

## **Bank identity and electronic identification under the AML Act**

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The aim of the thesis is to describe in detail the whole process, the legal basis and the reason for the existence of the procedure of using the bank identity, which is a form of electronic identification under the AML Act, but also to assess whether this procedure does not offer various risks or shortcomings, taking into account the existing other identification options. Identification in general has been gaining importance in the last few years, with the need for accurate identification of persons appearing in various situations, from the opening of a bank account, to the buying and selling of securities by securities dealers and nowadays also in the activities of real estate agents. The frequency of uses in which identification is carried out is increasing year by year for the average person (one of the most recent cases of the widespread use of identification is the real estate activity already mentioned).

At the same time, the identification process is becoming more digital and user-friendly, especially with the use of the aforementioned bank identity. The increase in the frequency and, in some respects, simplification of the identification process may lead to an increase in certain security risks, both on the part of the State, which acts as the national identity authority in the identification process, and on the part of private entities acting in different roles in the identification process (service provider/identity provider).

In the first chapter, the thesis sets the topic of the thesis in a historical context with regard to the needs of society. The second chapter describes the regulatory basis that defines the procedures of identification, electronic identification but also the involvement of private identification and their adoption in the legislative process. In the third chapter I discuss practical examples of how electronic identification itself takes place, in the state and private law systems but also an example of their interconnectedness. In Chapter Four, I work with alternatives to bank identification such as penny transfers, video, photographs, and bring-your-own-identity. In the fifth and penultimate chapter I deal with future developments, in particular the Commission's eIDAS 2.0 proposal. The thesis concludes with a summary conclusion that reflects on the achievement of the thesis' objectives.