



Financial Action Task Force
Groupe d'action financière

**SUMMARY OF THE
THIRD MUTUAL EVALUATION REPORT
ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND COMBATING THE FINANCING
OF TERRORISM**

IRELAND

17 February 2006

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 Background Information

1. This report provides a summary of the AML/CFT measures in place in Ireland at July 2005 (the date of the on-site visit). The report describes and analyses those measures and provides recommendations on how certain aspects of the system could be strengthened. It also sets out Ireland's levels of compliance with the FATF 40 + 9 Recommendations (see attached table on the Ratings of Compliance with the FATF Recommendations). The Irish Government recognises the need for an effective AML/CFT regime and is in the process of updating its ML/TF framework.

2. Narcotics offences provide a substantial source of the proceeds of crime in Ireland; considerable illegal proceeds are also derived from fraud-related offences, tax evasion, the evading of excise duties (taking advantage of price differentials from higher rates of excise duty in Northern Ireland) and criminal activity associated with terrorism.

3. Criminals, including terrorists, have used a variety of techniques to launder money. Irish authorities have noted that increasingly money launderers have used financial institutions, businesses or professions that are either not regulated or have a low compliance culture for AML to launder money. Investigations have indicated that credit institutions, money remittance companies, solicitors, accountants and second hand car dealerships have all been used in ML schemes.

4. Ireland has a modern, international financial services sector and a wide range of financial services and institutions operate from the jurisdiction. Depository corporations (such as banks, building societies and credit unions); financial markets (exchanges); insurance corporations and pension funds (life insurance and general insurance); other financial corporations, including financial intermediaries (such as Agency Fund Managers, investment business firms and stockbrokers); financial auxiliaries (such as insurance brokers); and money remittance dealers and bureaux de change.

5. A full range of Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs) operate in Ireland: Real estate agents/auctioneers, dealers in precious metals and stones, lawyers (solicitors and barristers), accountants and trust and company service providers. There are also a number of private clubs that provide casino type gaming facilities.

6. Ireland is a republic, with a parliamentary system of government and a common law legal system with a Constitution. The Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform is responsible for the development and implementation of the criminal law. The Department of Finance is responsible for policy and legislative implementation in relation to the financial sector.

2 Legal System and Related Institutional Measures

7. Ireland has a broad money laundering (ML) offence, which meets the FATF requirements; however the number of ML prosecutions and convictions remains low. ML is criminalised under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) (1994) which had been in effect since 1994, and since 2001 the ML offence has applied to all indictable offences. Penalties under the CJA 1994 apply to both natural and legal persons under s.59 of the Act.

8. The offence of Terrorist Financing (TF) was established by the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act (2005) and TF offences are also predicate offences for ML. The TF offence is criminalised in accordance with the provisions of the UN Convention for the Suppression of TF and UN S/RES/1373 (2001). The TF offence, however, does not currently cover the funding of a single terrorist or two terrorists acting in concert.

9. Between 2001 and 2004 inclusive, 15 people were charged with ML and 8 people have been convicted. Sentences being handed down on conviction generally appear appropriate (from 2 to 5 years imprisonment). There have been a relatively low number of convictions. A lack of comprehensive statistics on ML investigations, prosecutions and convictions prevents a full evaluation of effectiveness. There have been no prosecutions for TF since the offence was only implemented in March 2005.

10. Ireland's provisions for the confiscation of the proceeds of crime appear effective and comprehensive, and are available through both criminal and civil procedures. The CJA (1994) provides that where a person is convicted of any offence on indictment the court can require the payment of the person's benefits from crime. Between 2001 to 2004 freezing and confiscation measures under the CJA (1994) were taken in 14 cases covering a total amount of €800,000. In addition to conviction based confiscation, the Proceeds of Crime Act (1996) provides for the civil forfeiture of property which is shown, on the balance of probabilities, to be the proceeds of crime. Between 2001 and 2004 property to the approximate value of €43 million was frozen. The Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act (2005) provides the legislative basis for confiscation orders relating to the offence of TF.

11. Ireland has measures for the freezing of terrorist funds and has implemented UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001) under EU Council Regulations. These have direct force of law in Ireland and financial institutions are required to freeze assets from the date of such EU Regulations. Regulations made under the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act (2005) further provide for penalties for non-compliance. This process is largely effective in informing the financial sector of their freezing obligations.

