

Corporate Service Provider (CSP) Sector Outreach

CSP Outreach Agenda

01	Introduction	04	Financial Intelligence Agency
02	Prudential Supervision	05	Enforcement
03	AML/ATF	06	Conclusion

Supervision

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Banking, Trust, Corporate Service Providers and Investment Business (BTCSI) Department



BTCSI Agenda

O1 Introduction and Background Information

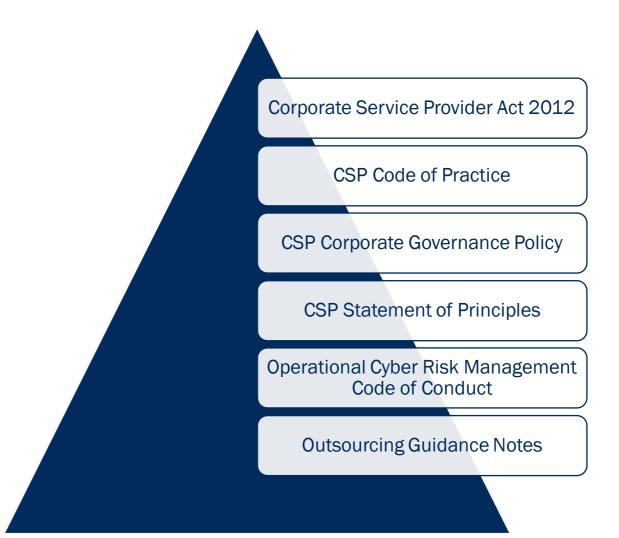
O2 Corporate Governance,
Management and Administration

03 Risk and Compliance

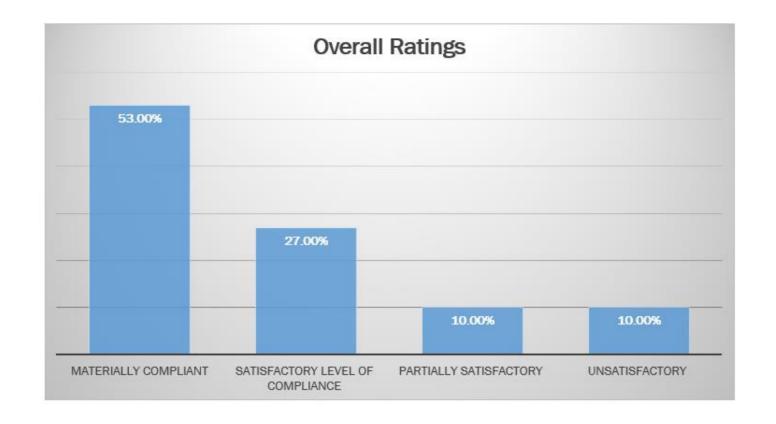
04 Key Takeaways

Introduction and Background Information

Corporate Service Provider (CSP) Regulatory Framework



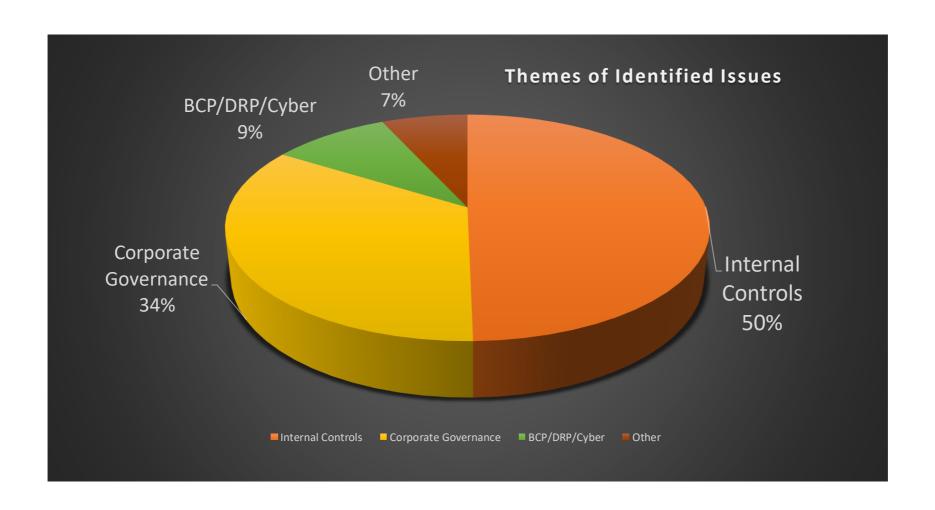
Background Information - Thematic Review



