Targeting Natural Resource Corruption

Welcome! We will begin shortly.

This is a Zoom webinar. All participant videos are off and lines are muted, but please feel free to introduce yourself in the chat.











The anti-corruption potential of beneficial ownership transparency and implications for natural resources













Get Engaged

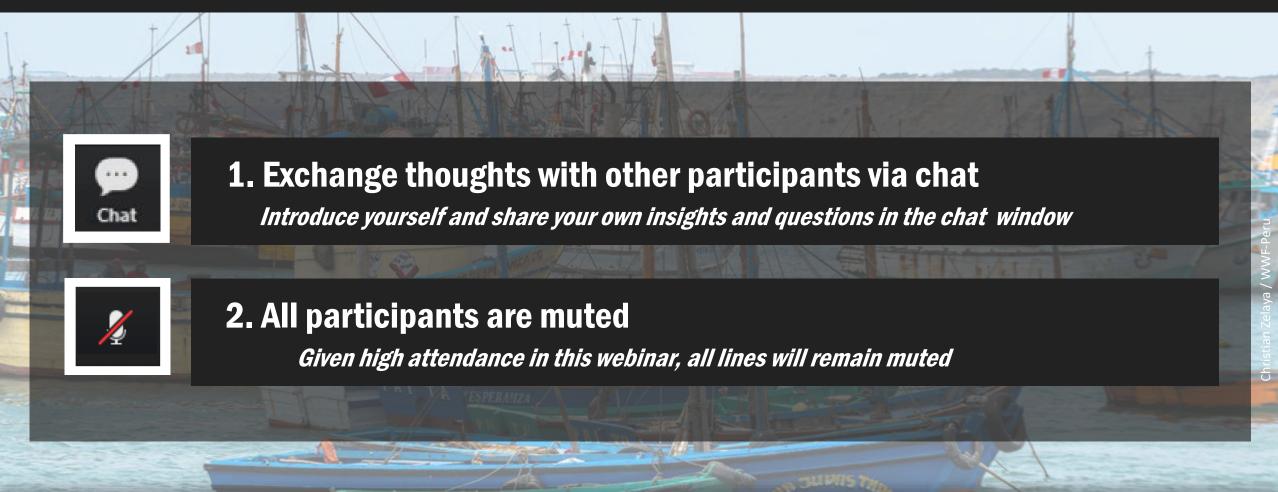
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Leave Meeting













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Anti-Corruption Potential of Beneficial Ownership Transparency & Implications for Natural Resources

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Former Staff Director, US Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
Author, Financial Exposure

September 30, 2021

Why should natural resource advocates care about beneficial ownership transparency?





- Because those who traffic in wildlife, overfish, clear-cut forests, and produce mining hellscapes do it for the money.
- They use shell entities to move, launder, and invest the funds to produce even more money.
- To stop them, we need to eliminate entities with hidden owners.

Obiang Shell Companies



Teodoro Obiang
Minister of Agriculture & Forestry
(Timber & deforestation issues)





Sweetwater Malibu LLC

Ebony Shine International LLC

Corporate Transparency Act: 12 Years in the Making



- 2008 First bill introduced. Bipartisan from the start.
- FACT slowly built a broad coalition law enforcement, national security, public interest groups, even banks, Chamber of Commerce, Delaware Secretary of State.
- 1/1/2021 Bipartisan law enacted as part of defense bill.

Nonpublic Registry



- National registry housed at Treasury's bureau, FinCEN.
- Applies to U.S. corporations, LLCs, & "other similar entities."
- Also non-US entities that register to do business in the US.
- Wanted it to be public, but we lost that fight.

Strong Definition of Beneficial Owner

- Requires naming human beings.
- Individuals who own or control a U.S. entity.
 - Hold 25% or more of ownership interests; or
 - Exercise "substantial control" of the company.
 - No nominees, agents, employees, other stand-ins.
- Must provide name, address, birthdate, identifying number.





