



Financial Transactions and  
Reports Analysis Centre  
of Canada

Centre d'analyse des opérations  
et déclarations financières  
du Canada

## **Guideline 6J: Record Keeping and Client Identification for British Columbia Notaries**

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**July 2010**

This replaces the previous version of *Guideline 6J: Record Keeping and Client Identification for British Columbia Notaries* issued in September 2008. The changes made to this version are indicated by a side bar to the right of the modified text.

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# 1 General

The objective of the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* is to help detect and deter money laundering and the financing of terrorist activities. It is also to facilitate investigations and prosecutions of money laundering and terrorist activity financing offences. This includes reporting, record keeping, client identification and compliance regime requirements for British Columbia notaries public and notary corporations.

A British Columbia notary means a British Columbia notary public or a British Columbia notary corporation. In this context, a notary public means an individual who is a member of the Society of Notaries Public of British Columbia. Also in this context, a notary corporation means an entity that provides notary services to the public in British Columbia under the *Notaries Act* of that province.

If you are a British Columbia notary, you are subject to the obligations explained in this guideline when you engage in the activities described in section 2.

This guideline has been prepared to help you meet your record keeping and client identification obligations.

This guideline uses plain language to explain the most common situations under the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* as well as the related Regulations. It is provided as general information only. It is not legal advice, and is not intended to replace the Act and Regulations.

Record keeping and client identification obligations for other types of reporting persons or entities are explained by sector in other versions of this guideline (accountants; financial entities; securities dealers; life insurance companies, brokers and agents; money services businesses; agents of the Crown that sell or redeem money orders; casinos; dealers in precious metals and stones and real estate).

For more information about money laundering and terrorist financing, or other requirements under the Act and Regulations applicable to you, see the guidelines in this series:

- *Guideline 1: Background* explains money laundering, terrorist financing, and their international nature. It also provides an outline of the legislative requirements as well as an overview of FINTRAC's mandate and responsibilities.
- *Guideline 2: Suspicious Transactions* explains how to report a suspicious transaction. It also provides guidance on how to identify a suspicious transaction, including general and industry-specific indicators that may help when conducting or evaluating transactions.
- *Guideline 3: Submitting Suspicious Transaction Reports to FINTRAC* explains to reporting entities when and how to submit suspicious

transaction reports. There are two different versions of Guideline 3, by reporting method.

- *Guideline 4: Implementation of a Compliance Regime* explains the requirement for reporting entities to implement a regime to ensure compliance with their obligations under the Act and associated Regulations.
- *Guideline 5: Submitting Terrorist Property Reports to FINTRAC* explains to reporting entities when and how to submit terrorist property reports.
- *Guideline 6: Record Keeping and Client Identification* explains the requirement for reporting entities to identify their clients and keep records. There are several different versions of Guideline 6, with each one applicable to a particular sector.
- *Guideline 7: Submitting Large Cash Transaction Reports to FINTRAC* explains when and how to submit large cash transaction reports. There are two different versions of Guideline 7, by reporting method.
- *Guideline 8: Submitting Electronic Funds Transfer Reports to FINTRAC* explains when and how to submit electronic funds transfer reports. There are three different versions of Guideline 8, by type of electronic funds transfer and reporting method.
- *Guideline 9: Submitting Alternative to Large Cash Transaction Reports to FINTRAC* explains when and how financial entities can choose the alternative to large cash transaction reports. This is only applicable to financial entities.
- *Guideline 10: Submitting Casino Disbursement Reports to FINTRAC* explains when and how to submit casino disbursement reports. There are two different versions of Guideline 10, by reporting method.

If you need more help after you read this or other guidelines, call FINTRAC's national toll-free enquiries line at 1-866-346-8722.

Throughout this guideline, several references are provided to additional information that may be available on external Web sites. FINTRAC is not responsible for the accuracy, reliability or currency of the information contained on those external Web sites. The links provided are based on information available at the time of publishing of this guideline.

