EXPANSION OF AML REGULATION: NEW REGULATED ENTITIES FROM 2026

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EXPANSION

- Current regulated entities:
 - Banks, super funds, investment entities, casinos, money remitters, lenders/ financiers, bookmakers, currency exchanges, life insurers, bullion dealers
- New regulated entities ("tranche 2 entities"):
 - Property developers
 - Real estate agents
 - Accountants
 - Lawyers
 - Corporate advisers
 - Other professional service providers
 - Jewellers



AGENDA

- Overview of the AML/CTF Regime
- Key Concepts
- Process of Money Laundering
- Key obligations under the AML/CTF Act
- Key components of an AML/CTF Program
- AML/CTF reforms
- Preparing for the reforms



OVERVIEW OF THE AML/CTF REGIME

- Purpose of the AML/CTF Legislation
 - Through the AML/CTF regulatory framework, businesses play a vital role in detecting and preventing the misuse of their sectors and products by criminals seeking to launder money and fund terrorism.
 - o Financial Action Task Force (**FATF**) is an international body which sets standards for mitigating the ML/TF Risks. The AML/CTF Act is closely based on these international standards.



KEY CONCEPTS

Key Concepts

- Money laundering (ML): processing criminal profits that disguise their illegal origin (or simply using the proceeds of crime).
- Terrorism Financing (TF): financing of terrorist acts and organisations through provision of any asset.
- Australia's regulator responsible for combatting ML/TF is AUSTRAC which administers the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (cth) (AML/CTF Act).



PROCESS OF MONEY LAUNDERING

Placement

- o Initial stage where proceeds of crime are introduced into the financial system.
- o Launderers use various methods to avoid detection.
- o These methods include breaking up large amounts into smaller sums and purchasing series of monetary instruments deposited into accounts in different locations.

Layering

- Purpose is to conceal the source of the money through a series of transactions and bookkeeping tricks.
- The launderer engages in a series of conversions or movements of the funds to distance them from the source.
- o For example, the launderer may disguise the transfers as payment for goods or services giving the funds a legitimate appearance.

Integration

- o The purpose is to re-introduce the laundered money back into the economy as legitimate.
- Having been processed the first two phases, the laundered funds appear as legitimate business earnings.
- This is the phase where the laundering cycle completes.



KEY OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE AML/CTF ACT

- Entities providing "designated services" become "reporting entities" and must:
 - Conduct an AML/CTF Risk Assessment for their business
 - Develop and implement an AML/CTF Program
 - Enrol with AUSTRAC
 - Carry out KYC/customer identification procedures
 - Conduct ongoing customer due diligence
 - Report suspicious matters to AUSTRAC
 - Submit Annual Compliance Reports to AUSTRAC



KEY COMPONENTS OF A RISK-BASED AML/CTF PROGRAM

- Operational content of AML/CTF Program
 - Risk assessment
 - Customer identification procedures
 - Transaction monitoring program
 - Ongoing customer due diligence
 - Reporting requirements
- ''Regulatory management'' content of AML/CTF Program
 - Board and management oversight
 - Designated AML/CTF compliance officer
 - o Personnel due diligence
 - Training
 - AUSTRAC guidance
 - Independent review



REFORMS: EXTENSION TO 'TRANCHE 2' ENTITIES

- The AML/CTF Reforms passed in November 2024
- Importantly, they extend the application of the Australian AML/CTF Regime to "Tranche 2 entities":
 - o Real estate brokers and agents, sellers of real property (if no real estate agent)
 - o Dealers in precious metals and stones
 - o Professional service providers including:
 - Accountants
 - Lawyers
 - Company services providers providing company services such as: selling a shelf company, creating a company or legal arrangement, acting as an office holder, registered office address
 - Consultants like restructuring professionals and others planning or assisting in respect of property or corporate dealings, or providing custody services
- Not included: litigation, general tax advice (unrelated to a transaction)
- Other amendments that apply to all existing AML/CTF regulated entities include changes to customer due diligence, risk assessments, structure of AML/CTF Programs and money transfer services.



REFORMS: TIMING

- Commencement for amendments
 - Tipping off reforms to be accelerated: 31 March 2025
 - Other reforms for existing reporting entities: 31 March 2026
 - Commencement for new/Tranche 2 reporting entities: 1 July 2026 (enrolment to commence from 31 March 2026)
- Consultation on AML/CTF Rules
 - First round of consultation on Exposure Draft Rules closed 14 February
 2025
 - Expecting second round of consultation before finalisation



PREPARING FOR THE REFORMS

- New businesses (Tranche 2 entities) that are covered by the reforms will be need to put in place procedures and processes to comply with the AML/CTF Act
- Initial steps include:
 - Confirm whether any 'designated services' are being provided
 - If they are subject to the regime, develop a ML/TF Risk Assessment and AML/CTF Policies taking into account AUSTRAC Guidance
 - Establish customer due diligence (KYC) procedures and consider engaging external technology providers as appropriate
 - Appoint an AML/CTF Compliance Officer
 - Develop staff AML/CTF training materials



CONTACT DETAILS



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