The Exemptions

- 23 Exemptions.
- Justification: US already knows the true owners or a large US physical presence means US can find out.
- Exempts banks, registered broker-dealers, publicly-traded corporations, insurance companies, more.
- Lobbyists won some dubious exemptions: pooled investment vehicles, dormant companies, nonprofits.

Access to the Registry

- Law limits access to registry data.
- Four groups given limited access:
 - Federal, state & local law enforcement
 - Non-US law enforcement
 - Financial regulators
 - Financial institutions



Non-US Access is Very Limited



FinCEN may disclose data upon receipt of:

(ii) a request from a Federal agency on behalf of a law enforcement agency, prosecutor, or judge of another country, including a foreign central authority or competent authority (or like designation), under an international treaty, agreement, convention, or official request made by law enforcement, judicial, or prosecutorial authorities in trusted foreign countries when no treaty, agreement, or convention is available—

- (I) issued in response to a request for assistance in an investigation or prosecution by such foreign country; and
- (II) that—
 - (aa) requires compliance with the disclosure and use provisions of the treaty, agreement, or convention, publicly disclosing any beneficial ownership information received; or
 - (bb) limits the use of the information for any purpose other than the authorized investigation or national security or intelligence activity;

Data Quality

- Penalties for false or incomplete information.
- One year to file updates.
- GAO and Treasury audits.
- Treasury IG complaint process.



Fighting to get verification process for new data.



Implementation Timeline

- FinCEN implementing regulation due Jan. 1, 2022.
- New companies start registering on date specified in regs.
- Existing companies extra 2 years to register.

US Beneficial Ownership Registry



- U.S. creates more corporations than the rest of the world combined – about 2 million per year.
- U.S. registry could be a huge advance in corporate transparency.
- If you want a good registry and effective access to the data, file a comment.

Thank you!

FinCEN has not yet issued a proposed rule to implement the Corporate Transparency Act. In April 2021, it issued a solicitation for advance public comment; that comment period closed in May 2021.

To see the comment letter submitted by the FACT Coalition: https://www.regulations.gov/comment/FINCEN-2021-0005-0142

Look for the official proposed rule to be issued by FinCEN in the next few months.

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Beneficial Ownership Transparency: Why this means of curbing corruption matters in natural resources and conservation

30 September 2021

Why are shell companies (and other types of legal structures) so popular for moving illicit money around the world?



Separate legal personality



Hiding ultimate beneficial ownership



Access to the financial system



Asset Ownership





Selling secrecy: example of "privacy packages" for company incorporation advertised by Trust and Company Service Providers



Basic Privacy and Asset Protection Package

The Basic Privacy and Asset Protection Package offers privacy from the start. This package adds Director Services and a physical address with monthly mail forwarding services which gives you confidentiality.

Includes:

- · Everything that is included with our Basic Incorporation Package, plus
- · Physical address with monthly mail forwarding
- · Allows for use of a Wyoming address on the Articles and the State's website
- · Public Record Nominee Director

\$995.00

PRIVACY AND ASSET PROTECTION WHY USE REGULAR OR CLOSE

Attorney Privilege Privacy Package

The Attorney Privilege Privacy Package offers Director Services, with an attorney, supplied by us, as your go-between. Your contact information is not kept at our offices. Our records only have the attorney as our contact. All communications are sent to the attorney and he forwards these to you. This gives you attorney-client privilege privacy.

Includes:

- · Everything that is included with our Basic Incorporation Package, plus
- Nominee Director for the public record
- · An Attorney as our go-between, giving you attorney-client privilege
- Once-a-month Attorney mail forwarding with physical address
- Allows for use of a Wyoming address on the Articles and the State's website

\$1495.00 (includes monthly attorney mail forwarding)

Click here to go to Order Form

• Deluxe corporate binder with compan Live Help Online that includes:

Ultra Asset Protection Trust Package

The Ultra Asset Protection Trust Package provides bullet-proof asset protection. This package includes a 1,000 year Wyoming Spendthrift Trust wrapped with three LLC's, gives you a physical presence in Wyoming with a phone line for the trustee, and two hours of time with the attorney to draw up the Trust.