Throughout this guideline, any references to dollar amounts (such as \$10,000) refer to the amount in Canadian dollars or its equivalent in foreign currency. Furthermore, all references to cash mean money in circulation in any country (bank notes or coins). In this context, cash does not include cheques, money orders or other similar negotiable instruments. Also, any references to the term "securities dealer" means an individual or entity authorized under provincial legislation to engage in the business of dealing in securities or any other financial instruments, or to provide portfolio management or investment advising services.

Your policies and procedures may cover situations other than the ones described in this guideline, for purposes other than your requirements under the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*. For example, your professional association may require you to apply additional policies and procedures or the retention period for your records may vary for purposes other than what is described in this guideline.

## 2 Record Keeping and Client Identification Obligations

As a British Columbia notary public or a British Columbia notary corporation, you are subject to the obligations explained in this guideline when you engage in any of the following activities on behalf of any individual or entity (other than your employer), or give instructions on behalf of any individual or entity (other than your employer):

- receiving or paying funds (other than those received or paid for professional fees, disbursements, expenses or bail);
- purchasing or selling securities, real property or business assets or entities; or
- transferring funds or securities by any means.

As a British Columbia notary public or a British Columbia notary corporation, when you engage in the above-noted activities, you have the following record keeping and client identification obligations:

- When you conduct a large cash transaction, your obligations are as follows:
  - Keep a large cash transaction record (see section 3);
  - Identify the individual (see section 4); and
  - Make a third party determination and keep related records (see section 5).
- When you receive funds in **any form** for an **amount of \$3,000 or more**, your obligations are as follows:
  - Keep a receipt of funds record (see section 3); and
  - Identify the client from whom the funds are received (see section 4).
- When you have to submit a suspicious transaction report to FINTRAC, your obligations include the following:
  - If you have not already identified the individual who conducted the transaction, identify the individual (see section 4); and
  - Keep a copy of the report (see section 3).

There are some exceptions and these are explained throughout each section.

The use of personal information in Canadian commercial activities is protected by the *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act* (PIPEDA), or by substantially similar provincial legislation. You have to inform individuals concerning the collection of personal information about them. However, you do not have to inform individuals when you include personal information about them in any reports that you are required to make to FINTRAC. You can get more information about your responsibilities in this area from the following:

- Industry Canada (<http://www.privacyforbusiness.ic.gc.ca>); or
- The Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada (<http://www.priv.gc.ca>).
  - The Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada has developed, on its Web site, a Question and Answer document entitled *PIPEDA and the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* ([http://www.priv.gc.ca/resource/t\\_fags\\_index\\_e.cfm](http://www.priv.gc.ca/resource/t_fags_index_e.cfm)) that will help you in understanding your responsibilities under both federal laws.

### **3 Records To Be Kept**

As a British Columbia notary public or a British Columbia notary corporation, you have to keep the following records, in addition to the records described in section 5, when you engage in any of the activities described at the beginning of section 2:

- Large cash transaction records;
- Receipt of funds records;
- Suspicious transaction report records.

Details about each of these types of records are provided in subsections 3.2 through 3.4. Also, section 6 explains how your records should be kept.

See section 4 for information about identification requirements that may be associated to the events triggering record keeping requirements.

#### **3.1 General Exceptions to Record Keeping**

If you keep information in a record that is already readily available in any other record that you have kept under these rules (as described throughout this guideline), you do not have to keep that information again.

You do not have to keep a receipt of funds record (see subsection 3.3) if you conduct a transaction for a public body or a very large corporation. The same is true regarding a subsidiary of either of those entities, if the financial statements of the subsidiary are consolidated with those of the public body or very large corporation.

In this context, a public body means any of the following or their agent:

- a Canadian provincial or federal department or Crown agency;
- an incorporated Canadian municipal body (including an incorporated city, town, village, metropolitan authority, district, county, etc.); or
- a hospital authority. A hospital authority means an organization that operates a public hospital and that is designated to be a hospital authority for GST/HST purposes. For more information on the designation of hospital authorities, refer to GST/HST Memoranda Series, Chapter 25.2, *Designation of Hospital Authorities* available from the Canada Revenue Agency Web site (<http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca>) in the forms and publications listed by document type.