12. The Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation (GBFI) hosts the FIU, which was established in 1995. The FIU receives STRs and after assessment disseminates them to financial investigation units within the Garda for further investigation. The FIU shares responsibility for the receipt of STRs with the Revenue Commissioners which investigates STRs in relation to possible tax /customs offences. The number of STRs received by the FIU has increased from 3,040 in 2001 to 5,491 in 2004, and 10,735 were received during 2005. The resources available to the FIU to effectively manage and conduct analysis on the increasing numbers of STRs, while also performing its other AML/CFT responsibilities are limited.

13. Adequate powers are available to the Garda, the CAB and Revenue Commissioners to gather evidence and compel the production of financial records and files from financial institutions and DNFBPs. The Irish authorities have sufficient powers to prosecute ML and TF offences; however the structures, staffing and resources to investigate these offences are also responsible for examining a range of white collar crimes. While legal measures are available to investigate and prosecute for ML or TF offences few cases lead to a successful prosecution.

3 Preventive Measures - Financial Institutions

14. The CJA (1994) (as amended) defines those financial institutions that are subject to AML/CFT obligations, classifying them as designated bodies under the Act. Designated bodies include all relevant financial institutions as defined. Designated bodies are obliged under s. 32(2) of CJA (1994) to identify customers, to retain records in relation to customers and transactions, to adopt measures to prevent and detect ML and TF – including training employees and detecting and reporting suspicious transactions. The Irish legislative framework does not impose AML/CFT obligations on the basis of risk.

15. The requirements to conduct Customer Due Diligence (CDD) are met in part from the CJA (1994). Designated bodies are required to take reasonable measures to identify customers when establishing business relationships or when performing transactions over €13,000. These provisions

also apply to identifying/verifying relationships established for legal persons or arrangements. No explicit provision requires the identity of the beneficial owner to be established and verified, nor does the legislation impose other CDD requirements. The application of s.32 of the CJA (1994) does not extend to those customers that had existing business relations prior to May 1995 except in cases where it is suspected that a service is connected with the commission of a money laundering offence. More extended CDD measures are outlined in guidance notes, however the guidance does not impose a directly enforceable legal obligation with adequate sanctions.

16. Section 32(6) of the CJA (1994) provides exemptions from CDD requirements where a customer is another designated body, or is corresponding body in an EU Member State or another prescribed state or country. All non-EU FATF countries, Liechtenstein, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man have been prescribed. Despite this, the evaluation team were informed identification procedures are performed in practice regardless of whether a counterpart is a designated body or not.

17. There are no specific obligations regarding higher risk relationships for politically exposed persons (PEPs), correspondent banking or for financial institutions to have policies in place to prevent the misuse of technological developments in ML/TF. AML/CFT obligations on introduced business within the financial sector are currently contained in guidance.

18. Sectoral guidance notes complement the AML obligations under the CJA (1994) and provide additional more detailed information for the banking, securities, stockbroking insurance sectors and credit unions on how to implement AML/CFT measures. The guidance notes are issued by the Money Laundering Steering Committee (MLSC), which is made up of different government agencies and private sector bodies. The guidance notes provide an explanation on the requirements of the CJA (1994) and its amendments; provide a steer on internal controls, policies and procedures as well as dealing with many aspects of CDD, record keeping, STR reporting and education and training procedures. Guidance to financial institutions has also been provided in relation to TF after the enactment of the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act (2005).

19. The guidance notes are comprehensive and provide financial institutions with a thorough explanation of how they could apply appropriate AML/CFT controls. However, the guidance notes do not impose mandatory requirements with sanctions for non-compliance as required by the FATF Recommendations.

20. Banking secrecy does not inhibit the implementation of the FATF Recommendations. The Irish AML/CFT framework appropriately reconciles the right to confidentiality of financial institutions' customers with competent authorities' need to access the information they may require to fulfil their AML/CFT duties.