Includes:

- Wyoming 1,000 year Spendthrift Trust designed for your needs by an attorney
- · Corporate Mail Forwarding and Physical Address Package for Trustee and the Trust
- · Allows for use of a Wyoming address on the Articles and the State's website
- Special Trustee LLC
- LLC for the Beneficiary
- · LLC for the advisor
- An Attorney for two hours of consultation
- · Phone Service answered by computer for Trustee
- Plus everything that is included with our Basic Incorporation Package.

Price \$4995.00

News release:

As of this year Wyoming has the best LLC asset protection law in the nation.



International Policy Responses:

- FATF Standard on Beneficial Ownership (R.24/R.25/IO.5) (2012)
- G20 High Level Principles on Beneficial Ownership Transparency (2014)
- 4th and 5th European AML Directives (2015/2018)
- OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes (2015)
- Open Government Partnership (OGP) commitments on beneficial ownership
- EITI Standard (2016)

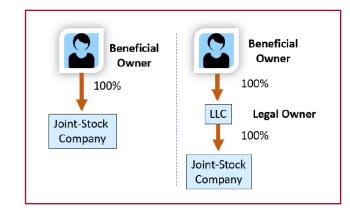




FATF Glossary Definition of Beneficial Ownership

Beneficial owner refers to the natural person(s) who ultimately owns or controls a customer and/or the natural person on whose behalf a transaction is being conducted. It also includes those persons who exercise ultimate effective control over a legal person or arrangement.

- It must be a *natural* person (a human being)
- It cannot be a nominee
- There can be more than one beneficial owner
- The two-part definition requires two tests:
 - > Legal ownership direct or indirect
 - > Control through other means
- Most countries define a threshold, e.g. 25%, 10% or other



Global Standard on Beneficial Ownership Transparency of Legal Persons and Legal Arrangements – FATF R24/25 and IO.5

R24: Transparency and beneficial ownership of legal persons

• 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.

R10, R22, R23: Customer Due Diligence & Suspicious Transaction Reporting obligations for Financial Institutions and DNFBPs

IO. 5: Legal persons and arrangements are prevented from misuse for money laundering or terrorist financing, and information on their beneficial ownership is available to competent authorities without impediments'





Access to Beneficial Ownership Information has multiple purposes and uses

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIMES

- Detect, investigate and prosecute ML, corruption, environmental crimes
- Trace proceeds of crime hidden abroad (asset recovery)
- Recover lost public revenues from tax evasion

PREVENTION & DETERRENCE

- Deter ML, corruption, environmental crimes
- Deny safe havens for proceeds of crime
- Prevent conflicts of interest in public procurement, business licensing, etc.

PROMOTION OF BUSINESS INTEGRITY

- Promote business integrity and accountability
- Protect trading partners (due diligence)
- Promote transparency in supply chains and joint ventures





Typologies of Misuse: How to Hide the Beneficial Owner?

Multi-jurisdiction splitting

Foreign ownership/control by shell companies

Anomalous complex ownership/control structures

Control through power of attorney

Use of trusts in ownership/control structures

Use of nominee directors / nominee shareholders

Use of strawmen / frontmen

Use of legal persons as directors

Use of bearer shares

Use of private investment funds/hedge funds

Use of IBCs / exempt companies

Use of fictitious entities

Abuse of legal professional privilege

Use of fake IDs

Use of deceptive names of legal structures



Key questions for the implementation of BO frameworks

- 1) Collection Mechanism
 - 2) Data Storage & Format
 - 3) Verification
 - 4) Access
 - 5) Enforcement