Also in this context, a very large corporation is one that has minimum net assets of \$75 million on its last audited balance sheet. The corporation's shares have to be traded on a Canadian stock exchange or on a stock exchange outside Canada that is designated by the Minister of Finance. The corporation also has to operate in a country that is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). For more information about stock exchanges outside Canada that are designated by the Minister of Finance, refer to the July 2, 2008 news release available in the News area of the Department of Finance's Web site (<http://www.fin.gc.ca>).

To find out which countries are members of the FATF, refer to its Web site (<http://www.fatf-gafi.org>).

### 3.2 Large Cash Transaction Records

This is a record for every amount of cash of \$10,000 or more that you receive from a client in a single transaction. For example, if your client brings you \$10,000 in cash for a deposit on the purchase of a house, you have to keep a large cash transaction record. In addition to this record, a large cash transaction will also require a report to FINTRAC as explained in *Guideline 7: Submitting Large Cash Transaction Reports to FINTRAC*.

If you know that two or more cash transactions of less than \$10,000 each were made within a 24-hour period (i.e., 24 consecutive hours), by or on behalf of the same client, these are considered to be a single large cash transaction if they add up to \$10,000 or more. In this case, you would have to keep a large cash transaction record, and report the transaction to FINTRAC as explained above.

Do **not** keep a large cash transaction record or make a large cash transaction report to FINTRAC if the cash is received from a financial entity or a public body. In this context, a financial entity means any of the following:

- a bank (i.e., one that is listed in Schedule I or II of the *Bank Act*) or an authorized foreign bank with respect to its operations in Canada;
- a credit union or a caisse populaire;

- effective July 31, 2010, a financial services cooperative (in the province of Quebec) or a credit union central (in all other provinces).
- a trust and loan company; or
- an agent of the Crown that accepts deposit liabilities.

For information about what is considered a public body in this context, see subsection 3.1.

### **Contents of a large cash transaction record**

For any large cash transaction, the information you have to keep in a large cash transaction record includes the following:

- the amount and currency of the cash received;
- the name, date of birth and address of the individual from whom you received the cash and that individual's principal business or occupation;
- the date of the transaction;
- the purpose, details and type of transaction (for example, the cash was for a deposit on the purchase of a house, etc.), including whether any other individuals or entities were involved in the transaction;
- how the cash was received (for example, in person, by mail, by armoured car, or any other way); and
- if an account was affected by the transaction, include the following:
  - the number and type of any such account;
  - the full name of the client that holds the account; and
  - the currency in which the account's transactions are conducted.

Be as descriptive as possible regarding the business or occupation. Record information that clearly describes it, rather than use a general term. For example, in the case of a consultant, the occupation recorded should reflect the area of consulting, such as "information technology consultant" or "consulting forester". As another example, in the case of a professional, the occupation should reflect the nature of the work, such as "petroleum engineer" or "family physician". For more examples, consult the resource on occupational information in Canada, called the National Occupational Classification (NOC). This information is available from the A-Z Index on the Human Resources and Skills Development Canada Web site (<http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca>).

If you have to identify the individual conducting the large cash transaction, see subsection 3.5 for additional information that is required on the large cash transaction record.

### **3.3 Receipt of Funds Records**

A receipt of funds record is required when you receive an amount of \$3,000 or more, whether or not it is in cash. If you have to keep a large cash transaction record, you do **not** have to keep a receipt of funds record for the same transaction.

You do **not** have to keep a receipt of funds record if the funds are received from a financial entity or a public body. For information about what is considered a financial entity in this context, see subsection 3.2. For information about what is considered a public body in this context, see subsection 3.1.

