



New Zealand - AML KYC Regulations

Document History

Issue Date	Version	Comments
20.11.2019	1.0	-
09.11.2023	2.0	Revised
22.04.2025	3.0	Revised

Disclaimer: Neither Shufti Pro nor the authors of this document shall be held responsible, liable or accountable for the contents of this document. The responsibility to comply with AML - KYC regulations lies with the Client. Achieving full compliance with legal obligations requires a thorough analysis of the specific situation, organizational requirements, and regulatory practices. The information provided in this document should be seen as an overview of requirements and measures towards conducting proper and satisfactory Identity Verification procedures. This document suggests general measures in line with recommendations, resources, or procedures provided by relevant laws and authorities to support identity verification requirements. The mere reference to or reliance placed on this document alone does not constitute a warranty of any system nor does it guarantee legal compliance. It remains the sole responsibility of the Client to comply with its legal obligations.

Index

Introduction	3
Scope	3
Definitions	3
References	4
Due Diligence Requirements	4
Identity Verification Requirements	4
Compliant CDD Methods	4
Documents Required for Verification	5
Timing of Verification	5
Politically Exposed Persons and EDD Measures	5
Reliance on External Services	6
Record Retention	6

1. Introduction

New Zealand's 'Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act of 2009' seeks to bring New Zealand into line with international standards, to detect and deter money laundering and terrorism financing. The act provides a regime for the supervision, monitoring, and enforcement of AML/CFT obligations. New Zealand's AML regulations provide guidelines on customer due diligence, account monitoring, and suspicious transaction reporting requirements.

2. Scope

The 'New Zealand - AML KYC Regulations' report may be used as a reference to highlight information from New Zealand's '*Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009*'.

Under the guidelines from the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, the Financial Markets Authority, New Zealand Police Financial Intelligence Unit (NZ-Police FIU) and the aforementioned Act(s), this document highlights the necessary requirements for AML and KYC procedures, in particular, Identity Verification required in New Zealand. These requirements are approximated from relevant information/laws/directives from the aforementioned document.

3. Definitions

- **Client**: Shufti Pro's customer is referred to as the Client.
- **Customer**: The client's customer whose subject to the KYC - AML checks.
- **End-user**: The client's customer is referred to as end-user but from Shufti Pro's perspective.
- **Document Verification**: The process of verifying the authenticity of a government-issued identity document.
- **Identity Verification**: The process of verifying the identity of the client's customers.
- **Proof of Identity**: Any government-issued identity document that can be used to identify an individual (natural person).
- **EDD**: Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) is a process that executes a greater level of scrutiny related to potential business relationships.

- **Third-Party Diligence**: Outsourcing of the due diligence process to an external party by the Client who is originally responsible for carrying out due diligence activities.
- **PEP**: Politically Exposed Person (PEP) is a person with a higher risk for potential involvement in bribery/corruption.
- **Due Diligence**: Refers to the measures taken to mitigate risk before entering into an agreement or carrying out a financial transaction with another party.

4. References

- [Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009.](#)¹
- [Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism \(Requirements and Compliance\) Regulations 2011.](#)²
- [Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism \(Prescribed Transactions Reporting\) Regulations 2016.](#)
- [Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing Terrorism \(Cross border Transportation of Cash\) Amendment Regulations 2021.](#)
- [Amended Identity Verification Code of Practice 2013.](#)

5. Due Diligence Requirements

5.1. Identity Verification Requirements

As per the requirements of New Zealand's regulations, these are the following ID attributes required for the purpose of identifying a natural person (Individual) from official documents.

- Full name;
- Date of birth;
- Address.

5.2. Compliant CDD Methods

We (Shufti Pro) may apply one or more of the following measures at the request of the Client to perform Identity Verification on its behalf. Where an End-user is an individual, who does not present himself to the Client for verification in physical presence.

¹ As amended by [Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Amendment Act 2017.](#)

² As amended by [Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism \(Requirements and Compliance\) Amendment Regulations 2017.](#)

- 5.2.1. Shufti Pro shall perform verification of the End-user's identity on the basis of documents that are highlighted in 5.3. These documents provide reasonable reliability to the confirmation of the identity in New Zealand. Shufti Pro shall ensure that documents being utilized are photo-based biometric identification documents that suffice requirements for Identity Verification.
- 5.2.2. For the purpose of verifying the End-user's identity, Shufti Pro shall also verify the documents that are submitted. We utilize our specialized Document Verification service to perform checks on the authenticity of the document. This includes checks on security features such as holograms, tapered/crumpled edges, doctored elements, form inconsistencies, document expiration, MRZ, reflected colors and microprinting.

5.3. Documents Required for Verification

The following documents are considered in New Zealand as Proof of Identity:

Identity Verification

- A valid passport;
- A current driving licence.
- New Zealand certificate of identity

Address Verification

The following documents are considered as proof of address:

- A current utility bill (such as gas, electricity, telephone or mobile phone bill);
- A document issued by a government department that shows the End-user's address;
- A bank statement (no older than three months that shows the End-user's address).

5.4. Timing of Verification

Identity Verification is not limited to a one-time, one instance process. In fact, it is required in multiple instances as per regulations. The application and

choice of when to deploy Identity Verification procedures depend on your requirements and its conveyance to Shufti Pro.

You are to pursue Identity Verification when you onboard a new Customer. If you are dealing with transaction data, you should apply Identity Verification as per the monetary thresholds defined in New Zealand's regulations. In other instances, Identity Verification becomes more important to employ if you face higher risks from your Customers. A high-risk situation would be any instance where an Individual might represent above normal exposure of money laundering related threats to you.

6. Politically Exposed Persons and EDD Measures

As per the Enhanced Due Diligence requirements under New Zealand's regulations, you are required to determine if your Customer is a Politically Exposed Person, holds a public office, or exhibits a higher risk profile. In order to fulfill your obligations, Shufti Pro provides you its *AML Screening service*. The service screens an individual's selected ID attributes of *Name* and *DOB* against watchlists of global regulatory authorities, foreign and domestic databases, compromised PEPs and sanctioned individuals.

The service highlights the category of the PEP based on the degree of risks they pose and also any immediate family member, or a close associate of the PEP.

You may utilize such services as per your requirements. This includes before or after establishing a relationship with your Customer.

7. Reliance on External Services

New Zealand's regulations state that you may seek the services of a third party to apply measures of due diligence. Regulations also require you to collect all such data (Due Diligence Information) from the third party, without undue delay. In this scenario, we will be the external third-party service provider to you.

New Zealand's regulations state that you, regardless of reliance on a third party, remain liable for maintaining all such compliance and fulfilling AML and KYC obligations.

8. Record Retention

As per New Zealand's regulations, you are required to retain data for not less than five (5) years³. These are a part of your AML and KYC obligations for

³ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2009/0035/latest/whole.html#DLM2140905>

due diligence. In the case where this information is processed, collected and managed by a relevant third-party, you are liable to collect all such necessary information(Due Diligence Data) from the third party without undue delay.