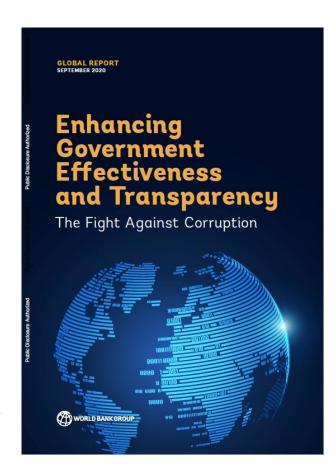
Making it work: different approaches to addressing the challenges

Phased approach to implementation - Nigeria

- Started with sectoral approach (EITI)
- Transitioning to national public registry through the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)
- Civil society engagement in policy reform to support mainstreaming (OGP)
- Link to public procurement reform and e-GP system a possible next step

Verifying the true owners of companies doing business with the State- Slovakia

- Firms must register as 'Partner of the Public Sector' to do business with the State
- "Authorized persons' are required to verify the identity of beneficial owners (and suffer penalties with firms)
- Public can query the veracity of a disclosure
- Over 70 investigations have been conducted since the register was launched



PART II: Key Instruments for Fighting Corruption Chapter. 9 Beneficial Ownership Transparency



Opportunities for Action

AML measures rely on a risk-based approach \rightarrow requires an understanding of corruption/ML risks (national-level but also sector-level)

Collect evidence, investigate, record & publish

Conduct sectoral corruption risk assessments

Participation in consultations about beneficial ownership reforms & implementation

Propose risk-based targeted BO transparency measures (can be sector-specific)





Thank you!





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A Profile of Fisheries Today



3.3
BILLION

people depend on fish as an important part of their diet

34+%

of the world's fisheries are overexploited, depleted, or recovering from depletion