### **Contents of a receipt of funds record**

For any receipt of funds, the information you have to keep in a receipt of funds record includes the following:

- the amount and currency of the funds received;
- the name, date of birth and address of the individual from whom you received the funds and that individual's principal business or occupation;
- the date of the transaction;
- the purpose, details and type of transaction (for example, the funds were for a deposit on the purchase of a house, etc.), including whether any other individuals or entities were involved in the transaction;
- if the funds received were cash, how the cash was received (for example, in person, by mail, by armoured car, or any other way); and
- if an account was affected by the transaction, include the following:
  - the number and type of any such account;
  - the full name of the client that holds the account; and
  - the currency in which the transaction was conducted.

For more information about recording business or occupation, see subsection 3.2, under the heading "Contents of a large cash transaction record".

If the receipt of funds record is about an entity, you will have to include the entity's name, address and nature of their principal business.

If the receipt of funds record is about a corporation, you also need to keep a copy of the part of the official corporate records showing the provisions relating to the power to bind the corporation regarding the transaction. This could be a certificate of incumbency, the articles of incorporation or the bylaws of the corporation that set out the officers duly authorized to sign on behalf of the corporation, such as the president, treasurer, vice-president, comptroller, etc. If there were changes subsequent to the articles or bylaws that relate to the power to bind the corporation regarding the purchase and these changes were applicable at the time that the record had to be kept, then the board resolution stating the change would be included in this type of record.

If you have to identify the individual conducting the transaction, see subsection 3.5 for additional information that is required on the receipt of funds record.

### **3.4 Suspicious Transaction Report Records**

When you have to report a suspicious transaction to FINTRAC, you have to keep a copy of the report. See *Guideline 3: Submitting Suspicious Transaction Reports to FINTRAC* for more information about obligations related to this report.

### **3.5 Identification Information on all Records**

If you have to identify an individual, as explained in section 4, in association with any of the records mentioned in section 3, you have to keep the individual's name with that record. You also have to keep the following with that record.

#### **Identification documents**

If you have to identify the individual using an identification document, the record has to include the type of document you used to confirm the individual's identity, its reference number and its place of issue.

#### **Identification of clients not physically present**

If you do not use an identification document but use methods for a client who is not physically present (as described in subsection 4.6), you have to include whichever of the following, according to the methods used:

- If you use a cleared cheque to confirm the individual's identity, the record has to include the name of the financial entity and the account number of the deposit account on which the cheque was drawn;
- If you confirm that the individual holds a deposit account with a financial entity, the record has to include the date on which you made the confirmation as well as the name of the financial entity where the account is held and the number of the account;
- If you rely on a previous confirmation of the individual's identity by an affiliate of yours, the record has to include the name of that other entity as well as the type and reference number of the record that they previously relied on to ascertain the individual's identity;
- If you use an identification product, the record has to include the name of the identification product, the name of the entity offering it, the search reference number and the date you used the product to identify the individual;
- If you consult a credit file, the record has to include the name of the entity keeping the credit file and the date you consulted it; and
- If you use an attestation signed by a commissioner of oaths in Canada or a guarantor in Canada, you have to keep the attestation.

## 4 Client Identity

### 4.1 When and How Do You Have To Identify Clients?

As a British Columbia notary public or a British Columbia notary corporation, you have client identification obligations when you engage in the activities described at the beginning of section 2. You have to take the following measures to identify individuals or entities, subject to the general exceptions in subsection 4.2.

Subsections 4.3 to 4.5 explain the need to identify individuals when an event triggers the requirement. Individuals that you have not identified according to these rules must be identified if any of those situations occur, unless an exception applies as explained below.

See section 3 for information about record keeping requirements that may be associated to the events triggering identification requirements.

### 4.2 General Exceptions to Client Identification

In addition to the exceptions explained throughout the rest of section 4, the following general exceptions apply to client identification requirements.

#### Existing clients

Once you have confirmed the identity of an individual as explained in this guideline, you do not have to confirm their identity again if you **recognize the individual** (visually or by voice) at the time of a future event that would otherwise trigger the identification requirement. However, if you have any doubts about the identification information previously collected, you will have to identify that individual again.

Once you have confirmed the existence of a corporation and confirmed its name, address and the names of its directors (as explained in subsection 4.7), you are not required to confirm that same information in the future.

