CFATF
GAFIC
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL
ACTION TASK FORCE

Eighth Follow-Up Report

Turks & Caicos Islands

May 30, 2013

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS: EIGTH FOLLOW-UP REPORT

I. Introduction

1. This report represents an analysis of the Turks and Caicos Islands' report back to the CFATF Plenary concerning the progress that it has made with regard to correcting the deficiencies that were identified in its third round Mutual Evaluation Report. The third round Mutual Evaluation Report of the Turks and Caicos Islands was adopted by the CFATF Council of Ministers in October 2008 in St. Kitts & Nevis. The Turks and Caicos Islands presented its Seventh follow-up report at the November Plenary in the Virgin Islands. It was determined that the Turks & Caicos Islands would be required to report at the May 2013 Plenary Based on the review of actions taken by the Turks & Caicos Islands since its last follow-up report, a recommendation would be made as to whether the Turks & Caicos Islands would remain on expedited follow-up or be placed in regular follow-up.

2. The Turks & Caicos Islands received ratings of PC or NC on twelve (12) of the sixteen (16) Core and Key Recommendations as follows:

Rec.	**1**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**10**	**13**	**23**	**26**	**35**	**36**	**40**	**I**	**II**	**III**	**IV**	**V**
Rating	**PC**	LC	C	**NC**	**PC**	**PC**	**PC**	**PC**	**PC**	**PC**	**PC**	**PC**	**PC**	LC	**PC**	LC

3. With regard to the other non- core or key Recommendations, Turks and Caicos Islands was rated partially compliant or non-compliant, as indicated below.

Partially Compliant (PC)	**Non-Compliant (NC)**
R. 9 (Third parties and Introducers)	R. 6 (Politically Exposed Persons)
R. 15 (Internal controls, compliance & audit)	R. 7 (Correspondent banking)
R. 16 (DNFBP-R. 13-15 &21)	R. 8 (New technologies & non face-to-face business)
R. 17 (Sanctions)	R. 11 (Unusual transactions)
R. 18 (Shell banks)	R. 12 (DNFBPs – R. ,6,8-11)
R. 20 (Other NFBP & secure transaction techniques)	R. 19 (Other forms of reporting)
R. 29 (Supervisors)	R. 21 (Special attention for higher risk countries)
R. 31 (National cooperation)	R. 22 (Foreign branches & subsidiaries)
R. 32 (Statistics)	R. 24 (DNFBP-regulation, supervision and monitoring)
R. 33 (Legal persons – beneficial owners0	R. 25 (Guidelines and feedback)
R. 34 (Legal arrangements – beneficial owners)	R. 30 (Resources)
R. 38 (Mutual legal assistance on confiscation and freezing)	SR. VII (Wire transfer rules)
SR. VI (AML requirements for money and value transfer services)	SR. VIII (Non-profit organizations0
	SR. IX (Cash couriers0

4. The following table is intended to assist in providing an insight into the level of risk in the main financial sectors in the Turks & Caicos Islands.

Size and integration of the jurisdiction's financial sector ($000)

		Banks	Other Credit Institutions[1]*	Securities	Insurance	TOTAL
Number of institutions	Total #	8	N/A	~~5~~ 6	5291	5305
Assets	US$	1,727,729	N/A	58,759,242	-	60,487,071
Deposits	Total: US$	1,005,416	N/A	58,759,242	-	1,005,416
	% Non-resident	34% of deposits	N/A	N/A	N/A	34% of deposits
International Links	% Foreign-owned:	*31% of assets	-	N/A		31% of assets
	#Subsidiaries abroad	5	N/A	0	0	5

*Percentages of total assets overseas.

II. Scope of this Report

5. This report will focus primarily on Recommendations that remain outstanding and to which the Turks and Caicos Islands have provided updated information[2]. Based on an analysis of previously submitted updates, the outstanding Recommendations[3] are as follows: Core – R.1[4], 5, 13, SR. II and IV; Key – R. 23, 26, 35, 40 and SR. I and Other – R. 8, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 24, 25, 29,30, 31,32, 33, 34, 38 and SR. VI, VII, VIII and IX. Based on the decision taken at the Virgin Islands Plenary meeting in November 2012, the Turks and Caicos Islands as a CFATF ICRG country is required to make substantial progress in the Core and Key Recommendations by the May 2013 Plenary.

III. Summary of progress made by the Turks & Caicos Islands since November 2012

5. Since the seventh follow-up report, (FUR) the TCI Authorities have indicated that the Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations, 2013, the Companies (Fees)(Amendment) Regulations, 2013, the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012 and the Non-Profit Organisation Regulations, 2013 have been enacted. A Human Trafficking Bill and Domestic Insurance Bill have been drafted. The FSC is

[1] Savings and loans institutions, credit unions, financial cooperatives and any other depository and non-depository credit institutions are not regulated in the TCI and the TCI Authorities report that they are not aware of such institutions operating in the TCI.

[2] R. 34, 35 and SR. V, VII and IX still have outstanding recommendations but no updated information has been provided.

[3] To date, TCI has fully met the deficiencies noted in R. 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 22 and 36. See. Matrix for detailed background and updated information on R. 36.

[4] R. 1 was inaccurately recorded as being fully met in the footnotes of the previous follow-up report. (7th FUR).

also in the process of completing the draft of a new Banking and Trust Bill and amendments to the Proceeds of Crime Ordinance (POCO), the AML and PTF Regulations and Code have been approved. As part of the enhancements to their AML/CFT framework, the Turks and Caicos Islands have appointed a new Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), created a new DNFBP department within the FSC and established a new Exchange of Information Unit. As will be noted in more detail below, the Turks and Caicos Authorities have held several training seminars. With regard to dealing with corruption, the TCI decided to strengthen its anti-corruption measures by enacting the Political Activities Ordinance, 2012, which is administered by the Integrity Commission. The Ordinance places restrictions on the kind of donors, donations and the amount of campaign donations and requires not only the filing of reports citing information on the amounts and names of donors, but also provides for criminal sanctions and financial penalties on the leaders and treasurers of political parties.

Core Recommendations

Recommendation 1

6. The only outstanding recommendation requires the enabling provisions for the offences of directing terrorism, arms trafficking and human trafficking listed in schedule 1 of the POCO to be clearly defined. In this regard, the TCI Authorities have indicated that amendments will be made to the POCO to address this. Additionally, a draft Human Trafficking Bill, which was produced by EU funded law project (noted in a previous report), is under consideration as part of the legislative agenda for the 2013/2014 financial year. Recommendation 1 has not been fully met.

Recommendation 5

7. The Authorities have indicated that a Compliance Workshop was held on April 25, 2013. The training exercise had attendees from various regulated sectors and the contents focused on issues related to the establishment of relevant AML systems and procedures and in particular an AML manual. It is intended that the Manual will be developed by all licensee on a risk sensitive basis. The Authorities also indicated that the reference in the last report to the issuance of guidance in accordance with section 111(2) of the POCO will no longer be done since it is felt that the elements of CDD guidance was already covered in the AML/PFT Code. The deficiency with regard to E.C. 5.3 still remains outstanding to the extent that there is no provision with regard to financial institutions conducting CDD on legal arrangements.

Recommendation 13

8. In the last report, it was noted that a recommendation to issue guidance notes in accordance with Section 111(2) of the POCO was intended to further enhance the new STR/SAR form which has attached guidance notes. However, as noted above, the Authorities no longer feel that a separate guidance on this issue is necessary. Instead, the forms with attached guidance will be made available on both the FSC and FIU websites. The TCI Authorities have however indicated that additions to the guidelines for the filing of STRs will be posted to the FCU/FIU website by June 30, 2013. The Examiners'

recommendation as stated has been met since consideration has been given to the issuance of guidelines in this regard. R. 13 has been fully met.

Special Recommendations II and IV

9. There has been no new update with regard to these Special Recommendations. Accordingly, the current situation is that with regard to SR. II, none of the Examiners' recommendations have been met, while for SR. IV, the Examiners' recommendation requiring that the reporting of STRs with regard to terrorism and the financing of terrorism should include suspicion of terrorist organisations or those who finance terrorism has not been met. SR. II and IV are therefore outstanding.

Key Recommendations

Recommendation 23

10. As noted in the previous report, the outstanding deficiency pertains to the inclusion of collective investment schemes 'Core Principles' in the FSC's supervisory framework. In this regard, the Authorities have indicated that the FSC is continuing engaging with the IOSCO in an effort to gain membership in IOSCO. Additionally, the first draft of new securities legislation has been circulated to the industry for comments. The FSC is also still in the process of completing new draft Banking and Trust Ordinances to compliment the securities legislation. The TCI Authorities have also indicated that the Government has recently approved a new Domestic Insurance Bill. The Bill is intended to implement recommendations made by the IMF in 2003. In order to facilitate passage of the Bill, the FSC arranged a meeting with the House of Assembly members on April 30, 2013 to walk through the provisions of the Bill before it is debated at the next meeting of the House in May 2013. R. 23 has not been fully met.

Recommendation 26

11. The only recommendation that has not been fulfilled for R. 26 pertains to the operational independence of the FCU. In this regard, the TCI Authorities have noted that the FIU committee of the MLRA proposed model legislation in 2012 which is being considered as part of the legislative agenda for the 2013/2014 financial year. The Authorities also indicated that the 2012 statistics for the FCU annual report is ready for publication, and that the FCU is being housed in a building which offers better security since October 2012. Compliance with R. 26 remains substantially met.

Recommendation 40

12. The only outstanding recommendation for R. 40 pertains to the stipulation of specific standard operating procedures for dealing with the execution of requests for assistance received by foreign competent authorities. The TCI Authorities have provided no update with regard to complying with this recommendation other than for the purposes of tax information exchange. In that regard, they have noted that a new Exchange of Information Unit (EOI) has been created within the Ministry of Finance, which includes the Competent Authority's delegate. The Unit will perform the administrative functions with regard to the exchange of information for tax purposes pursuant to the Tax

Information Exchange Ordinance (TIEO) and the EU Saving Directive. The EIU has already entered into an MOU with the Attorney General's Chambers and hopes to complete MOUs with the FCU and the FSC shortly. R. 40 has not been fully met.

Other Recommendations

Recommendation 8

13. As noted in the previous follow-up report, the only outstanding recommendation pertains to a 'should consider' issue. This issue will not be considered by the FSC until September 2013 and therefore remains outstanding.

Recommendation 12

14. The outstanding recommendations for R. 12 pertain to Gaming Inspectorate and the implementation of a mechanism to legally and physically separate the work of legal advisers when their duties relate to financial or real estate transactions. The FSC is considering issuing guidance which may require separate and self-contained files and filing systems. In the current matrix, the Authorities have noted that the FSC is the identified NRFB Supervisor under the POCO and in that regard, they created a DNFBP Department at the end of 2012. The new Department has begun an ongoing system of registration of DNFBPs. The registration fees have been set at US$150 and are non-refundable. It is expected that the registration will be re-launched imminently with the deadline for registration of existing businesses set for June 28, 2013. Subsequently new businesses and material changes to existing registration details must be provided within 30 days of occurrence. The Authorities have also indicated that subsequent to registration, targeted training to lawyers, accountants and relators will be delivered with the focus on DNFBP related risks. (Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing (Amendment) Regulations, 2013). Invitees to the April 25th AML seminar were from licenced/regular institutions. There was also some overlap because some law firms and accountants also have Company Management and Trust businesses under the same operating Group.The Seminar provided participants with a certificate of participation, which counts as credit towards various AML certifications. As discussed in previous follow-up reports, the FSC has engaged the Bar Association in September 2012 and January 2013 with regard to the delivery of AML training. The Bar Council has indicated that it plans to have AML training before the end of 2013. The latter date is an extension of the original date of end of 2012 because the Bar Council was unable to organise the training by that date. However, this did not hinder the occurrence of two training sessions to the Turks and Caicos Real Estate Association (TCREA) in September 2012 and March 2013. The Authorities expect that by the end of the fourth quarter of 2013 AML/CFT awareness sessions and detailed training will have been held for all three core DNFBPs (Lawyers, Accountants and Real Estate Agents).

15. With regard to recommendations pertaining to Gaming, the Authorities have indicated that the improvements to the Gaming Inspectorate have been placed on the agenda of the Ministry of Finance work plan so that they can receive priority in the Government's 2012/2013 financial year. Further, with regard to the gaming sector, the TCI Government announced in March 2013 that there is a moratorium on any new gaming licences for up to one year. This is to allow for the implementation of an Action Plan, which was devised

by the Ministry of Finance to reform the gaming industry consistent with the MLRA recommendations. The Authorities have noted that changes to the Gaming legislation, strengthening of the Gaming Inspectorate including training are all part of the reform initiative. Based on the aforementioned, the Examiners' recommendations with regard to the separation of the duties of legal advisers where they perform DNFBP functions, the definition of the role of the Gaming Inspectorate and the FCU with regard to the implementation of the AML/CFT framework, training of gaming inspectors and clarity in the implementation and oversight of the AML/CFT framework for the gaming industry are still outstanding.

Recommendation 15

16. Based on a review of the information provided with regard to R. 15, the outstanding issues pertain to the inclusion of a reference to CFT in policy manuals and the FSC's role in creating awareness amongst financial institutions with regard to CFT. With regard to providing guidance to financial institutions on the implementation of an independent audit function to test compliance with AML/CFT procedures, policies and controls, the FSC is still considering issuing guidance, but is not certain that this is the course of action that will be taken with regard to ensuring implementation. Recommendation 15 remains partially met.

Recommendation 16

17. The two outstanding deficiencies for R. 16 are the consideration of training of DNFBPs with regard to the filing of STRs and the issuance of guidelines and instructions on the drawing up and maintaining of internal frameworks for AML/CFT compliance. The Authorities have indicated that the new Head of the NRFB discussed above at R. 12, is working on guidelines for the DNFBPs. They are expected to be completed by June 2013. There has been no indication of training for DNFBPs with regard to the filing of STRs. The Recommendation remains partially met.