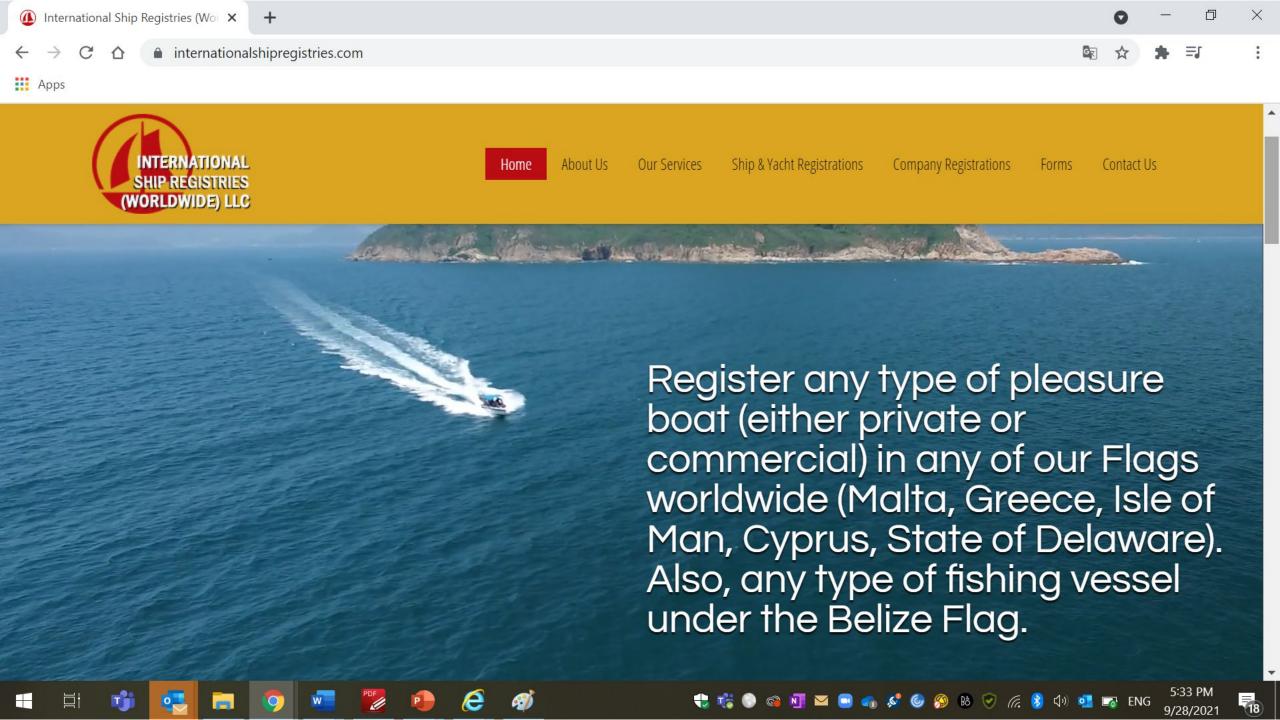
\$50 BILLION USD

is the high-end annual estimate of global losses due to illegal fishing

Characteristics of the Fisheries Sector

- History of weak regulation, including reluctance to address role of Beneficial Ownership
- Overall lack of transparency
- Vessels, fleet affiliations, vertical integration
- Ease of changing flags/registration
- Flags of non-compliance, convenience
- Jurisdictional/government complicity and collaboration

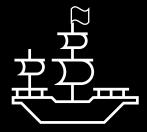


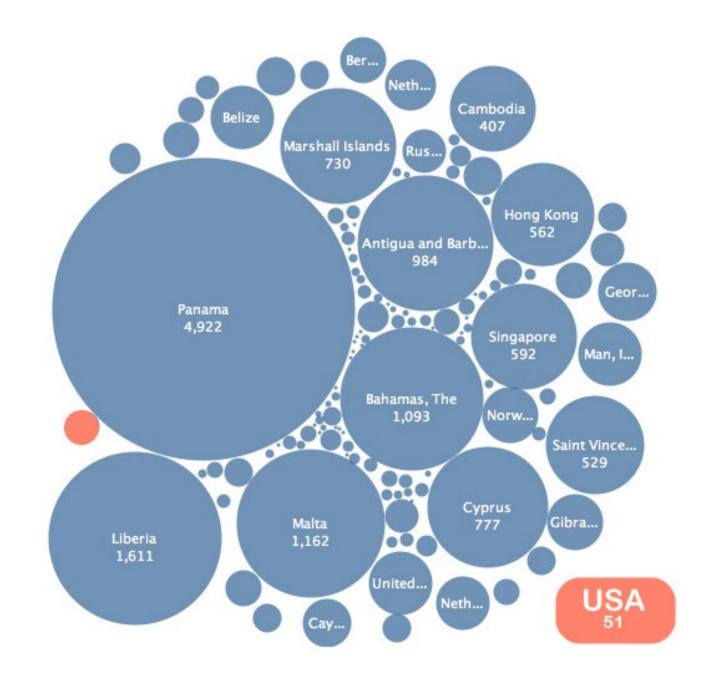




Frequency/distribution of flags of non-compliance/convenience in the maritime sector = flags for sale

- Often no connection to jurisdiction e.g., no residency or reporting requirements
- Easy to obtain registration-few requirements
- Lax monitoring, including worker safety protocols
- Several land-locked countries e.g.,
 Mongolia, Bolivia (revenue generation)





Some Outcomes due to Obscured Beneficial Ownership

- Difficult to trace/flag hopping, identify, determine history and affiliation, hold liable, remove from service
- Numerous violations including corruption (e.g., FishRot), allocations, fish-related, area of operation, crew, pollution, safety, etc.
- Across the sector:
 - Unfair economic advantage
 - Lower operating costs
 - Unknown product source/legality
 - Impossible for appropriate sanctions to be imposed
- Easier to hide everything