Background Information - Thematic Review



On-site Issues



Corporate Governance, Management and Administration | Board of Directors



Corporate Governance, Management and Administration | Senior Management and Committees

Senior Management:

- Responsible for day-to-day operations
- The structure
 - Depends on size, complexity, structure and risk profile of each licensee.
 - Should eliminate or reduce any potential or actual conflict of interest (e.g., if CEO is also Head of Compliance)

Committees:

- The board should assess whether the establishment of committees is appropriate
- For every formal committee, a Terms of Reference must be created and regular reporting to the board is required

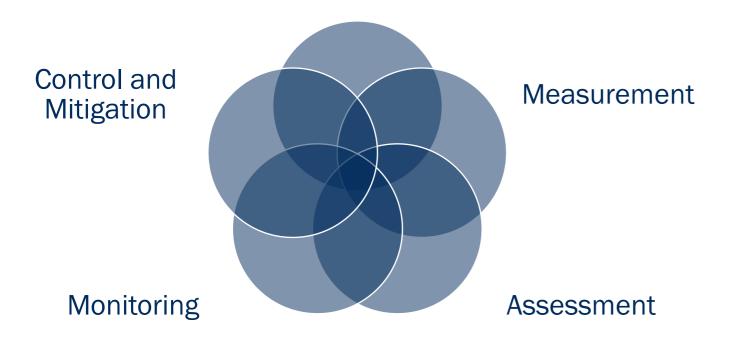
Senior management and committees do not alleviate the board of its responsibilities.

Corporate Governance | Conflicts of Interest (Col)

Policy and procedures Disclosure Record keeping

Risk and Compliance - Risk Management Framework

Identification





Risk Management Framework | Additional considerations

Risk Management Tools

Reporting

Risk Awareness Culture

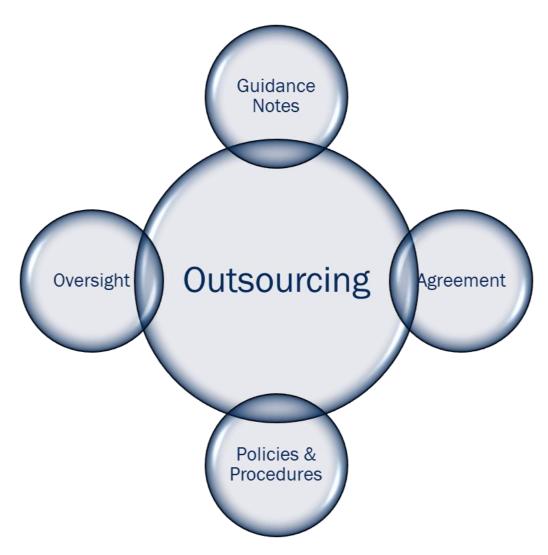
Oversight

BCP/DRP

Compliance | Key area: Compliance Programme



Compliance | Key area: Outsourcing



Compliance | Key area: Complaints Handling



Key takeaways



Governance Arrangements



Risk Management



Compliance



Complaints Handling



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Anti-Money Laundering & Anti-Terrorist Financing Department

AML/ATF Agenda

Overview of AML/ATF and Sanctions Legislation

Understanding the ML/TF Risks (Sectoral and Institutional)

