27 A relevant holder shall develop policies and procedures to address any specific risks associated with non-face-to-face business relations with a customer or transactions for a customer.
- 6.28 A relevant holder shall implement the policies and procedures referred to in paragraph 6.27 when establishing business relations with a customer and when conducting ongoing due diligence.
- 6.29 Where there is no face-to-face contact, the relevant holder shall perform CDD measures that are at least as stringent as those that would be required to be performed if there was face-to-face contact.

Reliance by Acquiring Relevant Holder on Measures Already Performed

- 6.30 When a relevant holder (“acquiring relevant holder”) acquires, either in whole or in part, the business of another relevant holder (whether in Singapore or elsewhere), the acquiring relevant holder shall perform the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, on the customers acquired with the business at the time of acquisition except where the acquiring relevant holder has —
- (a) acquired at the same time all corresponding customer records (including CDD information) and has no doubt or concerns about the veracity or adequacy of the information so acquired; and
 - (b) conducted due diligence enquiries that have not raised any doubt on the part of the acquiring relevant holder as to the adequacy of AML/CFT measures previously adopted in relation to the business or part thereof now acquired by the acquiring relevant holder, and document such enquiries.

Measures for Non-Account Holder

- 6.30A A relevant holder that undertakes any transaction of a value exceeding S\$5,000 for any customer who does not otherwise have business relations with the relevant holder shall —
- (a) perform CDD measures as if the customer had applied to the relevant holder to establish business relations; and
 - (b) record adequate details of the transaction so as to permit the reconstruction of the transaction, including the nature and date of the transaction, the type and amount of currency involved, the value date, and the details of the payee or beneficiary.

Timing for Verification

- 6.31 Subject to paragraphs 6.32 and 6.33, a relevant holder shall complete verification of the identity of a customer as required by paragraph 6.9, natural persons appointed to act on behalf of the customer as required by paragraph 6.10(b) and beneficial owners of the customer as required by paragraph 6.14 before —
- (a) the relevant holder establishes business relations with the customer; or
 - (b) the relevant holder undertakes any transaction of a value exceeding S\$5,000 for the customer, where the customer has not otherwise established business relations with

the relevant holder.

- 6.32 A relevant holder may establish business relations with a customer before completing the verification of the identity of the customer as required by paragraph 6.9, natural persons appointed to act on behalf of the customer as required by paragraph 6.10(b) and beneficial owners of the customer as required by paragraph 6.14 if —
- (a) the deferral of completion of the verification is essential in order not to interrupt the normal conduct of business operations; and
 - (b) the risks of money laundering and terrorism financing can be effectively managed by the relevant holder.
- 6.33 Where the relevant holder establishes business relations with a customer before verifying the identity of the customer as required by paragraph 6.9, natural persons appointed to act on behalf of the customer as required by paragraph 6.10(b), and beneficial owners of the customer as required by paragraph 6.14, the relevant holder shall —
- (a) develop and implement internal risk management policies and procedures concerning the conditions under which such business relations may be established prior to verification; and
 - (b) complete such verification as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Where Measures are Not Completed

- 6.34 Where the relevant holder is unable to complete the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, it shall not commence or continue business relations with any customer, or undertake any transaction for any customer. The relevant holder shall consider if the circumstances are suspicious so as to warrant the filing of an STR.
- 6.35 For the purposes of paragraph 6.34, completion of the measures means the situation where the relevant holder has obtained, screened and verified (including by delayed verification as allowed under paragraphs 6.32 and 6.33) all necessary CDD information under paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, and where the relevant holder has received satisfactory responses to all inquiries in relation to such necessary CDD information.

Joint Account

- 6.36 In the case of a joint account, a relevant holder shall perform CDD measures on all of the

joint account holders as if each of them were individually customers of the relevant holder.

Existing Customers

6.37 A relevant holder shall perform the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 in relation to its existing customers based on its own assessment of materiality and risk, taking into account any previous measures applied, the time when the measures were last applied to such existing customers and the adequacy of data, documents or information obtained.

Screening

6.38 A relevant holder shall screen a customer, natural persons appointed to act on behalf of the customer, connected parties of the customer and beneficial owners of the customer against relevant money laundering and terrorism financing information sources, as well as lists and information provided by the Authority or other relevant authorities in Singapore for the purposes of determining if there are any money laundering or terrorism financing risks in relation to the customer.

6.39 A relevant holder shall screen the persons referred to in paragraph 6.38 —

- (a) when, or as soon as reasonably practicable after, the relevant holder establishes business relations with a customer;
- (aa) when the relevant holder undertakes any transaction of a value exceeding S\$5,000 for any customer who has not otherwise established business relations with the relevant holder;
- (b) on a periodic basis after the relevant holder establishes business relations with the customer; and
- (c) when there are any changes or updates to —
 - (i) the lists and information provided by the Authority or other relevant authorities in Singapore to the relevant holder; or
 - (ii) the natural persons appointed to act on behalf of a customer, connected parties of a customer or beneficial owners of a customer.

6.40 The results of screening and assessment by the relevant holder shall be documented.

7 SIMPLIFIED CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE

7.1 Subject to paragraph 7.4, a relevant holder may perform such simplified CDD measures as it considers adequate to effectively identify and verify the identity of a customer, any natural person appointed to act on behalf of the customer and any beneficial owner of the customer (other than any beneficial owner that the relevant holder is exempted from making inquiries about under paragraph 6.16) if it is satisfied that the risks of money laundering and terrorism financing are low.

7.2 The assessment of low risks shall be supported by an adequate analysis of risks by the relevant holder.

7.3 The simplified CDD measures shall be commensurate with the level of risk, based on the risk factors identified by the relevant holder.

7.4 A relevant holder shall not perform simplified CDD measures —

- (a) where one or more transactions undertaken, whether in the course of business relations or otherwise, by the relevant holder for a customer (other than transactions undertaken by the relevant holder to transfer funds from the customer's relevant stored value facility directly to that customer's bank account) in any one year period cumulatively exceeds S\$5,000⁶;
- (b) where a customer or any beneficial owner of the customer is from or in a country or jurisdiction in relation to which the FATF has called for countermeasures;
- (c) where a customer or any beneficial owner of the customer is from or in a country or jurisdiction known to have inadequate AML/CFT measures, as determined by the relevant holder for itself or notified to relevant holders generally by the Authority, or other foreign regulatory authorities; or
- (d) where the relevant holder suspects that money laundering or terrorism financing is involved.

7.5 A transaction undertaken, whether in the course of business relations or otherwise, by the relevant holder to transfer funds from a customer's relevant stored value facility directly to that customer's bank account shall not be a transaction for the purposes of paragraph 7.4(a), if that the bank account is not opened or maintained in a country or jurisdiction

⁶ Please note paragraph 6.4 of the Notice.

known to have inadequate AML/CFT measures (as determined by the relevant holder for itself or notified to relevant holders generally by the Authority or by other foreign regulatory authorities).

7.6 Subject to paragraphs 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4, a relevant holder may perform simplified CDD measures in relation to a customer that is a financial institution set out in Appendix 2.

7.7 Where the relevant holder performs simplified CDD measures in relation to a customer, any natural person appointed to act on behalf of the customer and any beneficial owner of the customer, it shall document —

- (a) the details of its risk assessment; and
- (b) the nature of the simplified CDD measures.

8 ENHANCED CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE

Politically Exposed Persons

8.1 For the purposes of paragraph 8 —

“close associate” means a natural person who is closely connected to a politically exposed person, either socially or professionally;

“domestic politically exposed person” means a natural person who is or has been entrusted domestically with prominent public functions;

“family member” means a parent, step-parent, child, step-child, adopted child, spouse, sibling, step-sibling and adopted sibling of the politically exposed person;

“foreign politically exposed person” means a natural person who is or has been entrusted with prominent public functions in a foreign country;

“international organisation” means an entity established by formal political agreements between member countries that have the status of international treaties, whose existence is recognised by law in member countries and which is not treated as a resident institutional unit of the country in which it is located;

“international organisation politically exposed person” means a natural person who is or has been entrusted with prominent public functions in an international organisation;

“politically exposed person” means a domestic politically exposed person, foreign politically exposed person or international organisation politically exposed person; and

“prominent public functions” includes the roles held by a head of state, a head of government, government ministers, senior civil or public servants, senior judicial or military officials, senior executives of state owned corporations, senior political party officials, members of the legislature and senior management of international organisations.