21. Designated bodies are required under the CJA (1994) to keep records in relation to customer identification for five years after the business relationship has ended, and for transactions for five years after the date of the transaction. In addition, there are specific provisions requiring that companies/firms comply with explicit record and book-keeping requirements which are set out under legislation such as Companies Acts (1963 and 1990), Central Bank Acts (1989 and 1997), the Investment Intermediaries Act, 1995 and the Stock Exchange Act, 1995. There are no provisions imposing specific information gathering, retention and onward transmission requirements with reference to wire transfers under Special Recommendation VII.

22. There is no explicit requirement to pay attention to all unusual, complex large transactions and transactions with no visible economic purposes, nor to further examine these situations and to set out these findings in writing. The guidance notes do however provide some assistance to designated bodies in recognising transactions that are potentially suspicious. The Financial Regulator distributes information on NCCT countries to financial institutions. The CJA (1994) also allows the Minister for Justice to designate countries where appropriate measures for the prevention and detection of ML have not been implemented. Countries are designated when counter measures are applied by FATF. Ireland

recently revoked designations on the two outstanding countries (Myanmar and Nauru) which had counter measures removed from them.

23. Section 57 (1) of the CJA (1994) requires a designated body to report to the Garda and the Revenue Commissioners where they suspect that a ML offence has been or is being committed. The obligation to report also applies to any infringement of the AML/CFT preventive measures set out in s.32 of the CJA (1994). Section 36 of the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act (2005) amended section 57 of the CJA (1994) and creates an obligation for designated bodies to report to the Garda and Revenue suspicions that an offence of TF has been or is being committed. Overall, the number of STRs received (see above) is comparable to other similarly sized jurisdictions, and comes from a range of different types of financial institutions. The number of STRs has risen over time as legislation has extended STR obligations and the number of reports received appears to be generally satisfactory. Reports are also being made in relation to suspected cases of TF.

24. The CJA (1994) imposes a general requirement on designated bodies to adopt measures to prevent and detect ML, and s.32 of the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act (2005) extends this provision to include TF. Measures must include the establishment of procedures to be followed by employees in the conduct of business; and providing employees with instructions on the application AML measures. The guidance notes deal with more detailed measures - developing compliance management arrangements such as the appointment of a Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO); ensuring the MLRO has access to relevant information; procedures for internal and onward reporting of suspicions and testing these procedures. Staff training is required under s.32 (9B) of the CJA (1994) and directors and managers have to go through fit and proper checks by the Financial Regulator.

25. In relation to foreign branches and subsidiaries, the guidance notes recommend that a group policy be established to ensure that where possible overseas operations comply at a minimum with the standards set out in the Irish guidance notes. Legislation allows the exchanging of information when a supervisor may observe that a branch or subsidiary is unable to observe AML/CFT standards. However, this could be strengthened by requiring that particular attention should be paid to branches and subsidiaries in countries that do not, or insufficiently, apply the FATF Recommendations.

26. The banking authorisation process in Ireland effectively precludes the establishment and operation of “shell banks” within Ireland. However, Ireland does not prohibit financial institutions from entering into correspondent banking relationships with shell banks, nor do they need to satisfy themselves that correspondent financial institutions in a foreign country do not permit their accounts to be used by shell banks.

27. As noted above, there are several sets of guidance notes that provide additional information on how financial institutions can, in practice, apply record keeping, internal controls and STR reporting requirements and the evaluation team found that in practice, financial institutions often adopted measures that are stricter than those posed in the guidance.

28. The Irish Financial Services Regulatory Authority, known as the Financial Regulator applies strict licensing and supervision requirements before authorizing financial institutions to become active in Ireland. Applications for authorisation must include detailed information on ownership including legal form and structure and this information is checked as part of a “fit and proper” review. The Financial Regulator is responsible for supervising and monitoring financial institutions for compliance with the Core Principles (in the banking, insurance and securities sectors), as well as compliance with AML/CFT legislation. On-site inspections are a significant component of an active monitoring process which seeks to confirm that all financial service providers operate within the terms of their authorisation.

29. Ireland follows a principles-based approach to regulation and supervision, placing responsibility on the boards and management of financial institutions to implement appropriate risk management

systems and effective AML/CFT internal controls. The fitness and probity of those who manage financial institutions is monitored closely by the Financial Regulator.