ML/TF Trends & Typologies

04 Preventive ML/TF Measures

Overview of AML/ATF and Sanctions Legislation

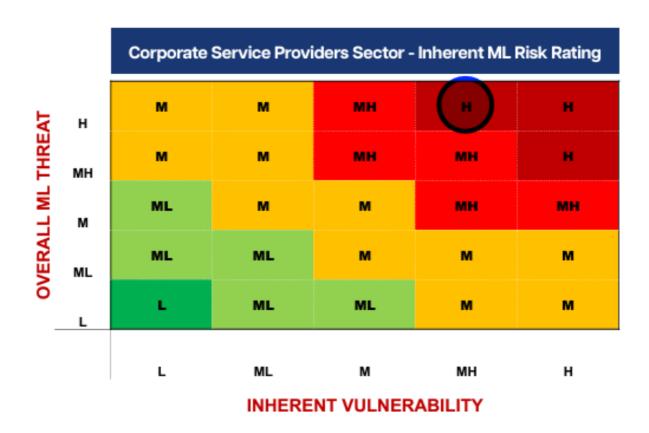
- 1997 Proceeds of Crime Act
- 2004 Anti-Terrorism Financial and Other Measures Act
- 2008 Proceeds of Crime (Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing Supervision and Enforcement) Act
- 2008 Proceeds of Crime (Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing) Regulations



2003 International Sanctions Act*

*This is separate to AML/ATF requirements

National Risk Assessment (NRA) Overall, Threat and Vulnerability Scores



Graph provided from Report on 2020 Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment

CSP Sector Overview - Understanding the ML/TF Risks Red Flag indicators

- Complex transactions and use of opaque legal entities and arrangements
- Use of foreign private foundations that operate in countries with secrecy laws
- Use of nominee agreements to hide beneficial ownership
- Intercompany loan transactions and/or multi-jurisdictional wire transfers
- Operation of virtual offices providing CSP services
- Formation by CSP of shell companies
- Unethical CSP having full discretionary authority over the customer's accounts

Understanding the Institutional ML/TF risks - Business Risk Assessment process



CSP ML/TF Typologies

Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Typologies

- Multi-jurisdictional structures
- Specialised financial intermediaries/professionals
- Use of Nominees
- Shell Companies

Concealment of beneficial ownership

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Financial Intelligence Agency

FIA Agenda

01 SAR Filing Stats

O2 CSP Trends and CSP Typology

Quality of SAR Reporting

04 Reminders: SAR Filings

Corporate Service Providers (CSPs): Overview of SAR Filings (2023)

Number of SAR Filings per Quarter (2023)

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total Filings
2	2	0	0	4

CSP Trends



- Sanctions
- Fraud
- Tax Offences
- Corruption
- Shared Subject/Entity/Activity noted in a CSP Filing and a Request for Information from an Overseas FIU
- Declined/Refused Business due to suspect activity
- Refusal by clients to comply with CDD requirements

CSP Typology



The client requested that CDD information be sent by the CSP to a sanctioned bank in Eastern Europe.

CSPs: Quality of SAR Filings



Overall Quality: Good

(*N.B.* Always provide supporting documentation e.g., copies of IDs, account opening documents, adverse media links)

Upcoming Actions for the FIA:

 To provide guidance to CSPs about the Bermuda consent regime as it pertains to the termination of clients due to suspect activity

REMINDERS - SAR Filings



Declined Business:

 Report declined business to the FIA when adverse media or suspicious activity is identified.

Remember:

 Keep a Declined Business Log. This log may provide value for future analysis/investigations by the FIA or the Bermuda Police Service.

*The FIA discourages filings based solely on a client's or potential client's refusal to provide CDD when no suspect activity can be identified.

