

In **2020** Banks paid more than \$12 Billion globally in fines for various violations.

India also saw many large banks being penalised.

Why do banks end up paying fines?



While fines are imposed for a wide range of lapses, there are some common threads

KYC, AML and CFT violations

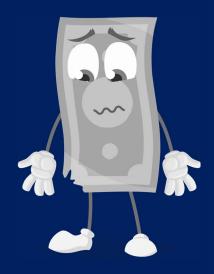
Sanction Country/Entity transactions

Market Manipulation/Cartelisation

Risk Management, Loan classification

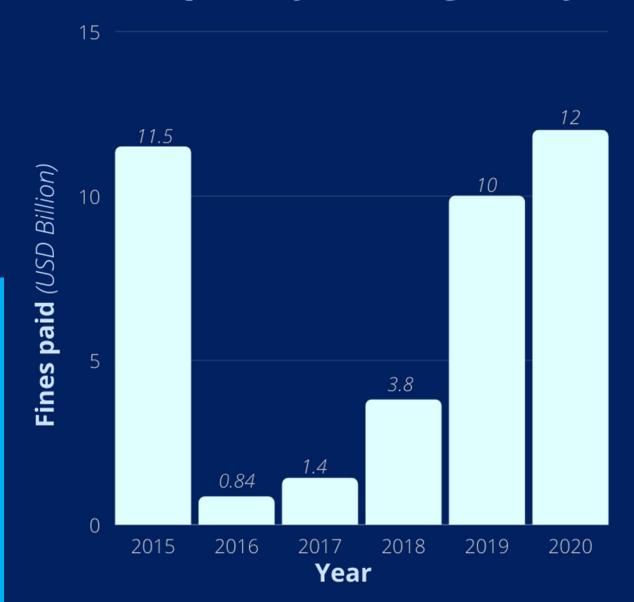
Other Procedural lapses





Since 2008, Banks have paid more than \$40 Bn in fines

Fines paid by Banks globally





Biggest fines of 2020

And Top 5 in India

Bank	How much (₹ Crores)	Why
Bank of India	5	Asset classification and Account opening lapses
IndusInd Bank	4.5	Asset classification and exposure norms lapses
Citibank NA	4	Process violations in lending and multiple banking without due process
Karnataka Bank	1.2	Asset classification
HDFC Bank	1	KYC lapses



Global Top 10

Bank	Country	How much (\$ BN)	Why
Goldman Sachs	US	6.25	1MDB scandal in Malaysia, different jurisdictions
Wells Fargo	US	3.00	Fake accounts scandal
JP Morgan	US	1.16	LIBOR market manipulation. 2nd fine due to lapses in internal controls and audit
Westpac	Australia	0.92	AML lapses
Bank Hapoalim	Israel	0.90	Assisting customer in evading taxes
Swedbank	Sweden	0.43	AML lapses
Citigroup	US	0.40	Risk management, regulatory reporting data management lapses
Deutsche	Germany	0.15	Helping a convicted offender process hundred of transactions
Scotiabank	Canada	0.13	Manipulation of metal prices and misleading investigators
The Cherry Hill (TD Hill subsidiary)	US	0.12	Wrongly levy of fees to customers



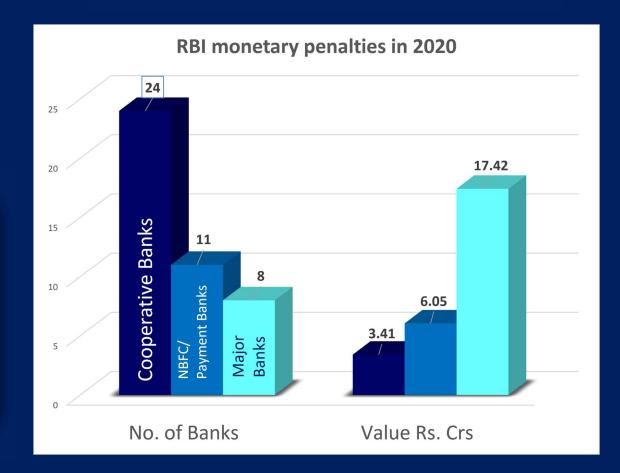
Further in India Story



Penalties were imposes on as many as 24
Cooperative Banks.
The reasons range from violations on asset classification to giving loans to directors.

We hope the recent enhancement in RBIs powers to monitor them improves the corporate governance!

In 2020, RBI passed 40+ penalty orders totalling to ₹ 26 crores







If its happening year on year, Aren't banks taking it seriously?

It would seem so! Episodes like the LIBOR market scandal in which many large banks including Deutsche Bank, Barclays, Citi, JPMorgan, and RBS, were implicated, indicates all is not well with Banks.

However, there is more to the story.

Post 9/11, the regulatory environment has changed dramatically and continues to evolve. Some estimates put bank spending on AML and other compliances anywhere between \$25 to 50 Bn. And it may still be a conservative number!

Regulators are proactive, even unrelenting, while Banks continue to grapple with ever tightening regulations.

The current geo-political scenario and COVID impact will further tighten the noose of compliance.

March 2010:

FATCA (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act 2012

Revised FATF
(Financial Action
Task Force) 40point
recommendations
for AML/CFT

Dec 2020

European Union 6AMLD – revised AML guidelines Dec 2020

US AML Act 2020 passed





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