30. The Financial Regulator requires designated bodies to take all necessary measures to effectively counteract ML and TF in accordance with the CJA (1994) and Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act (2005) and the relevant sectoral guidance notes. The Financial Regulator is adequately structured, funded, staffed, and provided with sufficient technical and other resources to fully and effectively perform their functions. They have sufficient operational independence and autonomy to ensure freedom from undue influence or interference.

31. The Central Bank Act (1997) also gives authorised officers of the Financial Regulator the power to enter premises and seize and review documents and require a regulated financial service provider to submit a compliance certificate certifying that it has complied with all relevant obligations. Between May 2003 and 31 December 2004 there were a total of 497 inspections and review meetings with banks, insurance companies, investment/stock broking firms, funds service providers and credit unions.

32. The Financial Regulator is obliged to report to the FIU and the Revenue Commissioners suspicions of ML or TF offences, or a breach of Irish AML/CFT requirements, by a regulated financial service provider. However the Financial Regulator has very limited powers to directly apply administrative sanctions for failure to comply ML or TF obligations, and at present is unable to use its general powers of sanction for specific breaches of the CJA (1994), though such breaches are liable to criminal prosecutions under the Act. Failure by a regulated financial service provider, or its management, to comply with a statutory demand of the Financial Regulator for information or to inspect records etc, or the provision of false or misleading information, would make it liable to supervisory action. Types of general supervisory actions can range from inspection letters requiring appropriate remedial action to the revocation of a licence/authorisation to carry on business. In addition the Financial Regulator has powers to impose a broad range of administrative sanctions, including fines, for breaches of designated supervisory enactments. However, the range of sanctions available specifically for AML/CFT breaches is limited to criminal prosecution and certain supervisory actions by the Financial Regulator such as issuing letters to financial service providers requiring action to be taken to rectify breaches of the AML/CFT regulations or revocation of a licence/authorisation. Ireland is reviewing its administrative sanctions for AML/CFT breaches in the context of the implementation of the 3rd EU ML Directive.

33. Money transmission businesses or services that operate in Ireland will be supervised and monitored by the Financial Regulator in the same way as bureaux de change and all AML/CFT obligations that are applicable to the other institutions are also applicable to the money remitters.

34. Overall, the evaluation team found that the AML/CFT requirements contained in the CJA (1994), combined with the sets of guidance notes, go some way towards meeting the FATF requirements but do not fully set out the necessary legally enforceable and sanctionable obligations relating to CDD and related preventive measures. This will need to be rectified by legislative and other changes. Further consideration could also be given to more fully incorporating a risk-based approach. The creation of the Financial Regulator has assisted in providing a consistent approach to AML/CFT supervision and regulation of financial institutions, and it is operating effectively, though it needs increased powers to sanction.

4 Preventive Measures – Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions

35. Most categories of DNFBPs operate in Ireland: real estate agents/auctioneers, dealers in precious metals and stones, solicitors and barristers, accountants and trust and company service providers. Ireland extends the same AML/CFT obligations for financial institutions to accountants, dealers in high value goods, solicitors and auctioneers and estate agents who are subject to the

requirements of sections 31, 32, 57 and 59 of the CJA (1994). They are therefore subject to requirements to identify customers, keep records, have internal procedures to prevent and detect ML and TF and report STRs. Generally, the provisions lack effectiveness, since as noted above, the provisions impose limited requirements with respect to the application of CDD measures.

36. Trust and Company service providers are not covered by AML/CFT requirements as a separate DNFBP category despite the presence of specialist providers in Ireland. Casinos, including internet casinos, are illegal. However, it was noted that a number of private gaming clubs operate casino like facilities that create an AML/CFT risk, but which fall outside the scope of the CJA (1994). This lack of AML/CFT requirements for the trust and company service and gaming sectors was a matter of concern for the evaluation team.

37. Self-Regulatory Organisations (SRO) have assisted in the implementation of AML/CFT obligations for some of the DNFBP sectors, particularly in the production of sectoral guidance notes, though guidance regarding internal controls and the reporting of STRs is somewhat limited. Results achieved are also limited so far, with few STRs having been made by the DNFBP sector (less than 1% of all disclosures received in 2004).