Recommendation 17

18. As noted in the previous report R. 17 has been met, but since implementation is ongoing, the report will continue to reflect any updates provided by the TCI Authorities with regard to the implementation of enforcement actions. In the current matrix, the Authorities have indicated that for 2012 approximately thirty (30) enforcement actions have been initiated. Of that number, eight (8) resulted in actual penalty notices being issued, seven (7) resulted in the revocation of licences, one (1) resulted in legal action to have the company wound up and for the remainder, enforcement actions did not materialize. The Authorities have however also noted that penalties issued by the FSC are not considered a civil debt, which can be legally recovered through the Courts and as such the only recourse where a licensee fails to pay a penalty or a further penalty for late payment of penalty, is to pursue the other enforcement powers of the Commissions which would be done on a graduating scale and ultimately may result in criminal action or the FSC seeking to have the company wound up and the license revoked. In order to address this matter, the FSC has proposed and the Government has agreed that Section 47 of the Financial Services Commission Ordinance (FSCO) should be amended to make it clear that a penalty notice is a civil debt that becomes final on the expiration of fourteen (14) days from the date that the penalty notice is issued. In this way, the FSC's claim would

be considered in any liquidation or winding up of the licensee. The TCI Authorities have indicated that the proposed amendment is at an advanced stage in the House of Assembly and it is anticipated that it will be passed during the May 2013 sitting of the House of Assembly. Pursuant to Section 33(2) of the FSCO, this is one of many sanctions available to the Commission.

Recommendation 20

19. The assessment of the risk of ML or FT in the construction industry in the TCI continues to be undertaken by a sub-committee established by the MLRA in December 2010. The new deadline for the sub-committee's findings is June 2013. Accordingly, R. 20 remains outstanding with regard to the finalization of the AML/CFT risk analysis of the construction sector.

Recommendation 21

20. Further to the FSC's creation of a link to the FATF list of countries, the TCI Authorities have indicated that they would post the names of the non-compliant jurisdictions as noted by the FATF on their website and also notify licensees. With regard to promoting the implementation of an effective risk management regime for AML/CFT, TCI has indicated that the FSC has promoted a risk-based approach amongst its licensees. This has included having regard to country or geographical risks within the institutions client acceptance and CDD systems. The FSC has also provided AML and compliance training on this issue in November, 2011 and 2012 and most recently on April 25, 2013. R. 21 has been fully met.

Recommendation 24

21. As noted previously above in the discussions on R. 12 and 16, the NRFB, which has been formed within the FSC is responsible for the supervision of DNFBPs. In addition to what was stated previously, the Authorities have also noted that amendments will be made to the POCO and AML/PFT Code to change the terminology from NRFB to DNFBPs. The reforms to the legislation and the post of Gaming Inspector are as discussed previously; i.e. the measures will form part of the legislative agenda for the 2013/2014 financial year. The Examiners' recommendations remain outstanding.

Recommendation 25

22. With regard to providing feedback, the Authorities have noted that this is done during training through the provision of information on trends and the level of SARs reporting. The most recent training in this regard as noted previously was done on April 25, 2013. The Authorities also provide feedback with regard to STRs/SARs that have been filed by regulated entities through the SAR acknowledgement or via direct communication to the MLRA. The Authorities have noted that with regard to the issuance of trends and analysis, the 'alerts' have been posted on the FCU/FIU website. Additionally, the annual reports for 2011 and 2012 include statistics, trends and typologies pertaining to AML/CFT. The reports have been submitted to the Governor and should be published on the FCU/FIU and FSC websites. It has also been noted that statistics were published by the MLRA and FCU in the MLRA annual reports since 2009 in compliance with the POCO. The FSC has also indicated that there has been a staff increase of over ten (10)

persons in mid to senior level positions between 2011and 2013. The increase has resulted in a higher level of productivity with regard to the issuance of reports from onsite examinations and has also allowed for a system to be put in place with regard to follow-up on deficiencies identified during an onsite. With regard to whether statistics are kept on the outcome of the follow-up actions, the Authorities have indicated that statistics are available for individual licensees on the number of deficiencies remaining following each site visit but there is no centralized database or record which would show information on all the licensees in one place. Notification is given to licensee of the number of outstanding deficiencies as a matter of course after each site visit. With regard to providing more guidance with regard to CFT, the FSC has updated its website to provide links to lists and information on terrorist, which are published periodically by the UNSC and other reputable bodies. The financial institutions were notified of the website at the FSC's annual general meeting in December 2012. This recommendation is being met. The two recommendations discussed above have been partially met based on the minor deficiencies noted. TCI has indicated that the guidelines for the sector will be completed by June 2013. The Examiners' recommendations pertaining to Guidelines to DNFBPs to establish compliance with AML/CFT requirements, and the establishment of written instructions to regulated entities have not been met.

Recommendation 29

23. There has been no change to the level of compliance with the Examiners' recommendation. Since the fourth follow-up report, it was noted that the Financial Services (Financial Penalties) Regulations, 2010 provided for penalties with regard to licensing, timely access to records, record keeping and AML/CFT compliance, but there was no sanctioning power against directors or senior management, but only against the licensee. Additionally, the dissuasiveness of the penalties was questionable since some of the penalty ranges appear to be low.

Recommendation 30

24. The issues with regard to the Gaming Inspectorate have been discussed above a R. 12, 16 and 24. The positive increase in staff compliment over the period 2011-2013 has also been noted. The TCI Authorities have also indicated that the Head of the rebranded Company Management and Investments Department along with her staff have each obtained a Diploma in Compliance from the International Compliance Association. Additionally, new staff have been engaged for these departments, which have allowed it to increase its supervisory capacity. No indication has been given as to whether human and financial resources have been increased at the Immigration Department. Additionally, there has been no indication of any training for Judges, Magistrates or other court personnel. Despite the positive strides with regard to some of the Examiners' recommendations, R. 30 remains substantially not met.

Recommendation 31

25. As noted in the previous report, the MLRA continues to be active with regard to policies and activities that pertain to ML/FT. Most recently, the MLRA and the FSC conducted and AML seminar for reporting entities and DNFBPs in April 2013. The Authorities have also noted that a new Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) was appointed on February

1, 2013. The DPP attends the MLRA meetings. R. 31 will continue to be met on an ongoing basis since, as stated in a previous report while it is clear that the MLRA continues to be active with regard to AML/CFT policies and activities, their activities have not taken a prescriptive format. There continues to be full compliance with this Recommendation.

Recommendation 32

26. Based on discussions above, it is clear that the TCI Authorities have been maintaining statistics (Annual reports for the FCU, statistics on enforcement actions), however it is still unclear that comprehensive statistics are being maintained by competent authorities or that there is a review of statistics to determine the effectiveness of the systems to combat ML and TF on a regular basis. Accordingly, the deficiencies noted by the Examiners have not been fully addressed.

Recommendation 33

27. The results of the public consultation on the issue of bearer shares noted in the seventh follow-up report was reviewed by the Government in March 2013. At that time, the Government decided to propose a Bill to the House of Assembly to abolish bearer shares in the Turks and Caicos Islands. Accordingly, a draft Bill is currently being prepared by the Attorney General's Chambers for submission to the House. The abolition of bearer shares will make the Examiners' recommendations moot, however, the period that is given to convert the shares before they are voided will have to be monitored. The training done by the FSC through the hosting of a Compliance Workshop was noted above. The Recommendation remains outstanding.

Recommendation 38

28. The establishment of administrative guidelines for dealing with mutual legal assistance remains under review. Accordingly, R. 38 remains not met.

Special Recommendation VI

29. The Authorities have indicated that the licensing of MVT providers has been completed. Additionally, the issuance of guidelines, reporting forms and standards and a programme of onsite inspections have been instituted. The Guidelines have been published on the FSC's website. With regard to onsite inspections, two (2) onsite examinations were conducted for the financial year ending March 31, 2012. A component of the examinations pertained to AML/CFT compliance and the FSC's Management Report on the examinations set out recommendations to improve compliance levels and set timelines for the achievement of the recommendations. Additionally, the Authorities have noted that there are currently five (5) licenced MSB's of which three (3) are active. The other active MSB was inspected in 2011. Of the two (2) inactive MSB's, one is a new licensee which has been issued a directive to comply which certain measures to commence operation within a stated time, and the FSC is working with the other to close its business as they never fully commenced any business activity since obtaining its licence. Therefore all three (3) active licensees have been inspected and the FSC is following up with these licensees to ensure that all identified deficiencies are corrected. This Recommendation has been fully met.

Special Recommendation VIII

30. The amendments to the POCO noted in the previous report were enacted in January 2013 and provide the Governor with the power to make regulations that would create a regulatory and supervisory regime for NPOs. The Regulations creating a supervisory framework for NPOs were enacted in March 2013 and came into operation on April 1, 2013. This legislative enactment meets the Examiners' recommendation with regard to a legislative framework to counter the possible abuse of the NPO sector for the financing of terrorism. Pursuant to Regulation 3 the FSC is prescribed as the NPO supervisor and as such has supervisory functions which include the registration of NPOs, the monitoring for compliance by NPOs with the NPO legislation and the regulations etc. Regulation 13 requires NPOs to maintain information on the purpose and objectives of the NPOs stated activities and for 'financial records that show and explain its transactions, within and outside the Islands' for a minimum five (5) year period, while Regulation 14 makes provision for the NPO Supervisor to request records for the review of the Supervisor or 'to a person or persons specified in the notice.' These provisions meet the Examiners' recommendations with regard to maintenance of the relevant information and even though production of this information is specified to the NPO Supervisor and any person in the notice as noted above, this measure is considered sufficient to cover the Examiners requirement that there be public and law enforcement access to this information. A NPO can also be de-registered pursuant to Regulation 11(2)(a) for breach of the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Code. Regulation 14, will also meet the Examiners' requirement for a specific point of contact with regard to an international request for information on NPOs.

31. While the newly enacted Regulations have resulted in significant compliance with the Examiners' recommendations, recommendations pertaining to ensuring that regulated entities are aware of the risk of abuse of NPOs for the purpose of financing terrorism; the FCU ensuring that all NPOs are made aware of the revised procedures for the filing of suspicious transactions and the AML/CFT training for NPOs have not been met. The Authorities have noted the newness of the legislation for this status, but have also indicated that the registration of NPOs will be completed by the fourth quarter of 2013 and that the NPO Supervisor has already met with a small group of Provo based NPO leaders and explained how the key risks and mitigating actions affect them, as well as dispelling some misconceptions. Overall, the process of raising awareness is already underway. SR. VIII has not been fully met.

III. Conclusion

32. The Turks and Caicos Islands continue to address the outstanding issues; most noticeable was the progress made with regard to the NPO sector, which now has an AML/CFT legislative framework. Implementation of the framework is of course expected. Based on the above review and analysis of the outstanding deficiencies, the Turks and Caicos Islands have fully met the Examiners' recommendations with regard to R. 13 (Core) and R. 21, 31 and SR. VI (Non-Core or Key). Accordingly, the Core Recommendations 1, 5, SR. II and IV, Key Recommendations 23, 26 and 40 and Other Recommendations 8, 12, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, SR. V, VII, VIII and IX still have outstanding deficiencies. It is recommended that TCI remain in expedited follow-up and report back to the November 2013 Plenary, since substantial progress has not been made

with regard to the Core and Key recommendations, where depending on the progress made, consideration may have to be given to placing the TCI in the first stage of enhanced follow-up.

Legal Systems				
1. ML offense	PC	The exact scope of what the POCO repeals, amends and saves is ambiguous. Schedule 1 of the POCO refers to offences which are not defined in the laws of the TCI, namely directing terrorism, people trafficking and arms trafficking. The FATF 20 Designated Categories of Offences are not fully reflected in the laws of the TCI. All the precursor chemicals under Article 3(c)(ii) of the Vienna Convention are not covered by TCI law and there is no precursor chemical legislation. The effectiveness of TCI's legal framework is difficult to assess since there have no money laundering convictions since 2002. The defence to the ML offence at section 119(2) of the POCO provides a criminal with the opportunity to escape liability merely by showing that the property was obtained for adequate consideration.	• The POCO should clearly reflect what it is intended to save, repeal or amend and consolidate of the pre-existing law in relation to anti money laundering, as sections 150 and 151 of the POCO do not effectively achieve this. Omissions contained in Schedules 5 and 6 of the POCO should also be addressed in order to fully reflect what the POCO seeks to do. In addition, the enabling provisions for the offences of directing terrorism, arms trafficking and human trafficking listed in Schedule 1 should be clearly defined. • TCI should fully comply with Article 3(1)(c) in relation to the precursor chemicals requirements. The FATF 20 Designated Offences should also be fully incorporated in the laws of the Islands.	New Regulations converting the Code into regulations have been prepared and made. The Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Ordinance 2009 and Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Ordinance 2010 came into force on December 8, 2009 and May 24, 2010 respectively. The omissions in Schedules 5 and 6 have been addressed. What is intended to be saved, repealed and amended are all now clearly indicated. In essence the Control of Drugs Trafficking Ordinance and former Proceeds of Crime Ordinance are repealed. However, transitional provisions keep them in force in respect of matters falling under the former legislation. The offences of "drug trafficking offence" and "money laundering offence" have been defined in the amendments to section 2. Section 119(2) is amended to require that, in addition to obtaining adequate consideration, the defendant must show that he did not know or suspect that the property was criminal property. The MLRA at its meeting held on January 21, 2011 decided to have specific legislation drafted to cover all of the required areas relating to CFT in one place. **Remaining amendments to the POCO call for the enabling provisions for the offences of directing terrorism, arms trafficking and human trafficking listed in Schedule 1 to be clearly defined A draft Human Trafficking (prevention of) Bill produced by an EU funded law review project undertaken in the Islands has been produced and is under consideration as part of the Legislative Agenda for the 2013-2014 financial year. All other recommendations have been fully observed.** An EU funded Law Reform Project underway in the TCI was tasked with this work. This work was later taken out of the Project deliverables due to other pressing legislative

				initiatives and new resources will need to be identified. A number of existing legislation was amended as part of the law review and reform exercise and some new laws drafted. These include: • Amendment to the Confidential Relationships Ordinance to tighten the AML/CFT requirements for disclosure is not a breach of confidentiality under that Ordinance; • Amendments to the Proceeds of Crime Ordinance to address the remaining concerns; and • Amendments to the Tax Exchange of Information Ordinance to clarify the remit of the Competent Authority to be able to request and provide information in accordance with the TIEAs.
2. ML offense–mental element and corporate liability	LC	The penalties for money laundering upon summary conviction are lenient and therefore are not dissuasive sanctions. The efficacy of implementation of the anti-money laundering regime is uncertain, particularly in view of the very low incidence of ML prosecutions.	• The penalty for the primary money laundering offences (sections 117, 118 and 119) upon summary conviction should be sufficiently dissuasive, so as not to limit prosecution of money laundering at the magisterial level to the most trivial of cases	The Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Ordinance 2010 amends the penalties under sections 117 to 119 by raising the penalties from twelve months imprisonment to two years minimum and the fines from $40,000 to $200,000.
3. Confiscation and provisional measures	LC	Forfeiture or confiscation of instrumentalities intended for use in or used in ML/FT offences are not clearly covered by the POCO.	• The POCO should be amended to provide for the confiscation and/or forfeiture of instrumentalities intended for use in or used in ML/FT offences.	The Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Ordinance 2010 amends Part III of POCO to provide for the recovery of instrumentalities intended for use in or in connection with unlawful conduct through civil forfeiture. It includes new sections on freezing orders. In particular, section 59 now contains as an additional objective of the civil forfeiture regime, the recovery of property which is, or represents "property that has been used in, or in connection with, or is intended to be used in, or in connection with, unlawful conduct". A new definition of tainted property is also included. There are a number of **provisions** that amend various sections in PART III to give effect to the recovery of tainted property.

