

# **ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING TRAINING FOR AGENTS**

## **TRANSAMERICA LIFE & PROTECTION**

**Division of the following Statutory Companies:**

TRANSAMERICA FINANCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
TRANSAMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
WESTERN RESERVE LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF OHIO  
STONEBRIDGE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
MONUMENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY











Note: This training is intended for agents who are not employees of the listed statutory companies (referred to herein as the “Company”).

## Anti-Money Laundering Policies and Procedures

**If you have any questions about the Anti-Money Laundering Policy and Procedures or any concerns regarding suspicious activity please contact your AML Compliance Officer.**

### EXAMPLES OF SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

When working with prospective clients you should be on the alert for any signs of unusual activity which might indicate intent to launder money. Here are examples of “red flags” that you should report:

-  Customers exhibiting unusual concern with the Company’s obligations to file reports of certain transactions with U.S. government agencies, or refusal to provide information required to prepare such reports.
-  Customers who request that a transaction be processed in such a manner so as to avoid the Company’s normal documentation requirements.
-  Customers who provide suspect or unverifiable identification or are hesitant to supply identifying information.
-  Customers who provide incomplete or confusing descriptions of the nature of their business.
-  Customers who wish to purchase multiple policies or who indicate funds will be deposited from multiple sources.
-  Large overpayment of premiums not consistent with the customer’s past payments. This is particularly suspicious if the customer requests a disbursement shortly after the payment.
-  Customers who make multiple payments, followed shortly thereafter by a request to surrender the policy.
-  Customer policy purchased in amounts considered beyond customer’s apparent means.
-  Payments submitted by an unrelated third-party.
-  Customers who have an association with, or have accounts in, a country identified as a haven for money laundering require extra due diligence.

### WHERE TO REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

You may report suspicious activity to your Manager or directly to Sylvia Grant, the Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer, either by phone: 319-355-2757 or by email: [sylvia.grant@transamerica.com](mailto:sylvia.grant@transamerica.com).

# Overview

## BACKGROUND

The USA PATRIOT Act (the "Act") was enacted by U.S. Congress and signed into law by President George W. Bush on October 26, 2001. The Act is an acronym for Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism. This law, enacted in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, strengthens our nation's ability to combat terrorism and prevent and detect money-laundering activities.

In 2006, the U.S. Treasury Department mandated that all insurance companies implement an AML Compliance program for the company's "covered products," which includes any permanent life insurance policy (other than group), any annuity contract (other than group), or any other insurance product with features of cash value or investment.

In addition to the AML program, insurers are required to file Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR). The purpose of reporting a SAR is to assist law enforcement in the detection and prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. The type of transactions this rule pertains to are those transactions that an insurance company knows, suspects or has reason to suspect involve funds that are derived from an illegal activity. Other transactions may include those designed to evade reporting requirements, or has no business or apparent lawful purpose and involves the use of the insurance company to facilitate criminal activity, including terrorist financing.

It is the Company's policy to comply with all laws and regulations designed to prevent the laundering of proceeds from illegal or criminal activity through legitimate financial institutions. The Company has established policies and procedures designed to reasonably prevent the laundering or facilitating of laundering of money from criminal activity. The Company monitors transactions for suspicious activity, which may indicate the existence of a crime. The Company must file reports to assist the government in investigating and prosecuting money laundering and terrorist financing activities.

As our sales agents, you play an important role in our prevention efforts by ensuring that we secure the proper information from applicants and by remaining alert for any signs that the applicants are engaging in money laundering or terrorist financing activities. Failure to comply with laws prohibiting money laundering or terrorist financing may result in significant criminal, civil or regulatory penalties or reputation harm that could ensue from any association with money laundering or terrorist financing activities.

## MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING DEFINED

**Money laundering** is a process through which the proceeds from illegal activity are 'washed' to legitimize them or disguise their true source. There are two basic definitions of money laundering within the federal government and the IRS:

- Taking the proceeds from an illegal activity and making them appear to be from a legal activity.
- Taking the proceeds from an illegal activity and hiding them or placing them beyond the reach of the government.

**Terrorist financing** involves the use of money, which may be lawfully obtained, to fund illegal activities. Because the transactions often have a legitimate origin and can often involve small amounts of money, terrorist financing can be more difficult to identify than money-laundering activities. However, an effective anti-money laundering program can help prevent the use of legal funds for terrorism activities.

## THREE STAGES OF MONEY LAUNDERING

The basic money laundering process is accomplished via a three-stage method. These stages are known as placement, layering, and integration.

### 1. Placement Stage

During the placement stage of money laundering, the proceeds from illegal activity are first introduced into the financial system. The criminal or accomplice may make a single deposit, perhaps into a single premium life

insurance policy or single premium deferred annuity, may pay premiums for a policy a year or more in advance, or break up large amounts of cash into less conspicuous smaller sums, typically less than \$10,000. A series of monetary instruments (cashier checks, money orders, etc.) or a combination of cash and monetary instruments may also be deposited into an account at a financial institution or used to purchase a policy.

### 2. Layering Stage

The layering stage takes place after the funds have entered the financial system. In this stage the criminal or his accomplice tries to separate or distance the proceeds of the criminal activity from their origin through the use of complex financial transactions, such as converting cash into traveler's checks, money orders, wire transfers, letters of credit, stocks, bonds or by purchasing valuable assets, such as art or jewelry.