- 8.2 A relevant holder shall implement appropriate internal risk management systems, policies, procedures and controls to determine if a customer, any natural person appointed to act on behalf of the customer, any connected party of the customer or any beneficial owner of the customer is a politically exposed person, or a family member or close associate of a politically exposed person.
- 8.3 A relevant holder shall, in addition to performing CDD measures (specified in paragraph 6), perform at least the following enhanced CDD measures where a customer or any beneficial owner of the customer is determined by the relevant holder to be a politically exposed person, or a family member or close associate of a politically exposed person under paragraph 8.2:
- (a) obtain approval from the relevant holder’s senior management to establish or continue business relations with the customer;
 - (b) establish, by appropriate and reasonable means, the source of wealth and source of funds of the customer and any beneficial owner of the customer; and
 - (c) conduct, during the course of business relations with the customer, enhanced monitoring of the business relations with the customer. In particular, the bank shall increase the degree and nature of monitoring of the business relations with and transactions for the customer, in order to determine whether they appear unusual or suspicious.
- 8.4 A relevant holder may adopt a risk-based approach in determining whether to perform enhanced CDD measures or the extent of enhanced CDD measures to be performed for —
- (a) domestic politically exposed persons, their family members and close associates;
 - (b) international organisation politically exposed persons, their family members and close associates; or
 - (c) politically exposed persons who have stepped down from their prominent public functions, taking into consideration the level of influence such persons may

continue to exercise after stepping down from their prominent public functions, their family members and close associates,

except in cases where their business relations or transactions with the relevant holder present a higher risk for money laundering or terrorism financing.

Other Higher Risk Categories

8.5 A relevant holder shall implement appropriate internal risk management systems, policies, procedures and controls to determine if business relations with or transactions for any customer present a higher risk for money laundering or terrorism financing.

8.6 For the purposes of paragraph 8.5, circumstances where a customer presents or may present a higher risk for money laundering or terrorism financing include the following:

(a) where a customer or any beneficial owner of the customer is from or in a country or jurisdiction in relation to which the FATF has called for countermeasures, the relevant holder shall treat any business relations with or transactions for any such customer as presenting a higher risk for money laundering or terrorism financing; and

(b) where a customer or any beneficial owner of the customer is from or in a country or jurisdiction known to have inadequate AML/CFT measures, as determined by the relevant holder for itself or notified to relevant holders generally by the Authority or other foreign regulatory authorities, the relevant holder shall assess whether any such customer presents a higher risk for money laundering or terrorism financing.

8.7 A relevant holder shall perform the appropriate enhanced CDD measures in paragraph 8.3 for business relations with, or transactions for any customer —

(a) who the relevant holder determines under paragraph 8.5; or

(b) the Authority or other relevant authorities in Singapore notify to the relevant holder, as presenting a higher risk for money laundering or terrorism financing.

8.8 A relevant holder shall, in taking enhanced CDD measures to manage and mitigate any higher risks that have been identified by the relevant holder or notified to it by the Authority or other relevant authorities in Singapore, ensure that the enhanced CDD measures take into account the requirements of any laws, regulations or directions administered by the Authority, including but not limited to the regulations or directions issued by the Authority

under section 27A of the MAS Act.

9 RELIANCE ON THIRD PARTIES

9.1 For the purposes of paragraph 9, “third party” means —

- (a) a financial institution set out in Appendix 2; and
- (b) a financial institution which is subject to and supervised by a foreign authority for compliance with AML/CFT requirements consistent with standards set by the FATF (other than a holder of a money-changer’s licence or a holder of a remittance licence, or equivalent licences).

9.2 Subject to paragraph 9.3, a relevant holder may rely on a third party to perform the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 if the following requirements are met:

- (a) the relevant holder is satisfied that the third party it intends to rely upon is subject to and supervised for compliance with AML/CFT requirements consistent with standards set by the FATF, and has adequate AML/CFT measures in place to comply with those requirements;
- (b) the relevant holder takes appropriate steps to identify, assess and understand the money laundering and terrorism financing risks particular to the countries or jurisdictions that the third party operates in;
- (c) the third party is not one which relevant holders have been specifically precluded by the Authority from relying upon; and
- (d) the third party is able and willing to provide, without delay, upon the relevant holder’s request, any data, documents or information obtained by the third party with respect to the measures applied on the relevant holder’s customer, which the relevant holder would be required or would want to obtain.

9.3 No relevant holder shall rely on a third party to conduct ongoing monitoring of business relations with customers.

9.4 Where a relevant holder relies on a third party to perform the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, it shall —

- (a) document the basis for its satisfaction that the requirements in paragraph 9.2(a) and (b) have been met, except where the third party is a financial institution set

out in Appendix 2; and

- (b) immediately obtain from the third party the CDD information which the third party had obtained.

9.5 For the avoidance of doubt, notwithstanding the reliance upon a third party, the relevant holder shall remain responsible for its AML/CFT obligations in this Notice.

10 CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNTS

10.1 Paragraph 10 applies to a relevant holder when it provides correspondent account services or other similar services in Singapore to a financial institution that is operating outside Singapore.

10.2 For the purposes of paragraph 10 —

“correspondent account services” means the provision of services under a cross-border relationship between a relevant holder and a respondent financial institution, for the relevant holder to provide access to a relevant stored value facility, whether for the respondent financial institution as principal or for that respondent financial institution’s customers;

“payable-through account” means an account maintained with the relevant holder by the respondent financial institution for the provision of correspondent account services, but which is accessible directly by a third party to effect transactions on its own behalf;

“respondent financial institution” means a financial institution operating outside Singapore to which correspondent account services or other similar services are provided;

“shell financial institution” means a financial institution incorporated, formed or established in a country or jurisdiction where the financial institution has no physical presence and which is unaffiliated with a financial group that is subject to effective consolidated supervision; and

“similar services” include services undertaken for transactions or funds transfers, for the financial institution respondent, whether as principal or for its customers.

10.3 A relevant holder in Singapore shall perform the following measures, in addition to CDD measures, when providing correspondent account services or other similar services:

- (a) assess the suitability of the respondent financial institution by taking the following steps:
 - (i) gather adequate information about the respondent financial institution to understand fully the nature of the respondent financial institution's business, including making appropriate inquiries on its management, its major business activities and the countries or jurisdictions in which it operates;
 - (ii) determine from any available sources the reputation of the respondent financial institution and the quality of supervision over the respondent financial institution, including whether it has been the subject of money laundering or terrorism financing investigation or regulatory action; and
 - (iii) assess the respondent financial institution's AML/CFT controls and ascertain that they are adequate and effective, having regard to the AML/CFT measures of the country or jurisdiction in which the respondent financial institution operates;
 - (b) clearly understand and document the respective AML/CFT responsibilities of the relevant holder and the respondent financial institution; and
 - (c) obtain approval from the relevant holder's senior management before providing correspondent account services or similar services to a new financial institution.
- 10.4 Where the correspondent account services or similar services involve a payable-through account, the relevant holder shall be satisfied that —
- (a) the respondent financial institution has performed appropriate measures at least equivalent to those specified in paragraph 6 on the third party having direct access to the payable-through account; and
 - (b) the respondent financial institution is able to perform ongoing monitoring of its business relations with that third party and is willing and able to provide CDD information to the relevant holder upon request.
- 10.5 The relevant holder shall document the basis for its satisfaction that the requirements in paragraphs 10.3 and 10.4 are met.
- 10.6 No relevant holder shall enter into or continue correspondent account services or other similar services relationship with another financial institution that does not have adequate controls against money laundering or terrorism financing activities, is not effectively supervised by the relevant authorities or is a shell financial institution.

10.7 A relevant holder shall also take appropriate measures when establishing correspondent account services or other similar services relationship, to satisfy itself that its correspondent financial institutions do not permit their accounts to be used by shell financial institutions.

11 RECORD KEEPING

11.1 A relevant holder shall, in relation to all data, documents and information that the relevant holder is required to obtain or produce to meet the requirements under this Notice, prepare, maintain and retain records of such data, documents and information.

11.2 A relevant holder shall perform the measures as required by paragraph 11.1 such that —

- (a) all requirements imposed by law (including this Notice) are met;
- (b) any individual transaction undertaken by the relevant holder in the course of business relations can be reconstructed (including the amount and type of currency involved) so as to provide, if necessary, evidence for prosecution of criminal activity;
- (c) the Authority or other relevant authorities in Singapore and the internal and external auditors of the relevant holder are able to review the relevant holder's business relations, transactions, records and CDD information and assess the level of compliance with this Notice; and
- (d) the relevant holder can satisfy, within a reasonable time or any more specific time period imposed by law or by the requesting authority, any enquiry or order from the relevant authorities in Singapore for information.

11.3 Subject to paragraph 11.5 and any other requirements imposed by law, a relevant holder shall, for the purposes of record retention under paragraphs 11.1 and 11.2 and when setting its record retention policies, comply with the following record retention periods:

- (a) for CDD information relating to the business relations, as well as account files, business correspondence and results of any analysis undertaken, a period of at least 5 years following the termination of such business relations or completion of such transactions; and
- (b) for data, documents and information relating to a transaction, including any information needed to explain and reconstruct the transaction, a period of at least 5 years following the completion of the transaction.

