

Republic of Nauru

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND TARGETED FINANCIAL SANCTIONS (SIMPLIFIED DUE DILIGENCE) GUIDLINE 2023



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ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND TARGETED FINANCIAL SANCTIONS (SIMPLIFIED DUE DILIGENCE) GUIDELINE 2023

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ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND TARGETED FINANCIAL SANCTIONS (SIMPLIFIED DUE DILIGENCE) GUIDELINE 2023

1. Legislative Requirement for Simplified Due Diligence

This Guideline is issued in accordance with *Section 85* and for the purposes of *Section 45(2)* of the *Anti-Money Laundering Targeted Financial Sanctions Act 2023*.

2. Definitions used in this Guideline

In this Guideline:

- (a) 'Act' means the Anti-Money Laundering and Targeted Financial Sanctions Act 2023;
- (b) *'customer'* has the meaning given by Section 4 of the Act;
- (c) *'FATF'* means the Financial Action Task Force;
- (d) *'supervisory authority'* has the meaning given by Section 4 of the Act; and
- (e) *'simplified due diligence'* means the lowest level of due diligence that can be applied by a reporting entity on an existing customer, based on the records of the customer in the custody of the reporting entity.

3. Objective of this Guideline

The objective of this Guideline is to provide assistance:

- (a) to reporting entities, comply with the requirements of the Act;
- (b) to meet the requirements of the Financial Action Task Force; and
- (c) to supervisory authorities to assess a reporting entity's application of simplified due diligence.

4. Who this Guideline applies to

This guideline applies to all reporting entities in the Republic and including those that apply a foreign group compliance programme.

5. When to apply simplified due diligence

- (1) For the purposes of Section 45 of the Act, a reporting entity may apply a simplified customer due diligence procedure in certain circumstances if:
 - (a) the risk of money laundering or financing of terrorism is low;
 - (b) information on the identity of the customer and the beneficial owner of a customer is available; or
 - (c) adequate checks and internal controls are in place.
- (2) The customers which or who may be subject to simplified due diligence include:
 - (a) reporting entities that are licenced or regulated under other written law by supervisory authorities; or
 - (b) State Owned Enterprises and Instrumentalities of the Republic in which all the shareholders, directors and officers are Nauruan's that are subject to regulatory and disclosure requirements.
- (3) Simplified Customer Due Diligence may include a lower level of:
 - (a) scrutiny for customer identification;
 - (b) scrutiny of the source and legitimacy of the funds;
 - (c) scrutiny of the legitimacy of the recipient of the funds;
 - (d) transaction monitoring; and
 - (e) customer profiling.
- (4) Simplified due diligence may be applied where a lower risk is identified or determined for:
 - (a) customer risk;
 - (b) country or geographical risk; and
 - (c) product, service, transaction or delivery channel risk.
- (5) Where a reporting entity chooses to apply simplified due diligence, as a minimum requirement, must obtain the following information about the customer:

- (a) name and residential address;
- (b) occupation; and
- (c) the legal form and nature of business activity conducted by the customer.
- (6) Simplified due diligence must not be undertaken where there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing or where higher-risk scenarios prevails.
- (7) Reporting entities can refer to some examples where simplified due diligence may be required or applied which include:
 - (a) a financial activity (other than the transferring of money or value) is carried out by a natural or legal person on an occasional or very limited basis; and
 - (b) a financial product or service provides appropriately defined and limited services to certain types of customers.

6. When simplified due diligence cannot be undertaken

- (1) Simplified due diligence cannot be undertaken when higher risk scenarios are identified.
- (2) Simplified due diligence cannot be undertaken with respect to customers or transactions connected with High Risk Countries identified under the *Anti-Money Laundering and Targeted Financial Sanctions (High Risk Countries) Guideline.*

[Clause 6, insrt per FATF R10.18, 20 February 2024]

7. What are higher risk scenarios

For the purposes of *Clause 5(6)*, the higher risk scenarios exist in relation to where a customer, agent, beneficial owner of the customer or the beneficiary in the case of a life insurance policy:

- (a) is a resident of a country:
 - (i) where there is a high risk of financial crime
 - (ii) in which there are no adequate systems in place to prevent or deter financial crime; or
 - (iii) that is the subject of information provided by the FIU to a reporting entity in accordance with *Section* 85(k) of the Act;

- (b) is involved in a business activity that involves a high risk of financial crime;
- (c) in the case of a body, has an unusual or excessively complex ownership structure which is not proportionate to the nature of the business;
- (d) is a politically exposed person;
- (e) could, in the circumstances, be suspected on reasonable grounds to be involved in financial crime, either within or outside of the Republic; or
- (f) satisfies any other criteria published or provided by the FIU that is determined to be high-risk by the FIU.

[Para (f), am per FATF R10.18, 20 Feb 2024]

8. Who to contact

For further information you may contact:

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