Preventive measures				
4. Secrecy laws consistent with the Recommendations	C	This Recommendation is fully observed.		

5. Customer due diligence	NC	There are no requirements in the POCO and AMLR which prohibit financial institutions from keeping anonymous accounts or accounts with fictitious names. No requirement for the conduct of CDD measures where the financial institution has doubts about the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data. No requirement for financial institutions to conduct CDD on legal persons or legal arrangements. No requirement for financial institutions to verify that any person purporting to act on behalf of a customer who is a legal person is so authorized, and identify and verify the identity of that person. No requirement for financial institutions to verify the legal status of the legal person or legal arrangement. No requirement for financial institution perform enhanced due diligence for higher risk categories of customer, business relationship or transaction. No requirement for financial institutions to conduct ongoing due diligence on existing customers. No requirement for financial institutions to perform enhanced due diligence on high risk customers. No requirement for financial institutions to undertake CDD measures when carrying out occasional transactions that are wire transfers in the circumstances covered by the Interpretative Note to SR VII. No requirement to terminate the business relationship if proper CDD cannot be conducted. No requirement for financial institutions to ensure that documents, data or information collected under the CDD process is kept up to date. Lack of guidance on matters such as PEPs, risk based approach and reduced CDD impacts on the effectiveness of the TCI's AML/CFT regime.	• Legislation should be enacted or amended to require that financial institutions: undertake CDD measures when carrying out occasional transactions that are wire transfers in the circumstances covered by the Interpretative Note to SR VII; verify that any person purporting to act on behalf of legal persons or legal arrangements is so authorised and identify and verify the identity of that person; take reasonable measures to determine the natural persons that ultimately own or control legal persons or legal arrangements. • Legislation should be enacted or amended to prohibit financial institutions from keeping anonymous accounts or accounts with fictitious names. • Legislation should be enacted or amended to require that financial institutions conduct CDD measures whereby the financial institution has doubts about the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data. • Legislation should be enacted or amended to require that financial institutions conduct CDD on legal persons or legal arrangements. • There seemed to be a high level of dependence on personal relationships between financial institutions and clients which results in CDD measures not being carried out. During interviews with financial institutions these institutions typically indicated that the reason for limited or no CDD measures is a result of the small size of the local industry and the fact that everyone knows each other. Such scenarios may open the TCI to a higher risk of financial institutions being used for money laundering and financing of terrorism. Therefore, TCI authorities should develop a sensitization campaign whereby financial institutions are made aware of the	Section 111 of POCO has been amended and provides for the issuance by the Reporting Authority of Codes and Guidance. The new section 111(5) provides that a Code issued under section 111 is subsidiary legislation and has full legislative effect. The Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations were enacted on July 29, 2010. Part II deals with Customer Due Diligence. Regulation 11 requires a financial business to conduct CDD. Any person that contravenes that regulation may be liable to a fine up to $50,000.00. The Regulations also provides for enhanced due diligence. Regulation 16 deals with shell banks and anonymous numbered accounts. It provides for a penalty of up to $100,000.00 if a financial business sets up or maintains an anonymous account. Schedule 2 of the Regulations contains the meaning of financial business. Included are persons engaged in lending, including consumer credit and mortgage credit, accountants, auditors, legal professionals, and financial/investment advisors. The Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Code 2011 came into force on 6 May 2011. Part III of the Code deals with Customer Due Diligence and a summary of the principal requirements with respect to customer due diligence is set out on pages 25 to 27 of the Code and comprehensively addresses the recommendations of the Assessors. The AML/PTF Regulations were amended on 1st December 2011 to provide for specific provisions for occasional transactions that are wire transfers and to ensure that the requirements of EC 5.2 apply to all financial institutions and not just Money Service Businesses. The AML/PTF Regulations (regulation 5) were amended on 1st December 2011 to require the determination of the natural person who ultimately owns or controls customers

		The scope of AML/CFT legislation in the TCI does not cover financial institutions that engage in mortgage lending. No effective implementation of AML/CFT regime as a result of recent enactment of legislation (AMLR and Code) and guidance.	benefits and requirement to do relevant CDD.	that are legal persons or legal arrangements (EC 5.5.2(b)) and to require the verification the legal status of the legal person or legal arrangement (EC 5.4(b)) Regulation, now provides that customer due diligence measures include measures for determining who are the natural persons that ultimately own or control the customer where the customer is not an individual. The TCI continues on its sensitization campaign to make financial institutions aware of the benefits of meeting AML/CFT requirements. The FSC held AML/CFT training in November 2011 for industry practitioner, which focused on the requirements of the new code and establishing a compliance manual. During the November 2011 training, the FIU hosted a session. The FIU also conducted a two-hour of AML training with the staff at one of the local banks at the request of their Money Laundering Reporting officer. A Compliance Workshop ~~is scheduled to be held on October 24, 2012.~~ **was held on October 24, 2012.** **An AML Seminar was also held on April 25, 2013 and was attended by over 60 persons from across the various regulated sectors. Both Training exercises addressed issues relating to establishing relevant AML systems and procedures and in particular an AML Manual that should be developed by each licensee on a risk sensitive basis.** On the recommendation of the FIU the MLRA at its next meeting held on 23rd July 2012 agreed that it would be useful to issue guidance in accordance with section 111(2) of the Proceeds of Crime Ordinance along the lines of the guidance issued by the Trinidad and Tobago FIU in 2011 (Customer Due Diligence Guide No. 1 of 2011**).** **Following a review of these guidelines by the FSC, it was decided that Customer Due Diligence guidance was already covered in the Code in terms consistent with the established international standard. At the AML seminar held with the industry on April 25th 2013 the FSC highlighted those provisions. Therefore, separate CDD guidance is not needed.**

6. Politically exposed persons	NC	No requirements concerning PEPs are applicable to regulated persons at present. No requirement for senior management approval of a relationship with a customer who is found to be a PEP. No requirement for senior management approval to continue a relationship with a customer who is subsequently found to be a PEP or who subsequently becomes a PEP. Little awareness of the requirements in relation to the performance of enhanced CDD measures on high risk customers who are PEPs. No effective implementation of AML/CFT regime as a result of recent enactment of legislation (AMLR and Code) and guidance.	• Financial institutions should be required to seek senior management approval for a relationship with a customer who is found to be a PEP and to continue a relationship with a customer who is subsequently found to be a PEP or who subsequently becomes a PEP. • The FSC should consider issuance of guidance with regard to financial institution's handling of relationships with PEPs.	The Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations contain provisions relating to PEPs. PEPs are defined in regulation 6. Regulation 13 requires enhanced due diligence and ongoing monitoring on PEPs and imposes a fine of up to $50,000.00 if that regulation is contravened The Financial Services Commission issued guidance in relation PEPs in August 2009. The Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Code addresses the requirements of E.C 6.2 in section 13(1) and (3). Approval by senior management of a financial institution is required for the continuation of the financial institution's relationship with a customer who is found to be a PEP and to continue a relationship with a customer who is subsequently found to be a PEP or who subsequently becomes a PEP. AML/PTF Regulation 13(2)(d) also requires enhanced CDD for PEPs. **Recognising that corruption and money laundering are related and the TCI moved to strengthen its anti-corruption measures, in order to avoid rendering our anti-money laundering regime ineffective. Therefore, the TCI is the first regional jurisdiction to take the bold step of reforming the area of campaign financing.** Campaign donations received by political parties and candidates are now required to be reported to the Integrity Commission, a**n anti-corruption** watchdog body established under **the Constitution**. **Additionally, the Integrity Commission Ordinance 2008 (as amended and strengthened in 2012) requires annual detailed declarations as to income, assets and debts from Persons in Public Life (including members of the Cabinet and of the House of Assembly, as well as senior public officials whether part of the public service or heading public bodies).** The Political Activities Ordinance 2012, **administered by the Integrity Commission, places restrictions on the kind of donors, donations and the amounts of campaign donations, and** requires not only the filing of reports citing the amounts and names of donors but also introduces criminal sanctions and financial penalties on the leaders and treasurers of political parties liable. There is also an AML/CFT style

				obligation on political parties and independent candidates to maintain transparent accounting records and to produce audited accounts. Provisions also allow for the forfeiture of prohibited donations. **The Integrity Commission has issued guidance to political parties under these Ordinances.**
7. Correspondent banking	NC	No requirement to determine the reputation of a respondent and the quality of supervision. No provision to obtain senior management approval before establishing new correspondent relationships. No provision to document respective AML/CFT responsibilities in correspondent relationships. No requirement for financial institutions with correspondent relationships involving "payable-through accounts" to be satisfied that the respondent financial institution has performed all normal CDD obligations on its customers that have access to the accounts. No requirement for the financial institution to be satisfied that the respondent institution can provide reliable customer identification data upon request. No effective implementation of AML/CFT regime as a result of recent enactment of legislation (AMLR and Code) and guidance.	• TCI authorities should consider issuing more guidance to financial intuitions on matters relating to AML/CFT.	The Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations provide that no bank operating in or from the islands shall enter into or continue a correspondent banking relationship with a shell bank or a bank that is known to permit its accounts to be used by a shell bank. Regulation 16 provides for a fine of up to $100,000.00 if a bank acts in contravention to the regulation. With regard to Rec. 7, Sections 42 and 43 of the Code, deals will correspondent banking. Regulation 16 was amended to extend it to all financial institutions in accordance with a decision taken by the MLRA in its meeting in December 2010. Regulation 16 was amended on 1st December 2011 to make it clear that the prohibition regarding entering into or continuing corresponding banking relationships with shell banks applies to all financial business.
8. New technologies & non face-to-face business	NC	No provision for financial institutions to have in place or take such measures as may be needed to prevent the misuse of technological developments in money laundering or terrorist financing schemes.	• Financial institutions should have in place or take such measures as may be needed to prevent the misuse of technological developments in money laundering or terrorist financing schemes. • TCI authorities should consider bringing the business of mortgage lending under a licensing regime which will make it subject to AML/CFT requirements.	Regulation 13 of the Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations requires enhanced due diligence and ongoing monitoring where the customer has not been physically present for identification Section 6(2) of the Code covers EC. 8.1 which requires that financial institutions should have measures in place to deal with the misuse of technological developments Section 24 of the Code covers EC 8.2 which requires that policies and procedures be in place to address any specific risks associated with non-face to face business relationships or transactions The FSC will consider whether there is a need to bring the

				business of mortgage lending under a licensing regime and to this end will conduct a market survey, review and analyse the result of this survey by ~~March~~ **September** 2013.
9. Third parties and introducers	PC	No requirement for all financial institutions relying on a third party to immediately obtain from the third party the necessary information concerning elements of the CDD process covering identification and verification of customers and beneficial owners and the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship. No provision requiring financial institutions to satisfy themselves that the third party is regulated and supervised (in accordance with Recommendations 23, 24 and 29) and has measures in place to comply with the CDD requirements set out in Recommendations 5 and 10.	• Financial institutions relying on a third party should be required to immediately obtain from the third party the necessary information concerning elements of the CDD process covering identification and verification of customers and beneficial owners and the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship. • Financial institutions should be required to satisfy themselves that the third party is regulated and supervised (in accordance with Recommendations 23, 24 and 29) and has measures in place to comply with the CDD requirements set out in Recommendations 5 and 10. • Financial institutions relying on third parties should be ultimately responsible for customer identification and verification. • TCI authorities should make more explicit requirements for financial institutions to immediately obtain from the third party all the necessary information concerning certain elements of the CDD process and for financial institutions to accept introducers pursuant to its assessment of AML/CFT adequacy.	Regulation 14 of the Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations provides that a financial institution may only rely on introducers and intermediaries who are a regulated person or a foreign regulated person. The regulation requires introducers and intermediaries to have carried out CDD and to maintain records of that information which would be available upon request from the financial business or the Commission. It also provides that the financial business will be liable for any failure to apply CDD measures by the introducer or intermediary. Regulation 14 of the AML/PFT Regulations was amended on 1st December 2011 to include the specific wording of EC 9.1 that Financial institutions relying upon a third party should be required to immediately obtain from the third party the necessary information concerning certain elements of the CDD process (verifying the customers identity and the ultimate beneficial owner, who is a natural person). This is also reflected in section 27 of the Code.
10. Record keeping	PC	There are no requirements for financial institutions to maintain records of the identification data, account files and business correspondence for at least five years following the termination of an account or business relationship (or longer if requested by a competent authority in specific cases upon proper authority).	• It is recommended that the TCI review its legislative and regulatory provisions to take consideration of all requirements of Recommendation 10 particularly as it pertains to the retention of records and that appropriate legislation should be enacted as soon as possible.	Regulations 18 and 19 of the Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations require records to be kept for at least five years. These records include CDD, account files and transaction records sufficient to enable a reconstruction of the individual transactions. Failure to comply with that regulation will result in a fine of up to $100,000.00. Part VII of the Code comprehensively deals with the Assessors' recommendations with regard to Record Keeping and the Guidance on pages 83 and 84 of the Code

				describe the obligations of financial businesses in respect of Record Keeping. Additionally, in respect of accounting records the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 2011 and the Limited Partnerships (Amendment) Ordinance 2011 amended section 57 of the Companies Ordinance and section 10 of the Limited Partnerships Ordinance respectively to expand the record keeping obligations in respect of companies and Limited Partnerships and to create an offence for failure to maintain such records. The fine imposed in each case is an amount not exceeding $50,000. Both amendments came into force on 29th July 2011. A new Partnerships Ordinance was made in October 2011 and came into force on 1st November 2011. This new Ordinance codifies the law relating to partnership. Under the common law legal system, the basic form of partnership is a general partnership in which all partners manage the business and are personally liable for its debts. A partnership is defined as the relationship which subsists between persons carrying on business with a view of profit. A key feature of a partnership is that it does not have a legal personality of its own. In the eye of the law, a partnership is merely a way of describing the individual partners who make up the partnership. Thus unlike companies where a member of the company is to a large extent insulated from liabilities of the company, in a partnership, each partner is held responsible not just for the liabilities caused by his actions, but also for liabilities incurred by each partner. By virtue of section 28(1), partners are bound to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the partnership to any partner or his agents. Under section 28(2), a partnership must keep or cause to be kept proper books of accounts including day books of accounts and underlying documentation including contracts and invoices, with respect to— *(a)* all sums of money received and expended by the partnership and the matter in respect of which the receipt and expenditure take place;

