



Knowledge control form

ANSWERS

Seminar of 7 April 2011

- | | Right | Wrong |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The Swiss anti-money laundering act (MLA) requires that financial intermediaries adequately document their transactions so as to enable any third party (expert) to have a clear understanding of such transactions, as well as of the financial intermediary's business relationships and compliance with legal provisions. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The written statement made to attest the identification of the beneficial owner must be filled in and signed by the beneficial owner himself. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. A credit card or a season ticket with a transport company is sufficient to formally identify a person while opening a business relationship subject to the MLA. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The identification of a person carrying out a cash transaction is necessary as from CHF 20'000.-. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Domiciliary companies (establishments, foundations, trusts or fiduciary entities that do not carry out a business activity in the country of their registered office) may not qualify as beneficial owners. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. A financial intermediary is authorized to carry out transactions, which fall within the scope of the MLA, for a new client, even if all the identification documents have not yet been collected. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. The rules governing the delegation of identifications allow you to entrust a foreign subsidiary of your group (subject to equivalent "anti-money laundering" regulations and supervision) with the verification of the client's identity. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. In a business relationship subject to the MLA, it is not necessary to check the origin of an unusual transfer of funds if it is credited to your contracting partner's account from a third party's account opened with a Swiss bank. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. The economic background of a transaction or a business relationship should be clarified when such are considered unusual. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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	Right	Wrong
10. Each financial intermediary is obliged to have (by means of written internal directives) a list of criteria according to which business relationships or transactions may entail for him accrued risks of money laundering.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. The MLA includes a list of indications (red flags) of money laundering.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12. Founded suspicions of money laundering as per Art. 9 MLA must be immediately reported to the Money Laundering Reporting Office (with a copy to ARIF at the expiry of the freeze period).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. A financial intermediary has the right to inform his contracting partner of the fact that he has reported founded suspicions to the Money Laundering Reporting Office.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14. Any employee responsible for the opening and follow-up of a business relationship may incur a personal criminal liability in case of reprehensible act.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. A financial intermediary who assists in transferring funds to be used for the corruption of a foreign civil servant participates in the perpetration of a crime under Swiss criminal law.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>