- 11.4 A relevant holder may retain data, documents and information as originals or copies, in paper or electronic form or on microfilm, provided that they are admissible as evidence in a Singapore court of law.
- 11.5 A relevant holder shall retain records of data, documents and information on all its business relations with or transactions for a customer pertaining to a matter which is under investigation or which has been the subject of an STR, in accordance with any request or order from STRO or other relevant authorities in Singapore.

12 PERSONAL DATA

- 12.1 For the purposes of paragraph 12, “individual” means a natural person, whether living or deceased.
- 12.2 Subject to paragraph 12.3 and for the purposes of complying with this Notice, a relevant holder shall not be required to provide an individual customer, an individual appointed to act on behalf of a customer, an individual connected party of a customer or an individual beneficial owner of a customer, with —
- (a) any access to personal data about the individual that is in the possession or under the control of the relevant holder;
 - (b) any information about the ways in which the personal data of the individual under subparagraph (a) has been or may have been used or disclosed by the relevant holder; and
 - (c) any right to correct an error or omission of the personal data about the individual that is in the possession or under the control of the relevant holder.
- 12.3 A relevant holder shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, upon the request of an individual customer, an individual appointed to act on behalf of a customer, an individual connected party of a customer or an individual beneficial owner of a customer, provide the requesting individual with the right to —
- (a) access the following types of personal data of that individual, that is in the possession or under the control of the relevant holder:
 - (i) his full name, including any alias;

- (ii) his unique identification number (such as an identity card number, birth certificate number or passport number);
 - (iii) his residential address;
 - (iv) his date of birth;
 - (v) his nationality;
 - (vi) subject to section 21(2) and (3) read with the Fifth Schedule to the Personal Data Protection Act 2012 (Act 26 of 2012), any other personal data of the respective individual provided by that individual to the relevant holder; and
- (b) subject to section 22(7) read with the Sixth Schedule to the Personal Data Protection Act, correct an error or omission in relation to the types of personal data set out in subparagraphs (a)(i) to (vi), provided the relevant holder is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for such request.

12.4 For the purposes of complying with this Notice, a relevant holder may, whether directly or through a third party, collect, use and disclose personal data of an individual customer, an individual appointed to act on behalf of a customer, an individual connected party of a customer or an individual beneficial owner of a customer, without the respective individual's consent.

13 SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS REPORTING

13.1 A relevant holder shall keep in mind the provisions in the CDSA⁷ and in the TSOFA that provide for the reporting to the authorities of transactions suspected of being connected with money laundering or terrorism financing and implement appropriate internal policies, procedures and controls for meeting its obligations under the law, including the following:

- (a) establish a single reference point within the organisation to whom all employees and officers are instructed to promptly refer all transactions suspected of being connected with money laundering or terrorism financing, for possible referral to

⁷ Please note in particular section 48 of the CDSA on tipping-off.

STRO via STRs; and

- (b) keep records of all transactions referred to STRO, together with all internal findings and analysis done in relation to them.
- 13.2 A relevant holder shall promptly submit reports on suspicious transactions (including attempted transactions), regardless of the amount of the transaction, to STRO, and extend a copy to the Authority for information.
- 13.3 A relevant holder shall consider if the circumstances are suspicious so as to warrant the filing of an STR and document the basis for its determination, including where —
- (a) the relevant holder is for any reason unable to complete the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8; or
 - (b) the customer is reluctant, unable or unwilling to provide any information requested by the relevant holder, decides to withdraw a pending application to establish business relations or a pending transaction, or to terminate existing business relations.
- 13.4 Where a relevant holder forms a suspicion of money laundering or terrorism financing, and reasonably believes that performing any of the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 or 8 will tip-off a customer, a natural person appointed to act on behalf of the customer, a connected party of the customer or a beneficial owner of the customer, the relevant holder may stop performing those measures. The relevant holder shall document the basis for its assessment and file an STR.

14 INTERNAL POLICIES, COMPLIANCE, AUDIT AND TRAINING

- 14.1 A relevant holder shall develop and implement adequate internal policies, procedures and controls, taking into consideration its money laundering and terrorism financing risks and the size of its business, to help prevent money laundering and terrorism financing and communicate these to its employees.
- 14.2 The policies, procedures and controls shall meet all requirements of this Notice.

Compliance

- 14.3 A relevant holder shall develop appropriate compliance management arrangements, including at least, the appointment of an AML/CFT compliance officer, at the management level.

14.4 A relevant holder shall ensure that the AML/CFT compliance officer, as well as any other persons appointed to assist him, is suitably qualified and, has adequate resources and timely access to all customer records and other relevant information which he requires to discharge his functions.

Audit

14.5 A relevant holder shall maintain an audit function that is adequately resourced and independent, and that is able to regularly assess the effectiveness of the relevant holder's internal policies, procedures and controls, and its compliance with regulatory requirements.

Employee Hiring

14.6 A relevant holder shall have in place screening procedures to ensure high standards when hiring employees and appointing officers.

Training

14.7 A relevant holder shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that its employees and officers (whether in Singapore or elsewhere) are regularly and appropriately trained on —

- (a) AML/CFT laws and regulations, and in particular, CDD measures, detecting and reporting of suspicious transactions;
- (b) prevailing techniques, methods and trends in money laundering and terrorism financing; and
- (c) the relevant holder's internal policies, procedures and controls on AML/CFT and the roles and responsibilities of employees and officers in combating money laundering and terrorism financing.

Endnotes on History of Amendments

1. MAS Notice PSOA-N02 dated 2 July 2007 with effect from 2 July 2007.
 - (a) MAS Notice PSOA-N02 (Amendment) 2009 with effect from 3 July 2009.
 - (b) MAS Notice PSOA-N02 (Amendment) 2009 with effect from 2 December 2009.
 - (c) MAS Notice PSOA-N02 (Amendment) 2013 with effect from 23 January 2013.
 - (d) MAS Notice PSOA-N02 (Amendment) 2014 with effect from 1 July 2014.
2. MAS Notice PSOA-N02 dated 2 July 2007 cancelled with effect from 24 May 2015.
3. MAS Notice PSOA-N02 dated 24 April 2015 with effect from 24 May 2015.
4. MAS Notice PSOA-N02 (Amendment) 2015 with effect from XX 2015.

Appendix 1

1. Financial institutions that are licensed, approved, registered (including a fund management company registered under paragraph 5(1)(i) of the Second Schedule to the Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations (Rg. 10)) or regulated by the Authority but do not include —
 - (a) holders of stored value facilities, as defined in section 2(1) of the Payment Systems (Oversight) Act (Cap. 222A);
 - (b) a person (other than a person referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3) who is exempted from licensing, approval or regulation by the Authority under any Act administered by the Authority, including a private trust company exempted from licensing under section 15 of the Trust Companies Act (Cap. 336) read with regulation 4 of the Trust Companies (Exemption) Regulations (Rg. 1).
2. Persons exempted under section 23(1)(f) of the Financial Advisers Act (Cap. 110) read with regulation 27(1)(d) of the Financial Advisers Regulations (Rg. 2).
3. Persons exempted under section 99(1)(h) of the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289) read with paragraph 7(1)(b) of the Second Schedule to the Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations.

Note: For the avoidance of doubt, the financial institutions set out in Appendix 2 fall within Appendix 1.

Appendix 2

1. Banks in Singapore licensed under section 7 of the Banking Act (Cap.19).
2. Merchant banks approved under section 28 of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186).
3. Finance companies licensed under section 6 of the Finance Companies Act (Cap. 108).
4. Financial advisers licensed under section 6 of the Financial Advisers Act (Cap. 110) except those which only provide advice by issuing or promulgating research analyses or research reports, whether in electronic, print or other form, concerning any investment product.
5. Holders of a capital markets services licence under section 82 of the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289).
6. Fund management companies registered under paragraph 5(1)(i) of the Second Schedule to the Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations (Rg. 10).
7. Persons exempted under section 23(1)(f) of the Financial Advisers Act read with regulation 27(1)(d) of the Financial Advisers Regulations (Rg. 2) except those which only provide advice by issuing or promulgating research analyses or research reports, whether in electronic, print or other form, concerning any investment product.
8. Persons exempted under section 99(1)(h) of the Securities and Futures Act read with paragraph 7(1)(b) of the Second Schedule to the Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations.
9. Approved trustees approved under section 289 of the Securities and Futures Act.
10. Trust companies licensed under section 5 of the Trust Companies Act (Cap. 336).
11. Direct life insurers licensed under section 8 of the Insurance Act (Cap. 142).
12. Insurance brokers registered under the Insurance Act which, by virtue of such registration, are exempted under section 23(1)(c) of the Financial Advisers Act-except those which only provide advice by issuing or promulgating research analyses or research reports, whether in electronic, print or other form, concerning any investment product.