Once you have confirmed the existence of an entity other than a corporation (as explained in subsection 4.7), you are not required to confirm that same information in the future.

#### Certain types of transactions

You do not have to identify clients as described in subsection 4.5 if you conduct a transaction for a public body or a very large corporation. The same is true regarding a subsidiary of either of those entities, if the financial statements of the subsidiary are consolidated with those of the public body or very large corporation.

For information about what is considered a public body or a very large corporation in this context, see subsection 3.1.

### **4.3 Client Identity for Large Cash Transactions**

You have to identify any individual with whom you conduct a large cash transaction, at the time of the transaction, if you have to keep a large cash transaction record for it, as described in subsection 3.2.

See subsection 4.6 to find out how to identify an individual for a large cash transaction.

### **4.4 Client Identity for Suspicious Transactions**

When you have to send a suspicious transaction report to FINTRAC, you have to take reasonable measures, before the transaction is reported, to identify the individual who conducted it. This will not apply in the following circumstances:

- if you had already identified the individual as required and you have no doubts about that previous identification information;
- if you believe that doing so would inform the individual that you are submitting a suspicious transaction report; or
- the transaction being reported was an attempted transaction.  
*Guideline 2: Suspicious Transactions* provides more information about reporting attempted transactions.

In this context, reasonable measures to identify an individual include asking the individual for an identification document. They also include using either of the options available to identify individuals who are not physically present. However, reasonable measures exclude any method that you believe would inform the individual that you are submitting a suspicious transaction report.

### **4.5 Client Identity for Receipt of Funds**

You have the following identification requirements when you have to keep a receipt of funds record, as explained in subsection 3.3.

#### **Individuals**

You have to identify individuals for whom you keep a receipt of funds record. You have to do this at the time you receive the funds.

See subsection 4.6 to find out how to identify an individual for a receipt of funds record.

#### **Entities**

You have to confirm the existence of any entity for which you have to keep a receipt of funds record. You have to do this within 30 days of receiving the funds. In the case of a corporation, in addition to confirming its existence, you also have to determine the corporation's name, address and the names of its directors within 30 days of receiving the funds.

To find out how to confirm the existence of a **corporation**, read the information in subsection 4.7, under the heading “Corporations”. To find out how to confirm the existence of an **entity other than a corporation**, read the information in subsection 4.7 under the heading “Entities other than corporations”.

## 4.6 How to Identify an Individual

See subsection 3.5 for additional information that is required on certain records when you have to identify individuals.

To identify an individual, refer to the individual’s birth certificate, driver’s licence, passport, record of landing, permanent resident card or other similar document.

You can refer to an individual’s provincial health card, but only if it is not prohibited by provincial or territorial legislation. For example, you cannot refer to an individual’s provincial health card from Ontario, Manitoba or Prince Edward Island since health cards cannot be used for this purpose in these provinces. As another example, in Quebec, you cannot request to see a client’s health card, but you may accept it if the client wants to use it for identification purposes. If you have questions about the use of health cards for identification, please contact the appropriate provincial issuer for more information.

For a document to be acceptable for identification purposes, it must have a unique identifier number. Also, the document must have been issued by a provincial, territorial or federal government. For example, a birth or baptismal certificate issued by a church would not be acceptable for this purpose. Also, an identification card issued by an employer for an employee (i.e. an employee identification card) is not acceptable.

The document also has to be a valid one and cannot have expired. For example, an expired driver’s licence would not be acceptable.

A social insurance number (SIN) card can be used to verify the identity of a client, but the SIN (i.e. the number itself) is not to be provided to FINTRAC on any type of report. The Office of the Privacy Commissioner (<http://www.priv.gc.ca>) has produced a fact sheet concerning best practices for the use of SINs. Please consult it for more information on this topic.

An example of other documents that can be used to verify the identity of a client includes a certificate of Indian status. Another example is a provincial or territorial identification card issued by any of the following (or their successors):

- the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia;
- Alberta Registries;
- Saskatchewan Government Insurance;
- the Department of Service Nova Scotia and Municipal Relations;

- the Department of Transportation and Public Works of the Province of Prince Edward Island;
- Service New Brunswick;
- the Department of Government Services and Lands of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador;
- the Department of Transportation of the Northwest Territories; or
- the Department of Community Government and Transportation of the Territory of Nunavut.

