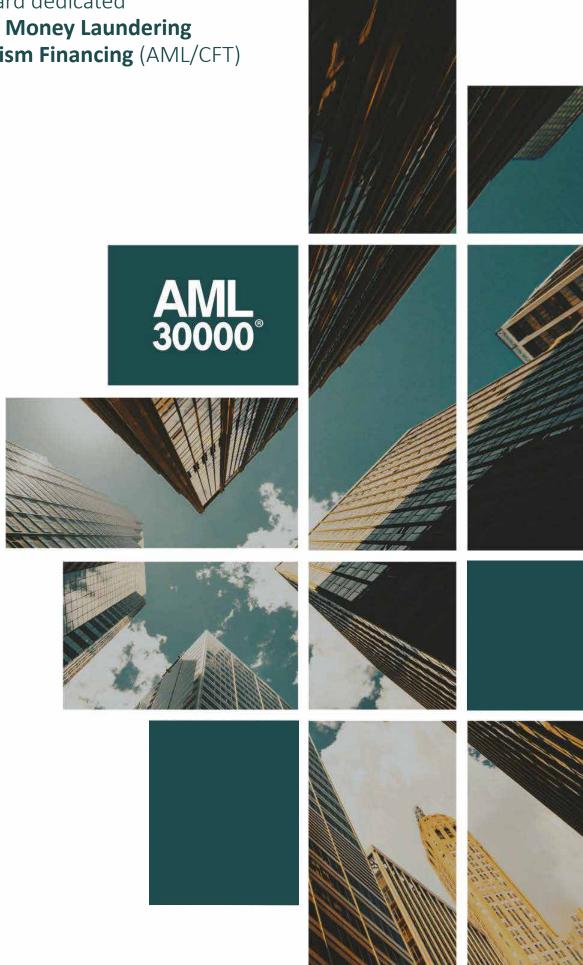
# **AML 30000**<sup>®</sup>

International standard dedicated to the **fight Against Money Laundering** and **Counter Terrorism Financing** (AML/CFT)



AML 30000° STANDARD

## **AML 30000**<sup>®</sup>

### **Anti-Money Laundering / Index 30000**

Financial institutions and certain non-financial businesses and professions, commonly referred to as "regulated persons", are directly exposed to the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing. These structures are subject to a series of obligations under national criminal and disciplinary law, designed to equip them with systems capable of preventing criminals from introducing the proceeds of their illicit activities into the legal circuit and profiting from them with impunity.

The AML 30000 standard is designed to measure the compliance of systems in place and their effectivity, in terms of combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT). AML 30000 certification validates the compliance of systems and their effectiveness.

### **STANDARD**

AML 30000 for Anti-Money Laundering - Index 30000 is the international certification standard dedicated to the fight against money laundering. the Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

AML 30000 is based on the standardization models and certification schemes established by international regulations on management system certification. The standard, supported by the Collectif AML, is issued by a duly authorized third-party certification body.

The AML 30000 standard specifications describe all the AML/CFT duties incumbent on financial institutions and certain non-financial businesses and professions, hereinafter referred to as "regulated persons". The methods used for certification consist in verifying and validating the level of technical compliance and effectivity of AML/CFT systems set up by the aforementioned institutions, companies and professions.

#### **Duties include:**

- Policies, processes, procedures and controls in place, Risk assessment, application of the risk-based approach;
- **b.** risks and resource allocation;
- C. Duty of vigilance, document retention and suspicious transaction reporting.

The specifications are drawn up with reference to standards, rules and other instruments produced by international bodies active in the field, as well as with reference to best practices, in order to reinforce the principles of neutrality and universality of certification, with a view to ensuring an optimum level of compliance and efficiency of the systems implemented by "regulated persons".

### **FOUNDATION**

Financial institutions engaged in banking, stock market or insurance activities, as well as certain companies or non-financial professions (legal professions, real estate agencies, resellers in precious objects, casinos, etc.) play a crucial role in detecting and reporting suspicious behavior by their customers tending to launder money from criminal activities or to finance terrorism.

#### AML/CFT compliance focuses on the following areas :

- a. Technical implementation of AML/CFT systems;
- **b.** The effectivity (or effectiveness) of said systems.