				(b) all sales and purchases of goods by the partnership; and *(c)* the assets and liabilities of the partnership. For the purpose of subsection (2) proper books of accounts do not satisfy the statutory requirement to be kept if there are not kept such books as are necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the partnership's affairs and to explain its transactions. (section 28(3)) Every partnership must keep all books of accounts required to be kept under subsection (2) for a minimum period of five years from the date on which they are prepared. (section 28(4)) Any partner who knowingly contravenes, permits or authorizes the contravention of the provisions of subsection (2) or (4) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $50,000.(section 28(5))

11. Unusual transactions	NC	No requirements for special attention to be paid to characteristics of size and purpose of transactions. No requirement to put findings in writing that result from a closer investigation of complex, unusual large transactions or unusual patterns of transactions that have no apparent or visible economic or lawful purpose. No minimum record retention period applies for the findings resulting from a closer investigation of unusual transaction patterns. No effective implementation of AML/CFT regime as a result of recent enactment of legislation (AMLR and Code) and guidance.	• TCI authorities should expand the scope of attention for unusual transaction patterns to include characteristics of size and purpose as addressed in Rec. 11 (essential criterion 11.1). • Financial institutions should be required to set forth in writing any findings related to a closer examination of the background and purpose of unusual transaction patterns. • The record retention policy addressed under section 7 of the AMLR should be expanded to provide for the retention of records related to a closer investigation of the background and purpose of unusual transactions.	Regulation 17 of the Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations requires financial businesses to establish, maintain and implement appropriate risk-sensitive policies, systems and controls to prevent and detect money laundering and terrorist financing which provide for identification and scrutiny of complex or unusually large transactions and other activities. The Code address**es** these requirements**.** Section 28 of the Code requires financial businesses to keep a written record of transactions including unusual transactions. Section 37 requires a financial business to maintain records concerning reviews of and the conclusions reached in respect of such records for a period of at least five years.
12. DNFBP–R.5, 6, 8-11	NC	For the majority of the DNFBPs that have not been subjected to the TCI AML/CFT legislative framework, it remains unclear how TCI authorities will ensure proper compliance with recommendation 5, 6 and 8 through 11 of the FATF. Except for trust and company service providers which are considered financial institutions, effective implementation of Rec. 12 lacks for all remaining groups of DNFBP's. No contact has been established with dealers in precious metals or precious stones to inform them of the AML/CFT legislative changes and the consequences thereof for the relevant industry. TCI Authorities have not determined yet who will be responsible for the compliance oversight of the dealers in precious metals and precious stones. TCI Authorities have not defined the targeted risk that it aims to manage with the inclusion of dealers in goods of any description involving a cash payment of $50,000 or the equivalent in any currency, under the definition of relevant businesses, and consequently, TCI authorities are unable to develop an implementation plan for this specific group of	• Contact the relevant new businesses and professions that have been subjected to AML/CFT rules and regulations due to the recently enacted legislation and inform them of the consequences of these changes for their respective industries. • Define the major risk area targeted under the group of DNFBP's categorized as "dealers in goods of any description involving a cash payment of $50,000 or the equivalent in any currency". • Determine who will be responsible for the oversight of the precious metals and precious stones industry and the industry labelled as "dealers in goods of any description involving a cash payment of $50,000 or the equivalent in any currency" • Where not regulated, TCI should regulate market participants in order to be able to monitor compliance by these market players with applicable AML/CFT rules and regulations; • Determine who will be responsible for the regulatory oversight of the relevant	The POCO has been amended to include provisions for a Non-Regulated Financial Business Supervisor. These businesses are now required to be registered with the NRFB Supervisor. The NRFB Supervisor has the power to take enforcement action against a non-regulated financial business, issue directives and take disciplinary action. The Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations also contain provisions relating to non-regulated financial businesses in Part V. The POCO provides that the Commission is the NRFB (DNRFB) Supervisor. The FSC has issued notices to all NRFBs other than casinos requiring them to register their beneficial ownership, place of business, types of business and other details with the FSC on or before 1st January 2011. The Anti-Money **Laundering** and Prevention of Terrorist Financing (Amendment) Regulations 2011 came into operation on 1st December 2011. These Amendment Regulations amended regulation 24, to specify that there shall be a separate part of the NRFB Register for each category of non-regulated financial business (DNFBPs). **The FSC is the identified NRFB Supervisor under the POCO. The FSC created a DNFBP Department at the end of 2012 and has commenced a system of**

		DNFBPs. There is a lack of information to the real estate industry, about the AML/CFT changes in the legislation and its implications for the sector. The TCI real estate sector is currently not regulated, thereby imposing a constraint to the effective implementation of an AML/CFT oversight regime for the relevant sector. No implementation plan has been developed yet for the regulatory oversight of the legal practitioners' industry or the accounting/auditing industry relative to their compliance with AML/CFT rules and regulations. The gaming industry lacks the implementation of an AML/CFT compliance supervisory regime. The role of the Gaming Inspectorate and the FCU in the implementation of the AML/CFT framework is not clearly defined**.**	DNFBP's; • In light of client privileges issues that might arise relative to the implementation of an oversight regime for legal advisers, it is advisable that a structure be maintained for these DNFBP's, where their duties relative to financial or real estate transactions on behalf of their clients is legally and physically separated from their other legal proceedings assistance duties. • TCI should consider the use of the Bar Association as a channel for the training of industry practitioners. • TCI should define the role of respectively, the Gaming Inspectorate and the FCU, in the implementation of the AML/CFT framework, in order to avoid inefficiencies. • Adequate training should be provided to gaming inspectors and their role and legal authority in the implementation and oversight of the AML/CFT framework for the gaming industry should be clearly defined.	**registration, which is continuing.** **Additionally, the POCO was amended in January 2013 to make it clear that the FSC is the NRFB Supervisor and an amendment was made to the AML & PTF Regulations to prescribe a registration fee of $150.** **These pieces of legislation came into force on April 1, 2013.** **The FSC recently conducted an AML seminar on April 25th 2013 at which there was wide representation across the sectors. These included: attorneys, accounting services and trust companies. At the end of the seminar each participant received a certificate of participation which counts as credit towards various certifications in AML. The training was targeted at licensees which includes some lawyers and accountants but it was not specific to those sectors.** Training for the Bar Association on DNFBPs is being planned. The FSC ~~will~~ **engaged** the Bar Association ~~by~~ **in** September 2012 **and again in January 2013**, through its executive body, the Bar Council, to formalize the use of that body for the delivery of AML Training. The Bar Council plans to have training in this area before the end of **2013** and the FSC has engaged with the Bar Council to partner on this training. The role and functions of the Gaming Inspectorate was tabled for discussion at the January 2011 meeting of the MLRA and it was decided to list it for further discussion at the next meeting of the MLRA scheduled for September 2011, at which time Gaming Inspectorate officials were in attendance. The Gaming Inspectorate and the Permanent Secretary, Finance attended the September 2011 meeting of the MLRA and both were briefed on the recommended improvements and provided with copies of the relevant documents and information. The Permanent Secretary, Finance agreed to place the required improvements to the Gaming Inspectorate on the agenda of the Ministry of Finance' work plan so that they can be prioritised in the Government's budget for the **2012/2013**financial year.

				In March 2013 the Government announced a moratorium on any new licences for gaming for up to one year with a view to implementing an Action Plan devised by the Ministry of Finance for reform in the Gaming Industry consistent with the recommendations of the MLRA. Changes to the Gaming legislation, strengthening of the Gaming Inspectorate, including training are part of this reform initiative. Sections 2, 111,116, 120, 121,148F, 148Q and 148M of POCO were amended to reflect the correct name of the AML Regulations. This amendment came into force on 1st December 2011.
13. Suspicious transaction reporting	PC	The guidance provided for the effective execution of the suspicious transaction reporting requirement is not considered sufficient The broad time frame given by the POCO has been interpreted by the industry to be time periods that seem quite long. (24 to 30 days). The awareness amongst financial institutions for the misuse of TCI's financial system for the financing of terrorist is low thereby affecting the effectiveness of the CFT regime. The deficiencies identified within R 1 as it pertains to predicate offences not defined in the TCI laws; specifically directing terrorism, people trafficking and arms trafficking are also applicable here.	• TCI Authorities should provide for more guidance in the process of reporting unusual transactions. In this regard, standardized STR-forms that meet the requirements of the industry should be issued. Furthermore, the means through which STRs should be filed with the FCU should be standardized. • TCI Authorities should consider issuing guidelines on the filing of STRs which includes information on the requirement for timely filing to ensure a prompt reporting behaviour.	The standardized reporting form has been improved. This was published at a presentation to the industry by way of a two-hour presentation, including power point, copies of which were distributed. A revised form has since been circulated with guidance notes attached. Although guidance information is provided as a part of the Money Laundering Reporting Authority's Suspicious Transaction/ Activity form, it has been decided that guidance notes will also be issued under section 111(2) of the Proceeds of Crime Ordinance. **These will be made available on both the FSC and FIU websites.** Part 5 of the Code contain**s** requirement**s** for the timely filing of SARs, including a prescribed timeframe (within 24 hours) (See section 120 in the POCO).
14. Protection & no tipping-off	C	This Recommendation is fully observed.		
15. Internal controls, compliance & audit	PC	Applicable requirements for the implementation of an internal control framework do not address the issue of CFT. Policy manuals of entities supervised by the FSC do not include CFT. No requirements in place for the appointment of an independent audit function to test compliance with	• The FCS should screen the Policy Manuals of all supervised financial institutions, to ensure compliance with CFT. • The FSC should play a more active role in creating awareness amongst financial institutions with regard to the issue of CFT. • The TCI should provide guidance for financial institutions on the implementation	The FSC screens policy manuals both at the point where an entity applies for licensing and also during onsite examinations. The FSC has included a review of training logs as a part of its onsite inspection regime. The FSC is ~~to do~~ **considering issuing** compliance guidelines, which is to include provisions on how the audits are to be conducted.

		procedures, policies and controls on AML/CFT. No effective implementation of the AMLR requirement to keep training records of employees. No requirement to have financial institutions put in place screening procedures to ensure that high standards apply when hiring new employees.	of an independent audit function to test compliance with AML/CFT procedures, policies and controls. • TCI should take appropriate action to implement the recently enacted AMLR requirement to keep employees training records. • The TCI should amend its requirement for screening relevant personnel upon hiring, to the screening of all employees to fully comply with essential criterion 15.4. Financial institutions should be required to have their screening policy for new personnel formalized and documented for review by the FSC.	Sections 6 and 30 of the Code deal with internal reporting procedures and includes a provision in similar terms to EC 15.2. The Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations now provide that a financial business must maintain policies regarding the screening of employees and internal controls. Contravention the regulation may result in the financial business being fined up to $50,000.00. As part of the FSC's continuing efforts to enhance its supervisory regime, the FSC is working to issue guidelines to financial institutions on the internal audit function. These guidelines will include information on AML/CFT compliance. It is anticipated that a first draft will be prepared and published by the end of the fourth quarter of 2012 (December). **The FSC is still considering issuing guidance, but is not certain that this is the course of action that will be taken with regard to ensuring implementation.**