Valid foreign identification, if equivalent to an acceptable type of Canadian identification document, would also be acceptable for the purposes explained in this guideline. For example, a valid foreign passport is acceptable.

When you refer to a document to identify an individual, it has to be an original, not a copy of the document. In cases where it is not possible for you to view the original yourself, you may choose to use an agent or mandatary to verify the original identification document on your behalf. Even if you use an agent or mandatary, you are responsible for making sure the identification requirements are met.

### **Use of an agent or mandatary**

If you use an agent or mandatary for client identification, you have to enter into a written agreement or arrangement with the agent or mandatary outlining what you expect them to do for you. In addition, you have to obtain from the agent or mandatary the customer information that was obtained according to the agreement or arrangement.

Your agent or mandatary can identify your client for you using an identification document. In cases where your client is not physically present at the conducting of a transaction, your agent or mandatary can also use the options explained below.

### **Individual not physically present**

If you have to identify an individual who is **not physically present**, you have to use one or the other of the following options to confirm the identity of that individual.

#### **OPTION 1: Affiliate**

To identify an individual using this option, you have to first obtain the individual's name, address and date of birth. Then, you have to confirm that one of the following has identified the individual by referring to an original identification document:

- a financial entity, life insurance company or securities dealer affiliated with you; or
- an entity affiliated with you and whose activities outside Canada are similar to those of a financial entity, life insurance company or securities dealer.

To use this option, you have to verify that the individual's name, address and date of birth provided to you correspond with the information kept in the records of that other entity.

In this context, an entity is affiliated with you if you fully own it or it fully owns you, or you are both fully owned by the same entity.

### **OPTION 2: Combination of methods**

To identify an individual using this option, you have to use a combination of **two** of the following methods. In each of the two methods you use, the individual's information has to be consistent with what you have in your records. The information also has to be consistent from one method to the other. For example, if each of the methods you use has the name, address and date of birth information about the individual, all of it has to agree with what you have in your records.

The methods below may not apply for all clients. For example, the methods would not be available to identify a client outside Canada on behalf of whom you are buying real property, but has no Canadian credit history, no access to a Canadian guarantor and no deposit account with a financial entity. In this case, identification of the client using an identification document may necessitate the use of an agent or mandatary, as explained above.

#### **Identification product or credit file method**

You can use either of the following methods but you cannot combine them:

- Refer to an independent and reliable identification product. It must be based on personal information as well as Canadian credit history about the individual of at least six months duration. This type of product can use a series of specific questions, based on an individual's credit file, to enable verification of client identity.
- With the individual's permission, refer to a credit file. The credit file must have been in existence for at least six months.

Products for either of these methods are available commercially, such as those used for credit ratings.

#### **Attestation method**

Obtain an attestation that an original identification document for the individual has been seen by a commissioner of oaths or a guarantor.

This attestation must be on a legible photocopy of the document and include the following information:

- the name, profession and address of the commissioner of oaths or the guarantor;

- the signature of the commissioner of oaths or the guarantor; and
- the type and number of the identifying document provided by the individual being identified.

In this context, a guarantor has to be an individual engaged in one of the following professions in Canada:

- a dentist, a medical doctor or a chiropractor;
- a judge, a magistrate or a lawyer;
- a notary (in Quebec) or a notary public;
- an optometrist or a pharmacist;
- an accredited public accountant (APA), a chartered accountant (CA), a certified general accountant (CGA), a certified management accountant (CMA), a public accountant (PA) or a registered public accountant (RPA);
- a professional engineer (P. Eng., in a province other than Quebec) or engineer (Eng. in Quebec); or
- a veterinarian.

#### **Cleared cheque or deposit account method**

You can use either of the following methods, but you cannot combine them.