38. Regulatory authorities and/or SROs have not been designated and empowered to apply sanctions for DNFBP's for non compliance with AML/CFT requirements and the bodies that do exist are not resourced to provide adequate oversight for AML/CFT compliance. Although breaches of AML/CFT requirements can be reported to the Garda, which can undertake prosecution action if appropriate, the position is similar to that for financial institutions, since the range of possible sanctions is limited.

5 Legal Persons and Arrangements & Non-Profit Organisations

39. A number of types of legal persons exist in Ireland; private companies, public companies, public companies limited by shares, credit unions, friendly societies and associations. The Office of the Director of Corporate Enforcement (ODCE) is responsible for enforcing compliance by companies and company officers with the requirements of the Companies Acts in Ireland. All companies and societies operating a business in Ireland are required to register with the Registrar of Companies or the Registrar of Friendly Societies. A list of shareholders is required to be registered annually with the Company Registration Office (CRO), and this data, together with other information, such as the directors, is made available to the public on the CRO website.

40. Individuals can obtain annual return information from the CRO for a small fee. This information will include the names and addresses of the directors and shareholders of the company. Any change in directorship must be notified to the CRO within 14 days, though the identity of directors is not verified. The law does not require disclosure to the CRO of beneficial ownership where the beneficial owner is a person other than the registered shareholder. Beneficial ownership information may be obtainable by use of police investigative powers, or through the appointment of an inspector under the Companies Act.

41. Ireland has a system of trust law that allows the creation of trusts. The settler, trustee or beneficiary under a trust is not recorded in any registry, nor do TCSPs hold any significant amount of information regarding trusts in Ireland. The Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act (2005) provides for application to the court for disclosure of the identity of persons for whom property is held in trust and under the Taxes Consolidation Act (1997) resident trustees can be obliged to give details of the name and address of every person in receipt of funds from the trust. Both for trusts and for companies, if the beneficial ownership or control structure is complicated then the details may be difficult to obtain and verify in a timely fashion. Ireland should broaden its requirements on beneficial ownership so that information on ownership/control is more readily available in a timely manner.

42. Ireland is in the process of reviewing its non-profit sector to ensure that there is appropriate oversight of the sector so it cannot be used to facilitate the financing of terrorism. Ireland should consider implementing specific measures from the Interpretative Note and Best Practices Paper to SR VIII or other appropriate measures.

6 National and International Co-operation

43. Procedures exist in Ireland to ensure that there is co-operation between relevant organisations at a national level. At a policy level Ireland is well represented within the EU structure and has been diligent in ensuring that EU directives are enforced. At an operational level Ireland participates within the EU framework and in a number of other recognised international fora including Europol, Interpol and the WCO. The evaluation team noted that departments and agencies co-operated as and when necessary, mostly through informal channels. The Money Laundering Steering Committee (MLSC) is the main structure for AML/CFT co-operation and co-ordination efforts providing a forum for national coordination and cooperation in relation to the development and implementation of policy and operational initiatives as well as for drafting and approving the sectoral guidance notes for financial institutions and DNFBPs.

44. Ireland has signed and ratified the Vienna Convention and signed the Palermo Convention, but has not yet ratified it, although the majority of its provisions are already implemented for AML purposes. The 1999 UN International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism has been signed, ratified and implemented.

45. Ireland is also party to a number of multilateral conventions containing provisions for Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA), including the Council of Europe Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters 1957, and the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime 1990.

46. Mechanisms have been put in place to ensure that Ireland can co-operate internationally and it has negotiated a number of MOUs. Bilateral MLA agreements have also been concluded with United Kingdom; Hong Kong, China; and the United States of America. A proactive approach to negotiating mechanisms for international co-operation should continue.

47. International assistance does not appear to be prohibited or subject to unreasonable, disproportionate or unduly restrictive conditions. The implementation of the Recommendations concerning MLA appears to be working adequately in practice. Ireland has the basic legal mechanisms in place to facilitate requests. The majority of mutual assistance provisions require the establishment of dual criminality. In 2004, 106 requests for MLA were received. For the purposes of enforcing foreign confiscation orders, the provisions of the CJA (1994) apply as if the order were a domestic confiscation order.