What can/should be done

- Institute sector-wide full transparency across a range of topics; make info accessible to governments and the public e.g., FITI
- Note parallel in forestry widely-traded commodity
- Use of Unique Vessel Identifiers/IMO numbers with photos – vessel lifespan application – FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels, inc BO information
- Tighten jurisdictional requirements/eliminate legitimacy/legality of FOC e.g., disincentives to register there; slowing process of any products harvested or carried by FOC vessels if not reject them; convert to a black list
- More research to show extent and impacts of problem –70% of all IUU vessels flagged to tax haven registries, C4ADS study outcomes

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Global Snapshot: substantial momentum

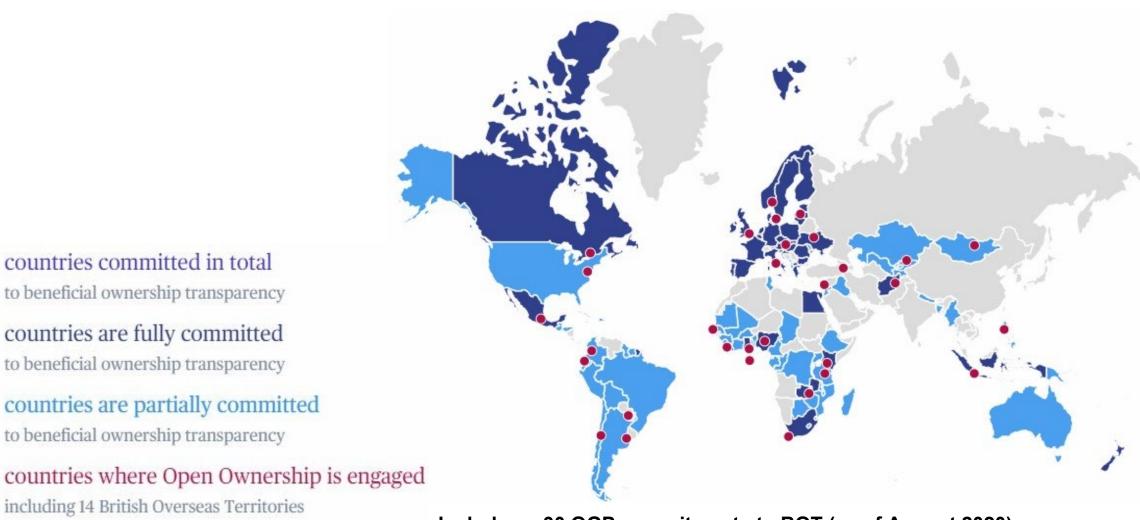




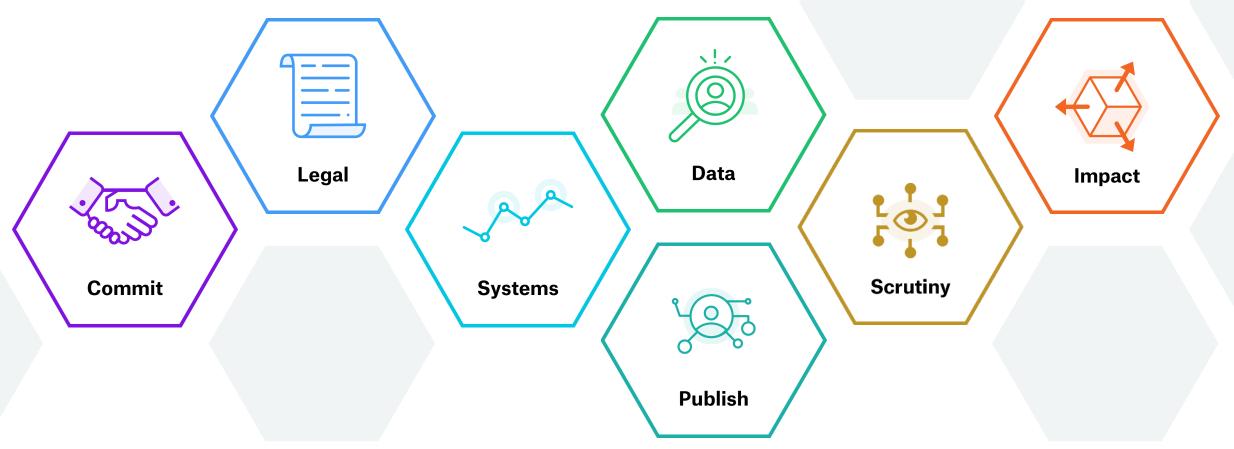
including 14 British Overseas Territories