16. DNFBP–R.13-15 & 21	NC	There is a lack of implementation of the AML/CFT legislative framework for DNFBPs To date no STRs have been filed with the FCU by any category of DNFBP, except for Trust and company service providers. No training of DNFBPs on the filing of STRs. DNFBPs have not implemented an internal framework for the compliance with AML/CFT rules and regulations.	• TCI should ensure an effective implementation of the recently enacted AML/CFT legislative framework for DNFBPs, including the requirement for the filing of STRs. • TCI Authorities should consider training for DNFBPs on the filing of STR's to promote a compliant regime within the relevant industries. • The relevant supervisory authorities per category of DNFBP should issue guidelines and instructions on the drawing up and maintaining of internal frameworks for compliance with AML/CFT rules and regulations.	The FCU has met with and advised stakeholders in this area of the requirements for filing STR's. **This work is ongoing.** The NRFB Supervisor was to conduct training, by the end of July 2011, for DNFBPs on the filing of STRs to promote a compliant regime within the relevant industries and issue guidelines for each category of DNFBP. The FSC has been identified as the NRFB Supervisor under the POCO and is currently reviewing its supervisory capacity to determine what additional resources are required to undertake this new area of responsibility including the employment of additional staff. This has an implication on the current staff housing of offices both in Grand Turk and Providenciales. That issue must first be resolved. The FSC will then be in a position to take on additional staff for the position of NRFB Supervisor and additional compliance officers as necessary. The FSC has already commenced a system of registration, which will continue on resolution of resources and capacity issues. It is anticipated that these issues will be settled by the end of the first quarter in 2013 (March 2013). **The FSC created a DNFBP Department at the end of 2012 and has taken on additional staff to Head that Department. The FSC has already commenced a system of registration, which is continuing. Additionally, the POCO was amended in January 2013 to make it clear that the FSC is the NRFB Supervisor and an amendment was made to the AML & PTF Regulations to prescribe a registration fee of $150. These legislative changes came into operation on April 1, 2013.** **The Head of the DNFBP Dept. is working on guidelines for the DNFBP's which should be completed by June 2013.**
17. Sanctions	PC	The sanctions in the legislative framework are not effective or dissuasive. Financial sanctions cannot be applied by the	• The TCI supervisory authority should promote an effective implementation of enforcement actions in order to increase the dissuasiveness of the existing sanctions framework. This can be improved amongst other methods through improvement of the	The FSC takes enforcement action and issues administrative penalties against licensed entities in accordance with the Financial Services (Financial Penalties) Regulations made on October 29, 2010. Since its enactment the FSC has undertaken several

		supervisory without a court order. The sanctions applicable in case of non-compliance with provisions of the AMLR in respect of regulation 10 are not defined in the respective legislation.	follow up provided by the supervisory authority relative to outstanding issues with regard to the compliance with AML/CFT rules and regulations by financial institutions. • The TCI Authorities should make appropriate adjustments to its legislative framework to provide for the FSC to impose financial sanctions without court order in case of non-compliance with AML/CFT rules or regulations. • The TCI should include in the AMLR the sanctions applicable to an offence under AMLR section 10(1).	disciplinary actions under the Regulations, which have been dissuasive and resulted in compliance without the relevant financial institutions having to be fined, save in one case. In continuing to foster compliance among licensees and in this regard, the FSC had a vigorous enforcement programme during 2011. A table and detailed enforcement action taken during the year was supplied to the CFATF. The information reveals that the FSC has taken a total of 138 enforcement actions during 2011. The majority have been against insurance companies, with a few trust and, company managers and one money remitter. The majority of actions (89) have involved a 'notice of intention to revoke licence'. During the period, there was the suspension of a licence and the surrender of a licence. **For 2012 approximately 30 enforcement actions were initiated. Of that number 8 resulted in actual penalty notices being issued, 7 resulted in revocations of licences, 1 resulted in legal action to have the company wound up and for the remainder, the enforcement action did not materialize.** **Currently, penalty notices issued by the FSC are not considered as a civil debt which can be legally recovered through the courts. As a result the only recourse where a person failed to pay a penalty is to pursue criminal action or seek to have the company wound up and the licence revoked.** **Consistent with similar provisions in the POCO in respect of DNFBPs, the FSC has therefore proposed, and the Government has agreed, that there be an amendment to section 47 of the FSCO to make a Penalty Notice (once it becomes final on the expiration on 14 days from the date of issue) to be considered as a debt.** **This amendment is at an advanced stage in the House of Assembly having already been debated at the Committee Stage, and it is anticipated that it will be passed at the May sitting of the House of Assembly.**

18. Shell banks	PC	Although the Code appropriately addresses shell banks it cannot be properly enforced.	• Financial institutions should not be permitted to enter into, or continue, correspondent banking relationships with shell banks. • Financial institutions should be required to satisfy themselves that respondent financial institutions in a foreign country do not permit their accounts to be used by shell banks.	The Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations provide that no bank operating in or from the islands shall enter into or continue a correspondent banking relationship with a shell bank or a bank that is known to permit its accounts to be used by a shell bank. Regulation 16 deals with shell banks and provides for a fine up to $100,000.00 if a bank acts in contravention to the regulation. Regulation 16 prohibits banks from carrying on business with a shell bank. Regulation 16 and Part 8 of the Code are to be amended to extend their application to all financial institutions.
19. Other forms of reporting	NC	It appears that the TCI Authorities have not considered the feasibility and utility of implementing a system where financial institutions are required to report all transactions above a fixed threshold.	• We advise that the TCI consider the implementation of a system where all (cash) transactions above a fixed threshold are required to be reported to the FCU. In this regard TCI should include as part of their considerations the possible increase of STRs filed, the size of this increase compared to resources available for analyzing the information and the effectiveness of the additional intelligence in the process of intercepting illicit activities.	TCI Authorities considered and decided against the use of a system where all (cash) transactions above a fixed threshold require reporting to the FCU.
20. Other NFBP & secure transaction techniques	PC	TCI has not considered the risk of other non-financial businesses and professions being misused for the purpose of ML/ FT. TCI Authorities have not considered or taken adequate steps to ensure that the money laundering risk associated with the large volumes of cash at the casinos are reduced.	• TCI should consider if there are other non-financial businesses and professions that are at risk of being misused for ML or FT. In this regard, TCI should specifically assess the risk of ML and FT in the construction industry, considering the amount of cash turnover in this industry. • TCI Authorities should consider taking an intermediary role in the process of establishing proper communications between local banks and the casino, in order to assure that credit card facilities for casino clients are available at the casinos place of business in order to reduce the amount of	POCO has been amended to include a regime for ~~a~~ Non-Regulated Financial Businesses and a Non-Regulated Financial Business Supervisor and actions have been taken to register NRFBs since January 1st 2011. The MLRA, at its meeting in December 2010 decided to have a sub-committee assess the risk of the construction industry being misused for ML and FT purposes and prepare a paper for consideration of the MLRA. The sub-committee reported to the MLRA at its meeting held on 23rd July 2012 that it was making progress but would report again at the MLRA meeting scheduled for 3rd September 2012. At that meeting it was decided that the sub-committee would complete its work and produce a final report by 31st March 2013. **The work in this area is expected to be completed by June 2013**.

			cash in circulation in the casino.	Credit card facilities are now available in casinos.

21. Special attention for higher risk countries	NC	The majority of financial institutions do not observe the level of compliance of the foreign jurisdiction when establishing international business relationships. No effective implementation of AML/CFT regime as a result of recent enactment of legislation (AMLR and Code) and guidance.	• The FSC should promote an effective implementation of a country risk management regime with regard to AML/CFT. In this regard, the FSC should promote an effective implementation of provisions 4.18 and 4.23 of the Code amongst licensed institutions. • It is not a conclusive requirement to issue a blacklist containing countries that do not or insufficiently apply the FATF standards. However, if a particular jurisdiction continues to impose a high risk for ML or TF on the financial services industry of the TCI, the FSC should consider applying its powers under the FSCO to issue additional guidance on the subject. In this respect, the FSC might consider for example issuing a list of countries that do not or insufficiently apply the FATF standards and for which transactions originating from these countries should be subject to a higher degree of scrutiny.	The MLRA has deliberated on the Examiner's recommendations to consider the appropriate counter measures for the TCI to take against countries that do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations and decided that the FSC will create an advisory on its website regarding carrying on business with countries which do not sufficiently meet the FATF standards and provide a link to the FATF list of countries which do not sufficiently meets its standards. This was completed by August 2012. The Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations require enhanced CDD and enhanced ongoing monitoring on a risk-sensitive basis when the financial business proposes to have a business relationship with a person connected with a country that does not apply or insufficiently applies the FATF recommendations. **Following a decision of the** ~~The~~ Money Laundering Reporting Authority ~~is presently giving consideration to~~ **the TCI has decided that the** appropriate counter measures to be applied against countries who do not or insufficiently apply the FATF recommendations is to post on the FSC's web page, **the names of such non-compliant jurisdictions as published by the FATF and to notify licensees.** **The FSC has promoted a risk-based approach to money Laundering among its licensees including that licensees should have regard to country or geographical risks in its client acceptance and CDD systems. These requirements are specifically stated in section 11(3)(d) of the AML & PTF Code and paragraph (viii)(c)(II) & (III) and paragraph (xxvi) to (xxviii) of the guidance to the Code. The FSC has provided AML and Compliance training on this and other requirements of the Code in November 2011, November 2012 and recently on April 25, 2013.**
22. Foreign branches & subsidiaries	NC	There are currently no provisions in place pertaining to the regulation of compliance with AML/CFT rules and regulations by TCI financial institutions' subsidiaries in foreign jurisdictions.	• Although, the TCI does not have any local financial institution, with foreign branches and/or subsidiaries, TCI should consider including regulations pertaining to possible TCI financial institutions' subsidiaries in foreign jurisdictions. Particularly in light of the envisioned growth of the financial	The Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations contain provisions for the application of the Regulations outside of the Islands. Specifically Regulation 10 provides that a branch or subsidiary of relevant financial business located in or incorporated in a country outside the Islands shall comply with the regulations and Code, to the extent that the laws

			services industry.	of that country permit. Section 6 of the Code requires all branches and subsidiaries to be compliant with the established policies systems and controls.

23. Regulation, supervision and monitoring	PC	The integrity component to the "fit and proper" testing of relevant persons is not clearly specified by the FSC. There was no evidence that Collective investment Schemes' Core Principles (IOSCO) apply for Mutual Funds in TCI. The recently enacted legislative framework providing for the licensing and supervision of MVT is not yet effective.	• The FSC should develop clear procedures for the assessment of integrity of relevant persons, as part of its execution of the "fit and proper" testing requirement. • The TCI should consider the relevance of including collective investment schemes "Core Principles" in their supervisory framework. • The TCI should develop an approach and set clear terms for the effective implementation of the recently enacted MTO. In this regard, the TCI should consider its resources and where required take action to support an effective implementation of a supervisory regime for MVTs	The FSC has issued fit and proper guidelines to the industry which covers these matters. The FSC is currently considering including these principles in its supervisory framework. The MTO is now effective with an established licensing regime which continues to grow. The FSC will be including collective investment schemes 'Core Principles' in their supervisory framework. The FSC is also actively ~~working on its membership into IOSCO, which the TCI hopes will be considered soon by IOSCO.~~ **engaging with IOSCO and working within their required timelines and procedures to gain membership in IOSCO.** The FSC is currently in the process of reviewing its securities legislation to bring it up to standard with IOSCO Core Principles and other internationally accepted best practices. A first draft of the legislation has been prepared **and circulated to the industry for comments** however, it is recognized that a significant amount of work remains to be completed on the Bill itself and on the drafting of subsidiary legislation to compliment the Bill. **The FSC is also in the process of completing draft new Banking and Trust Bills.** Once this work has been completed the Bills have to undergo a period of consultation with the Industries. This is a lengthy process, which is anticipated to be completed ambitiously, by the end of ~~the first quarter of~~ **2013** ~~(March 2013)~~. **The Government has recently approved a new Domestic Insurance Bill which seeks to implement the recommendations of the IMF on its assessment of the industry in 2003. In this regard, the FSC has engaged with the House of Assembly members by a meeting set for 30th April to walk through the provisions of the Bill before it is debated at the next meeting of the House set for May 2013.** Additionally, the Money Transmitters Ordinance has been fully implemented. There are currently four licensed

				Money Transmitters. Of this number, one licensee was inspected last year and 2 licensees have undergone onsite inspections since the beginning of this year. The FSC's Banking department has noted that it expects all Money Transmitters to have completed their risk assessment by the end of the financial year 2013. Detailed AML/CFT guidance for Money Transmitters is set out in the AML/PTF Code. Formal reporting for Money Transmitters was introduced in September 2010 with the mandatory reporting process commencing as at the end of the last quarter in 2010. Money Transmitters must report on and complete financial returns and supplemental reports which show inter alia, the largest transaction, the number of transactions and the value of transactions for each month in a quarter both for funds sent as well as for those received. Additionally, there are two other supplemental filings which require information on all single and aggregate transactions above USD $5,000 in any one month for funds sent as well as for those received.
24. DNFBP - regulation, supervision and monitoring	NC	No implementation plan in place addressing the relevant issues pertaining to the effective implementation of an AML/CFT oversight regime for the gaming industry. The due diligence performed on entities requesting a gaming license is not formally established, nor is it clear that all key personnel are subjected to scrutiny for the purpose of granting a gaming license. TCI authorities have not appointed oversight body(ies) that is/are responsible for monitoring compliance with AML/CFT rules and regulations by DNFBPs (except for trust and company service providers that fall under the supervision of the FSC). No effective implementation of the enforcement regime for DNFBPs. The Gaming Inspectorate does not have the ability to disclose information to overseas regulators and to domestic regulators. .	• TCI should draw up an implementation plan, for the AML/CFT supervisory regime for casinos. This plan should address the following: o Who is responsible for the training of gaming inspectors in the area of AML/CFT compliance oversight; o Who is responsible for informing the relevant sector of the AML/CFT changes and the respective implications for the relevant sector; o Who is responsible for training of the gaming industry in the introductory phase; o What are the tools required for an effective oversight of the industry's compliance with AML/CFT laws and regulations; o Where necessary resources should be sought to appropriately equip the Gaming Inspectorate for the	This is to being considered by the MLRA at its meeting scheduled for September 2011. Casinos are now covered in the definition of financial business in the Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations. POCO and Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations now include a regime for non-financial business persons. **The FSC created a DNFBP Department at the end of 2012 and has taken on additional staff to Head that Department. The FSC is already meeting with and engaging with the Bar Council, Realtors, and Accountants to inform them of their obligations and move the registration drive forward.** **Additionally, the POCO was amended in January 2013 to make it clear that the FSC is the NRFB Supervisor and an amendment was made to the AML & PTF Regulations to prescribe a registration fee of $150. These legislative changes came into operation on April 1, 2013.** **Finally, in March 2013, the Government approved amendments to be made to the POCO, AML & PTF**

			effective AML/CFT oversight tasks. • The due diligence process performed for the granting of a Gaming license should be formalized and TCI Authorities should determine the risk areas within gaming establishments and require that key personnel responsible for these risk areas be assessed by the Gaming Inspectorate. • The Gaming Inspectorate should possess the ability to disclose information to overseas regulators and to share information with domestic regulators. • TCI Authorities should appoint an oversight body for each of the category of DNFBPs (same oversight body might also supervise more than one category of DNFBP) in order to determine effective compliance by regulated entities with applicable AML/CFT laws and regulations. • Continuing on the effective compliance with laws and regulations, the oversight bodies have the responsibility to enforce sanctions where situations of non-compliance with AML/CFT laws are observed. In this regard, reference is made to section 3 where recommendations have been made relative to the AML/CFT non-compliance sanctioning/enforcement regime in place.	**Regulations and Code to change the terminology from Non-Regulated Financial Business to Designated Non-Financial Businesses & professions. It is anticipated that these amendments will be brought to the House of Assembly in May 2013.** **The Head of the DNFBP Dept. is working on guidelines for the DNFBP's which should be completed by June 2013.** The MLRA has requested that a documented plan be produced for the AML/CFT supervisory regime for casinos which should include training of gaming inspectors, resources for the gaming inspectorate and oversight of the industry, cooperation with international authorities. The Gaming Inspector and the Permanent Secretary, Finance attended the September 2011 meeting of the MLRA and both were briefed on the recommended improvements and provided with copies of the relevant documents and information. The Permanent Secretary, Finance agreed to place the required improvements to the Gaming Inspectorate on the agenda of the Ministry of Finance' work plan so that they can be prioritised in the Government's budget for the new financial year. A follow up meeting with a representative for the Permanent Secretary, Finance was held on 23 July 2012 and he reported that they had begun the work of reviewing the gaming supervisory regime. It **was** recognised that there is a need for updated legislation and greater staff training. A commitment has been received from the Gaming Board of The Bahamas to provide technical assistance and also from Gaming Laboratories International to provide auditing assistance. It was also recognised that the finances to undertake the much needed restructuring of the Gaming Inspectorate was not available this financial year. **As noted above, the necessary reforms needed in respect of the** Gaming Inspectorate **will form part of the Government's Legislative Agenda for the 2013/2014 financial year and a moratorium on the issuance of new licences in this area has been instituted. The** Ministry of Finance is ~~to work together~~ to create an implementation plan. An update on this is expected ~~in October 2012~~ **at the**

