



FACT SHEET

1. AS SEB Pank

AS SEB Pank is one of the largest banks in Estonia and is owned by the Swedish bank Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (SEB).

AS SEB Pank is a strong, well-capitalised and stable bank with good liquidity indicators and return on assets. It focuses mainly on serving local residents and private and business clients connected to them.

Figures for AS SEB Pank as at 31.12.2019

Assets	
Market share	17.9%
Value of assets	6.7 billion euros
Deposits	
Value of deposits	4.5 billion euros
Deposits of Estonian residents	4.4 billion euros
Non-resident deposits	0.1 billion euros
Loans	
Value of the loan portfolio	5.6 billion euros
Loans to Estonian residents	5.5 billion euros
Loans to non-residents	52 million euros
Liquidity	
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	123.8%
Income and profitability	
Net profit	100.4 million euros
Return on equity (RoE)	9.56%
Return on assets (RoA)	1.5%
Other figures	
Core Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio	31.45%

2. The successful work of Finantsinspeksioon to counter money laundering

Helping to combat money laundering is a priority for Finantsinspeksioon

Finantsinspeksioon supervisory policy has been unequivocal since 2014 that it is not permissible for professional market participants in Estonia not to have control systems or to have systems that do not match their business strategy. Finantsinspeksioon takes a risk-based approach to financial supervision and to its efforts to counter money laundering. Resources are directed to where the most risk is to be found. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) states that Finantsinspeksioon was one of the first financial supervisory authorities to take such an approach to combating money laundering. Finantsinspeksioon has adopted new methods for supervising risk controls aimed at preventing money laundering, created a separate department to work on preventing money laundering, increased the number of staff working to counter money laundering, and raised substantially the number of its own control and monitoring activities.

Finantsinspeksioon stands for financial stability and transparency in Estonia

Preventing money laundering is a matter in Estonia for banks and for other institutions and authorities. By law, banks must design their organisation so that it would help to identify suspicious transactions and to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. Suspicious transactions must be reported to the Financial Intelligence Unit, which is the central authority in Estonia fighting against money laundering. The Financial Intelligence Unit collects and analyses information that may indicate money laundering, traces criminal proceeds, freezes accounts, takes individual statements, exchanges information with Financial Intelligence Units in other countries, and passes materials indicating criminal activity to the law enforcement authorities for further processing. The prosecutor and the Police and Border Guard Board investigate crimes of money laundering, collect evidence, carry through criminal proceedings, and work with law enforcement authorities in other countries.

The role of Finantsinspeksioon is to stand up for the stability and overall trustworthiness of the Estonian financial sector. This means analysing the capital, management and organisation of banks, and looking at how their risk controls match financial market legislation, their business models and their risks, including legislative acts on preventing money laundering, and the risks of money-laundering and terrorist financing. Finantsinspeksioon does not investigate criminal activity nor pass legal judgement.

The main institutions fighting money laundering in Estonia

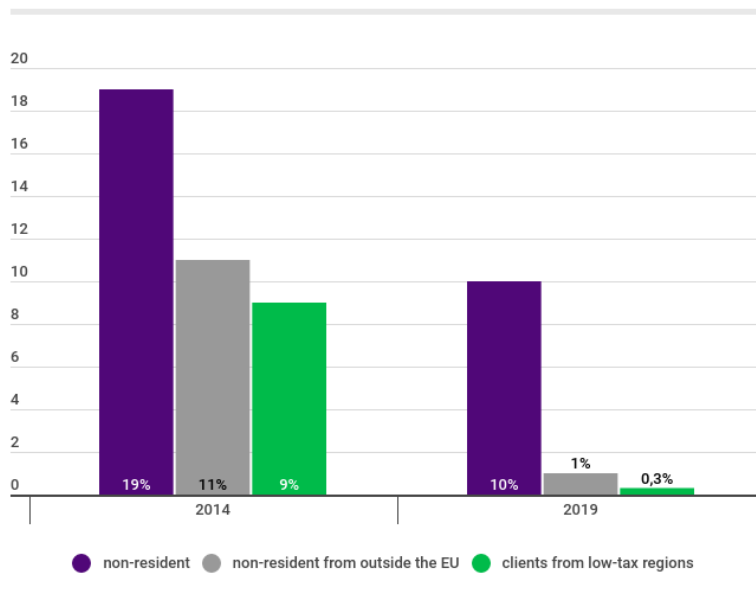
Financial Intelligence Unit
Ministry of Finance
prosecutor
banks
Police and Border Guard Board
courts
Internal Security Service
Finantsinspeksioon



Finantsinspeksioon has substantially reduced the risk of money laundering in banking in Estonia

The financial supervision opinion is that the risks to Estonian banking from serving non-residents have been substantially reduced, and the majority of the banking sector is not at high risk of money laundering. In 2020 the banks in Estonia are mainly focused on providing services to local clients or to business and private clients that are related to local clients, and to the government and non-profit sectors. The deposits in the Estonian financial sector of people and companies from outside the European Union are today less than 1% of all deposits. The share of deposits held by clients from low-tax regions has fallen below 0.5% of all deposits. In 2014, people and companies from outside the European Union had 11% of deposits, and 9% were held by clients registered in low-tax regions.

Changes in the structure of deposits in banks



The role of Finantsinspeksioon in combating money laundering



Goal

To protect the credibility and transparency of the Estonian financial system through unceasing work to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing



Collecting information

We get information from various sources, including on-site and remote inspections.



Analysis

We analyse the information that has come to our attention and the findings. We map and evaluate risks. We plan supervisory activities.



Applying supervisory measures

Depending on what has happened and the explanation for it, how ready the market participant is to cooperate, and other factors:

- dialogue with the market participant about correcting possible errors
- a precept requiring errors to be rectified, setting obligations, restricting activities and rights, or limiting or terminating the activities of managers or majority owners
- withdrawal of authorisation to operate