48. Ireland has the ability to extradite for ML and TF under Extradition Acts 1965 to 2001 and has concluded bilateral extradition treaties with Australia and the United States of America which have also been applied under Part II of the 1965 Act. For EU states Ireland can utilise the procedures in the European Arrest Warrant allowing the efficient processing of extradition actions between member states without the requirement for dual criminality for certain types of offences, including ML and TF.

49. Other forms of co-operation are available to Irish authorities through the FIU, law enforcement to law enforcement and regulator to regulator channels. In 2004, 209 inquiries were made through the Egmont group. In general, these channels of co-operation appear to be operating effectively.

Ratings of Compliance with FATF Recommendations

The rating of compliance vis-à-vis the FATF Recommendations should be made according to the four levels of compliance mentioned in the 2004 Methodology (Compliant (C), Largely Compliant (LC), Partially Compliant (PC), Non-Compliant (NC)), or could, in exceptional cases, be marked as not applicable (NA). These ratings are based only on the essential criteria, and defined as follows:

Compliant	The Recommendation is fully observed with respect to all essential criteria.
Largely compliant	There are only minor shortcomings, with a large majority of the essential criteria being fully met.
Partially compliant	The country has taken some substantive action and complies with some of the essential criteria.
Non-compliant	There are major shortcomings, with a large majority of the essential criteria not being met.
Not applicable	A requirement or part of a requirement does not apply, due to the structural, legal or institutional features of a country e.g. a particular type of financial institution does not exist in that country.

Forty Recommendations	Rating	Summary of factors underlying rating ¹
Legal systems		
1. ML offence	LC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of prosecutions and convictions are low.
2. ML offence – mental element and corporate liability	LC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regime for sanctions appears comprehensive, dissuasive and proportional; however the number of prosecutions and convictions are low.
3. Confiscation and provisional measures	C	This Recommendation is fully met
Preventive measures		
4. Secrecy laws consistent with the Recommendations	C	The Recommendation is fully met.
5. Customer due diligence	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial institutions are not currently required to undertake full CDD measures on establishing business relations, when carrying out occasional transactions over €13,000 or in circumstances in relation to SRVII and there is no requirement to identify in cases where TF is suspected. A number of requirements which should be explicitly set out in law or regulation are now currently implicit or established only in guidance. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ongoing due diligence; identification of the beneficial ownership of legal persons; Certain requirements such as obtaining information on the nature and purpose of the business relationship and timing of verification requirements are not required by “other enforceable means” (as defined by the FATF) There is no legally binding provision for enhanced CDD measures and guidance is weak on the requirements concerning consequences of failure to complete CDD. In the context of a future risk-based approach there should be a review of the documents and data that is relied upon for customer identification and verification. Provisions addressing identification of existing customers are limited to cases to where ML is suspected.

¹ These factors are only required to be set out when the rating is less than Compliant.

6.	Politically exposed persons	NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no legislative or other enforceable obligations currently in force.
7.	Correspondent banking	NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no legislative or other enforceable obligations currently in force.
8.	New technologies & non face-to-face business	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited measures have been taken in guidance for non - face-to-face business and new technologies.
9.	Third parties and introducers	NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No legally binding obligations are currently in force governing identification carried out by third parties or introducers on behalf of designated bodies.
10.	Record keeping	C	The Recommendation is fully met
11.	Unusual transactions	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no explicit requirement to pay attention to all unusual, complex large transactions and transactions with no visible economic purposes, nor to further examine these situations and to set out these findings in writing.
12.	DNFBP – R.5, 6, 8-11	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all DNFBPs are obliged to undertake CDD and record keeping for AML/CFT purposes as covered by the Recommendation 12. The same deficiencies apply for DNFBPs as for financial institutions in the implementation of Recommendation 5 regarding CDD, including the consequences of failure to complete CDD, timing of verification requirements and provisions addressing identification of existing customers. Under the present regime there are no, or limited requirements to apply higher risk measures as required under Recommendations 6, 8 and 9. Guidance is limited in relation to the DNFBPs obligations to pay attention to complex and unusual transactions (applying Recommendation 11). A proportionate range of sanctions are not directly available for AML/CFT failures and not all DNFBPs have a designated body (supervisor or SRO) to impose AML/CFT sanctions (applying Recommendation 17).
13.	Suspicious transaction reporting	C	This Recommendation is fully met.
14.	Protection & no tipping-off	C	This Recommendation is fully met.
15.	Internal controls, compliance & audit	LC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no legislative or other enforceable obligations to ensure that appropriate compliance management arrangements are in place, that compliance staffs have timely access to CDD and transaction information and that require screening procedures for hiring employees.
16.	DNFBP – R.13-15 & 21	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all DNFBPs are subject to the STR obligations. DNFBPs are not required to develop internal policies procedures, internal controls, ongoing employee training and compliance in respect of AML/CFT. There are not adequate measures for DNFBPs to pay special attention to transactions involving certain countries and to make their findings available in writing, or apply appropriate counter-measures. The STR regime is not yet effective with low numbers of STRs being made by DNFBPs. A proportionate range of sanctions are not available for AML/CFT failures and not all DNFBPs have a designated body (supervisor or SRO) to impose AML/CFT sanctions (applying Recommendation 17).
17.	Sanctions	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This recommendation is overall not effectively implemented as there is no range of sanctions available proportionate to the severity of a situation. Administrative sanctions are not yet directly available for AML/CFT purposes.
18.	Shell banks	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correspondent banking relationships with shell banks are