				2013 second quarter meeting of the MLRA.
25. Guidelines & Feedback	NC	The FSC has not issued any guidance relative to trends and typologies in ML/FT. The FSC has not promoted the issuance of lists containing names of terrorists and terrorist organizations to provide for FT screening of clientele by financial institutions. Other than the Code that provides general instructions to regulated sector, DNFBP's have not been provided with specific guidelines that address the respective industries' challenges in the implementation of an AML/CFT compliant regime. The FCU is currently not issuing reports on statistics, trends and typologies related to ML and TF to regulated entities Except for the Trust and Company Service Providers there is no effective AML/CFT framework in place for DNFBPs, consequently, STRs are currently not being filed by DNFBPs. Lack of training of the DNFBP sector is a major shortcoming in the process of implementing the new legislative framework that addresses the AML/CFT requirements for DNFBPs. The guidance provided so far to DNFBPs with regard to the introduction of the new AML/CFT requirements is insufficient. No effective implementation of AML/CFT regime as a result of recent enactment of legislation (AMLR and Code) and guidance.	• The FCU should provide more feedback to regulated entities in order to increase their capacity to detect and deter ML and TC practices. • TCI Authorities should consider contacting and working together with the relevant DNFBP's that have recently been included in the AMLR towards the implementation of a framework for compliance with the established AML/CFT rules and regulations, including the reporting of STRs. • Guidelines should be issued, trainings should be provided and assistance should be given to the relevant DNFBPs to establish compliance with the new applicable AML/CFT requirements. • The FSC should consider issuing trend and typologies relative to ML/FT schemes in order to increase awareness amongst industry practitioners and thereby increase their ability to effectively identify ML/FT activities. • The FSC should provide for more guidance in the combating of the financing of terrorist. In this regard, the FSC should consider issuing lists/ information on terrorists and terrorist organization to regulated entities. The regulated entities will them be required to assess their client base against the relevant information. • The FSC should make the appropriate adjustments in its structure, in order to increase productivity in the issuance of report of findings resulting from on-site examinations. • The FSC should provide follow up to deficiencies identified and keep statistics on	Typologies and risk trends are published on a regular basis in the local press – copies of which were supplied to evaluation team. **The FCU/FIU has been involved in a few of the FSC's AML and compliance training workshops/ seminars to the financial industry and on those occasions provided feedback to regulated entities on trends and specifically on the level of SAR reporting. The most recent occasion was at the FSC's AML Seminar which was held on April 25, 2013.** The industry is small and in practical terms the head of the FCU liaises directly with compliance officers. Typologies and risk issues are also published on the FCU website – as pointed out to the evaluation team. At the April 2012 meeting of the MLRA, the FCU raised a concern about an apparent trend of attorneys being used as collection agencies where clients would send their attorneys cheques to deposit into their escrow accounts then simultaneously transferring the funds back to their clients is being watched. The FCU has sent out a public notice warning the relevant persons and had also sent off a press release. The MLRA recommended that a notice also be sent to the Bar Council and the governing body of that self-regulating industry. **The Alerts have also been posted on its website. The FCU has completed its annual reports for 2011 and 2012 which include statistics, trends and typologies relating to AML/CFT. These reports have been submitted to the Governor and will be published on the websites of the FCU/FIU and the FSC.** The FCU agreed to provide quarterly reports on trends and typologies to the MLRA. The **latest** report is found on its website. Statistics were published by the MLRA and FCU in MLRA Annual Reports **to the Governor** ~~for 2009 and 2010~~ **since 2009** in compliance with the POCO. The FSC has recently undergone an organizational review.

			the outcome of these follow up actions. • The FSC should establish instructions provided to regulated entities in general in writing in order to increase transparency of policy, enforceability and structural compliance with these instructions. • TCI Authorities (oversight bodies) should consider issuing sector specific guidelines that deal with the relevant issues pertaining to the specific sectors and disregard requirements that are not applicable considering the structure of the industry and/or the risks that the relevant industry activities impose. • TCI Authorities and specifically the regulatory body for the specific industries once appointed should issue specific guidelines that address the respective DNFBPs industries' challenges in the implementation of an AML/CFT compliant regime.	The final report has already been approved by the FSC Directors and the FSC has commenced implementation of the report on a phase basis. ~~Over the last year, the staff compliment in mid to senior level positions has increased by over 5 persons.~~ **Over the course of 2011 to 2013, the staff compliment in mid to senior level positions has increased by over 10 persons. This has increased the level of productivity in the issuance of reports of findings from onsite examinations and enabled it to put in place a system for following up on identified deficiencies.** The Governor attended a 'National Promotion Plan' workshop organised by the Financial Services Commission on Tuesday 8 May 2012. The event drew together representatives from the financial services industry, government officials, and an international expert from the British Virgin Islands to discuss ways of working together to better promote the TCI financial services sector and to provide opportunities for growth in the future. The workshop concluded with the formation of a joint industry-government co-ordinating committee for promotion of the financial services sector that will meet on a regular basis. The main aim of the committee will be to effectively represent the sector as it seeks to develop its product base and attract new clients to the Turks and Caicos Islands. The representation of both government and the private sector on the committee offers the opportunity to draw together policy ideas and identify and overcome barriers to progress. Governor Damian Roderic Todd acting as Minister for Finance said that the committee would "should be aiming to build the image of the Turks and Caicos Islands financial services sector, as: • An attractive, profitable place to do business; with, • A transparent regulatory system that fully meets international standards; and, • With the infrastructure to support future growth." The FSC has improved its onsite procedures to provide

				follow-up on deficiencies and continued monitoring. A new Part VIII has been added to POCO which provides for supervision and enforcement. The following new sections are relevant: Section 148F(2) provides for the appointment of a NFRB Supervisor (i.e. Supervisor for non-regulated financial businesses). This will be the new DNFBP Supervisor. Section 148F(3) sets out the responsibilities of the supervisory authority (i.e. monitoring compliance and taking enforcement action). Section 148H provides for the registration of non-regulated financial businesses. Section 148I enables the NRFB Supervisor to undertake compliance visits. Sections 148J to 148P set out the various types of enforcement action that can be taken by the NRFB Supervisor against non-regulated financial businesses. This includes disciplinary action, which is the imposition of an administrative penalty. Section 148 Q provides the NRFB Supervisor with the power to require information and the production of documents. The new sections 148F to 148Q therefore establish a strong enforcement regime with respect DNFBPs. MLRA directed that sector specific guidelines for financial institutions and DNFBPs be completed by the end of April 2011. This was tabled for further consideration at the MLRA's meeting in September 2011. The FSC is currently reviewing its supervisory capacity with a view to ensuring that it secures the necessary resources to effectively implement a DNFBP regulatory regime. Once this has been established the FSC anticipates greater contact with this sector to better implement a framework for AML/CFT compliance and STR Reporting. Training will be conducted with various stakeholders in this sector by the end of the first quarter of 2013 (March

				2013) to assist in establishing compliance the new framework. Additionally, work is to commence on the issuing of guidelines for this sector. This work should be completed by April 2013. The FSC anticipates updating its website to provide links to lists and information on terrorist which is published periodically by the UNSC and other reputable body by August 2012. A notice advising all financial institutions of the publication and the requirement to assess their client base against the list, will be circulated in tandem with the availability of the information on the FSC's website. The FSC is also currently reviewing the need for sector specific guidelines and will attempt to source relevant technical assistance to implement this initiative including guidelines relating to DNFBP's. Provided that the FSC is able to source technical assistance for this project by the end of this year it would anticipate completing this work by March 2013. **The FSC has enhanced its supervisory capacity with a view to ensuring that it secures the necessary resources to effectively implement a DNFBP regulatory regime.** **The FSC has established greater contact with the DNFBP sector to better implement a framework for AML/CFT compliance and STR Reporting. Training will be conducted with various stakeholders in this sector by the end of 2013 to assist in establishing compliance the new framework.** **Additionally, work is to commence on the issuing of guidelines for this sector. This work should be completed by the end of June 2013.** **The FSC has updated its website to provide links to lists and information on terrorist which is published periodically by the UNSC and other reputable bodies. The financial institutions were notified of the chances to the website at the FSC's AGM held with the industry in December 2012. The FSC is also currently reviewing the need for sector specific guidelines and will attempt to source relevant technical assistance to implement this initiative including guidelines relating to DNFBP's.** MLRA with the assistance of FCU will ensure that adequate feedback is given on STRs, typologies and trends.

Institutional and other measures				
26. The FIU	PC	The FCU does not appear to have full operational independence and autonomy. The FCU has not provided sufficient guidance to financial institutions and other reporting parties regarding the reporting of STRs. The FCU has not provided feedback to reporting parties in a formalized and timely manner. The FCU does not release periodic reports which include statistics on STRS, trends and typologies within the sector and an update of its activities. The building which houses the FCU does not appear to be properly secured.	• The Head of the FCU should be afforded more operational independence particularly with regard to matters such as staff recruitment and budget management. • The FCU should provide guidance to relevant parties on the revised procedures for reporting STRs. • The FCU should provide feedback to reporting parties in a formalised and timely manner. • The FCU should produce and periodically release its own monthly reports which should contain statistics on STRs, trends and typologies within the sector and an update on its activities. • The security of the building which houses the FCU should be addressed as a matter of urgency.	These matters are under review; however, the head of the FCU has full operational independence when dealing with SAR's. The head of the FCU carries out all staff recruitment. The MLRA's sub-committee looking at the creation of a fully independent FIU/FCU under stand-alone legislation continues with its work and reported to the MLRA at its meetings in December 2011 and April 2012. Typologies and risk trends are published on a regular basis in the local press – copies of which were supplied to the evaluation team. The FCU's website also has a link to trends and typologies. Every SAR is responded to with a strategy within most cases 24 hours. Successful outcomes of investigations are also reported. The industry is small and in practical terms the head of the FCU liaises directly with compliance officers. Typologies and risk issues are also published on the FCU website – as pointed out to the evaluation team. Statistics were published by the FCU in the annual report for 2011 **and 2012 stats are ready to be published.** ~~the last calendar year and new statistics are now being prepared~~. While TCI is a low risk crime country the FCU is situated on the top floor of a converted hotel which otherwise houses the police. In addition to the steel door in place at the entrance to the office. Further steel doors have been erected at both ends of the corridor housing the unit. Unwanted visitors would now need explosives to enter. The FCU, since the beginning of October **2012** is now being housed in a building which offers better security. The MLRA at its meeting in January 2011 directed the FCU to produce and periodically release its own monthly reports which should contain statistics on STRs, trends and

				typologies within the sector and an update on its activities**.** The FIU submitted its statistics for 2010 and it was distributed at a Money Laundering Conference hosted by the FSC in November 2011. This matter was reviewed further at the MLRA meeting held in September and December 2011 and again in April 2012 and remains under review. Model FIU legislation has been identified and work on the drafting of the FIU bill is to begin shortly. It is anticipated that this work will be completed at the end of March 2013 to be implemented in the next financial year. **The FIU committee of the MLRA proposed model legislation in 2012 which is being considered as part of the Legislative Agenda to be agreed for the 2013/2014 financial year.**
27. Law enforcement authorities	C	This Recommendation is fully observed.		
28. Powers of competent authorities	C	This Recommendation is fully observed.		
29. Supervisors	PC	Written reports of findings resulting from on-site examinations of banking and insurance companies have not been issued to the respective companies. The report of findings relative to on-site examinations of the trust and company service providers industry have not been issued consistently (backlog). The FSC is limited in its potential to give follow up to deficiencies identified during on-site inspections. The FSC does not provide for sufficient written instruction to regulated entities. The FSC does not have the authority to impose financial sanctions independently (summary of	• The Registrar of Insurance and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should have adequate powers of enforcement and sanction against financial institutions and their directors or senior management for failure to comply with AML/CFT requirement.	POCO and Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations now empowers the NFBP Supervisor to impose administrative sanctions on NFBPs. The Financial Services (Financial Penalties) Regulations came into operation on October 29, 2010. The regulations inter alia, provide the FSC with the authority to impose financial sanctions independently.

		convictions required)		

