

# **NEXT GENERATION INTERNET**

## **The FINMA Sandbox Exception**

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Rethinking Money Symposium

# FINMA Licenses

“An activity pursuant to Art. 1b Banking Act may only be carried out after FINMA has granted a license.”

- ▶ Full banking license (10M capital, major paperwork)
- ▶ FinTech license (1M capital, no loans)
- ▶ **Sandbox exception**

<https://www.finma.ch/en/documentation/dossier/dossier-fintech/entwicklungen-im-bereich-fintech/>

# The BankV Art. 6

1. Gewerbsmässig im Sinne des BankG handelt, wer:
  - a. dauernd mehr als 20 Publikumseinlagen oder sammelverwahrte kryptobasierte Vermögenswerte entgegennimmt; oder
  - b. sich öffentlich zur Entgegennahme von Publikumseinlagen oder sammelverwahrten kryptobasierten Vermögenswerten empfiehlt (...)
2. Nicht gewerbsmässig im Sinne des BankG handelt, wer dauernd mehr als 20 Publikumseinlagen oder sammelverwahrte kryptobasierte Vermögenswerte entgegennimmt (...), wenn er:
  - a. Publikumseinlagen oder sammelverwahrte kryptobasierte Vermögenswerte von gesamthaft höchstens 1M CHF entgegennimmt;
  - b. kein Zinsdifferenzgeschäft betreibt; und
  - c. die Einlegerinnen und Einleger, bevor sie die Einlage tätigen, schriftlich oder in einer anderen Form, die den Nachweis durch Text ermöglicht, darüber informiert, dass: (1) er von der FINMA nicht beaufsichtigt wird, und (2) die Einlage nicht von der Einlagensicherung erfasst wird.

# The GwG Art. 2

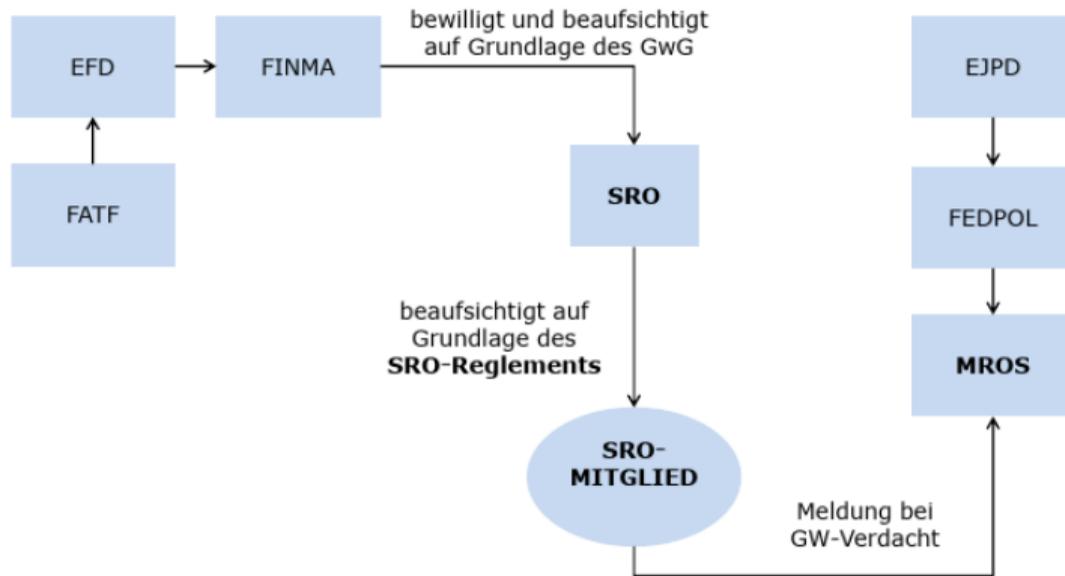
Finanzintermediäre sind:

- 3 Finanzintermediäre sind auch Personen, die berufsmässig fremde Vermögenswerte annehmen oder aufbewahren oder helfen, sie anzulegen oder zu übertragen; insbesondere Personen, die:
  - b. **Dienstleistungen für den Zahlungsverkehr** erbringen, namentlich für Dritte elektronische Überweisungen vornehmen oder **Zahlungsmittel** wie Kreditkarten und Reiseschecks **ausgeben oder verwalten**;
  - c. für eigene oder fremde Rechnung mit Banknoten und Münzen, Geldmarktinstrumenten, Devisen, Edelmetallen, Rohwaren und Effekten (Wertpapiere und Wertrechte) sowie deren Derivaten handeln;

# The GwG Art. 14

1. Finanzintermediäre nach Artikel 2 Absatz 3 müssen sich einer Selbstregulierungsorganisation anschliessen.

# Supervision via SROs (example: VQF)



(from VQF training materials)