Annex D

Amended MAS Notice PSOA-N02 (Tracked changes)

MAS Notice PSOA-N02

24 April 2015

Last revised on XX 2015

(Refer to endnotes for history of amendments)

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF STORED VALUE FACILITIES
MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE ACT, CAP. 186

PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND COUNTERING THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM - HOLDERS OF STORED VALUE FACILITIES

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Notice is issued pursuant to section 27B of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186) (“MAS Act”) and applies to all holders, as defined in section 2(1) of the Payment Systems (Oversight) Act (Cap. 222A) (“PSOA”), of ~~relevant~~ stored value facilities (~~“relevant holders”~~) in Singapore.
- 1.2 Except for paragraphs 4 and 5, this Notice shall take effect from 24 May 2015. Paragraphs 4 and 5 shall take effect from 24 July 2015. MAS Notice PSOA-N02 dated 2 July 2007 is cancelled with effect from 24 May 2015.

2 DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 For the purposes of this Notice —

“AML/CFT” means anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism;

“Authority” means the Monetary Authority of Singapore;

“beneficial owner”, in relation to a customer of a relevant holder, means the natural person

who ultimately owns or controls the customer or the natural person (including the end-user) on whose behalf a transaction is conducted or business relations are established, and includes any person who exercises ultimate effective control over a legal person or legal arrangement;

“business relations” means the opening or maintenance of an account by the relevant holder in the name of a person (whether a natural person, legal person or legal arrangement);

“CDD measures” or “customer due diligence measures” means the measures required by paragraph 6;

“CDSA” means the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Cap. 65A);

“connected party” —

- (a) in relation to a legal person (other than a partnership), means any director or any natural person having executive authority in the legal person;
- (b) in relation to a legal person that is a partnership, means any partner or manager⁸; and
- (c) in relation to a legal arrangement, means any natural person having executive authority in the legal arrangement;

“customer”, in relation to a relevant holder, means a person (whether a natural person, legal person or legal arrangement) —

(a) with whom the relevant holder establishes or intends to establish business relations;
or

(b) for whom the relevant holder undertakes or intends to undertake any transaction without an account being opened;

“end-user” means the natural person who is the ultimate user of a relevant stored value facility;

⁸ In the case of a limited liability partnership or a limited partnership.

“FATF” means the Financial Action Task Force;

“government entity” means a government of a country or jurisdiction, a ministry within such a government, or an agency specially established by such a government through written law;

“holder” has the same meaning as defined in section 2(1) of the PSOA;

“identifiable source ” means –

(a) an account which is maintained with a financial institution that is the subject of any direction issued or regulation made by the Authority under section 27B of the MAS Act;
or

(a)(b) an account which is maintained with a financial institution incorporated or established outside Singapore that is subject to and supervised for compliance with AML/CFT requirements consistent with standards set by the FATF;

“legal arrangement” means a trust or other similar arrangement;

“legal person” means an entity other than a natural person that can establish a permanent customer relationship with a financial institution or otherwise own property;

“officer” means any director or any member of the committee of management of the relevant holder;

“partnership” means a partnership, a limited partnership within the meaning of the Limited Partnerships Act (Cap. 163B) or a limited liability partnership within the meaning of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act (Cap. 163A);

“personal data” has the same meaning as defined in section 2(1) of the Personal Data Protection Act 2012 (Act 26 of 2012);

“reasonable measures” means appropriate measures which are commensurate with the money laundering or terrorism financing risks;

“relevant holder” means a holder of a relevant stored value facility;

“relevant stored value facility” means a stored value facility, but does not include one which — which is able to contain, and make available to the customer, stored value of more than

S\$1,000;

(a) is not able to contain stored value of S\$1,000 or more;

(b) does not allow the withdrawal of any cash from the facility;

(c) does not allow for the refund of any stored value in cash on termination of the use of the facility, except upon the production of the customer's identification; and

(d) satisfies at least two of the following conditions:

(i) does not allow any form of cross-border funds transfer or withdrawal;

(ii) is only to be used as a means of making payment for goods or services;

(iii) the stored value is funded from an identifiable source;

“stored value” has the same meaning as defined in section 2(1) of the PSOA;

"stored value facility" has the same meaning as defined in section 2(1) of the PSOA;

“STR” means suspicious transaction report;

“STRO” means the Suspicious Transaction Reporting Office, Commercial Affairs Department of the Singapore Police Force; and

“TSOFA” means the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act (Cap. 325).

2.2 A reference to any threshold or value limit expressed in S\$ shall include a reference to the equivalent amount expressed in any other currency.

2.3 The expressions used in this Notice shall, except where defined in this Notice or where the context otherwise requires, have the same meanings as in the PSOA.

2A NOTIFICATION OF STORED VALUE FACILITIES

2A.1 A holder of a stored value facility shall notify the Authority, at least 30 calendar days prior to the commencement of operations of the stored value facility. This can be done by providing the information required in the notification form PSOA-N02 Form A set out at the Authority's Internet website at <http://www.mas.gov.sg/singapore-financial-centre/payment-and-settlement-systems/payment-media/stored-value-facilities.aspx/singapore-financial-centre/payment-and-settlement-systems/payment-media/stored-value-facilities.aspx>, in such manner as specified in the Authority's Internet website.

2A.2 A holder of a stored value facility shall at least 30 days prior to a change, notify the

Authority of any change in any of the particulars set out in the notification form referred to in paragraph 2A.1.

2A.3 A holder of a stored value facility shall make an annual submission to the Authority with the required information in the notification form PSOA-N02 Form B set out at the Authority's Internet website at <http://www.mas.gov.sg/singapore-financial-centre/payment-and-settlement-systems/payment-media/stored-value-facilities.aspx/singapore-financial-centre/payment-and-settlement-systems/payment-media/stored-value-facilities.aspx>, covering the preceding calendar year, by 31 January of the current calendar year, in such manner as set out in the Authority's Internet website.

3 UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES

3.1 This Notice is based on the following principles, which shall serve as a guide for all relevant holders in the conduct of their operations and business activities:

- (a) A relevant holder shall exercise due diligence when dealing with customers, natural persons appointed to act on the customer's behalf, connected parties of the customer and beneficial owners of the customer.
- (b) A relevant holder shall conduct its business in conformity with high ethical standards, and guard against establishing any business relations or undertaking any transaction, that is or may be connected with or may facilitate money laundering or terrorism financing.
- (c) A relevant holder shall, to the fullest extent possible, assist and cooperate with the relevant law enforcement authorities in Singapore to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing.

4 ASSESSING RISKS AND APPLYING A RISK-BASED APPROACH

Risk Assessment

4.1 A relevant holder shall take appropriate steps to identify, assess and understand, its money laundering and terrorism financing risks in relation to —

- (a) its customers;
- (b) the countries or jurisdictions its customers are from or in;

- (c) the countries or jurisdictions the relevant holder has operations in; and
- (d) the products, services, transactions and delivery channels of the relevant holder.

4.2 The appropriate steps referred to in paragraph 4.1 shall include —

- (a) documenting the relevant holder's risk assessments;
- (b) considering all the relevant risk factors before determining the level of overall risk and the appropriate type and extent of mitigation to be applied;
- (c) keeping the relevant holder's risk assessments up-to-date; and
- (d) having appropriate mechanisms to provide its risk assessment information to the Authority.

Risk Mitigation

4.3 A relevant holder shall —

- (a) develop and implement policies, procedures and controls, which are approved by senior management, to enable the relevant holder to effectively manage and mitigate the risks that have been identified by the relevant holder or notified to it by the Authority or other relevant authorities in Singapore;
- (b) monitor the implementation of those policies, procedures and controls, and enhance them if necessary;
- (c) perform enhanced measures where higher risks are identified, to effectively manage and mitigate those higher risks; and
- (d) ensure that the performance of measures or enhanced measures to effectively manage and mitigate the identified risks address the risk assessment and guidance from the Authority or other relevant authorities in Singapore.

5 NEW PRODUCTS, PRACTICES AND TECHNOLOGIES

5.1 A relevant holder shall identify and assess the money laundering and terrorism financing risks that may arise in relation to —

- (a) the development of new products and new business practices, including new delivery mechanisms; and
 - (b) the use of new or developing technologies for both new and pre-existing products.
- 5.2 A relevant holder shall undertake the risk assessments, prior to the launch or use of such products, practices and technologies (to the extent such use is permitted by this Notice), and shall take appropriate measures to manage and mitigate the risks.
- 5.3 A relevant holder shall, in complying with the requirements of paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2, pay special attention to any —
- (a) new products and new business practices, including new delivery mechanisms; and
 - (b) new or developing technologies,
- that favour anonymity.

6 CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE (“CDD”)

Anonymous or Fictitious Account

- 6.1 No relevant holder shall open or maintain an anonymous account or an account in a fictitious name.

Where There Are Reasonable Grounds for Suspicion prior to the Establishment of Business Relations or Undertaking any Transaction without opening an Account

- 6.2 Prior to a relevant holder establishing business relations or undertaking any transaction without opening an account, where the relevant holder has any reasonable grounds to suspect that the assets or funds of a customer are proceeds of drug dealing or criminal conduct as defined in the CDSA, or are property related to the facilitation or carrying out of any terrorism financing offence as defined in the TSOFA, the relevant holder shall —
- (a) not establish business relations with, or undertake a transaction for, the customer; and
 - (b) file an STR⁹, and extend a copy to the Authority for information.