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Anti-Money Laundering & Anti-Terrorist Financing Department

AML/ATF Supervision Agenda

01 Trends in Non-Compliance

Q2 AML/ATF Monitoring and Controls

Onsite and Offsite Examination Process

CSP on-site/off-site examination trends of non-compliance

- Outdated Policies and Procedures
- Lack of ongoing monitoring processes
- Inadequate Business Risk Assessments and Customer Risk Assessments
- Inadequate AML/ATF Training
- Lack of quality Independent AML/ATF Audits
- Use of AML/ATF consultants*



^{*}Does not always result in non-compliance

CSP Preventive AML/ATF Measures/Controls

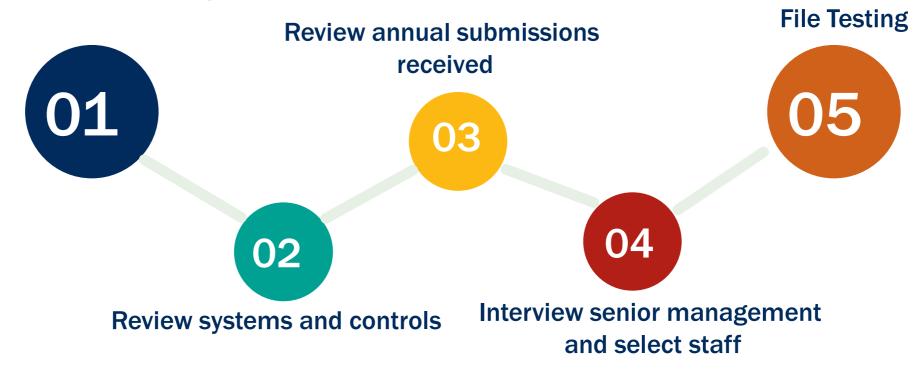
Examples

- Assess and document the robustness of your AML/ATF framework
- Ensure there is adequate AML/ATF training
- Document all AML/ATF processes
- Quality assure/test your AML/ATF controls
- Perform & action Independent AML/ATF Audit