- Confirm that a cheque drawn on a deposit account that the individual has with a financial entity has cleared. This means a cheque that was written by the individual, cashed by the payee and cleared through the individual's account. It does not include pre-authorized payments as these are not cheques written by the individual.
- Confirm that the individual has a deposit account with a financial entity. You could do this by viewing an original bank statement.

For either method, the account has to be with a financial entity, as described in subsection 3.2.

The account cannot be one that is exempt from identification requirements for the financial entity, such as a registered retirement savings plan or a reverse mortgage. For more information about accounts that cannot be used for the cleared cheque or deposit account methods, see *Guideline 6G: Record Keeping and Client Identification for Financial Entities*.

## **4.7 Client Identity for Corporations and Other Entities**

You have to confirm the existence of any corporation or other entity for which you have to keep a receipt of funds record, within 30 days of the transaction associated to the record. In the case of a corporation, in addition to confirming its existence, you also have to determine the corporation's name, address and the names of its directors, within 30 days of the transaction.

## **Corporations**

To confirm the existence of a corporation as well as the corporation's name and address, refer to the following documents:

- the corporation's certificate of corporate status;
- a record that has to be filed annually under provincial securities legislation; or
- any other record that confirms the corporation's existence. Examples of these include such other records as the corporation's published annual report signed by an independent audit firm, or a letter or a notice of assessment for the corporation from a municipal, provincial, territorial or federal government.

You also have to confirm the names of the corporation's directors. To do this, you may need to see the list of the corporation's directors submitted with the application for incorporation. If the client is a corporation that is a securities dealer, you do not need to ascertain the name of the corporation's directors.

The record you use to confirm a corporation's existence can be a paper or an electronic version. Although such information may be available verbally (such as by phone), it is not acceptable for these purposes, as you have to refer to a record. If the record is in paper format, you have to keep the record or a copy of it.

If the record is an electronic version, you have to keep a record of the corporation's registration number, the type and source of the record. An electronic version of a record has to be from a public source. For example, you can get information about a corporation's name and address and the names of its directors from the Corporations Canada database which is accessible from Industry Canada's Web site (<http://www.ic.gc.ca>). As another example, you may also get this type of information if you subscribe to a corporation searching and registration service.

## **Entities other than corporations**

In the case of an entity other than a corporation, refer to a partnership agreement, articles of association or any other similar record that confirms the entity's existence. The record you use to confirm the existence of an entity can be paper or an electronic version. Although such information may be available verbally (such as by phone), it is not acceptable for these purposes, as you have to refer to a record. If the record is in paper format, you have to keep the record or a copy of it.

If the record is an electronic version, you have to keep a record of the entity's registration number, the type and source of the record. An electronic version of a record has to be from a public source.

## **4.8 Keeping Client Identification Information Up To Date**

Your compliance program has to include an assessment, in the course of your activities, of the risk of money laundering or terrorist financing. According to this assessment, in higher risk situations, you will have to take reasonable measures to keep client identification information up to date.

In this context, reasonable measures include asking the client to confirm or update identification information. In the case of an individual client, reasonable measures also include confirming or updating the information through the options available to identify individuals who are not physically present. This can include obtaining information verbally to keep client identification information up to date.

In the case of clients that are entities, reasonable measures include consulting a paper or electronic record as explained in subsection 4.7, or obtaining information verbally to keep client identification information up to date.

The frequency with which client identification information is to be kept up to date will vary in accordance with the context in which transactions occur, and therefore could differ from one situation to the next. However, for high risk situations, frequency for keeping client identification information up to date should be at least every two years.

*Guideline 4: Implementation of a Compliance Regime* provides more information about risk assessment requirements.

## **5 Third Party Determination and Related Records**

### **5.1 Third Party Determination**

You have to make a third party determination whenever you have to keep a large cash transaction record as explained in subsection 3.2. You have to take reasonable measures to determine whether the individual who gives you the cash is acting on the instructions of a third party. Third party determination does not apply to receipt of funds records.