⁹ Please note in particular section 48 of the CDSA on tipping-off.

When CDD is to be Performed

6.3 A relevant holder shall perform the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 when

(a) the relevant holder establishes business relations with any customer;

(aa) the relevant holder undertakes any transaction of a value exceeding S\$5,000 for any customer who has not otherwise established business relations with the relevant holder;

~~(a)(b)~~ there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorism financing, notwithstanding that the relevant holder would not otherwise be required by this Notice to perform the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8; or

~~(b)(c)~~ the relevant holder has doubts about the veracity or adequacy of any information previously obtained.

6.4 Where a relevant holder suspects that two or more transactions are or may be related, linked or the result of a deliberate restructuring of an otherwise single transaction into smaller transactions in order to evade the measures provided for in this Notice, the relevant holder shall treat the transactions as a single transaction and aggregate their values for the purpose of this Notice.

(l) Identification of Customer

6.5 A relevant holder shall identify each customer.

6.6 For the purposes of paragraph 6.5, a relevant holder shall obtain at least the following information:

(a) full name, including any aliases;

(b) unique identification number (such as an identity card number, birth certificate number or passport number, or where the customer is not a natural person, the incorporation number or business registration number);

(c) the customer's –

(i) residential address; or

- (ii) registered or business address, and if different, principal place of business, as may be appropriate;
 - (d) date of birth, establishment, incorporation or registration (as may be appropriate); and
 - (e) nationality, place of incorporation or place of registration (as may be appropriate).
- 6.7 Where the customer is a legal person or legal arrangement, the relevant holder shall, apart from identifying the customer, also identify the legal form, constitution and powers that regulate and bind the legal person or legal arrangement.
- 6.8 Where the customer is a legal person or legal arrangement, the relevant holder shall identify the connected parties of the customer, by obtaining at least the following information of each connected party:
 - (a) full name, including any aliases; and
 - (b) unique identification number (such as an identity card number, birth certificate number or passport number of the connected party).
- (II) Verification of Identity of Customer
- 6.9 A relevant holder shall verify the identity of the customer using reliable, independent source data, documents or information. Where the customer is a legal person or legal arrangement, a relevant holder shall verify the legal form, proof of existence, constitution and powers that regulate and bind the customer, using reliable, independent source data, documents or information.
- (III) Identification and Verification of Identity of Natural Person Appointed to Act on a Customer's Behalf
- 6.10 Where a customer appoints one or more natural persons to act on his behalf in establishing business relations with a relevant holder or the customer is not a natural person, the relevant holder shall —
 - (a) identify each natural person who acts or is appointed to act on behalf of the customer by obtaining at least the following information of such natural person:
 - (i) full name, including any aliases;

- (ii) unique identification number (such as an identity card number, birth certificate number or passport number);
 - (iii) residential address;
 - (iv) date of birth;
 - (v) nationality; and
 - (b) verify the identity of each natural person using reliable, independent source data, documents or information.
- 6.11 A relevant holder shall verify the due authority of each natural person appointed to act on behalf of the customer by obtaining at least the appropriate documentary evidence authorising the appointment of such natural person by the customer to act on his or its behalf.
- 6.12 Where the customer is a Singapore Government entity, the relevant holder shall only be required to obtain such information as may be required to confirm that the customer is a Singapore Government entity as asserted.
- (IV) Identification and Verification of Identity of Beneficial Owner
- 6.13 Subject to paragraph 6.16, a relevant holder shall inquire if there exists any beneficial owner in relation to a customer.
- 6.14 Where there is one or more beneficial owner in relation to a customer, the relevant holder shall identify the beneficial owners and take reasonable measures to verify the identities of the beneficial owners using the relevant information or data obtained from reliable, independent sources. The relevant holder shall —
- (a) for customers that are legal persons —
 - (i) identify the natural persons (whether acting alone or together) who ultimately own the legal person;
 - (ii) to the extent that there is doubt under subparagraph (i) as to whether the natural persons who ultimately own the legal person are the beneficial owners or where no natural persons ultimately own the legal person, identify

the natural persons (if any) who ultimately control the legal person or have ultimate effective control of the legal person; and

(iii) where no natural persons are identified under subparagraph (i) or (ii), identify the natural persons having executive authority in the legal person, or in equivalent or similar positions;

(b) for customers that are legal arrangements —

(iii) for trusts, identify the settlors, the trustees, the protector (if any), the beneficiaries (including every beneficiary that falls within a designated characteristic or class)¹⁰, and any natural person exercising ultimate ownership, ultimate control or ultimate effective control over the trust (including through a chain of control or ownership); and

(iv) for other types of legal arrangements, identify persons in equivalent or similar positions, as those described under subparagraph (i).

6.15 Where the customer is not a natural person, the relevant holder shall understand the nature of the customer's business and its ownership and control structure.

6.16 A relevant holder shall not be required to inquire if there exists any beneficial owner (other than any end-user), in relation to a customer that is —

(a) a Singapore Government entity;

(b) a foreign government entity;

(c) an entity listed on the Singapore Exchange;

(d) an entity listed on a stock exchange outside of Singapore that is subject to —

(i) regulatory disclosure requirements; and

(ii) requirements relating to adequate transparency in respect of its beneficial owners (imposed through stock exchange rules, law or other enforceable

¹⁰ In relation to a beneficiary of a trust designated by characteristics or by class, the relevant holder shall obtain sufficient information about the beneficiary to satisfy itself that it will be able to establish the identity of the beneficiary —

(c) before making a distribution to that beneficiary; or

(d) when that beneficiary intends to exercise vested rights.

means);

- (e) a financial institution set out in Appendix 1;
- (f) a financial institution incorporated or established outside Singapore that is subject to and supervised for compliance with AML/CFT requirements consistent with standards set by the FATF; or
- (g) an investment vehicle where the managers are financial institutions —
 - (iii) set out in Appendix 1; or
 - (iv) incorporated or established outside Singapore but are subject to and supervised for compliance with AML/CFT requirements consistent with standards set by the FATF,

unless the relevant holder has doubts about the veracity of the CDD information, or suspects that the customer, business relations with, or transaction for the customer, may be connected with money laundering or terrorism financing.

6.17 For the purposes of paragraphs 6.16(f) and 6.16(g)(ii), a relevant holder shall document the basis for its determination that the requirements in those paragraphs have been duly met.

(V) Information on the Purpose and Intended Nature of Business Relations

6.18 A relevant holder shall, when processing the application to establish business relations, understand and as appropriate, obtain from the customer information as to the purpose and intended nature of business relations.

(VI) Ongoing Monitoring

6.19 A relevant holder shall monitor on an ongoing basis, its business relations with customers.

6.20 A relevant holder shall, during the course of business relations with a customer, observe the conduct of the customer's account and scrutinise transactions undertaken throughout the course of business relations, to ensure that the transactions are consistent with the relevant holder's knowledge of the customer, its business and risk profile and where appropriate, the source of funds.

6.21 A relevant holder shall pay special attention to all complex, unusually large or unusual patterns of transactions, undertaken throughout the course of business relations, that have no apparent or visible economic or lawful purpose.

- 6.22 For the purposes of ongoing monitoring, a relevant holder shall put in place and implement adequate systems and processes, commensurate with the size and complexity of the relevant holder to —
- (a) monitor its business relations with customers; and
 - (b) detect and report suspicious, complex, unusually large or unusual patterns of transactions.
- 6.23 A relevant holder shall, to the extent possible, inquire into the background and purpose of the transactions in paragraph 6.21 and document its findings with a view to making this information available to the relevant authorities should the need arise.
- 6.24 A relevant holder shall ensure that the CDD data, documents and information obtained in respect of customers, natural persons appointed to act on behalf of the customers, connected parties of the customers and beneficial owners of the customers, are relevant and kept up-to-date by undertaking reviews of existing CDD data, documents and information, particularly for higher risk categories of customers.
- 6.25 Where there are any reasonable grounds for suspicion that existing business relations with a customer are connected with money laundering or terrorism financing, and where the relevant holder considers it appropriate to retain the customer —
- (a) the relevant holder shall substantiate and document the reasons for retaining the customer; and
 - (b) the customer's business relations with the relevant holder shall be subject to commensurate risk mitigation measures, including enhanced ongoing monitoring.
- 6.26 Where the relevant holder assesses the customer or the business relations with the customer referred to in paragraph 6.25 to be of higher risk, the relevant holder shall perform enhanced CDD measures, which shall include obtaining the approval of the relevant holder's senior management to retain the customer.

CDD Measures for Non-Face-to-Face Business Relations

- 6.27 A relevant holder shall develop policies and procedures to address any specific risks associated with non-face-to-face business relations with a customer or transactions for a customer.
- 6.28 A relevant holder shall implement the policies and procedures referred to in paragraph 6.27

when establishing business relations with a customer and when conducting ongoing due diligence.