countries committed in total

44



Includes: ~30 OGP commitments to BOT (as of August 2020) 55 EITI-implementing countries committed to BOT in extractives sector

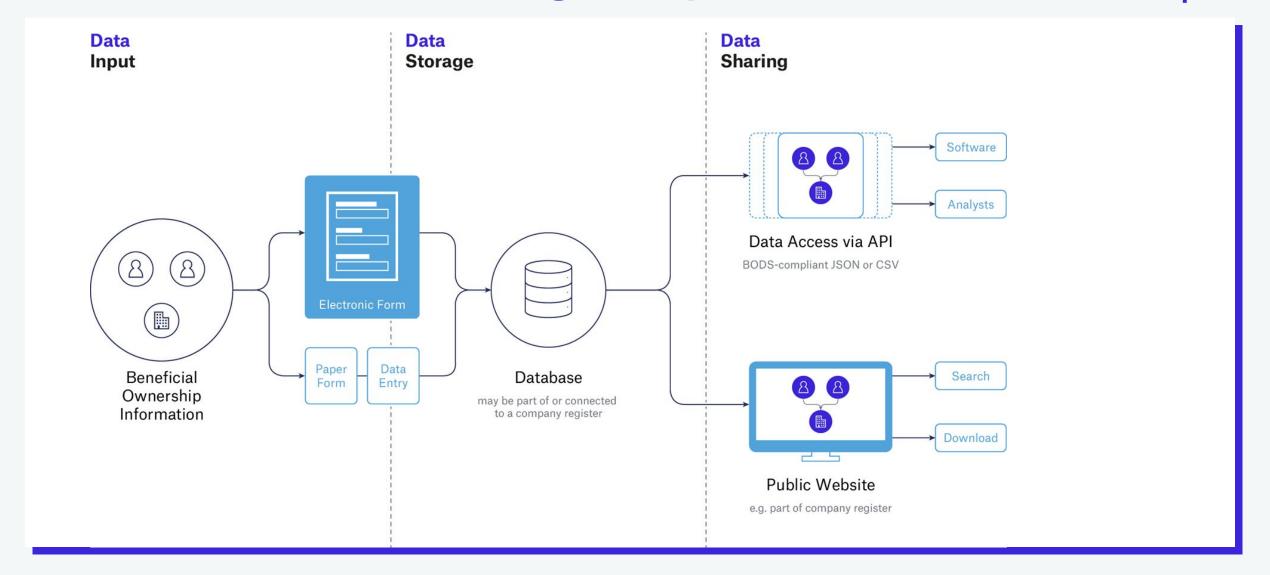


Commitment is just the first step: we need implementation that's *effective* i.e. that enables data use

What are countries looking to implement?







How can countries implement effectively?