AML/ATF On-site/Off-site Examination Process

Assess compliance with Regulations



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Enforcement Department

Enforcement Agenda

O1 Principles of Enforcement

Referral to Enforcement

O3 Enforcement Considerations and Options

O4 Common Issues

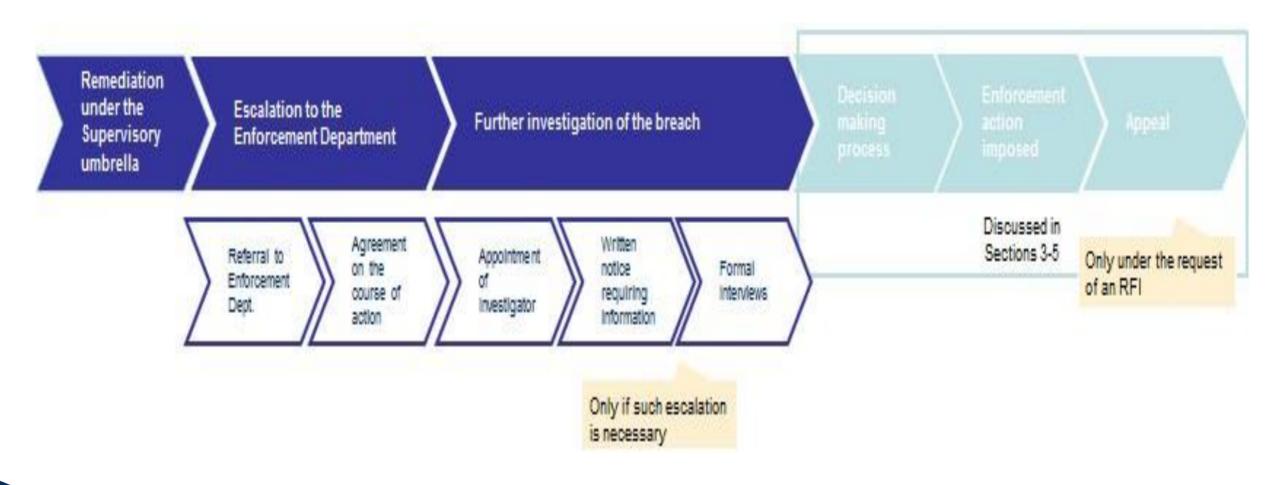
The Principles of Enforcement

All CSPs are expected to be compliant with all regulatory obligations

 Non-compliance creates risks and may threaten the CSP's long term sustainability

 Post-enforcement action costs for a CSP are usually more significant than the cost of compliance

When will Enforcement Action be Considered?



Referral to Enforcement

 A matter will be potentially serious if it creates a risk of harm to customers or to the reputation of Bermuda as a well-regulated financial centre

A breach of AML/ATF requirements will always be regarded as serious

Enforcement action does not operate to suspend ongoing supervision and remediation

Enforcement Options available to the Authority

- Imposition of directions, restrictions, and conditions
- Imposition of a civil penalty
- Public censure
- Prohibition orders against individual directors and officers
- Objections to Controllers
- Revocation of licence
- Winding up
- Referral to Police

Examples of factors taken into consideration

- The nature, seriousness and impact of the breach
- The conduct of the institution following the breach
- The compliance history of the institution
- Action taken by the Authority in similar cases
- Guidance provided by the Authority
- Prevention and deterrence
- Action taken by other regulatory or law enforcement authorities

Process for Arriving at Amount of Civil Penalty

	Minor	Moderate	Major	Critical
Nature of the Breach	Small number of non- systemic and low priority	Several non-systemic, medium priority	Significant failings which may be systemic	Highly significant systemic failings
	regulatory failings	regulatory failings		
Risk	No risk or very small risk of	Some risk of loss to	Significant risk of loss or	Significant risk of substantial loss to
	loss to clients	clients	risk of substantial loss to	clients or actual substantial loss to
			clients	clients
Cooperation with the	RFI was open and co-operative	RFI was open and co-	RFI was not fully open and	RFI was not open and co-operative
Authority	with the Authority	operative with the	cooperative with the	with the Authority
		Authority	Authority	
Reputational Risk to the	No risk or small risk to	Some risk to the	Significant risk to the	Substantial risk to the reputation of
Jurisdiction	reputation of Bermuda	reputation of Bermuda	reputation of Bermuda	Bermuda
Risk of Financial Crime	No risk or small risk of	Some risk of financial	Significant risk of financial	Financial crime committed or RFI
	financial crime (including	crime or being used to	crime or RFI being used to	used to facilitate financial crime
	AML/ATF) or being used to	facilitate crime	facilitate financial crime	
	facilitate financial crime			
Conduct of the Institution	RFI acknowledged breaches	Some	RFI failed to acknowledge	RFI deliberately withheld the
	straight way; RFI self-	acknowledgement of	breaches	breaches from the Authority in order
	reported	some breaches		to obtain a benefit or mitigate loss
Remediation by the RFI	Effective steps taken to rectify	Some steps taken to	Few steps taken to rectify	No steps taken to rectify the
	breach(es) and prevent	rectify breach(es) and	the breach(es) and	breaches
	recurrence	prevent recurrence, but	prevent recurrence, but	
		inadequate	inadequate	
Range of Civil Penalty –	No penalty - \$75,-000	\$75,000-\$200,000	\$200,000-\$350,000	\$350,000 - \$500,000
Prudential (\$500k max)				
Range of Civil Penalty –	No penalty - \$150,000	\$150,000-\$2.5 million	\$2.5 million - \$6 million	\$6 million - \$10 million
SEA (\$10 million max)				

Common Issues noted in CSPs

- Annual Returns
- Material change notifications
- Equity among directors responsibility to the Authority and the CSP
- Insufficient AML/ATF processes and procedures



Thank you for your attention

Questions?