- 6.29 Where there is no face-to-face contact, the relevant holder shall perform CDD measures that are at least as stringent as those that would be required to be performed if there was face-to-face contact.

Reliance by Acquiring Relevant Holder on Measures Already Performed

- 6.30 When a relevant holder (“acquiring relevant holder”) acquires, either in whole or in part, the business of another relevant holder (whether in Singapore or elsewhere), the acquiring relevant holder shall perform the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, on the customers acquired with the business at the time of acquisition except where the acquiring relevant holder has —

(a) acquired at the same time all corresponding customer records (including CDD information) and has no doubt or concerns about the veracity or adequacy of the information so acquired; and

(b) conducted due diligence enquiries that have not raised any doubt on the part of the acquiring relevant holder as to the adequacy of AML/CFT measures previously adopted in relation to the business or part thereof now acquired by the acquiring relevant holder, and document such enquiries.

Measures for Non-Account Holder

6.30A A relevant holder that undertakes any transaction of a value exceeding S\$5,000 for any customer who does not otherwise have business relations with the relevant holder shall —

(a) perform CDD measures as if the customer had applied to the relevant holder to establish business relations; and

(b) record adequate details of the transaction so as to permit the reconstruction of the transaction, including the nature and date of the transaction, the type and amount of currency involved, the value date, and the details of the payee or beneficiary.

Timing for Verification

- 6.31 Subject to paragraphs 6.32 and 6.33, a relevant holder shall complete verification of the identity of a customer as required by paragraph 6.9, natural persons appointed to act on

behalf of the customer as required by paragraph 6.10(b) and beneficial owners of the customer as required by paragraph 6.14 before —

- (a) the relevant holder establishes business relations with the customer; or
- (b) the relevant holder undertakes any transaction of a value exceeding S\$5,000 for the customer, where the customer has not otherwise established business relations with the relevant holder.

~~6.316.32~~ 6.326.32 A relevant holder may establish business relations with a customer before completing the verification of the identity of the customer as required by paragraph 6.9, natural persons appointed to act on behalf of the customer as required by paragraph 6.10(b) and beneficial owners of the customer as required by paragraph 6.14 if —

- (a) the deferral of completion of the verification is essential in order not to interrupt the normal conduct of business operations; and
- (b) the risks of money laundering and terrorism financing can be effectively managed by the relevant holder.

~~6.326.33~~ 6.336.33 Where the relevant holder establishes business relations with a customer before verifying the identity of the customer as required by paragraph 6.9, natural persons appointed to act on behalf of the customer as required by paragraph 6.10(b), and beneficial owners of the customer as required by paragraph 6.14, the relevant holder shall —

- (a) develop and implement internal risk management policies and procedures concerning the conditions under which such business relations may be established prior to verification; and
- (b) complete such verification as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Where Measures are Not Completed

~~6.336.34~~ 6.346.34 Where the relevant holder is unable to complete the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, it shall not commence or continue business relations with any customer, or undertake any transaction for any customer. The relevant holder shall consider if the circumstances are suspicious so as to warrant the filing of an STR.

~~6.346.35~~ 6.356.35 For the purposes of paragraph 6.34, completion of the measures means the situation where the relevant holder has obtained, screened and verified (including by delayed verification as allowed under paragraphs 6.32 and 6.33) all necessary CDD information under paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, and where the relevant holder has received

satisfactory responses to all inquiries in relation to such necessary CDD information.

Joint Account

~~6.356.36~~ In the case of a joint account, a relevant holder shall perform CDD measures on all of the joint account holders as if each of them were individually customers of the relevant holder.

Existing Customers

~~6.366.37~~ A relevant holder shall perform the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 in relation to its existing customers based on its own assessment of materiality and risk, taking into account any previous measures applied, the time when the measures were last applied to such existing customers and the adequacy of data, documents or information obtained.

Screening

~~6.376.38~~ A relevant holder shall screen a customer, natural persons appointed to act on behalf of the customer, connected parties of the customer and beneficial owners of the customer against relevant money laundering and terrorism financing information sources, as well as lists and information provided by the Authority or other relevant authorities in Singapore for the purposes of determining if there are any money laundering or terrorism financing risks in relation to the customer.

~~6.386.39~~ A relevant holder shall screen the persons referred to in paragraph 6.38 —

(a) when, or as soon as reasonably practicable after, the relevant holder establishes business relations with a customer;

(aa) when the relevant holder undertakes any transaction of a value exceeding S\$5,000 for any customer who has not otherwise established business relations with the relevant holder;

~~(a)(b)~~ on a periodic basis after the relevant holder establishes business relations with the customer; and

~~(b)(c)~~ when there are any changes or updates to —

(iii) the lists and information provided by the Authority or other relevant

authorities in Singapore to the relevant holder; or

- (iv) the natural persons appointed to act on behalf of a customer, connected parties of a customer or beneficial owners of a customer.

~~6.396.40~~ The results of screening and assessment by the relevant holder shall be documented.

7 SIMPLIFIED CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE

7.1 Subject to paragraph 7.4, a relevant holder may perform such simplified CDD measures as it considers adequate to effectively identify and verify the identity of a customer, any natural person appointed to act on behalf of the customer and any beneficial owner of the customer (other than any beneficial owner that the relevant holder is exempted from making inquiries about under paragraph 6.16) if it is satisfied that the risks of money laundering and terrorism financing are low.

7.2 The assessment of low risks shall be supported by an adequate analysis of risks by the relevant holder.

7.3 The simplified CDD measures shall be commensurate with the level of risk, based on the risk factors identified by the relevant holder.

7.4 A relevant holder shall not perform simplified CDD measures —

- (a) where one or more transactions undertaken, whether in the course of business relations or otherwise, by the relevant holder for a customer (other than transactions undertaken by the relevant holder to transfer funds from the customer's relevant stored value facility directly to that customer's bank account) in any one year period cumulatively exceeds S\$5,000¹¹;
- (b) where a customer or any beneficial owner of the customer is from or in a country or jurisdiction in relation to which the FATF has called for countermeasures;
- (c) where a customer or any beneficial owner of the customer is from or in a country or jurisdiction known to have inadequate AML/CFT measures, as determined by the relevant holder for itself or notified to relevant holders generally by the Authority, or other foreign regulatory authorities; or

¹¹ Please note paragraph 6.4 of the Notice.

(d) where the relevant holder suspects that money laundering or terrorism financing is involved.

7.5 A transaction undertaken, whether in the course of business relations or otherwise, by the relevant holder to transfer funds from a customer's relevant stored value facility directly to that customer's bank account shall not be a transaction for the purposes of paragraph 7.4(a), if that the bank account is not opened or maintained in a country or jurisdiction known to have inadequate AML/CFT measures (as determined by the relevant holder for itself or notified to relevant holders generally by the Authority or by other foreign regulatory authorities).

7.6 Subject to paragraphs 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4, a relevant holder may perform simplified CDD measures in relation to a customer that is a financial institution set out in Appendix 2.

7.7 Where the relevant holder performs simplified CDD measures in relation to a customer, any natural person appointed to act on behalf of the customer and any beneficial owner of the customer, it shall document —

(a) the details of its risk assessment; and

(b) the nature of the simplified CDD measures.

8 ENHANCED CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE

Politically Exposed Persons

8.1 For the purposes of paragraph 8 —

“close associate” means a natural person who is closely connected to a politically exposed person, either socially or professionally;

“domestic politically exposed person” means a natural person who is or has been entrusted domestically with prominent public functions;

“family member” means a parent, step-parent, child, step-child, adopted child, spouse, sibling, step-sibling and adopted sibling of the politically exposed person;

“foreign politically exposed person” means a natural person who is or has been entrusted with prominent public functions in a foreign country;

“international organisation” means an entity established by formal political agreements between member countries that have the status of international treaties, whose existence is recognised by law in member countries and which is not treated as a resident institutional unit of the country in which it is located;

“international organisation politically exposed person” means a natural person who is or has been entrusted with prominent public functions in an international organisation;

“politically exposed person” means a domestic politically exposed person, foreign politically exposed person or international organisation politically exposed person; and

“prominent public functions” includes the roles held by a head of state, a head of government, government ministers, senior civil or public servants, senior judicial or military officials, senior executives of state owned corporations, senior political party officials, members of the legislature and senior management of international organisations.

8.2 A relevant holder shall implement appropriate internal risk management systems, policies, procedures and controls to determine if a customer, any natural person appointed to act on behalf of the customer, any connected party of the customer or any beneficial owner of the customer is a politically exposed person, or a family member or close associate of a politically exposed person.