30. Resources, integrity and training	NC	AML/CFT related training is lacking at the Gaming Inspectorate Funding for the Gaming Inspectorate is dependent upon government funds (Ministry of Finance) The FSC is not properly structured. The current structure imposes a risk for conflict of interest. Insufficient staff at the FSC to execute additional tasks pursuant to legislative changes, reference is in this regard made to the enactment of the MTO. The FCU lacks full operational independence and autonomy as it is one (1) of six (6) Departments within the overall TCI Police Force and does not have its own budget allocation. AML/CFT training for staff of competent authorities with few exceptions have not been adequate. AML/CFT training has not been provided to the judges, magistracy and court personnel. Only recently have staff of most of the competent authorities been sufficiently trained in ML/FT matters. Law enforcement agencies operate with clear monetary and manpower constraints. The Immigration Department in particular suffers from severe staffing constraints exacerbated by onerous illegal immigrants' issues.		The MLRA has recognized the need for an action plan with regard to the Gaming Inspectorate. In keeping with this Senior Officials from the Gaming Inspectorate and the Permanent Secretary, Finance attended the meeting of the MLRA held in September 2011. The Permanent Secretary, Finance agreed to place the required improvements to the Gaming Inspectorate on the agenda of the Ministry of Finance' work plan so that they can be prioritised in the Government's budget for the ~~new~~ **2012/2013** financial year. The ~~annual budget preparations are underway in the Islands and~~ the MLRA, at its meeting held in April 2012 requested that a letter be sent to the new Permanent Secretary, Finance seeking a report on what progress has been made and the creation of an action plan for the Gaming Inspectorate. **As indicated above, the Government has decided to place a moratorium on the issuance of any new licences in gaming for up to one year until the regulation of the industry and the strengthening of the gaming inspectorate can be done in accordance with the Ministry of Finance's implementation plan.** As a result of a process of organizational review, the FSC has reviewed existing posts, and created new posts. Some of these have been filled and it is anticipated that others will be filled shortly. **Over the course of 2011 to 2013, the staff compliment in mid to senior level positions has increased by over 10 persons. Additional staff was hired to Head the new DNFBP Dept. and the FSC appointed Legal Counsel in 2012. Notwithstanding the FSC is continuously enhancing its regulatory capacity and reviews the need for additionally staff on an ongoing basis.** The head of the FIU has full operational independence when dealing with SAR's. The head of the FCU carries out all staff recruitment. Judges and Magistrate underwent AML/CFT training during the latter part of 2009. There is serious strain on the local economy in keeping with the worldwide economic downturn. However, the MLRA is reviewing the situation in order to make

				appropriate recommendations to the Governor. The FCU/FIU was awarded 2nd place in the Best Money Laundering Case in the worldwide competition among policing agencies. The award was presented in Armenia in early 2012. Four members of the FCU/FIU along with two Customs Officers will participate in a two-week training in financial intelligence and financial investigation in the United Kingdom hosted by the National Police Improvement Agency. The training will took place from 25th May 2012 and was funded by the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office. As at the date of this update, two (2) FIU investigators, one (1) Customs officer and one (1) Fraud Unit officer had completed or were completing their training with the others to follow. The FSC's Bank and Trust Department (which also has oversight for money transmitters) and the Head of Insurance and the officer responsible for domestic insurance have been relocated to Providenciales which should ensure that there is adequate oversight and supervision of the relevant industries. **The Head of the rebranded Company Management and Investments Department along with her staff have each obtained a Diploma in Compliance from the International Compliance Association. Additionally, new staff members have been engaged for these departments which have increased its capacity to enable it to properly supervise these areas.**
31. National cooperation	PC	Implementation and coordination of local cooperation and efforts by the various units i.e. MLRA, SPICE or of the MOU involving Customs and Police are limited and must be strengthened.	• The MLRA should play a more active role in local cooperation and coordination and should aim to have a set minimum number of meetings each year, for example, once every quarter. • The MLRA should develop and implement policies and activities to combat ML/FT on a regular basis. It is even more desirable for the MLRA to be able to monitor adherence to such policies and to be able to assess the effectiveness of operational systems which have been implemented further to the AML/CFT legislation.	These matters are under review by the MLRA. The MLRA meets frequently and has decided to meet, at a minimum, once every quarter. The MLRA and FSC conducted an AM **seminar for reporting entities and a number of DNFBPs in April 2013.** ~~training in May and September 2010 for the industry.~~ The MLRA has ~~now~~ invited the Deputy Attorney General, having overall oversight of the various departments of the **Attorney General's** Chambers as well as the Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions ~~(designate)~~, a Senior Crown Counsel, Civil as well as the Principal Legislative

			• Since the Attorney General's Chambers has two distinct departments, the criminal and the civil side, it would be useful for the Principal Crown Counsel as Chief Prosecuting Counsel, to be a part of the MLRA or at the very least to attend some meetings when policy is being formulated or reviews undertaken. The members of the MLRA can agree to appoint persons to assist in the performance of its functions pursuant to section 108(5) of the POCO, and this therefore facilitates the attendance of other persons in the discretion of the MLRA.	Drafter **to attend some meetings**. This decision was ~~recently~~ affirmed at the meeting of the MLRA held in April 2012 **and February 2013**. The 2011 Constitution **(in force on 15th October 2012)** introduced the post of Director of Public Prosecutions with the independence to carry out prosecutions in the Islands. The criminal side of the Attorney General's Chambers has been established as the DPP's Office and **a new DPP was appointed on 1st February 2013.** Steps to appointment of the DPP in an open and transparent process is underway in the Islands with the intention to have the DPP appointed in November 2012. In the interim the Attorney General continues to perform the functions of the DPP. The MLRA is developing and seeking to implement policies and activities to combat ML/FT on an ongoing basis. In a joint investigation between the Customs Department and the FCU/FIU, $28,000 was intercepted by the Customs Department whilst being smuggled into the Islands without being declared and concealed in luggage.

32. Statistics	PC	The TCI does not review the effectiveness of its systems for combating money laundering and terrorist financing on a regular basis. Comprehensive statistics are not maintained by all competent authorities No data had been provided regarding AML/ CFT on-site examinations of financial institutions and, where appropriate, sanctions relative thereto.		The TCI has instituted a system for more comprehensive statistics. This has been reflected in the MLRA Annual Report ~~for 2010~~. The 2011 Report was delayed to the technical problems but should be released shortly.
33. Legal persons– beneficial owners	PC	There is no evidence that any training occurred on matters relative to legal persons including the revised procedure for reporting of suspicious transactions. The deficiencies identified in Rec. 5 with regard to beneficial ownership apply equally to Rec. 33.	• The TCI Authorities should develop guidelines that financial institutions must follow in the event that issued bearer shares in a company for which they represent are held outside the TCI. • The FSC should develop procedures to deal with instances where bearer shares are held by an institution outside the TCI and where the TCI licensed Company Manager or Company Agent is required to submit a certificate issued by an authority as prescribe in 32E of the Companies Ordinance. • The FCU should ensure that all legal persons are made aware of the requirements of the POCO and the Code regarding the procedure for reporting suspicious transactions.	The FSC produced a paper on bearer shares including considerations on whether they should be prohibited or whether greater restrictions should be placed on them. The MLRA reviewed that paper and directed that the paper be circulated among the industry for comment. The public consultation is concluded and the results have been tabled at the meetings of the MLRA in December 2011 and April 2012 but no decision has been taken to date on this issue. **In March 2013 the Government reviewed the results of the consultation and decided to propose a bill to the House of Assembly to abolish bearer shares in the Islands. A draft Bill is currently being prepared by the Attorney General's Chambers for submission to the House.** The FCU/FIU conducted AML/CFT training for the staff of the International Banking Group on 19th April 2012. The FSC will be conducting a Compliance Workshop on October 24, 2012. **The FSC also conducted a Compliance Workshop on October 24, 2012 and another AML Seminar on April 25, 2013.**
34. Legal arrangements – beneficial owners	PC	Persons associated with Legal Arrangements do not appear to be aware of the revised protocol for reporting suspicious transactions. There is no evidence that the FCU held training sessions on matters relative to Legal Arrangements. The deficiencies indentified with regard to beneficial	• The FCU should ensure that all persons associated with Legal Arrangements are made aware of the requirements of POCO and the MLRA Codes regarding the reporting of suspicious transactions. • The FCU should review its training programmme to include AML/ CFT training	Training was arranged in London UK in September 2009 and again in February 2010 for the Judiciary, Prosecutors and key law enforcement officials. While the FCU is a law enforcement unit and there is some doubt that this falls within their area of responsibility, staff from the FCU have recently given presentations to the money remitters industry and the insurance industry.

		ownership at R5 apply to trustee services.	on matters relative to Legal Arrangements.	Now in planning stage for formalized presentation within the remaining industry. The FCU has been directed by the MLRA to ensure that all persons associated with Legal Arrangements are made aware of the requirements of the POCO and the MLRA Codes regarding the reporting of suspicious transactions. The FCU is to review its training programme to include AML/CFT training on matters relative to Legal Arrangements.

International Cooperation				
35. Conventions	PC	The Palermo Convention and the Terrorism Financing Convention have not by extension been ratified on behalf of the TCI. Not all relevant aspects of the Conventions have been implemented.	• TCI should recommend or propose ratification of the Palermo Convention and the Financing of Terrorism Convention on its behalf to the UK Government; particularly as the TCI has enabling legislation under these Conventions already in place and the UK Government has already ratified the said Conventions on its own behalf.	These matters were considered by the MLRA and a decision taken to recommend that a request be made to the UK Foreign Office to have these conventions extended to the TCI. The MLRA is to follow-up on its request to the UK FCO for the ratification of the Palermo Convention and the Financing of Terrorism Convention on behalf of the TCI.
36. Mutual legal assistance (MLA)	PC	Mutual legal assistance will not be provided by the TCI once tax or fiscal matters are involved which do not fall within certain exemptions. The effectiveness of implementation is difficult to assess due to the lack of statistical details. There are no formal administrative procedures except those implemented by the Chief Magistrate further to the MLAO, which would work towards ensuring that assistance would be given in a timely manner.	• The TCI should consider rendering mutual legal assistance for requests which deal solely or for those portions of the request which deal partially, with tax or fiscal matters.	TCI has signed sixteen Tax Exchange Information Agreements to date and are in active negotiations with a number of other OECD countries to sign additional TIEAs before the end of the year. An implementation Ordinance was made and brought into force in December 2009. In 2010, Orders giving effect to all of the TIEAs singed by the end of December 2010 were made and letters informing TIEA partner countries that all internal procedures had been completed. The TCI is processing three requests from OECD member countries. **Since the TCI acceded to the OECD process in 2002 we have moved gradually to enacting appropriate legislation to give effect to the sixteen TIEAs entered into to date, mainly with OECD countries. The TCI has established an Exchange of Information Unit within the Ministry of Finance with dedicated staff working hard to ensure that the TCI meets all of its tax treaty obligations.** **The TCI since successfully underwent the Phase 1 Peer Review process and are currently within the Phase 2 process. The TCI continues to work with our partners as we reform and strengthen our laws and administrative systems to ensure their effective implementation and values the recommendations that emanate from such reviews and assessments and endeavour to give effect to them.** **Since accepting the European Union Directive on the Taxation of Savings Income and enacting legislation in 2005, the TCI formally transitioned from the**

				withholding tax arrangement under the Directive to the automatic exchange of information arrangement in July 2012 and has issued guidance to the industry as late as February 2013. **With the advent of the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (commonly referred to as "FATCA"), the TCI undertook necessary consultations with all stakeholders in the jurisdiction with a view to bringing about cooperation on the subject with the US Government. And has decided to enter into a FATCA arrangement with the US as part of its negotiations to conclude a TIEA.** **In the same vein, the TCI has taken the decision recently to thereafter engage Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in negotiating and concluding an Inter-Governmental Agreement that emulates the US-type FATCA.** **The TCI continues to negotiate TIEAs with jurisdictions that are inclined to concluding such an arrangements and have a further eleven TIEAs in various stages of negotiations and has decided to explore a multilateral approach.** **The Premier affirmed the TCI's commitment to continuing to meet the internationally established standards of transparency with respect to beneficial information surrounding the financial services industry in a Ministerial Statement in the House of Assembly on 26 April 2012. In his statement, the Premier pledged to seek to enact legislative initiatives to comply fully with the FATF Recommendations and affirmed his support for the G8 initiatives in this area to combat tax evasion.**
37. Dual criminality	C	This Recommendation is fully observed.		
38. MLA on confiscation and freezing	PC	There are no administrative arrangements in place for coordinating actions relating to seizure and confiscation actions with other countries, neither are any arrangements in place in relation to the sharing of the assets resulting from such coordinated efforts. The effectiveness of implementation cannot be	• The TCI Authorities should establish administrative guidelines to accompany legislated provisions which permit the rendering of international assistance by the TCI, so as to ensure that international assistance is given in a prompt and efficient manner. Time frames relative to each procedural step, and other administrative	These matters **remain under review.** ~~will be tabled for consideration of the MLRA.~~ Law Reform is currently on-going in the country. The MLRA has directed that the mutual legal assistance legislation be reviewed and if necessary new legislation or amendments will be made.

		ascertained.	details with respect to the execution of international requests, should be formalised in written guidelines or standard operating procedures. Effectiveness should not depend solely on the commitment and efficiency of the entity or persons responsible for executing a request but on formal systems which can monitor and support such efficiency.	The FCU/FIU and the Attorney General's Chambers working with the Government of Taiwan have successfully seized the amount of $187,000 from a Taiwanese national who was indicted in Taiwan for bribery and illegal arms dealing and transferred funds through the Bahamas into the Islands. This matter arose as a result of a SAR. Additionally, a confiscation order in the amount of $21 Million dollars was awarded on 25th April 2012 against David Smith, a Jamaican national convicted in relation to a regional 'ponzi scheme' run through his company Olint TCI and other regional companies. This was due to a joint effort between the FCU/FIU and the Attorney General's Chambers. Requests for assistance from Jamaica were not provided but many other countries assisted in this matter.