In this context, a third party is an individual or entity other than the individual who conducts the transaction. When you are determining whether a “third party” is involved, it is not about who “owns” the money, but rather about who gives instructions to deal with the money. To determine who the third party is, the point to remember is whether the individual in front of you is acting on someone else’s instructions. If so, that someone else is the third party.

In making a third party determination when employees are acting on behalf of their employers, they are considered to be acting on behalf of a third party.

### **Reasonable measures**

What constitutes reasonable measures will vary in accordance with the context in which they occur, and therefore could differ from one situation to the next. However, reasonable measures would include retrieving the information already contained in your files or elsewhere within your business environment, or obtaining the information directly from the client.

## **5.2 Third Party Records**

If you determine that there is in fact a third party who gave instructions to the individual conducting the transaction, you have to keep a record of the following information:

- the third party's name, address and principal business or occupation;
- if the third party is an individual, the third party's date of birth;
- the incorporation number and place of incorporation if the third party is a corporation; and
- the nature of the relationship between the third party and the individual who gives you the cash. For examples of third party relationships, see field 18 of Part G in the large cash transaction report.

For more information about recording business or occupation, see subsection 3.2, under the heading "Contents of a large cash transaction record".

If you are not able to determine that there is in fact a third party, but you have reasonable grounds to suspect that there are instructions of a third party involved, you have to keep a record to indicate whether, according to the individual giving the cash, the transaction is being conducted on behalf of a third party. This record must also indicate details of why you suspect the individual is acting on a third party's instructions.

## **6 How Should Records Be Kept?**

You should maintain an effective record keeping system to enable FINTRAC to have access to the records in a timely fashion. Your records have to be kept in such a way that they can be provided to FINTRAC within 30 days of a request to examine them.

For the requirements explained in this guideline, you can keep records in a machine-readable or electronic form, as long as a paper copy can be readily produced from it. For example, if you have a document imaging system, you do not have to produce the original document for these purposes, as long as you can print the imaged one.

The record keeping requirements explained in this guideline are about each record to be kept. Your record keeping system can store the information required

for any one record separately, as long as you are able to readily retrieve and put the information together for the record whenever necessary.

You are not required to keep a copy of the reports you make to FINTRAC (other than the suspicious transaction report as explained in subsection 3.4), but you may choose to do so. It is recommended that you keep the information that FINTRAC sends you in the acknowledgement message about each report processed. This provides the date and time the report was received along with its identification number.

### **Timeframe for keeping records**

In the case of records to confirm the existence of an entity (including a corporation), these records have to be kept for five years from the day the last business transaction was conducted.

In the case of a copy of a suspicious transaction report, the record has to be kept for a period of at least five years following the date the report was made.

All other records must be kept for a period of at least five years following the date they were created.

### **Employees or contractors who keep records for you**

Your employees who keep records (as described in section 3) for you are not required to keep those records after the end of their employment with you. The same is true for individuals in a contractual relationship with you, after the end of that contractual relationship. This means that you have to get and keep the records that were kept for you by any employee or contractor before the end of that individual's employment or contract with you.

## **7 Penalties for Non-Compliance**

Failure to comply with your record keeping or client identification requirements can lead to criminal charges against you. Conviction of failure to retain records could lead to up to five years imprisonment, to a fine of \$500,000, or both. Alternatively, failure to keep records or identify clients can lead to an administrative monetary penalty. For more information on penalties, you can also consult the Penalties for non-compliance section of FINTRAC's Web site.

## **8 Comments?**

These guidelines will be reviewed on a periodic basis. If you have any comments or suggestions to help improve them, please send your comments to the mailing address provided below, or by email to [guidelines-lignesdirectrices@fintrac-canafe.gc.ca](mailto:guidelines-lignesdirectrices@fintrac-canafe.gc.ca).

## **9 How to Contact FINTRAC**

For further information on FINTRAC and its activities, reporting and other obligations, please go to FINTRAC's Web site (<http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca>) or contact FINTRAC:

Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada  
234 Laurier Avenue West, 24<sup>th</sup> floor  
Ottawa, Ontario  
Canada K1P 1H7

Toll-free: 1-866-346-8722