The Open Ownership
Principles provide a
framework for considering
the elements needed for
effective BOT

Offer some benchmarks to assess how well countries' BO reforms are likely to enable impactful use of BO data

Implementing BOT effectively: the OO Principles





Disclosure & collection:

- 1. Robust definitions with low thresholds.
- 2. Comprehensive coverage
- 3. Sufficient detail is disclosed

Full list:

openownership.org /principles

Availability and accessibility:

- 1. Data held in a central register
- 2. Data accessible to the public
- 3. Data is structured & interoperable

Quality and reliability:

- 1. Measures taken to verify the data
- 2. Data up to date with historical records kept
- 3. Adequate sanctions & enforcement



Technologies to enable data use



The Beneficial Ownership Data Standard (BODS)

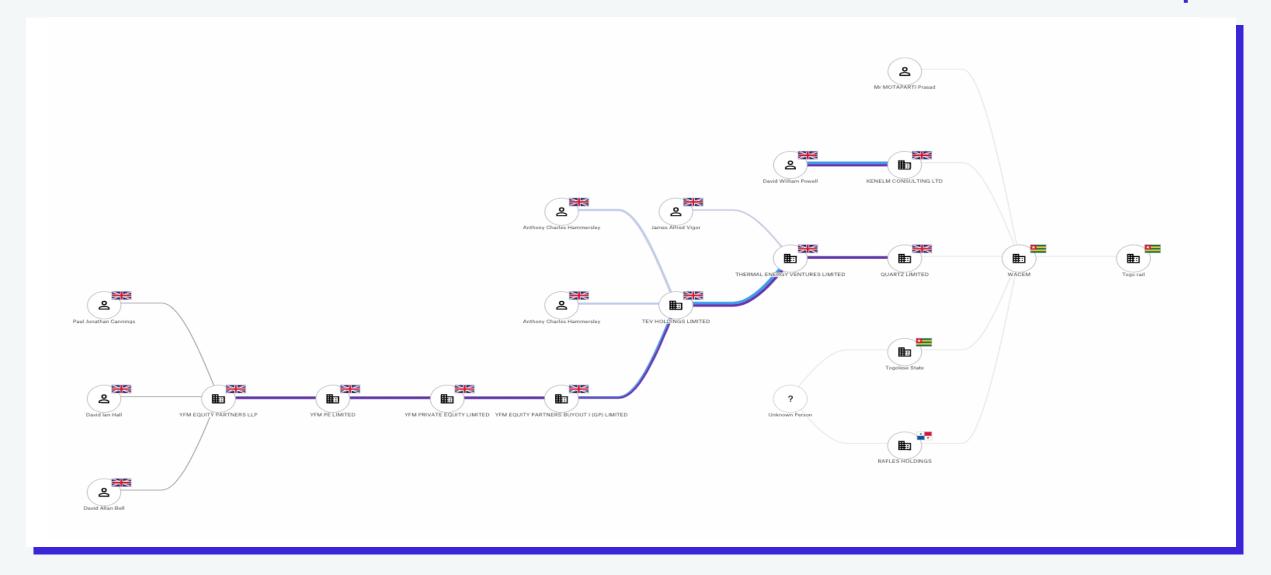
BODS provides a structured data format, along with guidance for collecting, sharing and using high-quality BO data

- The <u>data schema</u> describes how and what data should be shared. It can also inform the design of data collection and management systems;
- The <u>technical guidance</u> provides support for publishers and users of the data.

Using BODS to visualise ownership structures







Risk mitigation strategies

1. Data minimisation

 Don't collect unnecessary data. E.g. would business address suffice so that personal address is not necessary?

2. Layered access

• Restricting public access to sensitive fields while maintaining access for authorities

3. Protection regimes

 Mechanisms for applying for exemptions in exceptional circumstances such as risk of personal harm

Read more: Policy briefing: making central BO registers public

Benefits of beneficial ownership transparency







Build business and market confidence



Run effective tax systems



Improve governance and state procurement



Tackle corruption and criminal activities



Recover stolen assets

What do all these have in common? **Key** contributors to reducing inequality.

BOT is not a silver bullet, but it is a critical component of a sustainable, just financial system for the 21st century.

Benefits to natural resource management are key, given the direct and indirect effects of poor resource management on social and economic inequality.

Strong case for a growing and diverse set of actors to support reforms.



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Harnessing knowledge, generating evidence, and supporting innovative policy and practice for more effective anti-corruption programming