8.3 A relevant holder shall, in addition to performing CDD measures (specified in paragraph 6), perform at least the following enhanced CDD measures where a customer or any beneficial owner of the customer is determined by the relevant holder to be a politically exposed person, or a family member or close associate of a politically exposed person under paragraph 8.2:

- (a) obtain approval from the relevant holder’s senior management to establish or continue business relations with the customer;
- (b) establish, by appropriate and reasonable means, the source of wealth and source of funds of the customer and any beneficial owner of the customer; and
- (c) conduct, during the course of business relations with the customer, enhanced monitoring of the business relations with the customer. In particular, the bank shall increase the degree and nature of monitoring of the business relations with and transactions for the customer, in order to determine whether they appear unusual or suspicious.

8.4 A relevant holder may adopt a risk-based approach in determining whether to perform enhanced CDD measures or the extent of enhanced CDD measures to be performed for —

- (a) domestic politically exposed persons, their family members and close associates;
- (b) international organisation politically exposed persons, their family members and close associates; or
- (c) politically exposed persons who have stepped down from their prominent public functions, taking into consideration the level of influence such persons may continue to exercise after stepping down from their prominent public functions, their family members and close associates,

except in cases where their business relations or transactions with the relevant holder present a higher risk for money laundering or terrorism financing.

Other Higher Risk Categories

8.5 A relevant holder shall implement appropriate internal risk management systems, policies, procedures and controls to determine if business relations with or transactions for any customer present a higher risk for money laundering or terrorism financing.

8.6 For the purposes of paragraph 8.5, circumstances where a customer presents or may present a higher risk for money laundering or terrorism financing include the following:

- (a) where a customer or any beneficial owner of the customer is from or in a country or jurisdiction in relation to which the FATF has called for countermeasures, the relevant holder shall treat any business relations with or transactions for any such customer as presenting a higher risk for money laundering or terrorism financing; and
- (b) where a customer or any beneficial owner of the customer is from or in a country or jurisdiction known to have inadequate AML/CFT measures, as determined by the relevant holder for itself or notified to relevant holders generally by the Authority or other foreign regulatory authorities, the relevant holder shall assess whether any such customer presents a higher risk for money laundering or terrorism financing.

8.7 A relevant holder shall perform the appropriate enhanced CDD measures in paragraph 8.3 for business relations with, or transactions ~~undertaken in the course of business relations with,~~ **for** any customer —

- (a) who the relevant holder determines under paragraph 8.5; or

- (b) the Authority or other relevant authorities in Singapore notify to the relevant holder, as presenting a higher risk for money laundering or terrorism financing.

8.8 A relevant holder shall, in taking enhanced CDD measures to manage and mitigate any higher risks that have been identified by the relevant holder or notified to it by the Authority or other relevant authorities in Singapore, ensure that the enhanced CDD measures take into account the requirements of any laws, regulations or directions administered by the Authority, including but not limited to the regulations or directions issued by the Authority under section 27A of the MAS Act.

9 RELIANCE ON THIRD PARTIES

9.1 For the purposes of paragraph 9, “third party” means —

- (a) a financial institution set out in Appendix 2; and
- (b) a financial institution which is subject to and supervised by a foreign authority for compliance with AML/CFT requirements consistent with standards set by the FATF (other than a holder of a money-changer’s licence or a holder of a remittance licence, or equivalent licences).

9.2 Subject to paragraph 9.3, a relevant holder may rely on a third party to perform the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 if the following requirements are met:

- (a) the relevant holder is satisfied that the third party it intends to rely upon is subject to and supervised for compliance with AML/CFT requirements consistent with standards set by the FATF, and has adequate AML/CFT measures in place to comply with those requirements;
- (b) the relevant holder takes appropriate steps to identify, assess and understand the money laundering and terrorism financing risks particular to the countries or jurisdictions that the third party operates in;
- (c) the third party is not one which relevant holders have been specifically precluded by the Authority from relying upon; and
- (d) the third party is able and willing to provide, without delay, upon the relevant holder’s request, any data, documents or information obtained by the third party with respect to the measures applied on the relevant holder’s customer, which the relevant holder would be required or would want to obtain.

- 9.3 No relevant holder shall rely on a third party to conduct ongoing monitoring of business relations with customers.
- 9.4 Where a relevant holder relies on a third party to perform the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, it shall —
- (a) document the basis for its satisfaction that the requirements in paragraph 9.2(a) and (b) have been met, except where the third party is a financial institution set out in Appendix 2; and
 - (b) immediately obtain from the third party the CDD information which the third party had obtained.
- 9.5 For the avoidance of doubt, notwithstanding the reliance upon a third party, the relevant holder shall remain responsible for its AML/CFT obligations in this Notice.

10 CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNTS

- 10.1 Paragraph 10 applies to a relevant holder when it provides correspondent account services or other similar services in Singapore to a financial institution that is operating outside Singapore.
- 10.2 For the purposes of paragraph 10 —

“correspondent account services” means the provision of services under a cross-border relationship between a relevant holder and a respondent financial institution, for the relevant holder to provide access to a relevant stored value facility, whether for the respondent financial institution as principal or for that respondent financial institution’s customers;

“payable-through account” means an account maintained with the relevant holder by the respondent financial institution for the provision of correspondent account services, but which is accessible directly by a third party to effect transactions on its own behalf;

“respondent financial institution” means a financial institution operating outside Singapore to which correspondent account services or other similar services are provided;

“shell financial institution” means a financial institution incorporated, formed or established in a country or jurisdiction where the financial institution has no physical presence and which is unaffiliated with a financial group that is subject to effective consolidated

supervision; and

“similar services” include services undertaken for transactions or funds transfers, for the financial institution respondent, whether as principal or for its customers.

10.3 A relevant holder in Singapore shall perform the following measures, in addition to CDD measures, when providing correspondent account services or other similar services:

- (a) assess the suitability of the respondent financial institution by taking the following steps:
 - (i) gather adequate information about the respondent financial institution to understand fully the nature of the respondent financial institution’s business, including making appropriate inquiries on its management, its major business activities and the countries or jurisdictions in which it operates;
 - (ii) determine from any available sources the reputation of the respondent financial institution and the quality of supervision over the respondent financial institution, including whether it has been the subject of money laundering or terrorism financing investigation or regulatory action; and
 - (iii) assess the respondent financial institution’s AML/CFT controls and ascertain that they are adequate and effective, having regard to the AML/CFT measures of the country or jurisdiction in which the respondent financial institution operates;
- (b) clearly understand and document the respective AML/CFT responsibilities of the relevant holder and the respondent financial institution; and
- (c) obtain approval from the relevant holder’s senior management before providing correspondent account services or similar services to a new financial institution.

10.4 Where the correspondent account services or similar services involve a payable-through account, the relevant holder shall be satisfied that —

- (a) the respondent financial institution has performed appropriate measures at least equivalent to those specified in paragraph 6 on the third party having direct access to the payable-through account; and
- (b) the respondent financial institution is able to perform ongoing monitoring of its business relations with that third party and is willing and able to provide CDD information to the relevant holder upon request.

- 10.5 The relevant holder shall document the basis for its satisfaction that the requirements in paragraphs 10.3 and 10.4 are met.
- 10.6 No relevant holder shall enter into or continue correspondent account services or other similar services relationship with another financial institution that does not have adequate controls against money laundering or terrorism financing activities, is not effectively supervised by the relevant authorities or is a shell financial institution.
- 10.7 A relevant holder shall also take appropriate measures when establishing correspondent account services or other similar services relationship, to satisfy itself that its respondent financial institutions do not permit their accounts to be used by shell financial institutions.

11 RECORD KEEPING

- 11.1 A relevant holder shall, in relation to all data, documents and information that the relevant holder is required to obtain or produce to meet the requirements under this Notice, prepare, maintain and retain records of such data, documents and information.
- 11.2 A relevant holder shall perform the measures as required by paragraph 11.1 such that —
- (a) all requirements imposed by law (including this Notice) are met;
 - (b) any individual transaction undertaken by the relevant holder in the course of business relations can be reconstructed (including the amount and type of currency involved) so as to provide, if necessary, evidence for prosecution of criminal activity;
 - (c) the Authority or other relevant authorities in Singapore and the internal and external auditors of the relevant holder are able to review the relevant holder's business relations, transactions, records and CDD information and assess the level of compliance with this Notice; and
 - (d) the relevant holder can satisfy, within a reasonable time or any more specific time period imposed by law or by the requesting authority, any enquiry or order from the relevant authorities in Singapore for information.
- 11.3 Subject to paragraph 11.5 and any other requirements imposed by law, a relevant holder shall, for the purposes of record retention under paragraphs 11.1 and 11.2 and when setting its record retention policies, comply with the following record retention periods:

- (a) for CDD information relating to the business relations, ~~transactions undertaken in~~

~~the course of business relations~~, as well as account files, business correspondence and results of any analysis undertaken, a period of at least 5 years following the termination of such business relations or completion of such transactions; and

- (b) for data, documents and information relating to a transaction ~~undertaken in the course of business relations~~, including any information needed to explain and reconstruct the transaction, a period of at least 5 years following the completion of the transaction.