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not forbidden by law or regulation. There is no prohibition on financial institutions from entering into, or continuing correspondent banking relationships with shell banks. Financial Institutions are not required to satisfy themselves that respondent institutions in a foreign country do not permit accounts to be used by shell banks.
19. Other forms of reporting	C	The Recommendation is fully met
20. Other NFBP & secure transaction techniques	C	The Recommendation is fully met
21. Special attention for higher risk countries	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no mechanism in place to make designated bodies aware of weaknesses in other countries' AML/CFT systems. There is no requirement to examine and monitor transactions from countries who insufficiently apply FATF Recommendations that have no apparent economic or lawful purpose, or to make these findings available to competent authorities.
22. Foreign branches & subsidiaries	LC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the requirements of this Recommendation are in guidance. The requirement for financial institutions to ensure that foreign branches and subsidiaries comply with FATF standards is mentioned very briefly in guidance. Legislation allows the exchanging of information when a supervisor may observe that a branch or subsidiary is unable to observe AML/CFT standards. There are no legislative or other enforceable obligations to ensure that financial institutions should be required to pay particular attention to branches and subsidiaries in countries that insufficiently do not apply FATF Recommendations, nor that the higher standard of AML/CFT obligations should apply – although in practice this may be applied through group policies.
23. Regulation, supervision and monitoring	LC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Financial Regulator has a full range of supervisory powers to adequately regulate and supervise for AML/CFT matters. A fully implemented compliance regime for money transmission services is not yet in effect, the initial steps are being taken through licensing of these entities.
24. DNFBP - regulation, supervision and monitoring	NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost all DNFBPs are not subject to oversight for AML/CFT purposes. Where an oversight role exists the SROs do not have sufficient resources to perform these functions.
25. Guidelines & Feedback	LC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral guidance notes are provided to financial institutions providing direction in the application of the AML/CFT legislation. While this is generally quite comprehensive these should be enhanced to include requirements to conduct ongoing CDD and pay particular attention to high risk business relationships as indicated in Recommendations 5 – 9, 11 and 21 General feedback could be improved by co-operation between the FIU and the Revenue Commissioners so as to enhance the provision of information on current methods, trends and techniques. Guidance is given to some DNFBP's, but others are not covered. The guidance provided to DNFBP's covered is not always sufficiently detailed.
Institutional and other measures		
26. The FIU	LC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FIU as a whole meets most of the individual requirements of the FATF methodology. However, its