39. Extradition	C	The Recommendation is fully observed	• The TCI authorities should seek to have extradition requests transmitted directly from the UK Government to the TCI so as to ensure prompt and early attention to such requests.	These matters will be tabled for consideration of the MLRA. **Extradition requests are submitted to the UK by treaty partners and then sent to the Governor. This procedure complies with the legal requirements of the treaties and does not cause a delay in attending to such requests.**
40. Other forms of co-operation	PC	No MOUs in place between the FSC and other similar bodies or by the FCU with FIUs which require MOUs for the exchange of information It cannot be ascertained whether assistance by certain competent authorities including the Attorney General's Chambers and the FSC ,was given in a rapid, constructive and effective manner due to lack of statistical detail. Considerations which apply under the FSCO before regulatory assistance is given are onerous when taken conjunctively.	• The TCI Authorities should stipulate specific standard operating procedures inclusive of targeted time frames with regard to the execution of requests for assistance received by foreign competent authorities. • The FSC should consider entering into MOUs with other foreign supervisory authority to ensure that the exchange of information to combat ML/FT can effectively be executed with other foreign jurisdictions.	The FSC Ordinance 2007 adequately allows for the exchange of information with foreign regulators. In 2009 the FSC dealt with four requests. These were handled expeditiously and no problems were encountered. The FSC is currently well advanced in negotiating MOU's with a number of jurisdictions. The FSC has now entered into five MOUs with foreign supervisory authorities including Canada, Panama, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica and a multinational MOU with several regional jurisdictions. The MOUs are posted on the FSC's website. The 2009 Tax Information Exchange Ordinance (as amended) also provides a regime for the exchange of information between competent authorities for tax matters. **A new Exchange of Information (EOI) Unit has been created within the Ministry of Finance which includes the Competent Authority's delegate and will perform the administrative functions relations to exchange of information for tax purposes pursuant to the TIEO and the EU Saving Directive. The EOI Unit has already entered into an MOU with the Attorney General's Chambers and hopes to complete MOU's with the FIU and the FSC shortly.**
9 Special Recommendations				
SR.I Implement UN instruments	PC	The Terrorist Financing Convention has not been ratified or fully implemented.	• All the provisions of the United Security Council Resolutions should be fully implemented, for example, authorising access to frozen funds for the purpose of meeting the	The MLRA has already agreed to request the extension of relevant sections of the UK Terrorist Financing Act and that was done by The Terrorist Asset-Freezing etc. Act 2010 (Overseas Territories) Order 2011. Under the Order access to frozen funds and assets may be done by the issue

			defendant's basic expenses and certain fees in accordance with UNSCR 1452.	of a license issued by the Governor under section 17. Stand-alone legislation on CFT is to be produced. Provisions in line with the 1999 United Nations International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism will be included.
SR.II Criminalize terrorist financing	PC	Penalties for terrorist financing offences at the summary level are lenient. The elements of directing terrorism as required by Article 2(5) of the Terrorist Financing Convention, are undefined in the laws of the TCI. Inconsistent mens rea requirements for terrorism offences. The effectiveness of the CFT regime is difficult to assess in the absence of any STRs or investigations on FT.	I. The TCI Authorities should review the penalty for terrorism and terrorist financing offences at the summary level to determine whether it accords the spirit and intent of the anti-terrorism legislation and indeed if these sanctions are in fact effective punishment and hence sufficiently dissuasive. • Directing terrorism as an offence should be defined in the laws of the Turks and Caicos Islands. • The TCI Authorities should consider amending the mens rea requirement for the offences in the Terrorism UN Order and the Al Qa'ida Order so that they are consistent with the description set out in the Anti-Terrorism Order.	The Counter-Terrorism (Terrorist Financing, Money Laundering and Certain Other Activities: Financial Restrictions) (Turks and Caicos Islands) Order 2010 came into force on March 18, 2010 and it includes provisions on CDD, reporting, enforcement, inspection, and offences. Comprehensive anti-terrorism legislation is hoped to be in place by the end of the year that should bring the TCI into full compliance with SR II.
SR.III Freeze and confiscate terrorist assets	LC	Ineffective implementation of a strong CFT regime: no formal or administrative provisions to ensure that freezing of funds and assets will be carried out without delay; no procedures which apply directly to persons inadvertently affected by freezing orders; no procedures for authorizing access to frozen funds for incidental costs or expenses; and no clear procedures for the communication of lists of suspected terrorists to the financial sector. De-listing procedures are not publicly known.	• The TCI should establish administrative systems, which complement the CFT legislative framework, such as standard operating procedures which outline time frames for certain processes to take place. • Clear administrative guidelines as to who has responsibility for the lists of suspected or named terrorist and whether such lists are in fact circulated in the TCI in order to alert financial institutions of suspected terrorist whose accounts they may be holding, should be implemented. • The TCI should also provide for authorizing access to frozen funds and assets for the payment of incidental expenses when a freezing order is made and a person	The Terrorist Asset-Freezing etc. Act 2010 (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 which came into force on March 31, 2011and extended Part 1 of the UK Terrorist Asset-Freezing etc. Act 2010 and Part 1 of Schedule 2 to that Act to the Turks and Caicos Islands. Under sections 2 and 6 of the Act as modified by the Order the Governor is responsible for designating persons connected to terrorist activities and provides a regime for notification of designations under sections 4 and 7. Access to frozen funds and assets may be done by the issue of a license issued by the Governor under section 17. Section 27 provides a procedure whereby any person affected by a decision pursuant to the Act (other than a designation) may seek redress. Similar provisions are also included in Orders in Council made in 2012 which have been extended to the TCI relating to Afghanistan, Al-Qaida, Iran, Syria, Sudan and South Sudan and Libya.

			inadvertently affected by a freezing order should have a clear process of redress.	The TCI Authorities will keep this matter under review but are of the view that the POCO amply covers the freezing of funds for any criminal conduct. The Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Ordinance 2010 amends Part III of POCO to provide for the recovery of instrumentalities intended for use in or in connection with unlawful conduct through civil forfeiture. It includes news sections on freezing orders. Stand-alone legislation on CFT is to be produced. Consideration is being given to having such a provision covered in the new legislation.

SR.IV Suspicious transaction reporting	PC	The awareness amongst financial institutions for the misuse of TCI's financial system for the financing of terrorist is low thereby affecting the effectiveness of the CFT regime.	• The reporting of STRs with regard to terrorism and the financing of terrorism should include suspicion of terrorist organizations or those who finance terrorism. • The obligation to make a STR related to terrorism should include attempted transactions.	These matters are for ongoing consideration of the MLRA. However, the MLRA has already agreed to request the extension of relevant sections of the UK Terrorist Financing Act. Counter-Terrorism (Terrorist Financing, Money Laundering and Certain Other Activities: Financial Restrictions) (Turks and Caicos Islands) Order 2010 came into force on March 18, 2010 and it includes provisions on reporting. Section 29 of the Code provides for the reporting of STR's where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person is engaged or attempted to engage in terrorist financing. The proposed new comprehensive anti-terrorism legislation is hoped to be in place by the end of the year, that should bring the TCI into full compliance with SR II including provisions to require the reporting of STRs with regard to terrorism and the financing of terrorism and suspicion of terrorist organisations or those who finance terrorism and to include an obligation to make a STR related to terrorism cover attempted transactions**.**
SR.V International cooperation	LC	There are no formal administrative procedures which have been established to ensure mutual legal assistance is given in a timely manner. Deficiencies noted with regard to Recs. 36 and 38 are also applicable to this Recommendation.		These matters will be tabled for consideration of the MLRA. Stand-alone legislation on CFT is to be produced. These issues are being considered for inclusion in the Bill.
SR.VI AML requirements for money and value transfer services	PC	Money service providers have not yet been licensed within the TCI. The AML/CFT legislative framework applicable to money service providers has not been effectively implemented. The deficiencies noted with regard to Rec. 5 as it pertains to customer identification such as lack of proper beneficial ownership requirements; Rec. 6 PEPs and Recs. 11 and 21 transaction monitoring also apply to money service providers.	• The FSC should establish contact with the money service providers' industry, to start the licensing process of the relevant companies. • The FSC should assess the current level of compliance with AML/CFT rules and regulations by the money service provider and develop a plan to improve the current compliance level. • The FSC should develop guidelines, issue instructions and provide for training to guide money service providers into the	The licensing of money service providers ~~is ongoing~~ **has been completed. A supervisory regime including the issuance of guidelines (published on the FSC's website), reporting forms and standards and a programme of onsite inspection has also been instituted.** A unit within the FSC's Banking Department has been created and is responsible for the effective implementation of money service providers under the legislative framework. POCO and Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations now include a regulatory

			effective execution of their responsibilities under the recently enacted AML/CFT legislative framework. • In order to execute the abovementioned, the FSC should appropriately resource a department within the Commission that is responsible for the effective execution of the MTO.	regime for NFBPs and a NFBP Supervisor. FSC has started the process of assessing the current level of compliance with AML/CFT rules and regulations by the MSP'**s** and is develop**ing** a plan to improve the current compliance level. The FSC has provided training to guide MSP's into the effective execution of their responsibilities under the recently enacted AML/CFT legislative framework. This ~~is~~ training was conducted in September 2010. **As mentioned above, the FSC has commenced a programme of onsite reviews of Money Transmitters and during the financial year ending March 31, 2012 it conducted two (2) onsite examinations. A component of these examinations related to the licensees AML/CFT compliance. The Management Report produced by the FSC sets out recommendations to improve compliance levels and states timelines by which these must be achieved.**

SR.VII Wire transfer rules	NC	There are no measures in place to cover domestic, cross-border and non-routine wire transfers. There are no requirements for intermediary and beneficial financial institutions handling wire transfers. There are no measures in place to effectively monitor compliance with the requirements of SR VII.	• It is recommended that the TCI review its legislative and regulatory provisions to take consideration of all requirements of the recommendation particularly domestic, cross-border and non-routine wire transfers Additionally, TCI should review its legislative and regulatory framework to ensure that there is monitoring of compliance by financial insinuations and the implementation of effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions for non-compliance with SR VII. Appropriate legislation should be enacted as soon as possible.	POCO and Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorist Financing Regulations now includes a regulatory regime for NFBPs and a NFBP Supervisor. Part 9 of the Code gives effect to SRVII concerning wire transfers.
SR.VIII Nonprofit organizations	NC	TCI Authorities have not addressed the non-profit organizations that can be used for FT purposed in their legislative framework. There is no requirement for NPOs to maintain information on the nature of their activities or on the persons who control or direct their activities and to make this information available to the public. There are no sanctions against non-profit organisations for failure to comply with AML/CFT measures. There is no requirement for NPOs to maintain relevant information on domestic and international financial transactions for at least five (5) years and make such information available to the law enforcement authorities. No measures to ensure that NPOs can be effectively investigated and that required information can be gathered. Regulatory bodies have not issued any guidance notes to regulated entities to increase awareness for the relevant risks of non-profit organizations as FT vehicles. The FCU has not provided any guidance to NPOs regarding the reporting of suspicious transactions.	• TCI should consider the review of their legislative framework to provide for laws and regulations that relate to counter arrest the possible abuse of NPOs for the financing of terrorism. • The TCI Authorities should ensure that regulatory bodies make their regulated entities vigilant of the risks for abuse of non-profit organizations for the purpose of financing terrorism. • NPOs in the TCI should be required to maintain information on the purpose and objectives of their stated activities and on the persons who own or control or direct those activities and make such information available to the public. • The TCI Authorities should ensure that there are sanctions in place against NPOs that do not comply with AML/CFT oversight measures. • NPOs should be required to maintain the relevant required information on domestic and international financial transactions for a minimum period of five (5) years and make such information available to the relevant law enforcement authorities such as the FCU. • The FCU should ensure that all NPOs are made aware of the revised procedures for	A new section 148S has been added to POCO which provides for the appointment of an NPO Supervisor. **The POCO was amended in January 2013 to give the Governor power to make regulations that would create a regulatory and supervisory regime for NPO's. Regulations creating the supervisory framework for NPO's were made in March, 2013. The Regulations includes sanctions against NPOs that do not comply with AML/CFT oversight measures. The regulations include requirements for NPO's to maintain information on the purpose and objectives of their stated activities as well as other essential information for a minimum of five years.** **The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 2012 was enacted on October 10, 2012, which allows for the establishment of Non-Profit Companies.** A Proceeds of Crime Amendment Ordinance has been drafted which will enable the establishment of a supervisory regime for Non-Profit Organisations. This along with the NPO Regulations have been aapproved by the Advisory Council (equivalent to Cabinet) on October 3, 2012 and is anticipation to be enacted in November 2012, after the new Ministerial Government takes office. The Regulations includes sanctions against NPOs that do not comply with AML/CFT oversight measures. **An amendment to the Companies (Fees) Regulations was also made in March 2013 to insert new fees into the schedule in relation to Non-Profit companies.**

		There has not been any training for NPOs. There is no point of contact with regard to obtaining international requests for information on NPOs.	reporting suspicious transactions. • The FCU should revise its training programme to include AML/ CFT training for NPOs. • A specific point of contact should be established with regard to international request for information on NPOs.	**These four bits of legislation came into operation on April 1, 2013. The head of the DNFBP Department of the FSC will also function as the NPO Supervisor.** Working with the FSC, the FCU is to ensure that all NPOs are made aware of the revised procedures for reporting suspicious transactions. All known NPO's are aware of their responsibilities.
SR.IX Cash Couriers	NC	The recently enacted POCO has had no time to be effectively implemented. The Immigration Department has not established any MOUs with its counterparts abroad. There are no provisions for Authorities in the TCI to notify other countries when there is unusual movement of gold, precious metal and precious stones from their jurisdictions.	• The Immigration Department should seek to establish MOUs with Immigration Departments in other jurisdictions. • The TCI Authorities should notify other countries when there is an unusual movement of gold, precious metals or precious stones from their jurisdictions	These matters are under review by the relevant Department. The MLRA at its January 2011 meeting recommended that the Immigration Department should seek to establish MOUs with Immigration Departments in other jurisdictions and that the Customs Department should notify other countries when there is an unusual movement of gold, precious metals or previous stones from their jurisdictions. This is being kept under review by the MLRA.