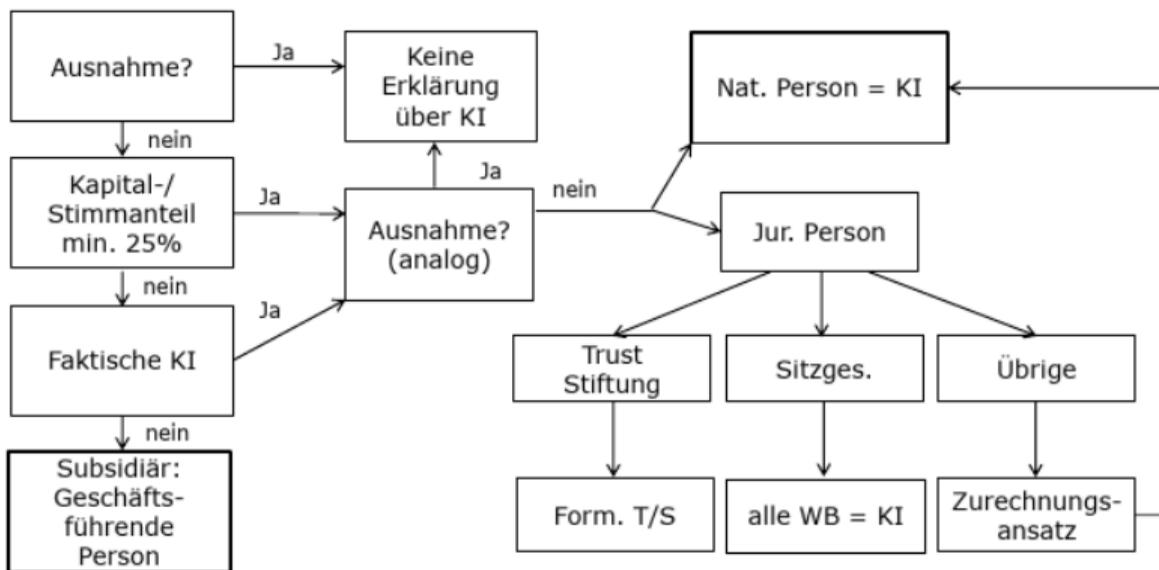
# Compliance processes

- ▶ Customer identification (know-your-customer (KYC) and know-your-business (KYB)), including risk classification
- ▶ Transaction monitoring, plausibilization and reporting of suspicious activities
- ▶ Enforcement of financial sanctions

# Know-Your-Customer

## Identification process of the economic beneficiary

### Abklärungskaskade



(from VQF training materials)

# Who is a customer?

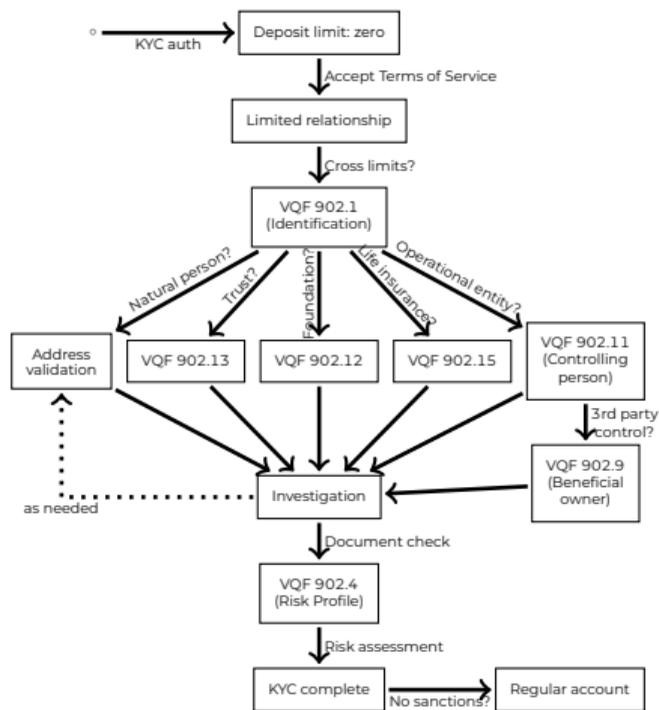
A high-level approach is to restrict the business model to minimize customer identification. For example, do not accept:

- ▶ Customers from outside of Switzerland
- ▶ Customers without Swiss bank accounts, phone numbers or addresses
- ▶ Customers to withdraw significant amounts
- ▶ Customers to receive significant P2P transfers
- ▶ Large transactions

# What are “large” transactions?

<b>Operation</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Period</b>
Withdraw	$\leq 2.500$ CHF	per month
Withdraw	$\leq 15.000$ CHF	per year
P2P receive	$\leq 2.500$ CHF	per month
P2P receive	$\leq 15.000$ CHF	per year
Deposit	$\leq 2.500$ CHF	per month
Deposit	$\leq 15.000$ CHF	per year
Transact	$\leq 1.000$ CHF	per transaction

# VQF KYB process



# Information to be collected

- ▶ Business register excerpt;
- ▶ Contact person identity;
- ▶ List of beneficial owners with names and IDs;
- ▶ Proof of ownership / authorization to act on behalf of the business

Based on this, you need to make a risk-assessment of each customer:

- ▶ Establish if customer is a PEP
- ▶ Establish additional risk factors (business domain, country risk, etc.)