### 3. Integration Stage

The integration stage involves the use of apparently legitimate transactions to disguise the illicit proceeds, allowing the laundered funds to be disbursed back to the criminal. At this stage, the funds are moved back into mainstream economic activities. Following are three types of transactions typically used to accomplish integration:

- Loans or withdrawals from a life insurance or annuity;
- Surrendering of a life insurance or annuity;
- Cancellation of a life insurance policy during the free look period, especially where the policy was paid for with cash or a cash equivalent (money order, cashier's check, travelers check, or credit card).

## **MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING EXAMPLES**

Insurance companies can be used in all phases of money laundering schemes. The following are examples of money laundering and terrorist financing.

### Example 1

A successful businessman contacted an insurance agent and stated that he owned a restaurant and had recently inherited a large sum of money from his grandmother. The businessman did not express a particular interest in the product features, but promised the agent substantial future business. Communication with the businessman was difficult because he was not available on the cell phone number he provided and he always had to return the agent's call. When pressed, the businessman was reluctant to provide information such as his personal address. To open the account the businessman stated that he would have the funds wired to the insurance company. The insurance company received a wire for \$2,200,000 to fund a life insurance policy and three variable annuities. Two weeks later the insurance company received a request for a full surrender of the life insurance and annuities with the funds to be wired to another bank.

### Example 2

Local police authorities were investigating the placement of cash by an illegal drug trafficker. The funds were deposited into several bank accounts and then transferred to an offshore account. The drug trafficker then purchased a \$75,000 life insurance policy. Two separate wire transfer payments were made into the policy from the offshore accounts. The funds used for payment were purportedly the proceeds of overseas investments. At the time of the drug trafficker's arrest, the insurance company had received instructions for an early surrender of the policy.

### Example 3

A terrorist group may establish a charity as a front for financing terrorist activity and open an annuity or key employee life contract with the charity as the owner. Funds can be moved in and out of the contracts under the guise of an investment for the charity, while funds are really being channeled towards a terrorist operation.

## **ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS**

The AML compliance program, at a minimum, must include the following:

1. Incorporate policies, procedures, and internal controls based upon Transamerica Life & Protection's assessment of the money laundering and terrorist financing risks associated with its covered products;

2. The designation of an AML Compliance Officer who will be responsible for ensuring that the AML program is being implemented effectively, including monitoring compliance of its agents and brokers, that the AML program is updated and appropriate persons are educated and trained regarding AML issues;
3. Provide for ongoing training of appropriate persons (including employees and independent agents/brokers) concerning their responsibilities under the program; and
4. Provide for independent testing to monitor and maintain an adequate program.

## **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT TRACKING, MONITORING AND REPORTING**

Cash and cash equivalents can be used to launder money from illegal activities. The government can often trace this laundered money through the reports of cash and cash equivalent required of businesses. Cash is defined as U.S. coin or currency. Cash equivalents are defined as cashier's check, bank draft, traveler's check, or money order having a face amount of \$10,000 or less, that is received either in a "designated reporting transaction" or in any transaction in which the recipient knows that the instrument is being used to avoid reporting of the transaction.

The Company maintains a database where payment by cash equivalents are entered and monitored for suspicious activity and reported to FinCEN via a SAR if appropriate.

## **KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER**

One of the best defenses in any AML program is to "Know Your Customer". The full identification of our customer's and their business entities is important. Obtaining information of the source of funds used in a transaction and the source of a customer's wealth will help determine whether the customer transactions are within the scope of his/her capabilities or if they are suspicious. Identifying a customer's needs to determine the appropriateness of a product can help in this process. At this point, the application will be used to obtain the necessary information. If a customer attempts to circumvent any of the rules, the case should be evaluated with a more cautious eye.

## **OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL**

The Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") of the U.S. Department of Treasury administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions against targeted foreign countries, terrorism sponsoring organizations and international narcotics traffickers based on U.S. foreign policy and national security goals.

All U.S. persons or "persons subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S." must comply with OFAC regulations. This includes: 1) U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents, wherever they are located; 2) people, companies, and other entities located in the U.S. (including foreign branches, agencies and offices of overseas companies located in the U.S.); and 3) all US companies (including insurance companies, broker-dealers, reinsurers, investment companies and other financial institutions), including their foreign branches. Some of the existing sanctions (such as those pertaining to Trading with the Enemy Act), also require compliance by all foreign subsidiaries of US companies.

OFAC regulations provide that all insurance contracts, securities accounts or assets in which there is a direct/indirect interest by Specially Designated Nationals ("SDN"), blocked persons, or individuals/entities from countries covered by applicable sanctions must be "blocked" or "frozen" against further withdrawals, transfers, changes in beneficiary, etc. "Blocked" accounts must be segregated by the broker-dealer or held in a separate account from the general account of an insurer, reported to Treasury within 10 days of discovery and, going forward, credited interest at a rate comparable to an interest bearing account at a bank with a similar deposit and duration. Rights in these policies may not be transferred without authorization from OFAC this includes changes in beneficiaries, assignments or pledges of an insured's interest under a blocked policy.

## **ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING TRAINING ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ acknowledge that I have read and understand the Anti-Money Laundering Training for Agents materials provided by Transamerica Life & Protection. I agree to report any suspicious activity to my manager or directly to the Company.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Agent Name – please print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Agent)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

XXX - \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_  
(Social Security Number – last six digits only)

## **TRANSAMERICA LIFE & PROTECTION**

### **Division of the following Statutory Companies:**

TRANSAMERICA FINANCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
TRANSAMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
WESTERN RESERVE LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF OHIO  
STONEBRIDGE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
MONUMENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY