

# REAL WORLD PRIORITIES

What are the current approaches and system weaknesses for successfully identifying the beneficial owner, preventing the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and aiding asset recovery?

GI-ACE Public Event 18 November 2021



#### The Beneficial Ownership Project

- Theme International Architecture
- Project led by Northumbria
   University and supported by the
   FCDO-funded Global Integrity Anti-Corruption Evidence (ACE)
   Programme:
- Information:

https://ace.globalintegrity.org/project
s/benowner/

- Jackie Harvey
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   on behalf of the project team

### The Beneficial Ownership Project

- Research Question:
- Can improvements be made to the identification and tracking of Beneficial Ownership (BO) in Nigeria to increase the likelihood of recovering the proceeds of grand corruption?
- Employed mixed methods across a range of work packages

Research Answer:

A qualified 'yes' – the devil is in the

detail!



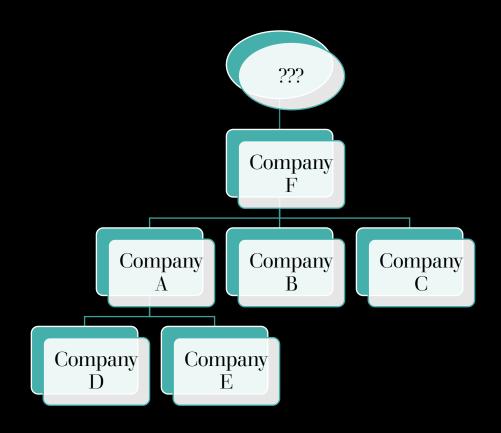
#### Nigeria Context

- Population of 200m and described as the "powerhouse" of West Africa (MER, 2008:9)
- Only 40% of adult Nigerians have bank accounts
- GDP highly dependent on oil crude oil and petroleum account for 98% exports and 83% Federal Government Revenue (2018)
- Largest single import is refined petroleum
- Tax ratio one of the lowest globally at 5.9%
- Evaluated as 'weak' for transparency and accountability by Africa Integrity Indicators
- Described as 'one of the world's most complex corruption environments' (Page, 2018:2)

#### Beneficial Ownership – The Basics

#### Natural Person:

- With ultimate ownership or control; OR
- On behalf of whom a transaction is conducted; OR
- Who exercises ultimate effective control.



#### Considering:

- Shares;
- Voting rights;
- Influence;
- Direct and indirect interests.

#### BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP: FATF RECOMMENDATIONS 24 AND 25

Countries should ensure that there is adequate, accurate and timely information on the beneficial ownership and control of legal persons that can be obtained or accessed in a timely fashion by competent authorities.

Countries should consider measures to facilitate access to beneficial ownership and control information by financial institutions and DNFBPs undertaking the requirements set out in Recommendations 10 and 22.



Countries should ensure that there is adequate, accurate and timely information on express trusts, including information on the settlor, trustee and beneficiaries that can be obtained or accessed in a timely fashion by competent authorities. Countries should consider measures to facilitate access to beneficial ownership and control information by financial institutions and DNFBPs undertaking the requirements set out in Recommendations 10 and 22.

#### Beneficial Ownership – The Latest

- FATF public consultation regarding R24 amendments to "strengthen the international standard" to "ensure greater transparency"
- HM Treasury UK MLR 2017 amendments consultation to "ensure that the UK continues to meet international standards, whilst also strengthening and ensuring clarity on how the AML regime operates" including extension of discrepancy reporting
- HM Treasury UK consultation to assess "the overall effectiveness of the [regulatory and supervisory] regimes"
- US Corporate Transparency Act establishing a (non-public) Beneficial Ownership Register
- Nigeria operational online Beneficial Ownership Register with 5% threshold

# Beneficial Ownership Registers – Operational Challenges

Accuracy Detail Updates Resourcing Access

Complexity and Guidance Source Reporting Threshold Utility Accessibility

### Beneficial Ownership and Nigeria

Approaches:

New Open Register

Based on NEITI

5% threshold

Held at CAC

Financial Penalties

Increased Transparency

FATF-compliant?

Weaknesses:

Agency overlap

Resourcing

Accuracy?

Verification?

Transition from paper

system

Complexity

Weaknesses:

Compliance

Political will

Overseas links

Searchability

Too much, too soon?

Unique identifier?

Paywall

#### Recommendations

- Proper resourcing for cleaning historic data and verification of new data
- Agency coordination, particularly with NEITI
- PSC data still not populated so start with the largest shareholdings first

- Consider amendment to AML/CFT Regulations (2013 s.13-16) to require the regulated sector to report discrepancies
- Common identifiers
- Public access to information





# Thank you for attending and we appreciate your feedback