11.4 A relevant holder may retain data, documents and information as originals or copies, in paper or electronic form or on microfilm, provided that they are admissible as evidence in a Singapore court of law.

11.5 A relevant holder shall retain records of data, documents and information on all its business relations with or transactions ~~undertaken in the course of business relations~~ for a customer pertaining to a matter which is under investigation or which has been the subject of an STR, in accordance with any request or order from STRO or other relevant authorities in Singapore.

12 PERSONAL DATA

12.1 For the purposes of paragraph 12, “individual” means a natural person, whether living or deceased.

12.2 Subject to paragraph 12.3 and for the purposes of complying with this Notice, a relevant holder shall not be required to provide an individual customer, an individual appointed to act on behalf of a customer, an individual connected party of a customer or an individual beneficial owner of a customer, with —

- (a) any access to personal data about the individual that is in the possession or under the control of the relevant holder;
- (b) any information about the ways in which the personal data of the individual under subparagraph (a) has been or may have been used or disclosed by the relevant holder; and
- (c) any right to correct an error or omission of the personal data about the individual that is in the possession or under the control of the relevant holder.

- 12.3 A relevant holder shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, upon the request of an individual customer, an individual appointed to act on behalf of a customer, an individual connected party of a customer or an individual beneficial owner of a customer, provide the requesting individual with the right to —
- (a) access the following types of personal data of that individual, that is in the possession or under the control of the relevant holder:
 - (vii) his full name, including any alias;
 - (viii) his unique identification number (such as an identity card number, birth certificate number or passport number);
 - (ix) his residential address;
 - (x) his date of birth;
 - (xi) his nationality;
 - (xii) subject to section 21(2) and (3) read with the Fifth Schedule to the Personal Data Protection Act 2012 (Act 26 of 2012), any other personal data of the respective individual provided by that individual to the relevant holder; and
 - (b) subject to section 22(7) read with the Sixth Schedule to the Personal Data Protection Act, correct an error or omission in relation to the types of personal data set out in subparagraphs (a)(i) to (vi), provided the relevant holder is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for such request.
- 12.4 For the purposes of complying with this Notice, a relevant holder may, whether directly or through a third party, collect, use and disclose personal data of an individual customer, an individual appointed to act on behalf of a customer, an individual connected party of a customer or an individual beneficial owner of a customer, without the respective individual's consent.

13 SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS REPORTING

- 13.1 A relevant holder shall keep in mind the provisions in the CDSA¹² and in the TSOFA that provide for the reporting to the authorities of transactions suspected of being connected with money laundering or terrorism financing and implement appropriate internal policies, procedures and controls for meeting its obligations under the law, including the following:
- (a) establish a single reference point within the organisation to whom all employees and officers are instructed to promptly refer all transactions suspected of being connected with money laundering or terrorism financing, for possible referral to STRO via STRs; and
 - (b) keep records of all transactions referred to STRO, together with all internal findings and analysis done in relation to them.
- 13.2 A relevant holder shall promptly submit reports on suspicious transactions (including attempted transactions), regardless of the amount of the transaction, to STRO, and extend a copy to the Authority for information.
- 13.3 A relevant holder shall consider if the circumstances are suspicious so as to warrant the filing of an STR and document the basis for its determination, including where —
- (a) the relevant holder is for any reason unable to complete the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8; or
 - (b) the customer is reluctant, unable or unwilling to provide any information requested by the relevant holder, decides to withdraw a pending application to establish business relations or a pending transaction, or to terminate existing business relations.
- 13.4 Where a relevant holder forms a suspicion of money laundering or terrorism financing, and reasonably believes that performing any of the measures as required by paragraphs 6, 7 or 8 will tip-off a customer, a natural person appointed to act on behalf of the customer, a connected party of the customer or a beneficial owner of the customer, the relevant holder may stop performing those measures. The relevant holder shall document the basis for its assessment and file an STR.

14 INTERNAL POLICIES, COMPLIANCE, AUDIT AND TRAINING

- 14.1 A relevant holder shall develop and implement adequate internal policies, procedures and

¹² Please note in particular section 48 of the CDSA on tipping-off.

controls, taking into consideration its money laundering and terrorism financing risks and the size of its business, to help prevent money laundering and terrorism financing and communicate these to its employees.

14.2 The policies, procedures and controls shall meet all requirements of this Notice.

Compliance

14.3 A relevant holder shall develop appropriate compliance management arrangements, including at least, the appointment of an AML/CFT compliance officer, at the management level.

14.4 A relevant holder shall ensure that the AML/CFT compliance officer, as well as any other persons appointed to assist him, is suitably qualified and, has adequate resources and timely access to all customer records and other relevant information which he requires to discharge his functions.

Audit

14.5 A relevant holder shall maintain an audit function that is adequately resourced and independent, and that is able to regularly assess the effectiveness of the relevant holder's internal policies, procedures and controls, and its compliance with regulatory requirements.

Employee Hiring

14.6 A relevant holder shall have in place screening procedures to ensure high standards when hiring employees and appointing officers.

Training

14.7 A relevant holder shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that its employees and officers (whether in Singapore or elsewhere) are regularly and appropriately trained on —

- (d) AML/CFT laws and regulations, and in particular, CDD measures, detecting and reporting of suspicious transactions;
- (e) prevailing techniques, methods and trends in money laundering and terrorism financing; and
- (f) the relevant holder's internal policies, procedures and controls on AML/CFT and the roles and responsibilities of employees and officers in combating money laundering and terrorism financing.

Endnotes on History of Amendments

1. MAS Notice PSOA-N02 dated 2 July 2007 with effect from 2 July 2007.
 - (a) MAS Notice PSOA-N02 (Amendment) 2009 with effect from 3 July 2009.
 - (b) MAS Notice PSOA-N02 (Amendment) 2009 with effect from 2 December 2009.
 - (c) MAS Notice PSOA-N02 (Amendment) 2013 with effect from 23 January 2013.
 - (d) MAS Notice PSOA-N02 (Amendment) 2014 with effect from 1 July 2014.
2. MAS Notice PSOA-N02 dated 2 July 2007 cancelled with effect from 24 May 2015.
3. MAS Notice PSOA-N02 dated 24 April 2015 with effect from 24 May 2015.
4. MAS Notice PSOA-N02 (Amendment) 2015 with effect from XX 2015.

Appendix 1

1. Financial institutions that are licensed, approved, registered (including a fund management company registered under paragraph 5(1)(i) of the Second Schedule to the Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations (Rg. 10)) or regulated by the Authority but do not include —
 - (c) holders of stored value facilities, as defined in section 2(1) of the Payment Systems (Oversight) Act (Cap. 222A);
 - (d) a person (other than a person referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3) who is exempted from licensing, approval or regulation by the Authority under any Act administered by the Authority, including a private trust company exempted from licensing under section 15 of the Trust Companies Act (Cap. 336) read with regulation 4 of the Trust Companies (Exemption) Regulations (Rg. 1).
2. Persons exempted under section 23(1)(f) of the Financial Advisers Act (Cap. 110) read with regulation 27(1)(d) of the Financial Advisers Regulations (Rg. 2).
3. Persons exempted under section 99(1)(h) of the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289) read with paragraph 7(1)(b) of the Second Schedule to the Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations.

Note: For the avoidance of doubt, the financial institutions set out in Appendix 2 fall within Appendix 1.

Appendix 2

1. Banks in Singapore licensed under section 7 of the Banking Act (Cap.19).
2. Merchant banks approved under section 28 of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186).
3. Finance companies licensed under section 6 of the Finance Companies Act (Cap. 108).
4. Financial advisers licensed under section 6 of the Financial Advisers Act (Cap. 110) except those which only provide advice by issuing or promulgating research analyses or research reports, whether in electronic, print or other form, concerning any investment product.
5. Holders of a capital markets services licence under section 82 of the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289).
6. Fund management companies registered under paragraph 5(1)(i) of the Second Schedule to the Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations (Rg. 10).
7. Persons exempted under section 23(1)(f) of the Financial Advisers Act read with regulation 27(1)(d) of the Financial Advisers Regulations (Rg. 2) except those which only provide advice by issuing or promulgating research analyses or research reports, whether in electronic, print or other form, concerning any investment product.
8. Persons exempted under section 99(1)(h) of the Securities and Futures Act read with paragraph 7(1)(b) of the Second Schedule to the Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations.
9. Approved trustees approved under section 289 of the Securities and Futures Act.
10. Trust companies licensed under section 5 of the Trust Companies Act (Cap. 336).
11. Direct life insurers licensed under section 8 of the Insurance Act (Cap. 142).
12. Insurance brokers registered under the Insurance Act which, by virtue of such registration, are exempted under section 23(1)(c) of the Financial Advisers Act-except those which only provide advice by issuing or promulgating research analyses or research reports, whether in electronic, print or other form, concerning any investment product.