There is no official list of PEPs, only rules for establishing if someone is a PEP! ⇒ Consult <https://opensanctions.org/datasets/peps/>

# Digital records: OK!

The screenshot shows a web interface for the Swiss Exchange. At the top, there is a blue header with the 'SIX' logo and the word 'Exchange'. Below the header, a navigation menu on the left lists 'Dashboard', 'Accounts', 'Transfers', 'Search', and 'Profile'. The main content area is titled 'Identification form (basic customer information)'. It features three tabs: 'Case details' (selected), 'Previous event', and 'Next event'. The form is divided into two main sections: 'Information on customer' and 'Information on customer' (repeated). The first section includes a definition of a customer and a note about directors of a domiciliary company. The second section contains a form with the following fields: 'Customer type' (with a dropdown menu showing 'Natural person (incl. sole proprietors)' and 'Legal entity'), 'Full name' (with a dropdown menu showing 'Ja'), 'Residential address in Switzerland' (with a dropdown menu showing 'Ja'), 'Telephone', 'Email', 'Date of birth' (with a date input field showing '15/01/1980' and a calendar icon), and 'Nationality' (with a dropdown menu showing 'SUISSE').

Exchange

Dashboard  
Accounts  
Transfers  
Search  
Profile

Case details Previous event Next event

### Identification form (basic customer information)

**Information on customer**  
The customer is the person with whom the member concludes the contract with regard to the financial service provided (full text). Even the member act as director of a domiciliary company, this domiciliary company is the customer.

**Information on customer**  
Applicable if customer is a natural person.

**Customer type** ▾  
Natural person (incl. sole proprietors)  
Legal entity

**Full name** ▾  
Ja

**Residential address in Switzerland** ▾  
Ja

Telephone

Email

**Date of birth** ▾  
15/01/1980

**Nationality** ▾  
SUISSE

# Digital records: OK!

The screenshot shows a web interface for a banking system. The top navigation bar is blue with the 'iStock' logo and the word 'Exchange'. A left sidebar contains navigation links: Dashboard, Accounts, Transfers, Search, and Profile. The main content area has a blue header with buttons for 'Case details', 'Previous event', and 'Next event'. Below this is the title 'Identification form (basic customer information)'. The form is divided into two main sections: 'Information on customer' and 'Information on customer'. The first section includes a definition of a customer and a dropdown menu for 'Customer type' with options 'Natural person (incl. sole proprietors)' and 'Legal entity'. The second section includes a definition of a natural person customer and several input fields: 'Full name', 'Residential address in Switzerland', 'Telephone', 'Email', 'Date of birth' (with a calendar icon), and 'Nationality' (with a dropdown menu).

Exchange

Dashboard  
Accounts  
Transfers  
Search  
Profile

Case details Previous event Next event

**Identification form (basic customer information)**

**Information on customer**  
The customer is the person with whom the member concludes the contract with regard to the financial service provided (bail law). Even the member act as director of a domiciliary company, this domiciliary company is the customer.

**Information on customer**  
Applicable if customer is a natural person.

Customer type ▾  
Natural person (incl. sole proprietors)  
Legal entity

Full name ▾  
So

Residential address in Switzerland ▾  
So

Telephone  
\_\_\_\_\_

Email  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date of birth ▾  
15/01/1980

Nationality ▾  
SWE

But: you still must have either seen the originals or received certified copies on paper!

# Address validation: required!

## Enter contact details

You will receive an message with a TAN code that must be provided on the next page.

Contact name \*

Ursula von der Leyen

Address \*

Rue de la Loi 200  
B-1049 Brussels

# Transaction monitoring

- ▶ You **must** monitor for “suspicious” transactions
- ▶ There is no legal definition of what is “suspicious”
- ▶ You **must** write your own risk-based rules!