		<p>ability to operate effectively is limited by resources available to do a number of important tasks: to encourage quality STRs from designated bodies, research and develop intelligence for ML and TF investigations from STR information and provide management information to assist the overall AML/CFT effort. The role and effectiveness of the FIU is therefore limited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FIU does not release periodic reports or conduct strategic analysis.
27. Law enforcement authorities	C	Recommendation is fully met
28. Powers of competent authorities	C	Recommendation is fully met
29. Supervisors	LC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Financial Regulator is unable to directly apply a range of administrative sanctions for AML/CFT breaches.
30. Resources, integrity and training	LC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources available to sanction, supervise and issue guidelines are good and those available to investigate ML and TF and to examine integrity of law enforcement agencies on the whole appear adequate. Resources for the MLIU to conduct a comprehensive role as the FIU, to develop STR information and conduct initial investigations are limited.
31. National co-operation	LC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A lack of formal AML/CFT framework outside the issuance of guidance notes limits the targeting of the resources that Ireland has directed at AML/CFT systems. There is room for more formal increased interagency co-operation particularly between the MLIU and the Financial Regulator.
32. Statistics	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall there are a limited number of statistics available to assess the effectiveness of the AML/CFT regime. The available statistics are not used for systematic review of the effectiveness and efficiency of AML/CFT systems. There is no overall proactive review of the AML/CFT effectiveness.
33. Legal persons – beneficial owners	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent authorities do not have access in a timely fashion to adequate, accurate and current information on beneficial ownership and control.
34. Legal arrangements – beneficial owners	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent authorities have limited powers to have timely access to information on the beneficial ownership and control of trusts.
International Co-operation		
35. Conventions	LC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vienna Convention and TF Convention have been signed, ratified and implemented. The Palermo Convention has been signed but not yet ratified, although almost all of the provisions are already implemented for ML purposes.
36. Mutual legal assistance (MLA)	C	The Recommendation is fully met
37. Dual criminality	C	The Recommendation is fully met
38. MLA on confiscation and freezing	C	The Recommendation is fully met
39. Extradition	C	The Recommendation is fully met
40. Other forms of co-operation	C	The Recommendation is fully met
Nine Special Recommendations		
SR.I Implement UN instruments	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S/RES/ 1267 has been implemented but S/RES/1373 (2001) has not been adequately implemented. In particular, no mechanisms exist for the immediate freezing of funds of designated terrorists outside the EU listing mechanism. There is no system for effectively communicating action

		<p>taken by the authorities under the freezing mechanisms to designated non-financial business and professions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated non-financial businesses and professions are not adequately monitored for compliance with measures taken under the Resolutions.
SR.II Criminalise TF	LC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TF offence does not extend to the provision or collection of funds for the benefit of a group of less than three terrorists including a single terrorist (except where the funds are provided for use, in whole or in part, in order to carry out a terrorist act), due to the use and definition of the term "terrorist group" in the legislation. It is too early to assess the effective implementation of the TF offence provisions, because they have only been operative since March 8 2005.
SR.III Freeze and confiscate terrorist assets	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ireland has limited ability to freeze funds in accordance with S/RES/1373 (2001) of designated terrorists outside the EU listing system. Ireland does not effectively communicate measures taken under freezing mechanisms to DNFBPs. Ireland does not adequately monitor DNFBPs for compliance with the relevant laws for freezing of terrorist funds, notwithstanding the existence of criminal penalties for non-compliance.
SR.IV Suspicious transaction reporting	C	The Recommendation is fully met
SR.V International co-operation	C	The Recommendation is fully met.
SR VI AML requirements for money/value transfer services	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As with other financial institutions, overall implementation of Recommendations 5-10, 15, 17, 21, 22 and Special Recommendation VII is inadequate, this negatively impacts on the effectiveness of AML/CFT measures for money transmission services.
SR VII Wire transfer rules	NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requirements for transfers to record include and maintain originator information is limited and currently only contained in guidance There is no obligation to verify that the originator information is accurate and meaningful. There are no obligations to require financial institutions to apply risk-based procedures when originator information is incomplete.
SR.VIII Non-profit organisations	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ireland is in the process of completing a review of its NPO sector, but has not yet implemented measures to ensure accountability and transparency in the sector so that terrorist organisations cannot pose as legitimate non profit organisations, or to ensure that funds/assets collected by or transferred through non-profit organisations are not diverted to support the activities of terrorists or terrorist organisations.
SR. IX	PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no powers to obtain a truthful disclosure upon request by individuals suspected of physical cross-border transportation of cash or bearer negotiable instruments. No sanctions are available for false declarations/disclosure. Measures are not currently in place to fully comply with SR IX.