The ultimate aim is that regulated persons (a) satisfactorily implement AML/CFT preventive measures in line with their risks, and (b) report suspicious transactions. This ensures that proceeds from underlying crimes and funds supporting terrorism cannot enter the above-mentioned sectors without being identified and reported.

### **EXPERTISE**

There are as many codes of practice as there are persons subject to them, in order to take account of the particularities that concern each of them, with regard to the nature of their activities and the extent of their liability. The specifications set out in detail the duties incumbent on financial institutions, companies and professions involved in the AML/CFT field.

#### Specifications:

- 1. Internal governance rules
- 2. Risk assessment and application of a risk-based approach
- 3. Preventive measures
- **4.** Declaration of suspicious transactions, disclosure and confidentiality
- 5. Asset freeze
- 6. Capacity building
- 7. Solution for filtering and profiling people and operations
- 8. Statistics

### **PRINCIPLES**

AML/CFT certification is universal, and its assessment methodology is based on a scientific approach.

The exercise covers all components of the system, including :

- 1. Risk assessment and the application of a risk-based approach;
- 2. Customer due diligence;
- 3. Declaration of suspicion;
- 4. The quality of internal governance;
- 5. Adequacy of allocated resources, based on identified risks.

#### The assessment process is as follows:

- Exhaustive documentary review of the AML/CFT system and the reporting entity's governance model.
- 2. Interviews with relevant staff of the reporting entity.
- 3. Audit of:
  - a. Policies;
  - b. Procedures;
  - Processes, including IT solutions for customer filtering and profiling;
  - d. Suspicious transaction reports and freeze measures (on a non-nominative basis);
  - **e.** A representative and relevant sample of customer files, taken on a non-nominative and anonymous basis.

### **METHODOLOGY**

A certification to a standard is an initiative to distinguish an evolving system at a fixed point in time.

AML 30000 certification attests to a company's compliance with a set of criteria for the control and management of AML/CFT risks. The AML 30000 standard provides information on the quality of an entity's system for combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

AML 30000 certification is based on the assessment of (a) the technical compliance of AML/CFT systems and (b) their effectivity (or effectiveness).

#### To this effet, the AML 30000 approach provides for Two (2) steps:

#### a. System evaluation

The aim is to gather from the entity being assessed all the information needed to make a reasoned and justified assessment of the compliance of the AML/CFT arrangements in place.

#### b. Assessment of effectivity

The aim is to measure the effectiveness of the AML/CFT systems in place of the evaluated entity, particularly in terms of detecting suspicious behavior and reporting it to the authorities competent. Assessments take the form of anonymized.

→ At the end of the assessment mission, the results obtained are compared with the sector benchmarks defined by AML 30000. This comparison, based on a scoring system weighted by coefficients, enables us to mathematically measure the quality and effectiveness of the AML/CFT system, with a view to determining the eligibility of the assessed entity for AML 30000 certification.

### **INTERESTS**

### ENTERING THE AML 30000 CERTIFICATION PROCESS ENABLES YOU TO:

- 1. Promote and consolidate awareness of :
  - **a.** The importance of the challenges related to money laundering and the financing of terrorism, at the level of the reporting entity itself, at the level of the business sector and at the level of the economy of the country in which it operates.
  - **b.** The importance of the risks incurred in the event of failure to implement comprehensive and effective systems (risks of abuse, reputational risks, commercial risks, financial risks, litigation risks, etc.).
  - c. The benefits of joining forces with the country's AML/CFT efforts the international community.
- 2. Promote and consolidate the AML/CFT culture.
- 3. Ensure compliance and effectiveness of AML/CFT systems.
- 4. Maintain and improve AML/CFT systems to ensure their longevity.

#### **AML 30000 CERTIFICATION ENABLES:**

#### In terms of expertise:

- √ Strive to optimize AML/CFT systems, by identifying shortcomings and anticipating future malfunctions;
- √ To be part of a process of continuous improvement in AML/CFT risk management;
- √ Advancing best practices in AML/CFT governance;
- Maintain an up-to-date system of procedures and information within the company.

#### In terms of communication:

- √ Offer a strong communication argument translating the compliance of a system with a set of requirements;
- √ Mark a concrete commitment to transparency and the fight against financial crime;
- ✓ Enhance and improve the attractiveness of taxpayers;
- ✓ Provide the market with a compliance index, for economic and financial operators seeking reliable and independent AML/CFT benchmarks.