The screenshot shows a configuration interface for transaction monitoring. It features a top navigation bar with tabs for Attributes, Rules (selected), Properties, Events, Measures, Justification, and Summary. Below the navigation bar are buttons for 'Prev' and 'Next'. A 'Check rules' section displays a message: 'The account is bank account and there are bank operation's limits which are not limited: DEPOSIT,AGGREGATE,WITHDRAW,CLOSE,REFUND,TRANSACTION'. Below this is a table of 'New rules' with columns for Operation, Threshold, and Escalation. The table lists several rules with their respective thresholds and escalation actions. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Reset rules', 'Create account', 'Basic plan', and 'Premium'. A section for 'On expiration behavior' includes an 'Expiration' dropdown menu with options 'In a week', 'In a month', 'In a year', and 'Never', and a 'Predefined shortcuts' section.

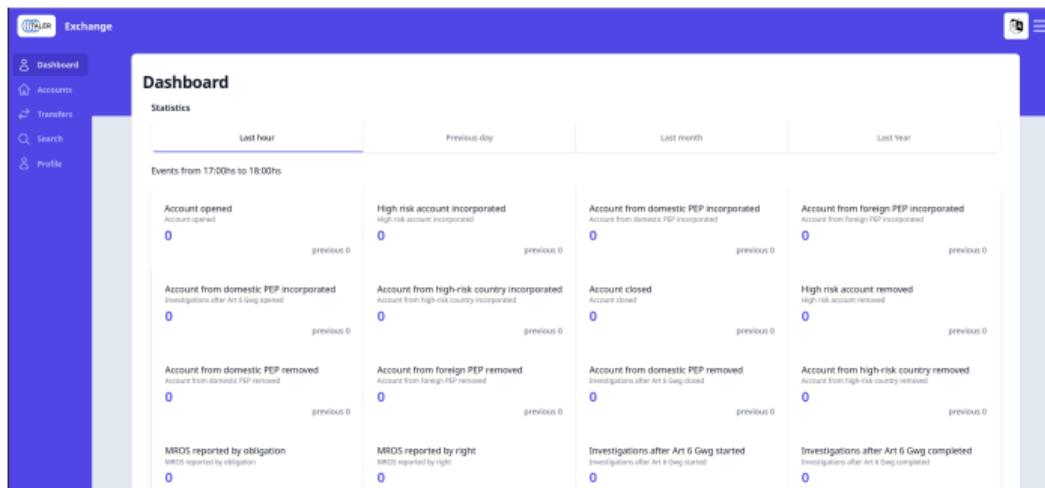
Operation	Threshold	Escalation	
TRANSACTION	Fr. 1000 every 1 day	verboden	
WITHDRAW	Fr. 200 every 30 days	sms-registration	
WITHDRAW	Fr. 2500 every 30 days	verboden	
WITHDRAW	Fr. 15000 every 1 year	verboden	
DEPOSIT	Fr. 0 every 1 day	custom-address-investigation	
AGGREGATE	Fr. 2500 every 30 days	custom-address-investigation	
AGGREGATE	Fr. 15000 every 1 year	custom-address-investigation	

# Sanction list enforcement

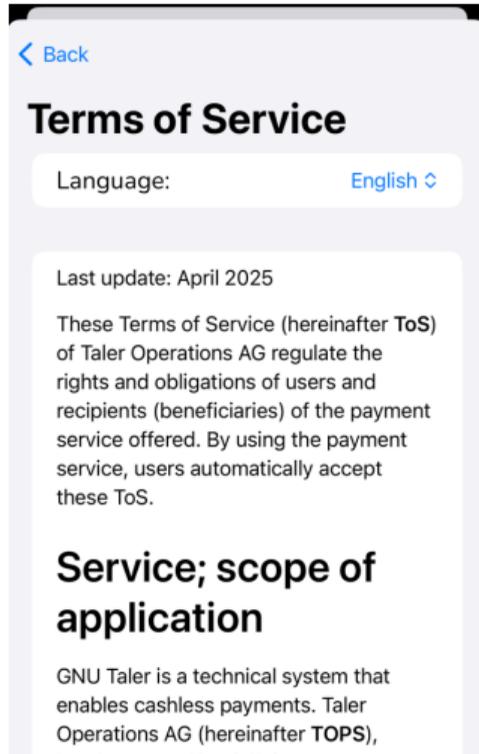
- ▶ There is an official sanctions list you can download
  - ▶ The list is machine readable, but contains sometimes only approximate information
- ⇒ Manual checks required in some cases

# VQF requirements

- ▶ GwG trained staff
- ▶ Independent audits (GwG + finances)
- ▶ Statistical reports



# Onboarding: Terms of Service



# Hosting

- ▶ In Switzerland

# Compliance cost

- ▶ VQF membership + training:  $\approx 2000$  CHF/year
- ▶ GwG paperwork:  $\approx 4000$  CHF/year
- ▶ External audit:  $\approx 5000$  CHF/year

Note that these are minimal costs for a tiny operation, they increase with customer and transaction volume!

# Final Remarks

- ▶ This is not legal advice.
- ▶ I am not a lawyer.

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